



TOWN OF LAKESHORE



SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDICES TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICES MASTER PLAN



VOLUME 1 –SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORT

June 2007

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

- A.1 Public Meeting – January 30, 2007
St. Simon St. Judes Parish Hall, Belle River
- A.2 Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan
Open House Meeting #2,
March 29, 2007
- A.3 Heritage, Arts, Culture – Public Consultation
- A.4 Heritage, Arts, culture – French Heritage Focus Group
- A.5 Heritage, arts, culture – museums and archives focus group

APPENDIX 'B' - Community Household Survey

APPENDIX 'C' - Parks and Facilities Inventory Maps

- C.1 Parks and Facilities Inventory Table
- C.2 Parks and Facilities Maps
 - Map 1 - Belle River
 - Map 2 - Lakeshore West
 - Map 3 – Lakeshore East
 - Site Specific - Parks and Facilities Maps

APPENDIX 'D' – Heritage Arts and Culture

- D.1 Town of Lakeshore Mandate Statement & Terms of Reference
- D.2 Inventory of Significant Heritage Features
- D.3 significant Heritage Features – Site Areas
- D.4 significant Heritage Features – Cultural Landscape
- D.5 Heritage, Arts, Culture – References Consulted

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

- A.1 PUBLIC MEETING – JANUARY 30, 2007
ST. SIMON ST. JUDES PARISH HALL, BELLE RIVER



TOWN OF LAKESHORE

Community Services Master Plan

Public Meeting ~ January 30, 2007

6:30 p.m.

St. Simon St. Jude Parish Hall ~ Belle River

DISCUSSION TABLE QUESTIONS:

1. What are the strengths and positive characteristics of the community services and facilities, tourism activities and heritage features, available within the Town of Lakeshore?
2. What challenges, concerns and issues exist with respect to the delivery of community services and facilities, tourism activity and heritage features in the Town of Lakeshore?
3. Over the next five plus years, what are the key changes, opportunities and priorities with respect to community services and facilities, tourism activities and heritage features in Lakeshore?

CONTACT INFORMATION

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A public meeting was held in the Township of Lakeshore at St. Simon St. Judes Parish Hall, January 30, 2007. The following is a summary of the discussion tables held based on three questions.

QUESTION 1: What are the strengths and positive characteristics of the community services and facilities, tourism activities and heritage features, available within the Town of Lakeshore?

STRENGTHS AND POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1

- Lakeshore Community Services provides outreach services across Lakeshore;
- Soccer Park very good thing, improvements to date are noticeable, great park to expand as a multi-use sports facility;
- Water splash pad very good;
- Lakeview Park improvements are an asset to the area;
- Good selection of sports teams and associations for all residents to join;
- Our heritage is growing but needs to be further expanded; 1st settlers landed here;
- Diverse community groups and volunteers based within Lakeshore is a positive aspect;
- Tourism could be developed for future potential;
- Belle River Marina and other north shore marinas had opportunity for attracting US tourists;
- Festivals and events offered in Lakeshore are diverse and attract tourists and visitors;
- Recreational programming is becoming more accommodating to all ages;
- Promotions of recreation opportunities for all ages are more enhanced with website;
- With two new schools – offers more gymnasium space for use for additional programming through municipal partnerships;
- Toboggan hill now allows for a fun place for children.

TABLE 2

- Small town feeling;
- People tend to grow up here and stay;
- Diversities – different cultures;
- Underground Railroad – real positive draw to US tourists;
- Comber Fair, Sun Splash weekend – old cars are unique events;
- Arena, St. Annes, soccer fields, ball parks;
- Two new state-of-the-art schools – French opportunity;
- New splash park;
- Cemeteries and old churches, opportunity for different faith; new church on the way;
- Small communities still exist, e.g. Woodslee, Puce, Emeryville, Lighthouse Cove;
- Library
- Industrial businesses on the rise
- Movie studio

TABLE 3

- Good fishing
- Tourism
- Canada Day Celebrations – community based
- Also use to have Winter Carnival in Stoney Point;
- After amalgamation have not lost our identity; each of the communities maintaining their identity; important to retain and not become one big 'boring' town;
- Lakeshore trying to get Clubs involved and asking for input; working together; volunteers providing good base;
- Parks are pretty good; lots of kids involved;
- Minor Hockey hosting tournaments at all levels; attracting a lot of people;
- Hockey hosting tournaments at all levels; attracting a lot of people;
- Private industry involved – fitness centre trying to accommodate and offer lot of opportunities.

TABLE 4

- Black history museum;
- Arena complex with two pads;
- Water treatment / services for growth sanitary and water;
- Availability of ice time for ice not at a maximum yet / competitively priced;
- Waterfront is a positive park;
- 40 km of waterfront;
- Marina positive has a huge potential if developed properly;
- Splash pads;
- Parks system;
- Lakeview park – washrooms / splash pad;
- Comment more parks per capita;
- Comber / Maidstone museums;
- Social clubs are good / thriving and help the community as a whole;
- The landfill can become a positive for public recreation space;
- New trail systems.

QUESTION 2: What challenges, concerns and issues exist with respect to the delivery of community services and facilities, tourism activity and heritage features in the Town of Lakeshore?

CHALLENGES, CONCERNS AND ISSUES

TABLE 1

- Lakeshore doesn't have an identity – need a method of communication;
- Town-wide – street naming, postal code, assess buildings that the Town owns that could be retro-fitted for use;
- Lack of community centre in Belle River area; affects fundraising opportunities for charity groups;
- Need a multi-use complex;
- Need public transportation system;
- Need to create better partnerships with all school boards, gain access to area / rural gymnasium for more recreation programming opportunities;
- Use of the old Puce School for sports and recreation programming;
- More youth programs and sports in all areas of Lakeshore;
- Lack of accommodations in order to attract tourism, i.e. International Soccer Tournament;
- Walking trails, bike paths, across the municipality as a safer method of transportation;
- Establish community watch programs, i.e. vandalism, graffiti;
- Town has to work towards developing partnerships with Community Groups. Offer support, work together to create better programs and infrastructure.
- Creating an awareness of what is available through the community groups, in cooperation with the municipality;
- Require more culture and arts i.e. Live theatre opportunities / lack of promotion for all heritage culture opportunities;
- Floating stage required for Lakeview Park / marina area;
- Continue to enhance Lakeview Park and marina area;
- Install pet 'doo doo' post to collect after dogs at Lakeview Park, Soccer Park and implement fines and bylaw enforcements;
- Sidewalks down 11th Street and from St. Peter Street to Notre Dame Street – petition is signed and delivered;
- Create two new bylaw enforcement positions for all hours; create two positions for afternoon and midnight shifts;
- Keep current Maidstone Bi-centennial museum projects and resources going and promote throughout;
- More educational workshops for all ages need to be developed in Lakeshore;
- Not appropriate accessibility for wheelchairs, i.e. lack of sidewalks; sidewalk maintenance plan needed to update and repair.

Table 2

- Roads
- More schools
- Community Centre
- Pool
- Hotel, bed and breakfast
- Ball parks
- Concern of placement of facility; do not alienate east Lakeshore residents; needs easy access;
- Parks;
- Neighbourhood planning including commercial and recreational;
- Policing – constant repairs to Comber Park re: vandalism.

Table 3

- Maintaining interests and getting good involvement of people to coach, assist in managing and coaching;
- Getting proper coaching and good volunteers in the various centres;
- Size of Lakeshore; tough to get all together as one;
- Challenge to provide enough service to keep those in the community involved;
- Sometimes location and draw available is challenging, i.e. Sunday, What goes on? We need to compete more with other areas in Tecumseh; i.e. Essex has a lot of things to keep people there;
- Will ice track be a help or draw people going to other areas to get ice time;
- Nice to have progress for the youth in the community to have them involved and get good opportunities here rather than Windsor or elsewhere;
- Concerns for seniors and retirees; as demographic change, need to be ready for providing services to this group of people;
- Look at working with school boards to add on community centres to new schools;
- Schools to provide access for community to use building after hours without a large cost.

Table 4

- Clean up the beach;
- Change the park at Lakeshore Park;
- Tremblay Beach area is owned by ERCA and they don't do anything to it. (We are not looking after the beaches we have);
- ERCA is challenge – files in the face of public recreation, they just want it let it be natural and could be a closer working relationship with Town to provide better public recreation space;
- Traffic flow, how do we get them to stop and spend time and enjoy the Town and enjoy the Marina and parks, etc., (we need to promote it better) Muskie Tournament has gone down hill; how do we get it back to the event it was before;
- Provide more launching facilities at marina another ramp;
- Full time Recreation Director to promote marina;
- After more amenities at the marina and bring in more boaters;

- Too many policies / ERCA / M.N.R.;
- Trail system to develop it and pay for it;
- To continue our residential boom and increase housing;
- To develop more soccer pitches;
- To maintain and promote what heritage we have;
- Swimming pool needs all other municipalities pools are busy;
- To find and build a new recreation centre;
- Traffic on Highway 22;
- Ambulance services

QUESTION 3: Over the next five plus years, what are the key changes, opportunities and priorities with respect to community services and facilities, tourism activities and heritage features in Lakeshore?

CHANGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND PRIORITIES

TABLE 1

- Sidewalk and walking paths for safety; requested ASAP for 11th Street and sidewalks and main street for wheelchair accessibility;
- More affordable housing for lower income families;
- LCS – for every new development that occurs that a donation of land be made to Habitat for Humanity that could consider affordable housing. Lakeshore could become 1st municipality to have a Habitat for Humanity development;
- Public transportation system developed – enhanced as soon as possible in partnership with Town of Tecumseh;
- Build multi-use complex;
- Extended programming with cooperation of Town of Lakeshore – directory of service and organization and volunteer groups throughout Town immediately. Tourism directory LCS has this creating an organization for culture by opening opportunities for culture;
- Youth Centre that is geared to all ages to after school programs, i.e. Puce School;
- Continue the community partnership grant for community group opportunities;
- Develop a strategy for more winter activities;
- Tourism guide
- Increase wellness opportunities through better communication and education;
- Create a floating stage at the Lakeview Park Belle River Marina;
- More retail opportunities;
- Develop live theatre not just for children.

TABLE 2

- Regatta Weekend
- Hotel accommodations
- Convention / conference centre
- Public transit
- Long distance phone calls eliminated within Essex County;
- Cable and high speed – fibre optic cables
- Bring industries but no near residents;
- Keep green space and get more;
- P.R. brochure

TABLE 3

- Seniors day in Tilbury North; used to make a surprise trip each year in June; was very successful but went to wayside; should try to utilize things like this for seniors to have day out;
- Heritage – need to know more about what the heritage centres are so they can be supported; have two museums that need support;
- Get involved through education awareness so they know what our heritage is;
- Youth Council would be very beneficial in getting them involved in parks, recreation and youth activities;
- Keep the momentum of the individual areas and communities in fostering activities, but promote coordinators between them.

TABLE 4

- Clean up the beaches;
- Deal with road and traffic (quality of roads and amount of traffic);
- Attraction of new tourist and tourism opportunities;
- Parks and arenas are full; how do we make sure that our amenities are in place to service the growth;
- To encourage employment growth to feed the amenities (promote industrial growth);
- More commercial growth;
- To develop Tremblay Beach (or public beaches) Lakeview Park;
- To have an enhanced culture;
- Presence for museums and theatre, etc.;
- To rejuvenate festivals and tournaments in Lakeshore;
- To have the population involved in their communities (older folks are not able to carry it on);
- To have a cultural theatre (Blythe) summer theatre;
- New community centre all in one spot (parks)

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

A.2 LAKESHORE COMMUNITY SERVICES MASTER PLAN
OPEN HOUSE MEETING #2,
MARCH 29, 2007

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION APPENDIX A.2

Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan Open House Meeting #2, March 29, 2007

This open house was for a broad base of planning initiatives being undertaken within the Town. Participants could comment on specific dimensions. In regards to the Community Services Master Plan, a total of fifteen comment sheets were returned.

All fifteen comment sheets returned from this open house, identified a need for an ATV and dirt bike racing track / course in the Town. The primary rationales presented on the various comment sheets were as follows:

- ▶ Safety and security.
- ▶ Improved accessibility and reduced travel times.
- ▶ Support growth of the sport and the need for enhanced facilities.
- ▶ Keep Lakeshore children and youth in the community.

Based on the comment sheets provided, the general focus was similar to that experienced in the petitions, both written and online, that is, support for such a facility in Lakeshore to serve a regional audience of users, participants and enthusiasts.

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

A.3 HERITAGE, ARTS, CULTURE – PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION APPENDIX A.3

Heritage, Arts, Culture – Public Consultation

Interviews were conducted with the following:

- ▶ Town of Lakeshore – Municipal Staff and Committees
 - Lee Holling, Director of Community Services and Development, Town of Lakeshore
 - James Snyder, Manager of Strategic Services, Town of Lakeshore;
 - The Town of Lakeshore Municipal Heritage Committee

- ▶ Town of Lakeshore Heritage, Arts, Culture Groups
 - Victoria Beaulieu, Director of The Maidstone Bicentennial Museum and Maidstone Area Historical Society
 - Jacqueline Denis, Board member of the Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex
 - Tina Bendick, local historian, Friends of Woodslee
 - Claire Grondin, President of the Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex
 - Ursule Leboeuf, President, Centre Culture St. Cyr
 - Anita Leschied, musician and harp therapist
 - Lila McFadden, Secretary/Treasurer of the Comber and District Historical Society
 - Ralph Mellow, President of the Comber and District Historical Society
 - Jeremy Mossman, Artistic Director of The Space Performing Arts Centre
 - Karen Mossman, Executive Director of The Space Performing Arts Centre
 - Juliette St. Pierre, Secretary of the Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex

- Paul Trépanier, local resident
- Agathe Vaillancourt, Director/Treasurer, Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Genealogie
- Dr. Bryan Walls, Founder and Presidents of the John Freeman Walls Historical Site and Underground Railroad Museum
- Kirk Waldstedt, Chair, of The Maidstone Bicentennial Museum and Maidstone Area Historical Society

- ▶ Essex County Heritage Representatives
 - Madelyn Della Valle, Curator, Windsor's Community Museum
 - Pat Malicki, President of the Windsor Region Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
 - Ken Turner, Essex County Historical Cemeteries Preservation Society representative.

- ▶ Provincial Heritage Consultants/Staff
 - Ghislaine Brodeur, Regional Services Consultant, Ontario Ministry of Culture
 - John Carter, Museums Advisor, Ontario Ministry of Culture
 - Karla Barboza, Conservation Advisor, Ontario Ministry of Culture

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

A.4 HERITAGE, ARTS , CULTURE – FRENCH HERITAGE FOCUS GROUP

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION APPENDIX A.4

French Heritage Focus Group December 14, 7 p.m Town of Lakeshore Municipal Building, Belle River

In attendance: Paul Chauvin, Pauline Gagnier, President, Fédération des femmes canadiennes-françaises, Jean-Paul Gagner, Art and Sandy Lucs of Vilnis Design Works.

Mr. Chauvin began by describing the history of the Francophone community in Lakeshore, as well as its close ties with the Francophone community in Windsor. The focal group is the Association of French Canadians of Ontario, the group that spearheaded the tercentennial celebrations of French heritage in southwestern Ontario in 2001. Mr. Chauvin played a significant role in the development of this event.

Points raised by all three participants in this discussion included:

- ▶ Language is a very important part of French heritage;
- ▶ Francophones in Lakeshore see Place Concord as an important meeting/socializing facility in Windsor;
- ▶ Similar facilities are lacking in Lakeshore;
- ▶ The Town of Lakeshore requires bilingual services;
- ▶ The Town of Lakeshore has to earn the allegiance of the Francophone community;
- ▶ The Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex is operating out of severely cramped quarters in the St. Simon & St. Jude Church hall and requires larger, accessible facilities;
- ▶ The former Caisse Populaire building on Notre Dame Street in Belle River, which is presently empty, would be an ideal location for the Société;
- ▶ The artifacts and records from the two closed churches in St. Joachim and Pointe-aux-Roches need a home.

APPENDIX 'A' – Summary of Public Consultation

A.5 HERITAGE, ARTS, CULTURE – MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES FOCUS GROUP

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION
APPENDIX A.5

**Heritage, Arts, Culture Master Plan
Museums and Archives Focus Group
December 14, 6 p.m
Town of Lakeshore Municipal Building, Belle River**

In attendance: Lila McFadden, Secretary/Treasurer, Comber and District Historical Society, Art and Sandy Lucs of Vilnis Design Works.

An informal interview was conducted with Ms. McFadden regarding the Comber and District Historical Society and historical features of Lakeshore. She made the following points:

- ▶ There is very little collaboration between Lakeshore museums exists
- ▶ Although the Comber and District Historical Society Museum has about 128 paid members, only about 10 are active members
- ▶ Many members are elderly
- ▶ Museum members are closely affiliated with local churches, some of which are closing;
- ▶ Museum membership reflects the farming heritage of the Comber area.

APPENDIX 'B'

COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



Town of Lakeshore Report on Recreation and Leisure Survey

Prepared for: Mr. William Poll
IBI Group

Prepared by: Ms. Jeannette Eberhard
Insights Inc.

Date: February 14, 2007



Table of Contents

Key Findings	4
Description of the Research	
Objectives	10
Methodology	11
The Sample	13
Research Results	
Current Activities	15
Satisfaction with Existing Facilities and Programs	17
Cultural Facilities	21
Recreation and Leisure Facilities	
Summary	24
Town Wide Facilities	27
Area Specific Facilities	33
Future Planning	39
Communications	49
Appendices	
Sample Questionnaire	
Call Record	
Full Tabulation of Results	

Key Findings

Key Findings

- Insights conducted a telephone survey with 312 adult residents of the Town of Lakeshore in January of 2006, as one input to the development of a Recreation and Leisure Master Plan.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- One in five respondents said they or their children participated in organized activities at arenas, soccer fields and baseball fields in the past year. One in six had gone to a community centre and one in ten used indoor pools or gyms.
- These activities were most often based in Lakeshore – except for indoor pool activities. Those who went out of town for various activities were most likely to mention Windsor, Essex, and Leamington as their destination.

SATISFACTION WITH EXISTING FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

- Satisfaction with local facilities and programs was fairly low, with very few respondents giving a score of “excellent” to any of the items tested. The percent who said “good” or “excellent” was also relatively low at:
 - 50% for parks;
 - 34% for recreation and leisure;
 - 20% for heritage, arts and culture; and
 - 20% for tourism.
- This question was repeated later in the survey, after all the local facilities had been mentioned, to see if talking about the many facilities would influence opinion. Interestingly, ratings barely moved!
- Respondents were also asked to score their satisfaction with local facilities and programs in terms of **meeting the needs of various demographic groups**. Once again, very few gave high scores. Teens were perceived as the group whose needs were the least well met, with only 12% saying the Town had done a good job. Families were perceived to be the group best served, yet only 40% said the Town had done a good job for them.

Key Findings

CULTURAL FACILITIES

- Only one-quarter to one-third of residents were aware of the three museums tested. 62% were aware of at least one museum, 8% were aware of all three, and 38% were aware of none!
- *55% of those who were aware of at least one site* said local historical sites were very important to the local community, 91% said “somewhat” or “very” important. This translates into 34% of the total population who were aware of at least one site and said museums were “very” important to the community (56% were aware of at least once site and said they were “somewhat” or “very” important).
- When it came to visiting the sites:
 - 21% had visited the Comber Museum;
 - 15% had visited the John Freeman Walls Historical Site; and
 - 7% had visited the Maidstone Bicentennial Museum.
- Eight in ten of those who had visited a site rated that site as “good” or “excellent”.

RECREATION AND LEISURE FACILITIES

- A total of 21 recreation and leisure facilities were tested for awareness, importance to the local community, use, and satisfaction, including eight that were considered “Town Wide” resources, and 13 that were considered “Area Specific” resources. Findings are summarized for all 21 facilities on the next page.
- Among Town Wide resources, the Belle River Arena and Lakeview Park & Marina were the two used most often as seen as most important to the local community.
- Among Area Specific resources, the Comber Fair Grounds and Optimist Park were the two that garnered significant awareness and use outside of their immediate area.

Key Findings

Awareness, Perceived Importance, Use and Rating of Facilities, in Descending Order of Awareness (n=312)

	Aware of	Aware of and rate as very important to community	Been in past 3 years	Been in past 3 years and rate as good or excellent
Belle River Arena	87%	74%	57%	40%
Lakeview Park and Marina	85%	70%	73%	59%
Skateboarding parks	60%	36%	10%	8%
Walking and cycling trails	55%	48%	39%	33%
Conservation areas	52%	39%	32%	21%
Lakeshore Soccer Park	48%	37%	22%	17%
Other local beaches	30%	25%	22%	11%
Outdoor basketball courts	28%	16%	10%	6%
AREA 1 - SOUTH				
Comber Fairgrounds	70%	55%	54%	43%
Pleasant Park	33%	23%	14%	11%
Woodslee Memorial Park & Pavilion	32%	23%	10%	8%
Tilbury West Community Centre	32%	23%	21%	19%
Millen Community Centre Park	20%	15%	9%	8%
AREA 2 - NORTHWEST				
Optimist Park	76%	60%	50%	44%
Centennial Park	41%	31%	24%	16%
Maidstone Park	38%	25%	22%	16%
Leffler Peace Park	29%	17%	14%	11%
St. Clair Shores Park	23%	15%	8%	6%
AREA 3 - NORTHEAST				
Lighthouse Cove Lions Park	39%	27%	19%	14%
Tilbury North Park	36%	28%	23%	16%
Geralyn Tellier-Predru Memorial Park	23%	17%	10%	6%

Key Findings

FUTURE PLANNING

- In general, respondents were supportive of having more facilities in their local community, of multi-use facilities and of the redevelopment of Lakeview Park and Marina. When it came to paying for new facilities, respondents were more likely to support user fees than taxes as the way to pay for them. When asked to add their own ideas, one in ten respondents said the Town should fix local roads before doing such projects and those living in Areas 1 and 3 were likely to mention the need to spread facilities around the Town for all to use.
- Respondents were asked whether they would be in favour or against each of six ideas for future projects. All six garnered some level of support from two thirds of respondents, but projects could be placed into three groups.
 - There was strongest support for an indoor pool and more cycling and walking trails (7 in 10 were strongly in favour, 9 in 10 were strongly or somewhat in favour).
 - The second tier of projects included more public beaches, a new multi-purpose recreation centre and more public access to the waterfront (5 in 10 were strongly in favour, 8 in 10 were strongly or somewhat in favour).
 - The least support was given to a new twin pad arena to replace the existing ice pad (1 in 3 were strongly in favour with 6 in 10 saying strongly or somewhat).
- When asked to rank their first and second choices from among this list, the indoor pool and walking trails continued to dominate, however, the new twin pad arena garnered as much support as a recreation centre or more public beaches.

Key Findings

FUTURE PLANNING

- If an indoor pool were built, six in ten adults were likely to use it for themselves.
- Six in ten households with children said children in their household would attend swimming lessons in a new indoor pool. (This translates into two in ten households overall.)
- Residents were mostly indifferent regarding the benefits of the Town operating the pool itself versus partnering with a not-for-profit organization to do so, with three quarters having no preference. Among those with a preference, most were likely to prefer such a partnership and this was based on the assumption that it would keep their taxes down and be run more efficiently.

COMMUNICATIONS

- Respondents were split in terms of agreeing or disagreeing that the Town did a good job in telling them about local parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities that were available.
- When it came to their use of current communication vehicles:
 - 47% recalled seeing and using the Recreation and Leisure Guide,
 - 15% used the Town web site to find this information, and
 - 15% recalled notices received with their tax bill.
- Among various media tested, inserts in their water bill seemed to be the most popular as a means to communicate in the future, but local newspapers and radio stations also garnered some support.

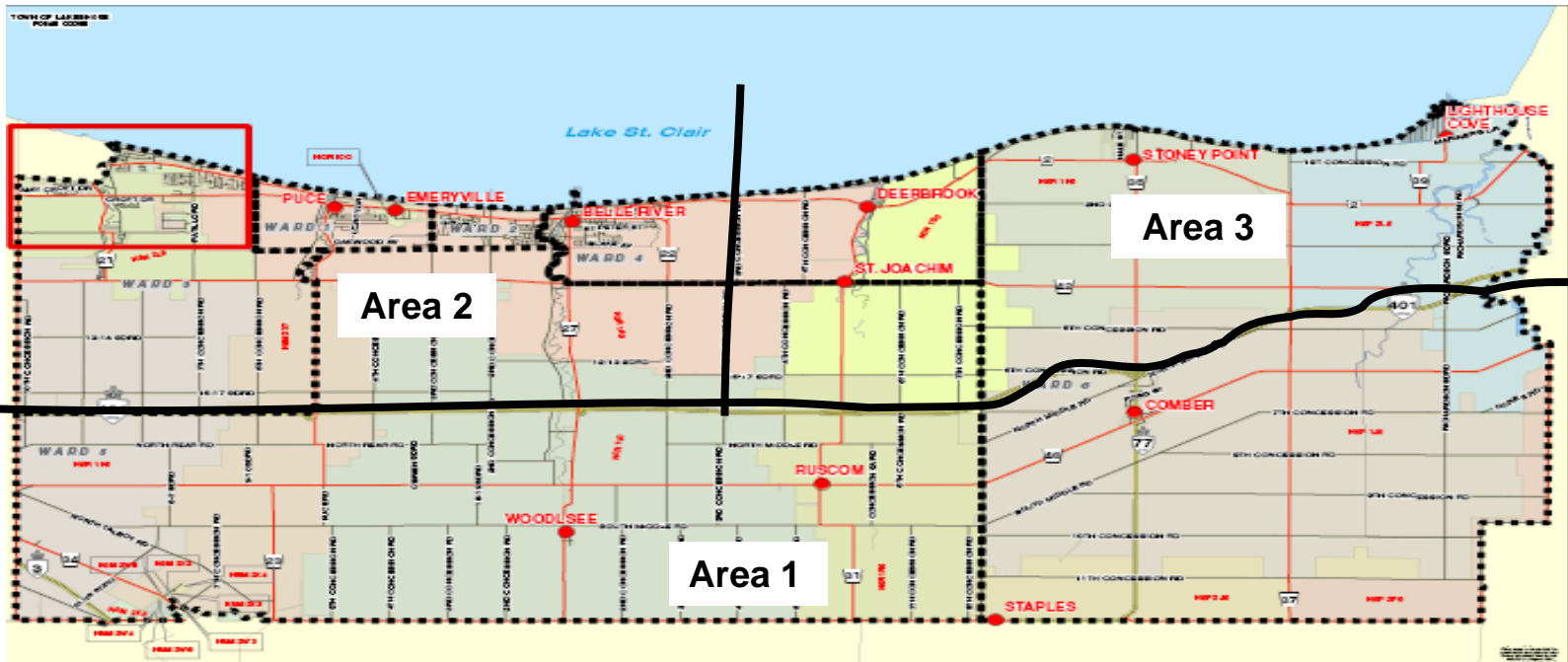
Description of the Research

Objectives

- Insights was invited to conduct research with adult residents in the Town of Lakeshore regarding local recreation, leisure and cultural facilities. Specific objectives were to measure:
 - awareness, use, satisfaction and perceived importance of existing facilities;
 - reaction to ideas for new facilities;
 - likelihood of using an indoor pool, if built; and
 - potential impact of various communication methods.
- Jeannette Eberhard of Insights worked with representatives of IBI Group and the Town of Lakeshore to develop the questions to be used in the survey. (A copy of the survey is included with this summary report.)
- The research findings were to be one input into a Recreation and Leisure Master Plan being developed by IBI Group for the Town of Lakeshore.

Methodology

- A total of 312 interviews were conducted from Insights' supervised call centre between January 3 and 16, 2007, using the questionnaire found in the Appendix. Quotas were established to match the demographic profile of residents, aged 18 and over, as of the 2006 census projections shown on the Town of Lakeshore website.
- We also wanted to represent a statistically reliable sample from each of three unique geographical areas within the Town. To this end, quotas were established to obtain 75 interviews in the two less populated areas and 150 interviews in the area that includes Belle River. Highway 401 and Concession 3 were used as the boundaries. (See map below.)



Methodology

- The sample was then weighted, by area, to more accurately reflect the actual population for each area. (See chart below.)

	Unweighted Sample		Weighted Sample	
	#	%	#	%
AREA OF TOWN				
Area 1 (south of Hwy 401)	76	24%	56	18%
Area 2 (north of Hwy401, west of 3 rd Conc)	158	51%	197	63%
Area 3 (north of Hwy 401, east of 3 rd Conc)	78	25%	59	19%
AGE				
18 – 34	92	29%	99	32%
35 – 54	139	45%	135	43%
55 +	81	26%	78	25%
GENDER				
Male	150	48%	153	49%
Female	162	52%	159	51%
TOTAL	312	100%	312	100%

- The sample of 312 is accurate within a range of plus or minus 3.7%, nine times out of ten. The sub-samples of 76/78 and 158 have a range of error of plus or minus 11.5% and 8.2% respectively.
- All remaining tables represent weighted answers for the total sample, with unweighted sample sizes are quoted. Note that tables may not always sum to 100% due to rounding.

The Sample

	Total	Area 1 South	Area 2 Northwest	Area 3 Northeast
GENDER (n=312)				
Male	49%	49%	52%	40%
Female	51%	51%	48%	60%
AGE (n=312)				
18-34	32%	22%	38%	19%
35-54	43%	43%	39%	57%
55+	25%	35%	23%	24%
EDUCATION (n=304)				
Elementary or some high school	7%	9%	5%	10%
High school graduate	30%	33%	30%	29%
Some College / University	14%	13%	14%	14%
College / University graduate	49%	45%	51%	47%
EMPLOYMENT (n=306)				
Employed (full time)	59%	55%	61%	58%
Employed (part time)	12%	11%	12%	13%
Employed (total)	71%	66%	73%	71%
Retired	19%	18%	19%	20%
Homemaker / not employed / student / disabled	10%	16%	8%	9%
WORK OUTSIDE LAKESHORE (n=285)				
	38%	31%	39%	42%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (n=225)				
< \$25,000	5%	3%	5%	6%
\$25,000-\$49,999	21%	24%	23%	16%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	27%	35%	23%	29%
\$75,000 +	47%	38%	49%	49%
YEARS LIVED IN LAKESHORE (n=310)				
< 5 years	20%	6%	26%	17%
6 – 20 years	32%	32%	34%	27%
20+ years	48%	62%	40%	56%
CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD (n=312)				
	31%	21%	33%	33%
RESPONDENT OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WORK FOR LAKESHORE (n=308)				
Yes	4%	11%	2%	6%

- The table captures the demographic profile of the weighted sample, excluding those who refused to answer.
- It is worth noting that respondents in Area 1, south of the 401, were more likely to be 55+, and less likely to work outside the home, travel to work outside Lakeshore, or have children under 18 at home.

Mentions of places worked included:
Windsor, Chatham-Kent, Tecumseh, Leamington, Kingsville, Tilbury, Lasalle, Amherstburg, Essex, Michigan

Research Findings - Current Activities

Current Activities

- Respondents were most likely to say they or their children participated in organized activities, lessons, or teams at arenas, soccer fields and baseball fields – with one in five doing so in the past year. One in six had gone to a community centre and one in ten used indoor pools or gyms.
- These activities were most often based in Lakeshore – except for indoor pool activities. Those who went out of town for various activities were most likely to mention Windsor, Essex, and Leamington facilities.

Participation by Respondent or Children in Organized Activities, Lessons, or Teams, in Various Facilities, In Past Year (n=312)

Type of Facility	Adult	Child(ren)	Either	Total Households with Participants	Location of Facilities
Soccer Fields	9%	16%	21%	67	Lakeshore (61), Windsor (2), Tecumseh (2), Essex (1)
Arenas	14%	14%	21%	65	Lakeshore (53), Windsor (8), Leamington / Chatham / Tilbury / Wheatley (1 each)
Baseball Fields	13%	10%	19%	58	Lakeshore (54), Windsor (2), Tecumseh (1)
Community Centres	11%	7%	15%	47	Lakeshore (39), Windsor (5), Essex (2), Leamington (1)
Indoor Gyms	7%	5%	10%	31	Lakeshore (21), Windsor (6), Leamington (2), Chatham (1)
Indoor Pools	6%	8%	10%	30	Essex (11), Leamington (9), Windsor (8), Chatham / Tilbury (1 each)
Health & Fitness Centre*	22%	N/A	N/A	68	Lakeshore (41), Windsor (9), Tecumseh (7), Leamington (4), Essex (2), Chatham / Tilbury (1 each)

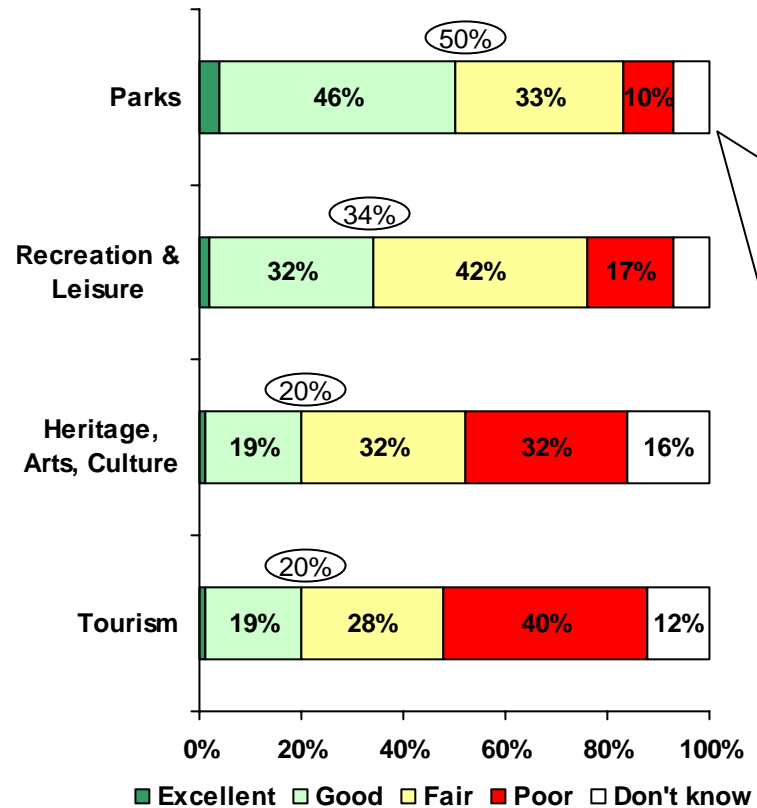
*Asked as "whether respondent currently belonged to a health & fitness centre", at end of survey.

Research Results
Overall Satisfaction with Facilities and Programs

Satisfaction With Existing Facilities and Programs

- At the very beginning of the survey, respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with local facilities and programs.
- Scores were fairly low, with very few respondents giving a score of “excellent” to any of the items tested.
- The percent who said “good” or “excellent” was also relatively low at:
 - 50% for parks;
 - 34% for recreation and leisure;
 - 20% for heritage, arts and culture; and
 - 20% for tourism.
- This question was repeated later in the survey, after all the local facilities had been mentioned, to see if a reminder of the many facilities would influence opinion. Interestingly, ratings barely moved!

Satisfaction With Facilities and Programs Offered by the Town – By Program Area (n=312)

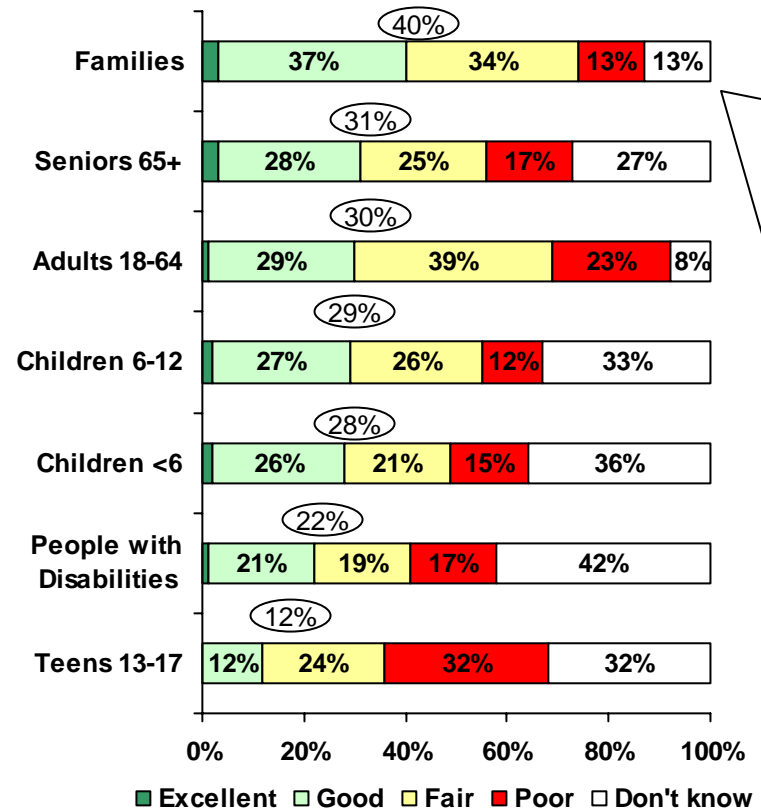


*Read as: 4% rated parks as excellent, 46% rated parks as good, for a total of 50% who said excellent or good, 33% said fair, 10% said poor, and 7% were unable to comment.

Satisfaction With Existing Facilities and Programs

- Respondents were also asked to score their satisfaction with local facilities and programs in terms of **meeting the needs of various demographic groups**.
- Once again, very few said “excellent” and the totals for “good” and “excellent” were also fairly low.
- It is worth noting that “teens” were perceived as the group whose needs were the least well met, with only 12% saying the Town had done a good job. “Families” were perceived to be the group best served, yet only 40% said the Town had done a good job for them.
- Quite a few felt unable to provide a score for specific demographic groups.

Satisfaction With Facilities and Programs Offered by the Town – to Meet the Needs of Various Demographic Groups (n=312)



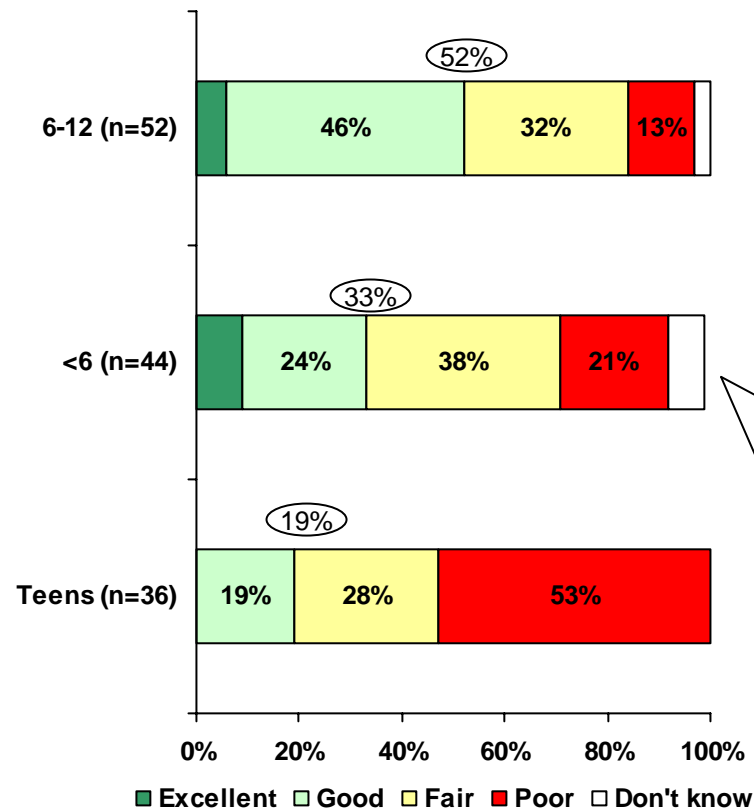
*Read as: 3% rated facilities and programs designed to meet the needs of families as excellent, 37%, as good, for a total of 40% who said excellent or good.

Satisfaction With Existing Facilities and Programs

- Satisfaction scores for local facilities and programs in terms of **meeting the needs of children** have been repeated here, showing only the scores given by respondents with children in that particular age group.
- The number who said “excellent” and the totals for “good” and “excellent” were still fairly low, and the percent who said “poor” was significant.
- In the minds of parents, children aged 6 - 12 were the best served, followed by those under six. Note that half of the respondents with teens said the Town had done a poor job in meeting their needs for recreational programs and facilities.

Satisfaction With Facilities and Programs Offered by the Town – to Meet the Needs of Various Ages of Children, For Those Who Had Children in That Age Group

(note small sample sizes)



*Read as: Among those with children under six, 9% rated facilities and programs designed to meet the needs of this age as excellent, 24%, as good, for a total of 33% who said excellent or good.

Research Results - Cultural Facilities

Cultural Facilities

AWARENESS

- Only one-quarter to one-third of residents were aware of the three museums tested. 62% were aware of at least one museum, 8% were aware of all three, and 38% were aware of none!

IMPORTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITY

- 55% of those who were aware of at least one site said local historical sites were very important to the local community, 91% said “somewhat” or “very” important. This translates into 34% of the total population who were aware of at least one site and said they were “very” important (56% were aware of at least once site and said they were “somewhat” or “very” important).

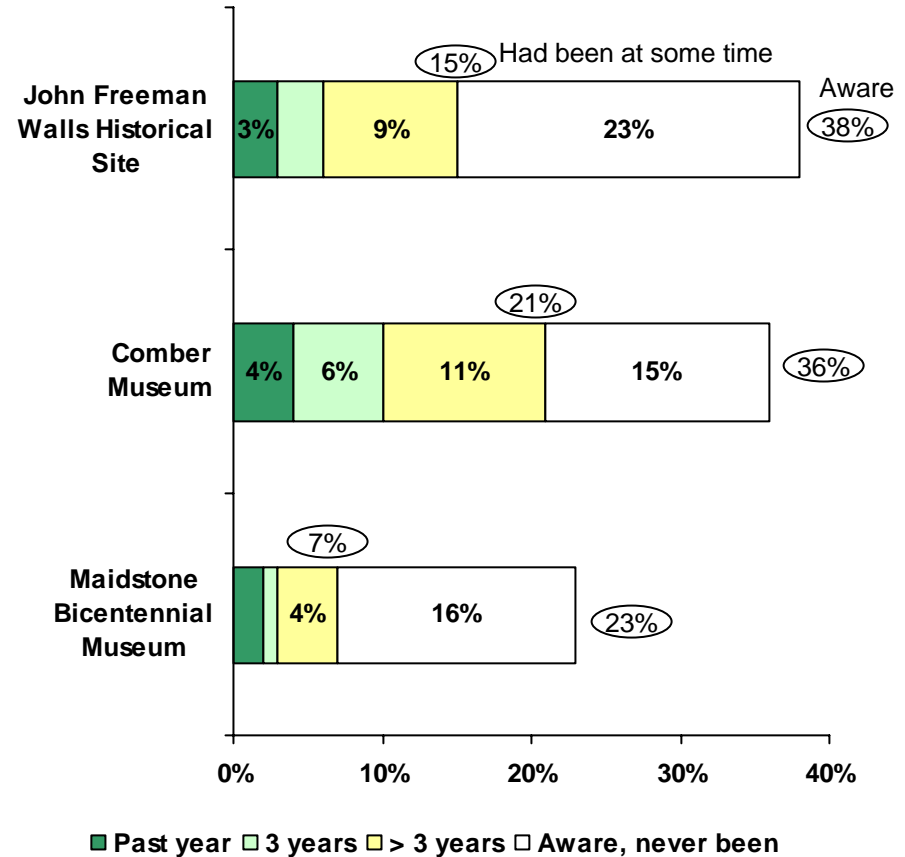
USE

- When it came to visiting the sites:
 - 21% had visited the Comber Museum;
 - 15% had visited the John Freeman Walls Historical Site;
 - 7% had visited the Maidstone Bicentennial Museum.

SATISFACTION

- Eight in ten of those who had visited a site rated that site as “good” or “excellent”.

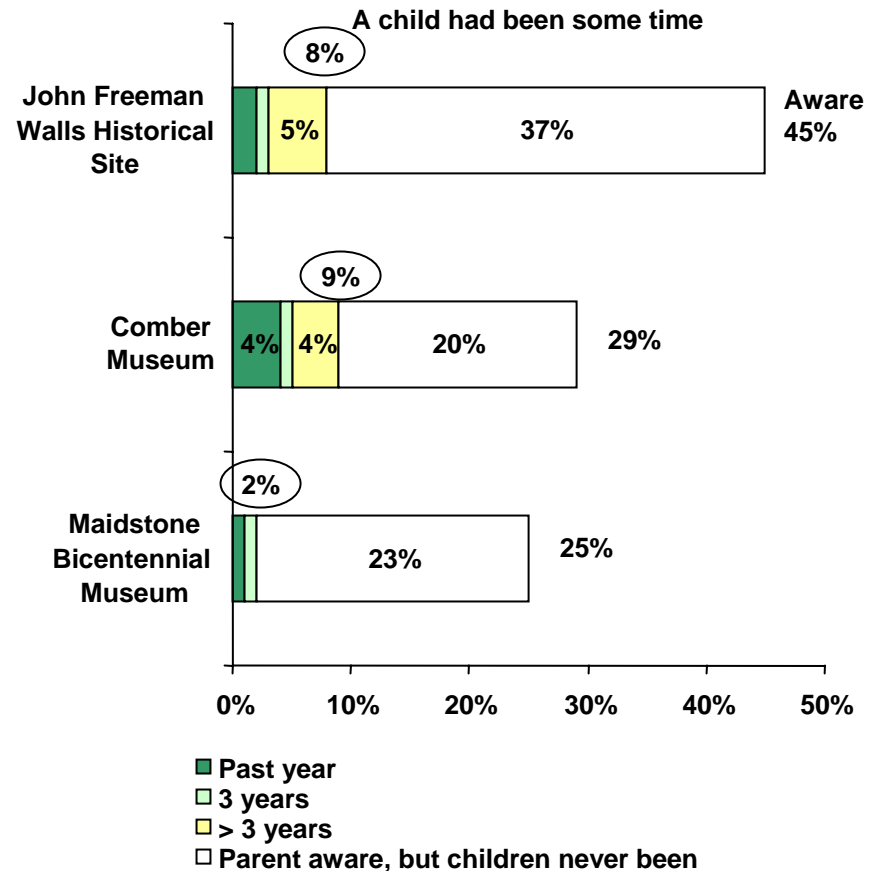
Awareness and Incidence of Respondent Visiting (n=312)



Cultural Facilities

- Awareness among those with children in the home and the incidence of their children visiting, is captured to the right.
- Awareness among parents with children was not significantly different than the population at large.
- 19% of households with children said their children had visited at least one of the sites, with the John Freeman Walls Historical Site and Comber Museum being more popular than the Maidstone Bicentennial Museum. This translates into 6% of households with a child who had visited at least one of the museums tested.

Among Those With Children, When, if Ever, Children Had Been to Various Museums (n=96)



Research Results - Recreation and Leisure Facilities

Recreation and Leisure Facilities - Summary

- A total of 21 recreation and leisure facilities were tested with all participants for:
 - awareness;
 - importance to the community;
 - Incidence of visiting or using in the past; and
 - satisfaction (among those who used in past three years).
- The next page provides an overview of the key findings.
- Detailed findings will be then reported in two sections:
 - for “Town Wide” facilities (those identified by the Town as resources developed for the use of all residents);
 - for “Area Specific” facilities (those identified by the Town as resources most often used by residents who lived in the area where the facility was located).

Recreation and Leisure Facilities - Summary

Awareness, Perceived Importance, Use and Rating of Facilities, in Descending Order of Awareness
(n=312)

	Aware of	Aware of and rate as very important to community	Been in past 3 years	Been in past 3 years and rate as good or excellent
Belle River Arena	87%	74%	57%	40%
Lakeview Park and Marina	85%	70%	73%	59%
Skateboarding parks	60%	36%	10%	8%
Walking and cycling trails	55%	48%	39%	33%
Conservation areas	52%	39%	32%	21%
Lakeshore Soccer Park	48%	37%	22%	17%
Other local beaches	30%	25%	22%	11%
Outdoor basketball courts	28%	16%	10%	6%
AREA 1 - SOUTH				
Comber Fairgrounds	70%	55%	54%	43%
Pleasant Park	33%	23%	14%	11%
Woodslee Memorial Park & Pavilion	32%	23%	10%	8%
Tilbury West Community Centre	32%	23%	21%	19%
Millen Community Centre Park	20%	15%	9%	8%
AREA 2 - NORTHWEST				
Optimist Park	76%	60%	50%	44%
Centennial Park	41%	31%	24%	16%
Maidstone Park	38%	25%	22%	16%
Leffler Peace Park	29%	17%	14%	11%
St. Clair Shores Park	23%	15%	8%	6%
AREA 3 - NORTHEAST				
Lighthouse Cove Lions Park	39%	27%	19%	14%
Tilbury North Park	36%	28%	23%	16%
Geralyn Tellier-Predu Memorial Park	23%	17%	10%	6%

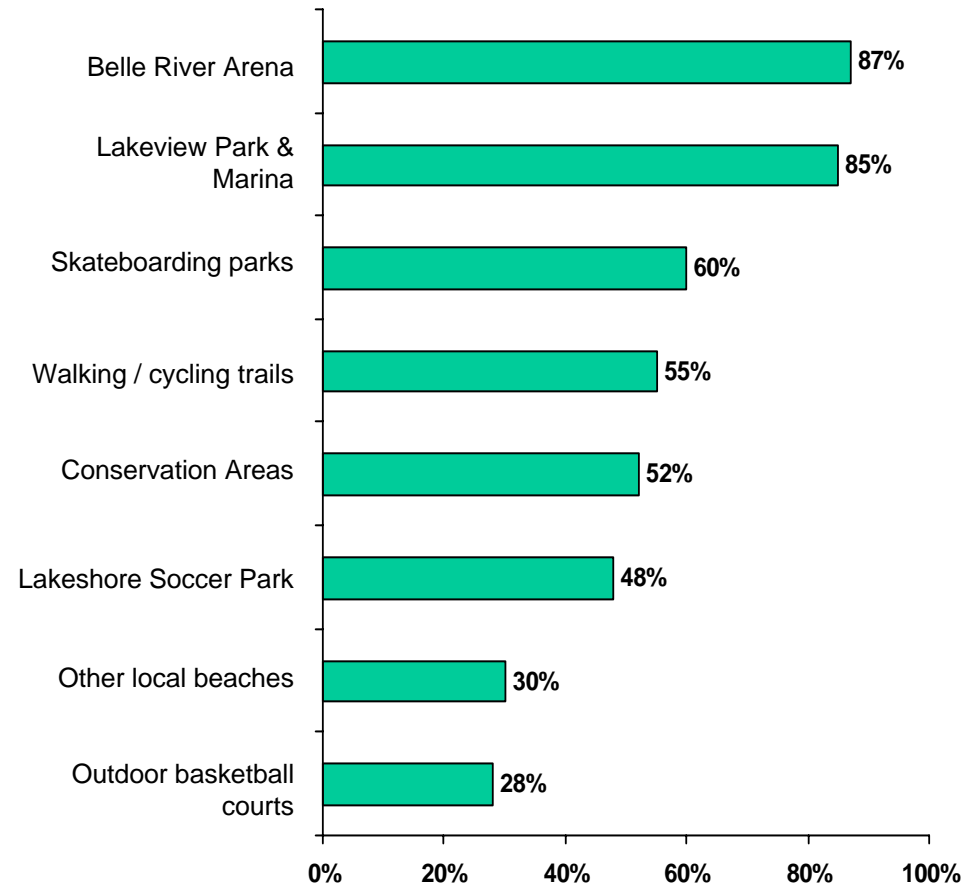
Research Results - Recreation and Leisure Facilities

TOWN WIDE RESOURCES

Town Wide Facilities - Awareness

- Among the eight Town facilities tested, the Belle River Arena and Lakeview Park & Marina were the most well known – with over 80% recognizing them when asked.
- About half were familiar with skateboarding parks, walking and cycling trails, conservation areas and Lakeshore Soccer Park.
- Only three in ten were aware of other local beaches or the outdoor basketball courts.

Awareness of Specific Recreational Facilities (n=312)



Town Wide Facilities – Importance to Community

- Those who were aware of each facility were asked to rate that facility’s importance to the community. The table below captures these percentages, grossed up to the total population, by region.
- Overall, the Belle River Arena and the Lakeview Park & Marina were seen as the most important among the facilities tested, receiving a high score by 7 in 10.
- There were variations by region.
 - Those who lived in Area 1 (south of the 401) tended to give lower scores for importance than did those who lived in the other two areas.
 - The Lakeview Park & Marina was most important in Area 2, followed by Area 3, then Area 1.
 - Importance was highest in Area 3 (northeast) for the Belle River Arena, conservation areas and the skateboard park. This area had the highest percent of respondents aged 35 - 54 in the household.

Among Total Sample, Percent Who Said Facility Was Very Important to Local Community*

	Total (n=312)	Area 1 South	Area 2 Northwest	Area 3 Northeast
Belle River Arena	74%	57%	(1) 73%	(1,2) 92%
Lakeview Park and Marina	70%	45%	(1,3) 79%	(1) 62%
Walking and cycling trails	48%	25%	(1) 56%	(1) 46%
Conservation areas	39%	36%	34%	(1,2) 59%
Lakeshore Soccer Park	37%	21%	(1) 41%	(1) 40%
Skateboarding parks	36%	18%	(1) 37%	(1,2) 50%
Other local beaches	25%	24%	24%	27%
Outdoor basketball courts	16%	12%	18%	15%

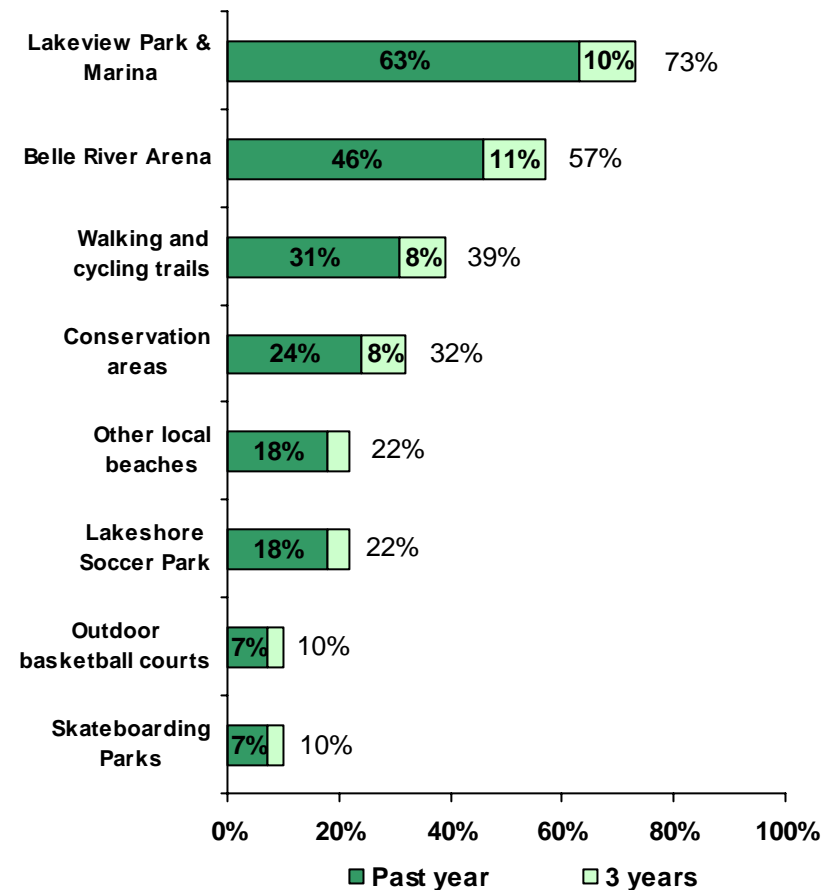
Read as: Overall, 74% were aware of the Belle River Arena and rated this facility as ‘very important’ to the local community. Area 3 residents were most likely to be aware and say it was important, followed by Area 2, with Area 1 residents being the least like to say so.

* Read (1).(2).(3) notation as: The percent who said this facility was very important was higher than the percent in the areas noted in brackets. For example, the percent who said the Belle River Arena was important was higher in Area 3 than Area 1 or 2, and higher in Area 2 than in Area 1.

Town Wide Facilities – Use in Past Three Years

- Lakeview Park and Marina drew the greatest number of local visitors, with two-thirds saying they had been there in the past year.
- In descending order for the past year:
 - half had visited the Belle River Arena,
 - one-third had used the cycling trails,
 - one-quarter had gone to a local conservation area,
 - one in five had gone to another local beach or the soccer park, and
 - less than one in ten had visited the outdoor basketball courts or skateboard park.

Incidence of Visiting Major Recreational Facilities in Past Year or Three Years (n=312)



Town Wide Facilities – Use in Past Three Years

- The table below captures use in the past three years by place of residence.
- In general, usage was lower for most facilities among those in the South (where average age was higher and incidence of having children was lower).
- Use of the Lakeview Park & Marina, Belle River Arena, and trails was lowest in Area 1.
- Use of conservation areas and skateboarding parks was higher in Area 3.

Percent of Respondents Who Were Aware Of, and Had Used, Specific Facilities in the Past Three Years, by Area*

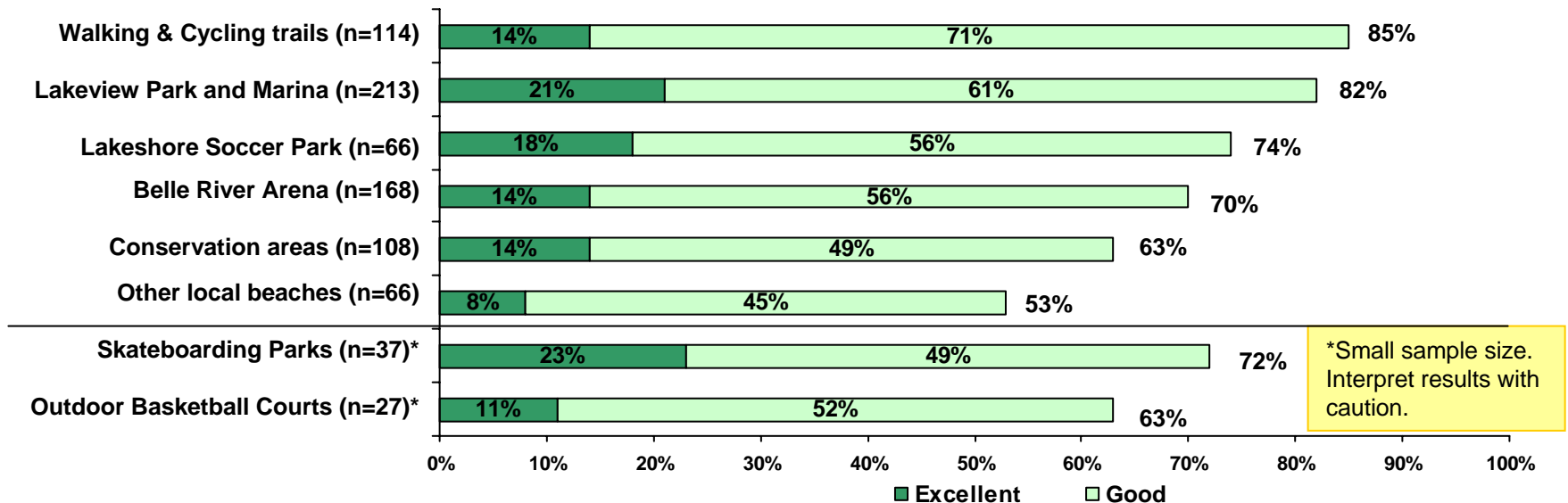
	Total (n=312)	Area 1 South	Area 2 Northwest	Area 3 Northeast
Lakeview Park & Marina	73%	40%	(1,3) 85%	(2) 63%
Belle River Arena	57%	24%	(1,3) 68%	(1) 54%
Walking & cycling trails	39%	21%	(1,3) 46%	(1) 32%
Conservation Areas	32%	29%	26%	(1,2) 58%
Other local beaches	22%	15%	23%	24%
Lakeshore Soccer Park	22%	11%	(1) 27%	(1) 21%
Outdoor basketball courts	10%	7%	12%	4%
Skateboarding Parks	10%	11%	6%	(1,2) 26%

* Read (1).(2).(3) notation as: The percent who said this facility was very important was higher than the percent in the areas noted in brackets.

Town Wide Facilities – Rating by Users

- Those who had used a facility in the past three years were asked to rate it as excellent, good, fair or poor. The percent who gave high scores (good or excellent) were as shown below.
- Note that scores for the basketball courts and skateboard parks are included, but the sample size was quite small and should be treated with caution.

Among Those Who Used Facility in Past Three Years, Percent Who Rated Facility as "Excellent" or "Good"

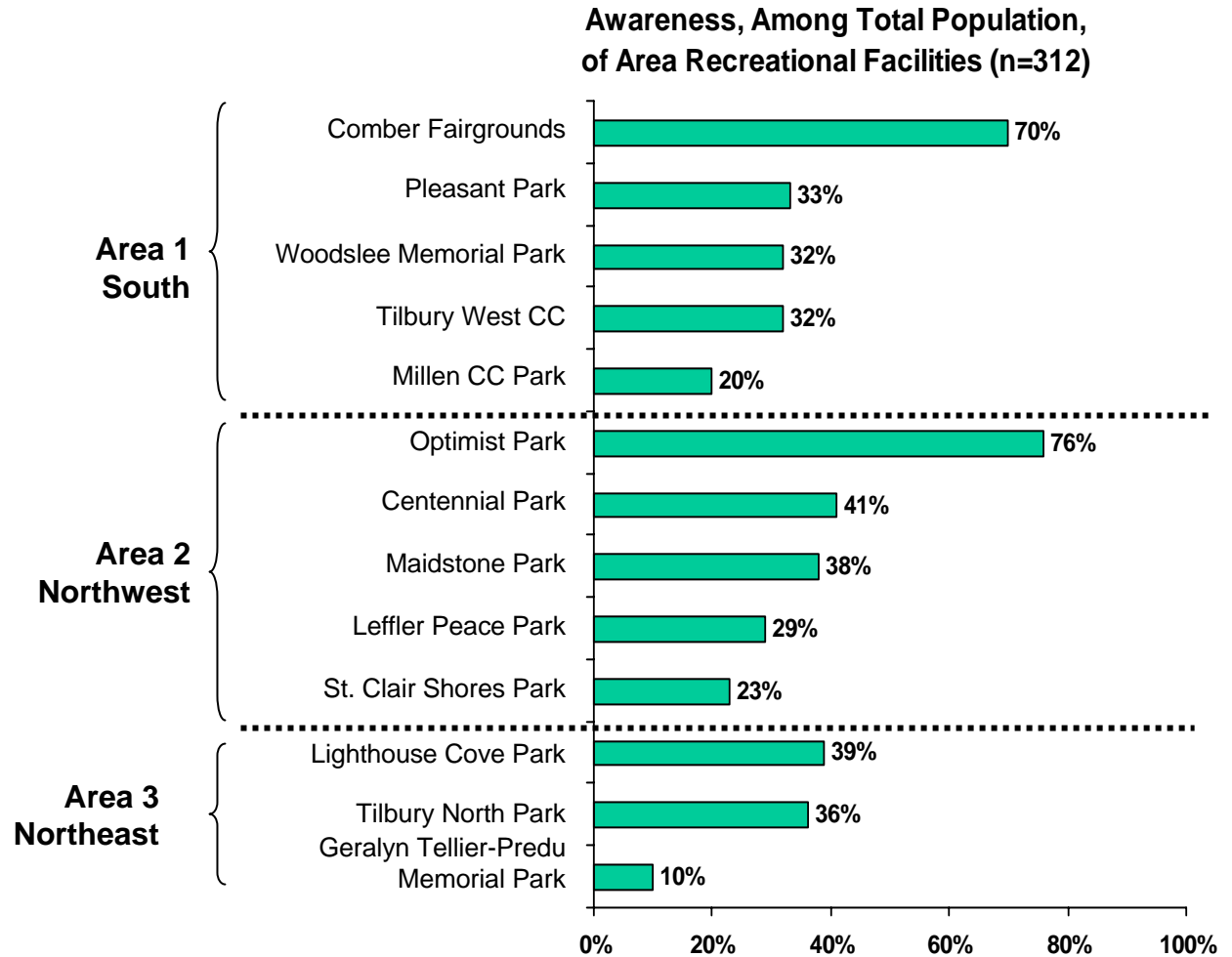


Research Results - Recreation and Leisure Facilities

AREA SPECIFIC RESOURCES

Area Specific Facilities - Awareness

- The table to the right captures awareness, among all respondents, of the facilities identified as a resource within the area noted.
- Two facilities -- the Comber Fairgrounds in the south and Optimist Park in the north west -- stood out as having much higher awareness than the other parks and community centres tested as area resources.



Area Specific Facilities – Importance to Community

- The table below captures the percent who were aware of various area facilities and said they were very important to the community. The chart has been colour coded to highlight the percentages for facilities in the regions where they were located, that is, where they might be expected to have a higher level of importance.
- Across the Township, the Comber Fairgrounds and Optimist Park garnered the highest levels of importance.
- Area facilities that held significant appeal outside their immediate area included:
 - Area 1 Facilities: The Comber Fair Grounds and Tilbury West Community Centre were also important to Area 3 residents.
 - Area 2 Facilities: Optimist and Centennial Parks were also important to Area 3 residents.
 - Area 3 Facilities: None of these facilities garnered strong importance scores outside this area.

Percent Who Were Aware of Facility and Said It Was Very Important to Local Community

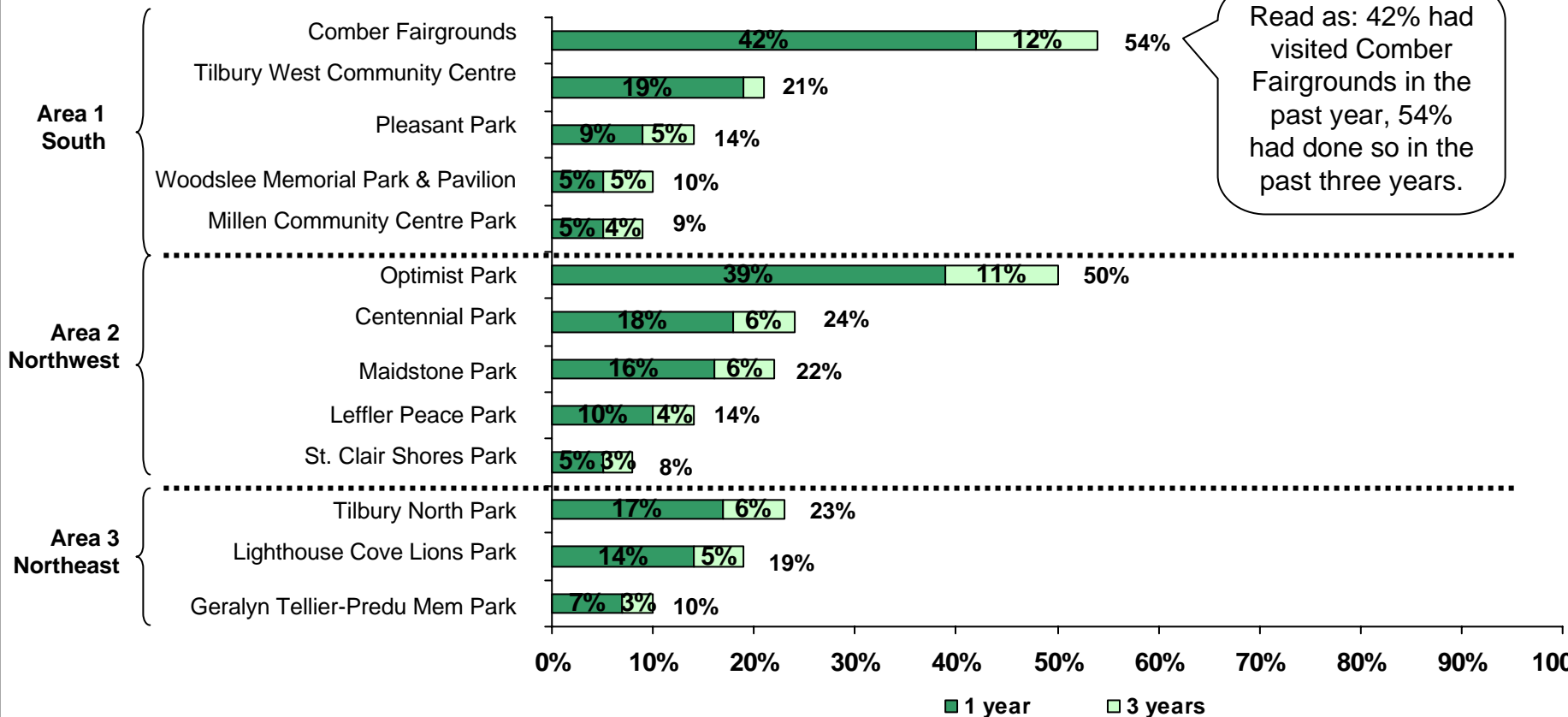
	Total (n=312)	Area 1 South*	Area 2 Northwest	Area 3 Northeast
FACILITIES IN AREA 1				
Comber Fairgrounds	55%	(2) 70%	44%	(2) 78%
Pleasant Park	23%	24%	24%	19%
Woodslee Memorial Park	23%	30%	22%	23%
Tilbury West Comm Centre	23%	(2) 51%	10%	(2) 39%
Millen Community Centre Park	15%	18%	15%	12%
FACILITIES IN AREA 2				
Optimist Park	60%	33%	(1) 66%	(1) 67%
Centennial Park	31%	16%	(1) 35%	(1) 30%
Maidstone Park	25%	11%	(1,3) 32%	17%
Leffler Peace Park	17%	5%	(1,3) 23%	8%
St. Clair Shores Park	15%	5%	(1) 18%	12%
FACILITIES IN AREA 3				
Tilbury North Park	28%	(2) 34%	13%	(1,2) 72%
Lighthouse Cove Lions Park	27%	(2) 34%	17%	(1,2) 54%
Gerayln Tellier-Predu Memorial Park	17%	12%	13%	(1,2) 36%

Read as: 70% of those who lived in Area 1 were aware of the Comber Fairgrounds and said it was very important to the community, and this number was higher than those who lived in Area 2, but similar to those who lived in Area 3.

Area Specific Facilities – Use in Past Three Years

- Half of those who lived in the Town had been to the Comber Fairgrounds and Optimist Park in the past three years; four in ten in the past year. Other facilities garnered less than half this level of visitors.

Incidence of Visiting Various Area Facilities in the Past Year or Three Years
(n=312)



Area Specific Facilities – Use in Past Three Years

- As captured in the colour coded table below, area specific facilities were generally more likely to be visited by residents in the area where the facility was located.
- Once again, exceptions to this were the Comber Fairgrounds in Area 1 which was visited just as heavily by those from Area 3, and Optimist Park in Area 2, which was visited just as much by those in Area 3.

**Percent of Respondents Who Were Aware Of and Had Used
Area Facilities in the Past Three Years, by Area**

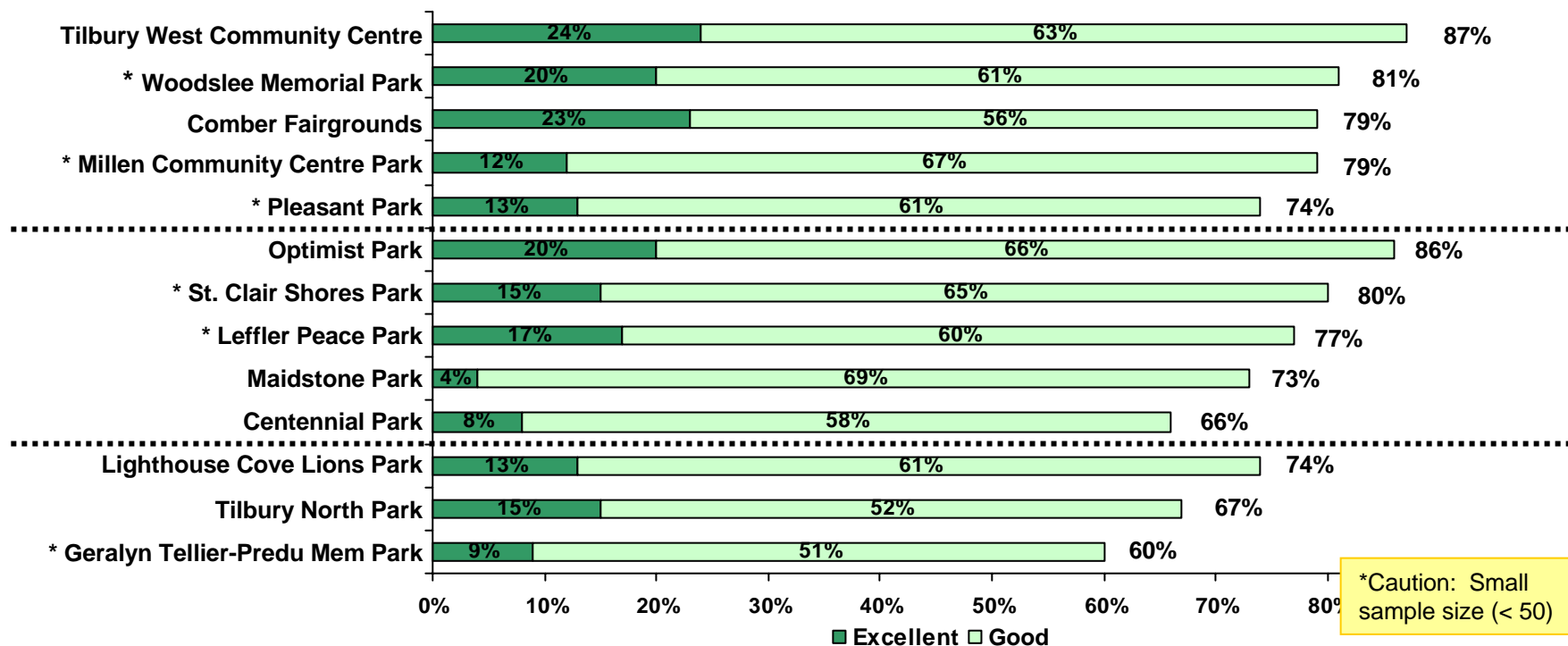
	Total (n=312)	Area 1 South	Area 2 Northwest	Area 3 Northeast
AREA 1 - SOUTH				
Comber Fairgrounds	54%	(2) 79%	38%	(2) 83%
Tilbury West Community Centre	21%	(2,3) 62%	7%	(2) 28%
Pleasant Park	14%	12%	16%	11%
Woodslee Memorial Park & Pavilion	10%	13%	10%	8%
Millen Community Centre Park	9%	14%	8%	9%
AREA 2 – NORTH WEST				
Optimist Park	50%	18%	(1) 59%	51%
Centennial Park	24%	7%	(1,3) 32%	13%
Maidstone Park	22%	6%	(1,3) 30%	10%
Leffler Peace Park	14%	1%	(1,3) 20%	5%
St. Clair Shores Park	8%	--	11%	4%
AREA 3 – NORTH EAST				
Tilbury North Park	23%	(2) 26%	8%	(1,2) 71%
Lighthouse Cove Lions Park	19%	28%	11%	(2) 36%
Geralyn Tellier-Predu Memorial Park	10%	7%	8%	(1,2) 23%

* Read (1),(2),(3) notation as: The percent who said this facility was very important was higher than the percent in the areas noted in brackets.

Area Specific Facilities – Rating by Users

- Regardless of the absolute numbers who visited, those who did get to these area facilities were fairly satisfied, with at least two thirds of those who visited in the past three years giving a score of “good” or “excellent” to all facilities. (See chart below.)

Among Those Who Used Facility in Past Three Years,
Percent Who Rated Facility as “Excellent” or “Good”



*Caution: Small sample size (< 50)

Research Findings - Future Planning

Future Planning – Reaction to Potential Projects

- Respondents were asked whether they would be in favour or against each of six ideas for future projects. All six garnered some level of support from two thirds of respondents, but projects could be placed into three groups.

Whether Respondent Was In Favour or Against Various Ideas for Future Facility Development (n=312)

STRONGEST SUPPORT

Indoor pool and walking trails:

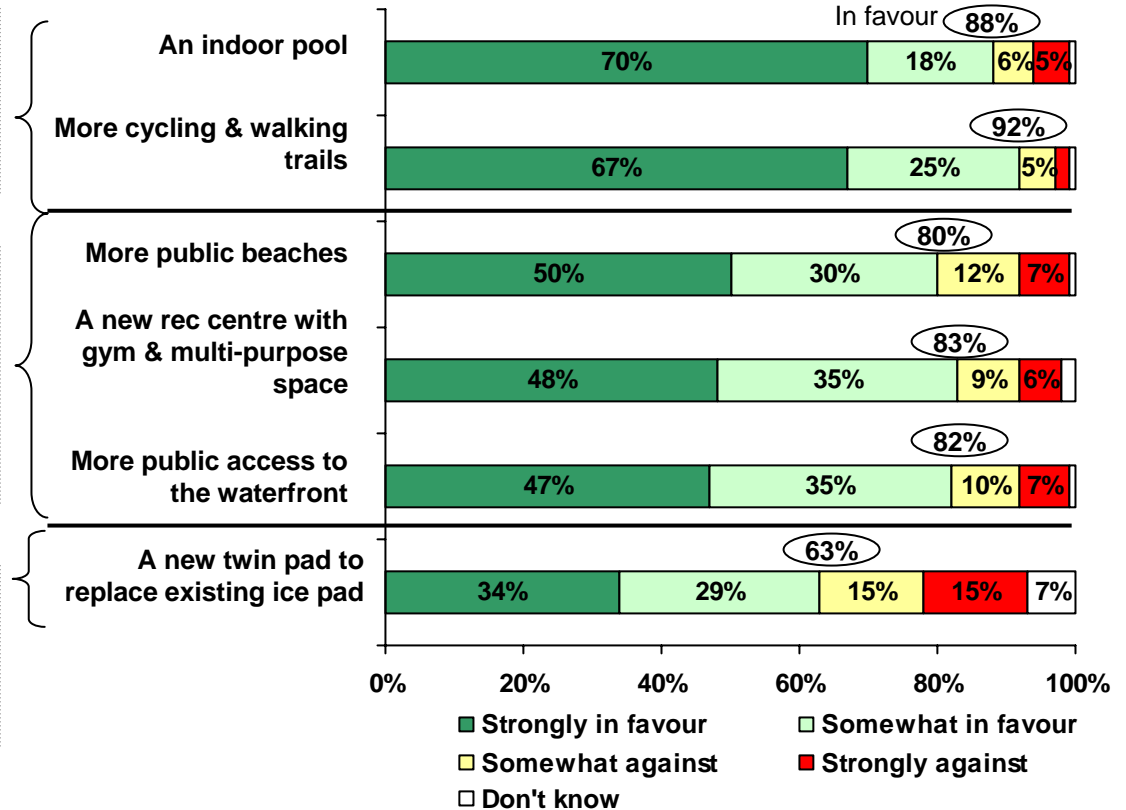
7 in 10 were strongly in favour; 9 in 10 were strongly or somewhat in favour

SECOND TIER

More public beaches, a new multi-purpose recreation centre and more access to the waterfront: 5 in 10 were strongly in favour; 8 in 10 strongly or somewhat

LEAST SUPPORT

A new twin pad arena: 3 in 10 were strongly in favour; 6 in 10 were strongly or somewhat



Future Planning - Reaction to Potential Projects

- In a slightly different approach, respondents were asked to select their first and second priorities among the six possible projects.
 - An indoor pool and cycling and walking trails were still the top two projects.
 - However, the twin pad arena garnered more votes than might be expected given the previous ratings on overall appeal -- moving up to third place and obtaining a similar number of votes to a recreation centre and more public beaches!

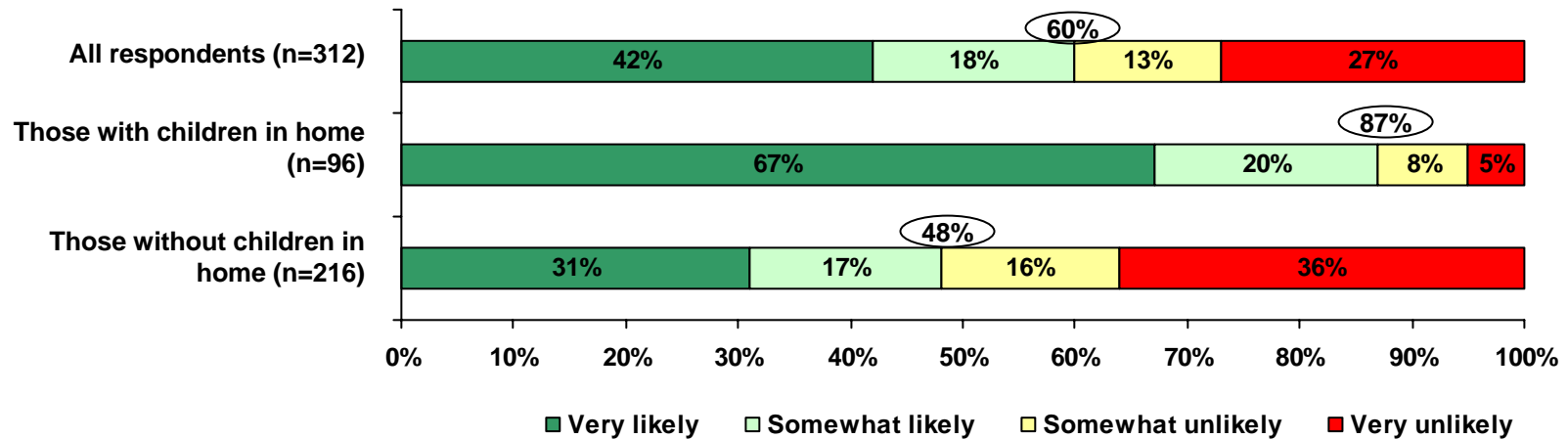
**Respondent's Top Two Choices, From a List of Six Facilities
the Town Could Develop in the Next Five to Ten Years
(n=304)**

	1 st Choice	2 nd Choice	1 st or 2 nd Choice
Indoor Pool	34%	18%	52%
Cycling & Walking Trails	20%	21%	41%
New Twin Pad Arena	14%	9%	23%
Recreation Centre	11%	17%	28%
More Public Beaches	10%	15%	25%
More Public Access Points to Waterfront	6%	10%	16%

Future Planning – Indoor Pool

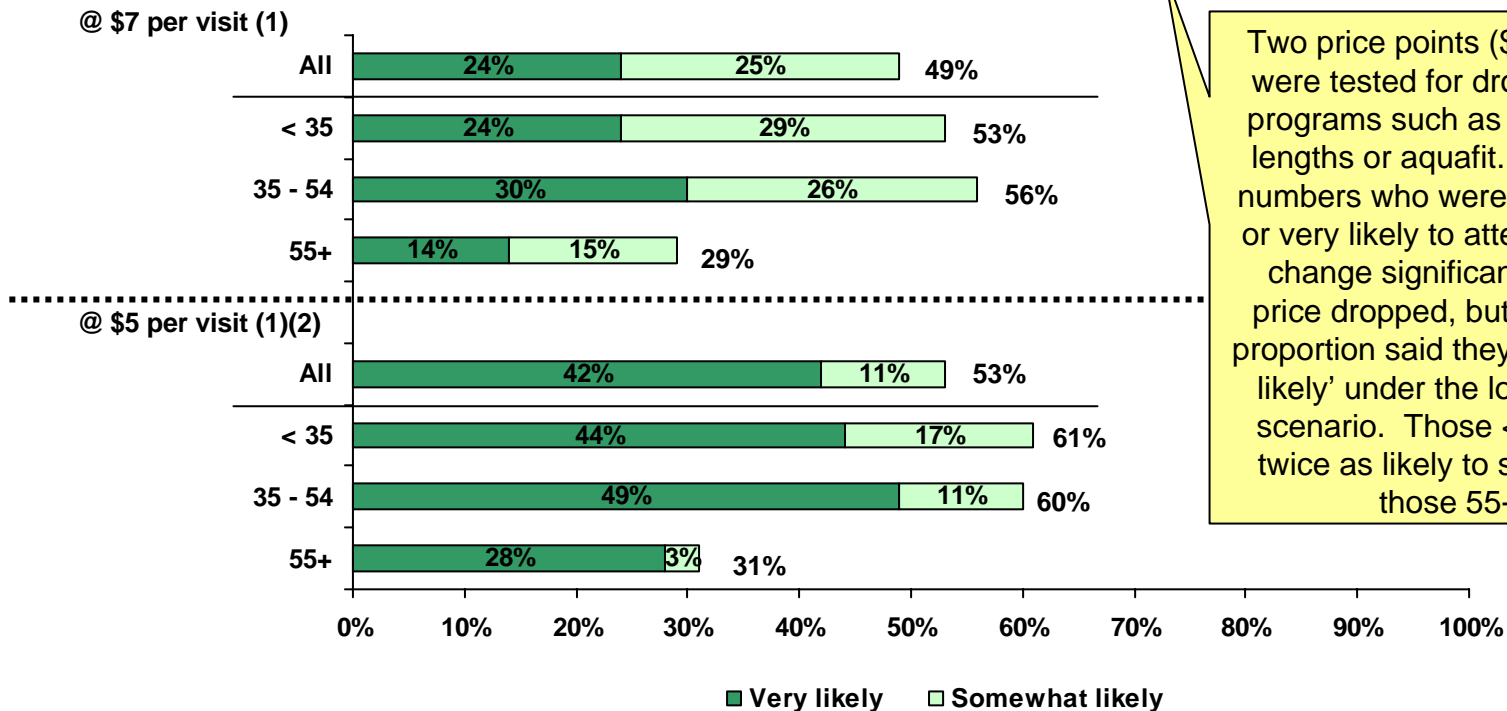
- Respondents were asked how likely they or someone in their household was to use a pool, assuming it was built. (See table below.)
 - Overall, 4 in 10 households were very likely to use an indoor pool, with 6 in 10 very or somewhat likely.
 - These numbers were much higher among those with children in the home than for households without children.

Likelihood of Using an Indoor Pool



Future Planning – Indoor Pool

Likelihood of Using Indoor Pool to Swim Lengths or Attend Aquafit Classes (n=312)



Two price points (\$7 and \$5) were tested for drop in adult programs such as swimming lengths or aquafit. The total numbers who were somewhat or very likely to attend did not change significantly when price dropped, but a greater proportion said they were 'very likely' under the lower price scenario. Those < 55 were twice as likely to swim than those 55+

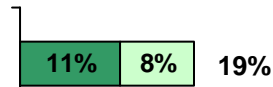
- (1) Assuming those who were unlikely to use the pool in general were unlikely to attend to swim lengths or attend aquafit.
- (2) Assuming those who were "very likely" @ \$7 were also "very likely" @ \$5.

Future Planning – Indoor Pool

Likelihood of Using Indoor Pool to for Children's Swimming Lessons

@ \$80 for session of 10 lessons

On total population base (n=312)



For those who had children in home (n=96)



@ \$60 for session of 10 lessons

On total population base (n=312)



For those who had children in home (n=96)



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

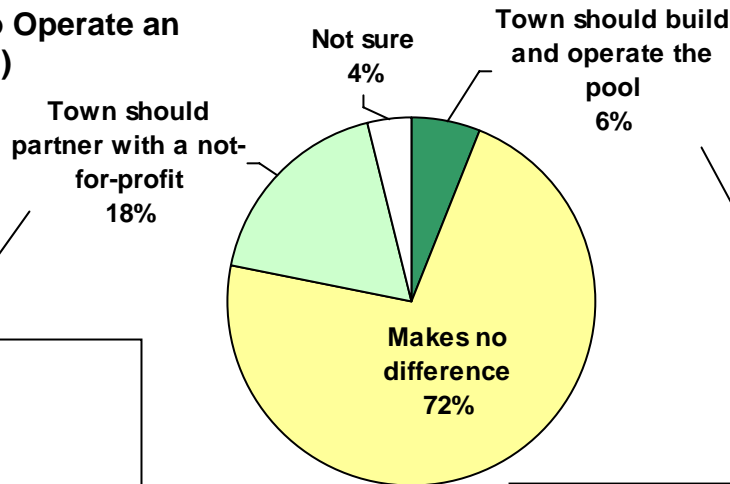
■ Very likely □ Somewhat likely

Two price points (\$80 and \$60) were tested for children's swimming lessons. As for adult classes, the total numbers who were somewhat or very likely to attend did not change significantly when price dropped, but a greater proportion said they were 'very likely' under the lower price scenario.

Future Planning – Indoor Pool

- Seven in ten respondents had no preference when asked if the Town should operate the pool on its own or partner with a not-for-profit. Among those with a preference, three times as many favoured a partnership than not. Reasons for having a preference related to their bias regarding which would cost less or allow the facility to be better run.

Whether Respondent Preferred Town to Partner with a Not-for-Profit to Operate an Indoor Pool (n=312)



Reasons for partnership (n= 55)

- Don't want property taxes to increase (22 mentions)
- Will be better run (15)
- Distributes weight of operating a large facility (5)
- Too much controversy in town, prefer outsider (4)
- Shared accountability is better (3)
- Will be run more efficiently by non-government group (2)
- Admission prices lower (1)
- More community members involved (1)

Reasons for Town only (n=18)

- Will be better run (9 mentions)
- Save money on building cost (3)
- Admission prices lower (3)
- More control over way it is run (2)
- Will employ more people (1)

Future Planning – Reaction to Various Statements

- Respondents were asked to react to a number of statements regarding overall goals for the future of facilities and programs in their Town. (See table on following page.)
- Respondents were generally supportive of:
 - having more recreation and leisure programs close to home,
 - building multi-use facilities, and
 - the redevelopment of Lakeview Park & Marina as a regional tourist attraction.
- When it came to paying for those facilities, residents were more likely to favour user fees to cover the cost than to be open to the idea of higher taxes to do so.

Future Planning – Reaction to Various Statements

Percent Who Agreed or Disagreed With Various Statements

(n=312)

FACILITY IDEAS

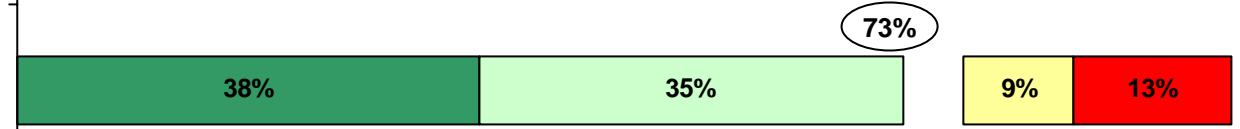
I would like more leisure and recreational programs available here in my community



I like the idea of multi-use facilities where you can find an arena, pool and library in the same building

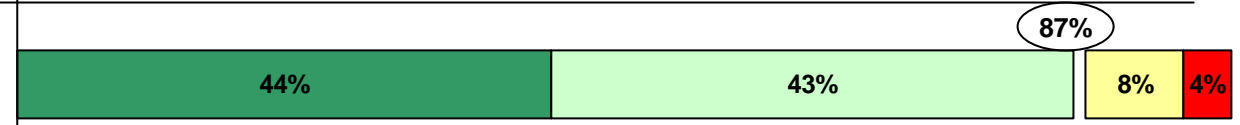


I would support the redevelopment of Lakeview Park and Marina as a regional tourist attraction

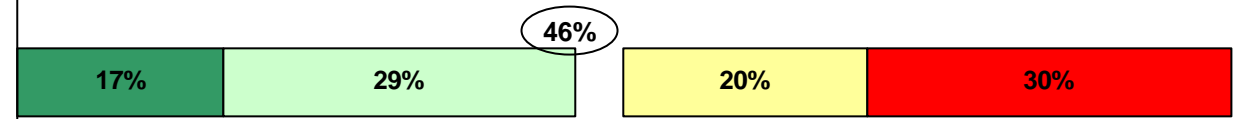


HOW TO PAY

I think new facilities should pay for themselves through user fees.



I'd be willing to pay a bit more in property tax to have more recreational facilities in Lakeshore.



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

■ Agree strongly ■ Agree somewhat □ Not sure ■ Disagree somewhat ■ Disagree strongly

Future Planning – Other Ideas from Respondents

- Respondents were given the opportunity to share any ideas they had for the Town as input to the development of a community service plan.
 - Interestingly, the issue mentioned most often -- by 10% -- was to fix the roads before thinking about more community services!
 - The facility / program issue mentioned most often was to be sure to spread facilities around to all areas. Other ideas are shown below.

Unaided Mention of Anything Else the Town Should Consider in the Development of Future Community Service

Fix / improve roads before anything else	10%
Spread facilities around the Township for all to use	8%
Better maintenance of current parks / facilities	4%
Attract more business / tourists	2%
More activities for teens to keep them busy / off the streets	2%
Make new ice pads, but keep existing ones	2%
Better communication	2%
Don't increase taxes, lower taxes	2%
Fix sewer problems	1%
Improve quality of water / add fluoride to water	1%
Fix / add more sidewalks	<1%

Research Findings - Communications

Communications

- A number of questions were asked related to communications about the programs and services provided by the Town.
- When it came to their use of current communication vehicles:
 - 47% recalled seeing and using the Recreation and Leisure Guide,
 - 15% used the Town web site to find this information, and
 - 15% recalled notices received with their tax bill.
- As captured in the bar chart below, there was an equal split among respondents regarding how well the Town did in telling them about local parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities that were available.

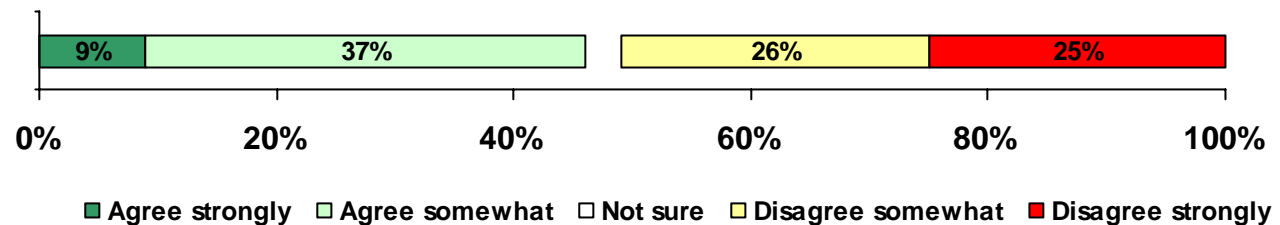
Percent Who Agreed or Disagreed With Various Statements

(n=312)

46% agree

51% disagree

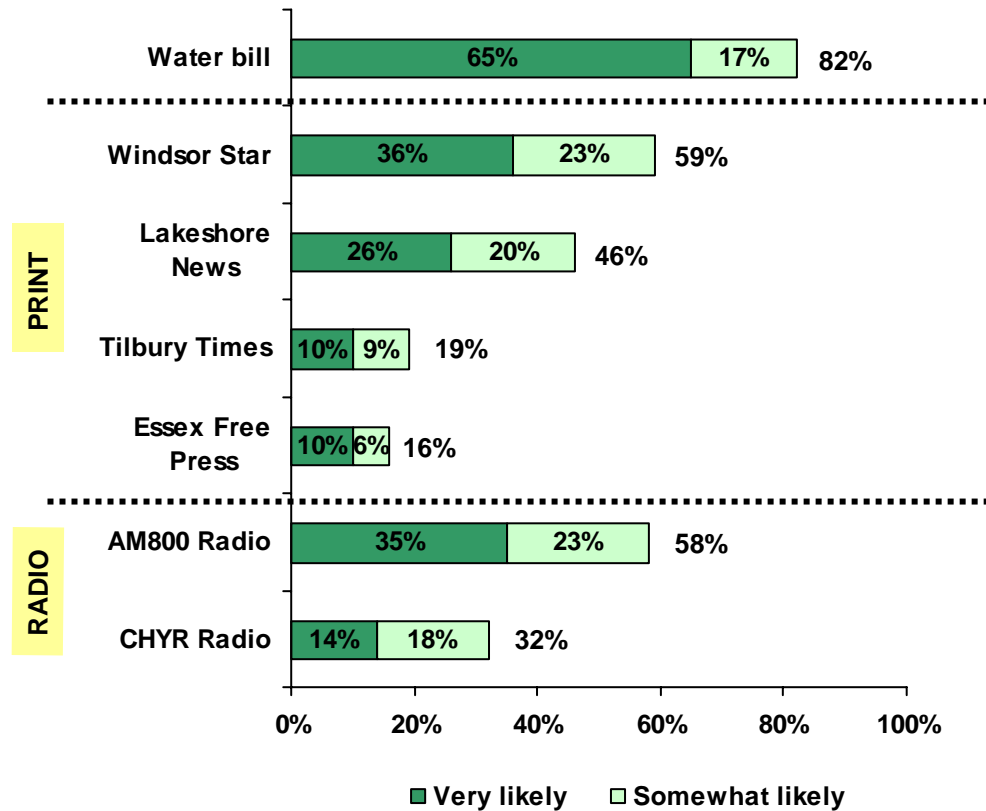
Lakeshore does a good job of communicating with me about the parks, recreation and cultural programs and facilities that are available



Communications

- Respondents were also asked how likely they would be to notice information about these programs and facilities if they were placed in their water bill, or broadcast through various print and radio outlets.
- The water bill seemed to be the most popular, with eight in ten likely to notice something here.
- The potential impact through various newspapers and radio stations is captured in detail to the right.

Percent Who Were Very or Somewhat Likely to Notice Information or Announcements in Various Channels (n=312)



APPENDIX 'C'

C.1 PARKS AND FACILITIES INVENTORY – TABLE

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Belle River Arena & Community Centre	Community Centre / Arena Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Ice Pads - 2 Library Pavilion Skate Shop		304 Rourke Line Emeryville, ON N0R 1A0
Belle River Beach	Beach Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Beach		Caille Avenue Belle River, ON west side of Belle River
Comber & District Community Centre	Community Centre Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Seating - 300 Kitchen Parking		7100 Community Centre Street Comber, ON
Millen Community Centre & Library	Community Centre / Library Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Library		100 South Middle Road Woodslee, ON N0R 1V0
Comber & District Historical Society	Museum Town of Lakeshore	Regional	Museum		10405 Hwy 77 (3 miles south of Comber) Comber, ON N0P 1J0
Maidstone Bicentennial Museum	Museum Town of Lakeshore	Regional	Museum		1093 Puce Road Maidstone, ON
John Freeman Walls Historical Site Underground Railroad Museum	Museum / Historic Site Town of Lakeshore	Regional	Historic Site Museum		County Road 25 (Puce) 859 East Puce Road Emeryville, ON
Belle River Municipal Marina	Marina Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Boat Launch Boat Wells Water, hydro, showers, washrooms, gas, laundromat Restaurants Bike Rentals BBQ Pits Volleyball Splash Pad		100 Lake River Road Belle River, ON N0R 1A0
Centennial Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball B - 2 Basketball Court Beach Volleyball Trail Playground Washroom	3.7 ha	1031 County Road 22 Puce, ON

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Comber Fairgrounds Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball A - 2 Community Centre Pavilion (Ag society) Fields Playground Washroom Parking	6.3 ha	6400 Community Centre Street Comber, ON
Duck Creek Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood	Open Space - passive SWM Pond Playground	2.3 ha	St. Peter Street Belle River, ON
Geralyn Tellier-Predu Memorial Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball - 3 (1 lit) Basketball Court Pavilion Playground Washroom	2.9 ha	1250 County Road #31 St. Joachim, ON just east of County Road 31
Helena Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood	Playground Parking	0.2 ha	743 Helena Crescent Belle River, ON
Johnson Riverview Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood		0.04 ha	Belle River, ON
Ladouceur / Lion Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball - 3 (2 lit) Playground Washroom Parking	2.7 ha	St. Peter Boulevard Belle River, ON
Lakeshore Soccer Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Regional	Soccer - 12 Parking - 240	31 ha	304-306 Rourke Line Patillo/Advance
Lakeview Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Regional	Softball - 3 (lit) Volleyball - beach Playground Splash Pad Picnic Area Washroom Parking	2 ha	Lakeview Drive Belle River, ON
Leffler Peace Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Soccer - 4 Tennis Courts - 2 Pavilion Playground Trail Washroom Parking	4.6 ha	405-557 Old Tecumseh Road County Road 2 Puce, ON

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Legion Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood	Washroom Parking	0.3 ha	Terra Lou Estates Subdivision Eleventh, Notre Dame Streets & Royal Cr Belle River, ON
Lighthouse Cove Lions Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Tennis Court - 1 Playground Pavilion Trail Canal Access	1.7 ha	999 Guenneville Lighthouse Cove, ON
Maidstone Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball - 2 Tennis Court Volleyball - beach Playground trail Washroom Parking	4.2 ha	1562 Oakwood Avenue Belle River, ON
Millen Community Centre Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball- 2 Volleyball Court Playground Library Washroom Parking	4 ha	88 South Middle Road
Optimist Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball - 2 Skate Park Pavilion Playgrounds - 2 Storage Washroom Parking	4.9 ha	County Road #22 Notre Dame Street, west of West River Street Belle River, ON
Pleasant Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball Playground Trail	2 ha	1538 - 1546 6/7 Sideroad just north of County Road 46
Staples Community Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Softball Parking	1 ha	11850 Rochester Townline Staples, ON
St. Clair Shores Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Passive Open Space Basketball Playground Trail	2.1 ha	Branton Crescent Amycroft, ON bound by Amy Croft Drive, Branton Cr & County Road 22
Terra Lou Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood	Playground	0.2 ha	Terra Lou Drive (just north of County Road 22 (Notre Dame St) Belle River, ON

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Tilbury North Municipal Park (aka Stoney Point Park)	Park Town of Lakeshore	Community	Soccer - 3 Softball B - 2 (lit) Softball C Skate Park Playgrounds - 2 Pavilion Washroom Parking Covered Shelter	9.3 ha	6/7 Sideroad E/S Stoney Point, ON
Woodslee Memorial Park	Park Town of Lakeshore	Neighbourhood	Pavilion Playground Ball Diamond - family reunions Washroom	1.9 ha	1711 King Street near County Road 27 - just west of)
Big O Conservation Area	Natural Area Lower Thames Conservation Authority	Regional	Diverse Habitat Birds (migrations)	4.5 ha	Hwy 27 & Elizabeth Street, south of Comber
Lighthouse Conservation Area	Natural Area Lower Thames Conservation Authority	Regional	Lighthouse Park Boating - Canal Picnic	1 ha	Lighthouse Cove, ON at mouth of Thames River
Maidstone Conservation Area	Natural Area Essex Region Conservation Authority	Regional	Trail - woodland Field (backstop)	20 ha	County Road 46 & Puce Road (Ct Rd 25) south of Hwy 401; on Puce River
Rowsom's Tilbury West Conservation Area	Natural Area Essex Region Conservation Authority	Regional	Campground Trails Fishing Picnic Shelter	25 ha	7th Concession, west of Cty Rd 37
Ruscom Shore Conservation Area	Beach / Natural Area Essex Region Conservation Authority	Regional	Marsh Waterfront	49 ha	Rochester Place/Deerbrook, ON by "Surf Club"
Tremblay Beach Conservation Area	Beach / Natural Area Essex Region Conservation Authority	Regional	Marsh Beach Viewing Tower	1/2 km of shoreline	east of Stoney Point bound by rail line and Little Creek
Comber Public Library	Library Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Library		6400 Main Street Comber, ON
Stoney Point Public Library	Library Town of Lakeshore	Municipal	Library		6720 Tecumseh Road East Stoney Point, ON
Belle River Elementary	School Greater Essex County District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer (4 pitches) Basketball	5.5 ha	370 St. Peter St Box 388 Belle River, ON N0R 1A0

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Belle River Secondary	School Greater Essex County District School Board	Community	Soccer B Tennis B Football B Track	7.7 ha	333 South Street Belle River, ON N0R 1A0
Centennial Central Elementary	School Greater Essex County District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer (4 pitches) Playgrounds 2	5.8 ha	6420 Taylor Avenue Box 10 Comber, ON N0P 1J0
Maidstone Central Elementary	School Greater Essex County District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer Softball Playground	3.3 ha	1501 6/7Sideroad, RR 2 Maidstone, ON N0R 1K0
Lakeshore Discovery	School Greater Essex County District School Board	Neighbourhood		5 ha	376 I.C. Roy Drive PO Box 408 Emeryville, ON N0R 1C1
Our Lady of the Annunciation Elementary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Neighbourhood	Basketball 2 Playground	1.2 ha	7343 Tecumseh Road Stoney Point, ON N0R 1N0
Pavillon Des Jeunes Elementary	School	Neighbourhood	Soccer (5 jr/2 Sr) Playgrounds 2 Softball		326 Rourke Line, RR 3 Belle River, ON
Puce Elementary	School Greater Essex County District School Board	closed - selling property			962 Old Tecumseh Road Box 408 Emeryville, ON N0R 1C0
St. Ambroise Elementary	School	Neighbourhood	Basketball Field Playground		2716 County Road 42 St. Joachim, ON N0R 1S0
St. Anne's Secondary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Community		6.47 ha	12050 Arbour Street Tecumseh, ON N8N 1N8
St. John the Baptist Elementary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer C Softball C Playground	4 ha	494 St. Peter Street Belle River, ON N0R 1A0
St. John the Evangelist Elementary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer - 2 Playground	3.24 ha	1473 W. Belle River Road Woodslee, ON N0R 1V0
St. Paul Elementary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Neighbourhood	Softball Soccer Playground		840 County Road 35 Stoney Point, ON N0R 1N0
St. William Elementary	School Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board	Neighbourhood	Soccer Basketball Softball Playground	3.62 ha	1217 Church Street Emeryville, ON N0R 1C0

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
La Centre Culturel St. Cyr	Community Centre / Arena Private	Community			County Road #2 & Sideroad 6-7 Stoney Point/Pte-Aux-Roches
Cove Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Docking Sites - 220 Mini-Golf Swimming Pool Volleyball Courts Horseshoe Pits BBQs Restaurant Trails Tiki Huts		466 Tisdelle Drive Lighthouse Cove, ON N0P 2L0
Deerbrook Marina Inc.	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Launch Winter Storage (outside) Boat Sales & Rentals Cottage Rentals (weekly)		1023 County Road 2 PO Box 70 St. Joachim, ON N0R 1S0
Dudley's Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Slips		55 East Pike Creek Road Windsor, ON N8N 3S1 County Road 2 on Pike Creek Puce, ON
Luken Marina Inc.	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Slips Marine Travelift Boat Repairs		21737 Harbour Drive RR 5 Lighthouse Cove Tilbury, ON N0P 2L0
Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Slips		21424 4th Street Lighthouse Cove, ON on Thames River & Big Creek Drain
North of Deerbrook Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Slips		1197 County Road 2 (Tecumseh Rd E?) St. Joachim, ON on Ruscom River N of Ct Rd 2
Puce River Harbour (Puce River Yacht Club)	Marina Private	Regional	Cement Ramp (deep) Wells - transient - 30 Wells - seasonal - 70 Restaurant - 300 seat		930 Old Tecumseh Road St. Joachim, ON N0R 1S0
Quinlan's Family Marina Ltd.	Marina Private	Regional			1201 County Road 2 St. Joachim, ON N0R 1S0

APPENDIX 'C'
Parks and Facilities Inventory

Township of Lakeshore: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES					
FACILITY NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY (Ownership)	CATEGORY	FACILITY	LAND AREA	ADDRESS
Radlin's Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Dockage -seasonal/transient Pool - heated horsehoe pits Volleyball Basketball Golfing - offsite Tennis - offsite		19150 harbour Drive, RR 5 Tilbury, ON N0P 2L0
Stoney Point Marina	Marina Private	Regional	Boat Slips (dockage) Boat Rentals Bait & Tackle Boat Ramp Wells		6988 St. Clair Road PO Box 202 Stoney Point, ON N0R 1N0
Rochester Place Resort Inc RV, Golf & Marine Resort	Marina / Campground Private	Regional	Launch Ramp Floating Docks Outdoor Storage Campground Golf Course Playground Rec Hall/Party Room		981 - 991 County Road 2 PO Box 8 Belle River, ON N0R 1A0
St. Clair Shores Campground	Campground Private	Regional	Boat Ramp RV - 50 sites Beach		2358 St. Clair Road Stoney Point, ON N0R 1N0
Tecumseh Golf Centre	Golf Private	Community	Driving Range Mini Golf		1654 Manning Road Amycroft, ON (corner of Cty Rd 19 & Amycroft Dr
Village Green Golf Range & Practice Centre	Golf Private	Community	Driving Range Mini Golf Video Analysis Golf Clubs' Servicing		8525 Concession 2 RR 1 Stoney Point, ON N0R 1N0
Willow Creek Golf Club	Golf Private	Municipal	18 Holes Driving Range		785 East Puce Road Essex, ON N8M 2X7 County Road 25 south of County Rd 42 south of Wallace Woods South Puce, Stowe & Lappan Rivers
Woodland Hills Golf Club	Golf Private	Community	9 Hole (executive par 3) Driving Range Banquet Facilities (50 pers)		1919 County Road 27 Woodslee, ON N0R 1V0 (southside of Hwy 401)

APPENDIX 'C'

C.2 PARKS AND FACILITIES MAPS

MAP 1 - BELLE RIVER

MAP 2 - LAKESHORE WEST

MAP 3 - LAKESHORE EAST
























SITE SPECIFIC - PARKS AND FACILITIES MAPS

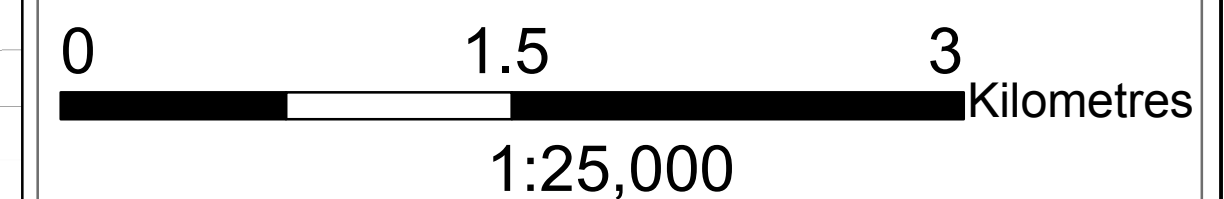
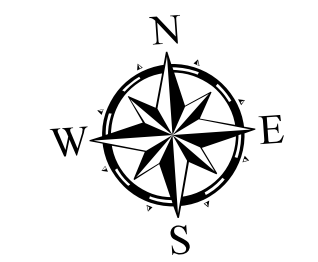
Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan

Town of Lakeshore Belle River Parks and Facilities MAP 1

Lake St. Clair

LEGEND

-  Schools
-  Community Centres
-  Arenas
-  Libraries
-  Beach
-  Museums
-  Marinas
-  Campgrounds
-  Golf Courses
-  Conservation areas
-  Skate Parks
-  Splash Pad
-  Trails
-  Parks
-  Woodlot
-  Lake
-  Churches
-  Town Hall
-  Streets
-  Railway
-  Waterways
-  Lotting Pattern
-  Belle River



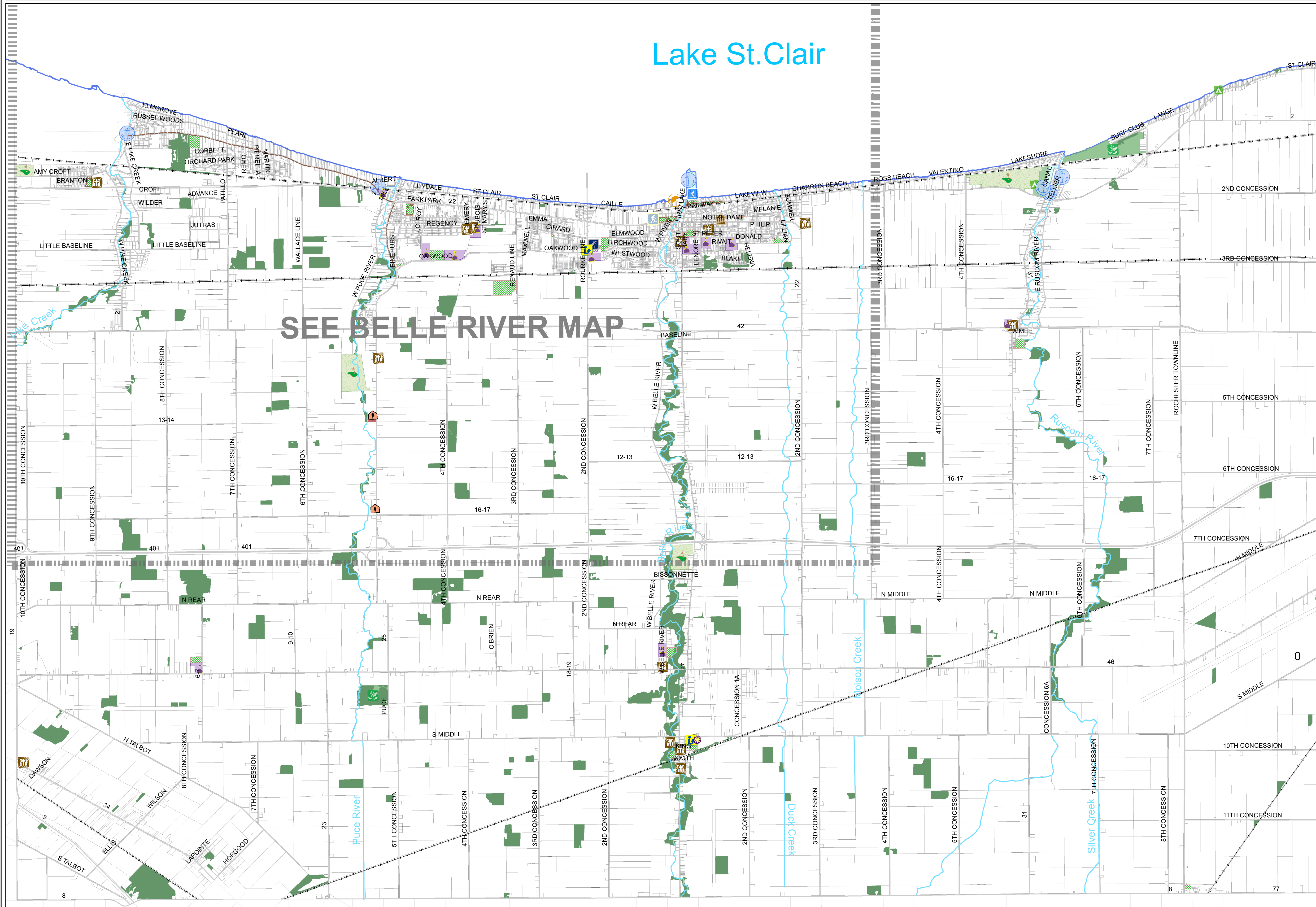
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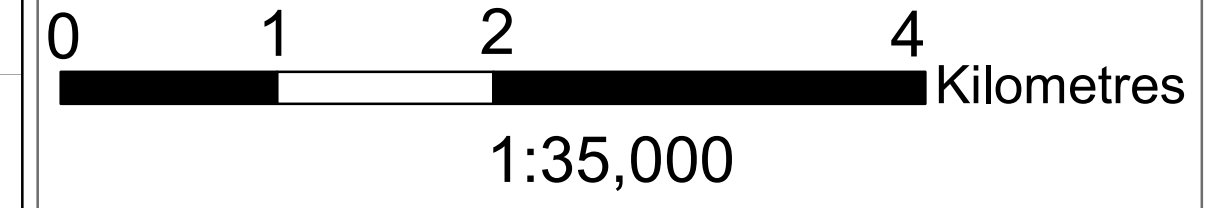
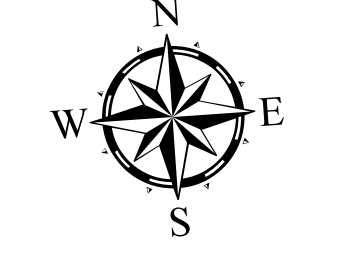
Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan

Town of Lakeshore West Parks and Facilities MAP 2



LEGEND

- Schools
- Community Centres
- Arenas
- Libraries
- Beach
- Museums
- Marinas
- Campgrounds
- Golf Courses
- Conservation areas
- Skate Parks
- Splash Pad
- Trails
- Parks
- Woodlot
- Lake
- Churches
- Town Hall
- Streets
- Railway
- Waterways
- Lotting Pattern
- Belle River



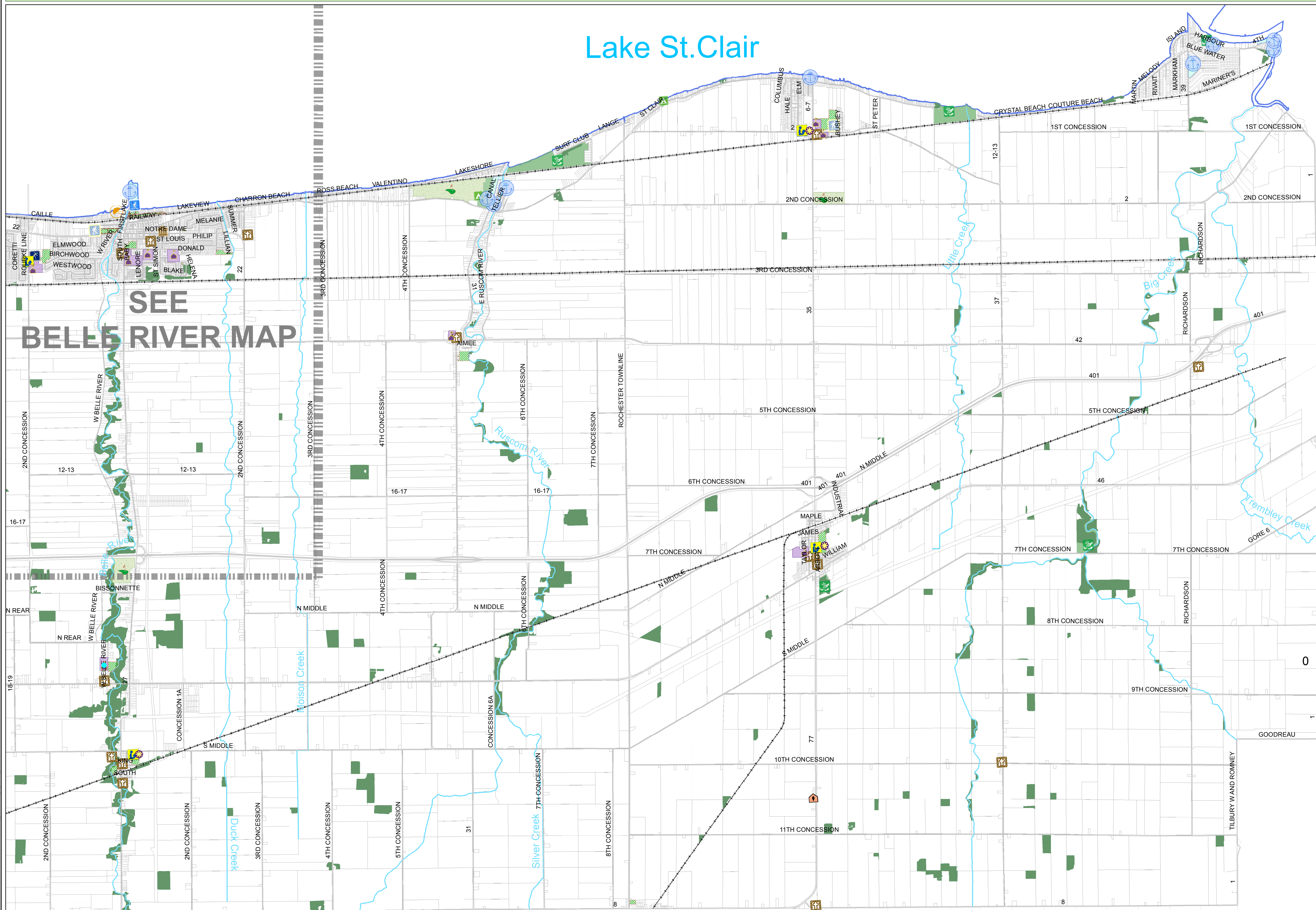
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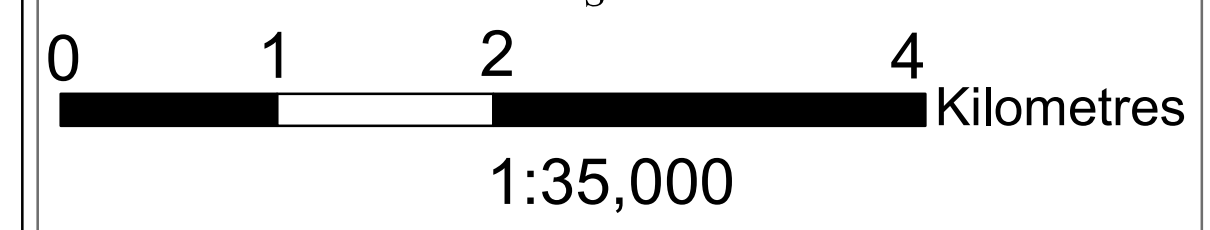
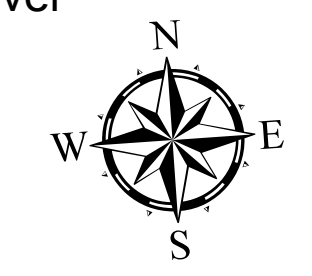
Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan

Town of Lakeshore East Parks and Facilities MAP 3



LEGEND

- Schools
- Community Centres
- Arenas
- Libraries
- Beach
- Museums
- Marinas
- Campgrounds
- Golf Courses
- Conservation areas
- Skate Parks
- Splash Pad
- Trails
- Parks
- Woodlot
- Lake
- Churches
- Town Hall
- Streets
- Railway
- Waterways
- Lotting Pattern
- Belle River



April 27, 2007



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APPENDIX 'D – Heritage Arts and Culture

D.1 TOWN OF LAKESHORE MANDATE STATEMENT & TERMS OF REFERENCE

***HERITAGE COMMITTEE
TOWN OF LAKESHORE***

MANDATE STATEMENT & TERMS OF REFERENCE

Statement of Recognition:

Our inheritance of architecture, archeological, cemeteries, cultural and natural landscape is an important and irreplaceable asset and resource. The conservation of these resources is fundamental to creating community pride and identity, attracting new residents and tourism, all of which have important economic impacts on our community. In addition, the benefits from conservation of our heritage architecture and cultural/natural landscapes occur not only to the present generation but also to generations in the future. The immediacy of such conservation and heritage planning comes from the fact that heritage is a finite resource that needs to be conserved for future generations.

Overview:

In Ontario, the task of conserving this inheritance of historically and architecturally significant properties is primarily a municipal responsibility. The Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) provides a framework within which municipalities can act to ensure the conservation of properties of historical and/or architectural significance.

Under Section 28 of the Ontario Heritage Act, a Council of a municipal Council may establish by by-law, a Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC) composed of not fewer than five members.

Under the Act, Council is also empowered to:

- designate individual properties
- designate districts or areas
- issue or refuse to issue permits to alter or demolish a designated property
- repeal designation by-laws
- purchase or lease individually designated properties
- expropriate designated properties
- provide grants and loans to designated property owners
- enter into easements and covenants with property owners
- prosecute property owners for failure to comply with a Designation By-law

MHC, as an advisory committee of Council, is representative of the community and, as such, is recognized as the legitimate vehicle for co-ordinating and conveying community concerns. It, therefore, plays an important role by enabling the community to participate more directly in the decision-making process.

In general, the role of a MHC is a dual responsibility:

- To the Municipality – to advise Council on heritage issues as defined by the statutory requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act as noted above and the requirements set out in the Heritage Section of the Official Plan as well as other assigned duties as defined by Council through this Mandate Statement & Terms Of Reference.
- To the citizens of the Town of Lakeshore – to help ensure that plans for change and progress are developed in a manner that recognizes the historical continuity of the community.

1.0) Mandate Of MHC of the Town of Lakeshore

1.1 Statutory Role Of MHC:

The Town of Lakeshore Council is required, under the Ontario Heritage Act, to consult with MHC during the designation/repeal-of-designation process for individual properties or districts and on applications to demolish/remove structures from, or otherwise alter designated properties. Council must also consult MHC prior to entering into any easements or covenants pertaining to designated properties.

As such, the statutory role of the Municipal Heritage Committee is as follows:

- 1.1.1 **Designation:** MHC will advise Council prior to the designation of a property (s.29, OHA).
- 1.1.2 **Repeal of Designation:** MHC will advise Council prior to the repeal of a by-law or part thereof designating property (s. 31, OHA).
- 1.1.3 **Amendment of Designation:** MHC will advise Council prior to the amendment of a by-law or part thereof designating a property.
- 1.1.4 **Alteration of Designated Property:** MHC will advise Council on applications to alter a designated property where such proposed alteration may affect the reasons for designation as set out in the by-law designating the property (s. 33, OHA).
- 1.1.5 **Demolition:** MHC will advise Council on applications to demolish or remove any building or structure on designated property (s. 34, OHA).
- 1.1.6 **Easements/Covenants:** MHC will advise Council before the passing of by-laws providing for the entering into of easements or covenants with the owners of real property, or interests therein, for the conservation of buildings of historical or architectural value or interest (s. 37, OHA).
- 1.1.7 **Districts:** MHC will advise Council before passing a by-law to define one or more areas to be examined for designation as a heritage conservation district (s. 40, OHA).

1.2 Non-Statutory Role

- 1.2.1 **Inventory:** In order to effectively serve both Council and the community, MHC will develop an inventory of heritage properties. This process will involve:
 - i. conducting a survey of the heritage resources within the Municipality.
 - ii. researching properties for both architectural historical, contextual significance.

- iii. developing an evaluation process in order to distinguish properties of heritage significance.
- iv. using this evaluation process to develop a ranking of properties of historical significance.

1.2.2 **Education and Promotion:** MHC will work to educate individual property owners and the community as a whole on the heritage resources within the community and on the importance and methods of proper conservation/preservation. This important role has several components:

- i. Maintenance of an affiliate member mailing list that will include all material and minutes circulated at MHC meetings. Affiliate members are owners of designated properties or other interested parties who submit their names and mailing addresses to the committee.
- ii. Specific presentations to individual property owners/groups on the role of MHC, the implications and importance of designation and proper architectural preservation techniques.
- iii. Maintenance of an architectural heritage preservation resource center that would include reference material, specialist contact names etc. This centre could be operated in conjunction with a local museum/library.
- iv. Public Programming that could take the form of lecture series, bus/walking tours of heritage buildings, publications and pamphlets, development of school kits and curriculum based programming (in conjunction with local museums) etc.
- v. Development of community recognition for architectural preservation through sponsorship of plaquing initiatives, awards for restorations and best practices renovations etc.

1.2.3 **Development of the Official Plan:**

MHC input will be incorporated into the development of land use plans and covenants.

1.2.4 **Advise/Inform Council With Regard To Municipally-owned Heritage Properties:**

MHC input will be considered into proposed renovations/alterations to municipally-owned heritage properties. This input will be in the form of (i) determining if proposed alterations affect the reasons for designation and, if they do, (ii) make recommendations on the appropriate course of action.

1.2.5 **Advise/Inform Council With Regard To Provincially-owned Heritage Properties:**

In accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, MHC will advise and inform Council on proposed alterations to or sale of heritage properties owned or leased by the Province of Ontario which are located in the Municipality.

1.2.6 **Advise/Inform Council With Regard To National Historic Sites:** MHC will advise

and inform Council on the heritage properties proposed for designation by the Historic Sites And Monuments Board of Canada, on cost-sharing agreements between Parks Canada and National Historic Sites.

1.2.7 Advise/Inform Council of New Heritage Legislation and Funding Initiatives: MHC will inform and advise Council on new heritage legislation and funding initiatives either directly through reports and minutes or indirectly through noted input in reports developed by the Town of Lakeshore administration.

1.2.8 **Budget:** MHC will develop an annual budget for submission to Council along with well- defined goals and objectives for the upcoming year. An annual report will also be submitted to Council at the beginning of each new year outlining the MHC's accomplishments in the previous twelve months. Ultimate MHC budget approval rests with Council.

2.0) Organization Of The Committee:

The MHC shall be composed of residents of the Town of Lakeshore who demonstrate a strong commitment to the terms of reference. A cross section of people should attempt to be chosen in order to bring to the committee relevant technical and professional expertise as well as strong educational, communication and organizational skills.

2.1 Committee members will be appointed by the Town of Lakeshore Council.

2.2 The term of a committee member is three years coinciding with the term of the Council that has made the appointment.

2.3 Additional members may be appointed, as required, throughout the term of Council for the duration of the term.

2.4 The Committee will be composed of one person representing each electoral Ward of the Town of Lakeshore. In the event of no one from a particular Ward has applied for membership on the Committee, additional appointments may be made from other Wards. Three additional members at large shall be appointed by Council.

2.5 A committee member may apply for re-appointment upon the election of a new Council.

2.6 Additional individuals may apply to be included as affiliate members. These individuals may include owners of designated properties and interested citizens. Affiliate members will be included on the Heritage Town of Lakeshore MHC mailing list, will receive agendas, minutes and other circulated material, may submit items of concern/reports for inclusion on the agenda and are welcome to attend MHC meetings. Affiliates, however, are not Council appointees and are not voting members on the Committee.

2.7 One member will be chosen by vote of the committee at the first meeting of each new year to chair the meetings for that year. The committee will also, at this time, select a Vice-Chair for the same duration.

2.8 A Municipal staff person will hold the position of recording secretary to the Committee. Members of municipal staff do not have a vote on the committee.

2.9 The regional representative of the appropriate Provincial ministry will be included as an ex-officio committee member but will not have a vote.

3.0) Meetings:

3.1 The Committee will meet a minimum of eight times per year, usually once a month with the exception of the summer and the Christmas season. Additional meetings may be held as required at the call of the Chair.

3.2 The date and time of the regular meetings will be established for the following twelve months at the first meeting of the new year. Every attempt will be made to hold meetings on a consistent day and location throughout the year (i.e. 3rd Wednesday of each month at the municipal building).

3.3 Meetings will have a formal agenda, however, the Chair is encouraged to create an informal atmosphere to encourage the exchange of ideas from appointed members and affiliates.

3.4. Agendas and information packages, will include the minutes from the previous meeting, and will be sent (via mail, e-mail, fax) to committee members and affiliates one week prior to the next meeting.

3.5 A majority of Council appointed Committee members will constitute quorum for the transaction of business.

4.0) Role Of The Chair:

The Chair is responsible for insuring the smooth and effective operation of the Committee and its roles. This will include responsibility for:

4.1. Calling the meetings.

4.2. Creating an agenda in consultation with the municipal staff designate(s).

4.3. Chairing the meetings.

4.4. Reviewing reports from other committee members and affiliates in consultation with the municipal staff designate(s) for inclusion on the agenda.

4.5. Representing Heritage issues for Town of Lakeshore on other Town committees when necessary or ensuring an appropriate designate is available to do so.

4.5. The Chair does not have a vote unless there is a tie.

4.6. In the absence of the Chair, these responsibilities will be undertaken by the committee's Vice-Chair.

5.0) Role of Members:

Membership on MHC is a position of responsibility and requires a strong commitment to the Mandate & Terms of Reference. MHC members are required to:

5.1. Attend all scheduled meetings. Members who miss four or more meetings in a year without cause will be removed from the committee. Members are required to notify the Chair or the designated municipal staff liaison if they are unable to attend a meeting.

5.2. Read and understand all information supplied to them

5.3. Present reports on local panel activities and insure that these reports are included on the agenda

5.4. Prepare information for use in the development of designation related by-laws.

5.5. Make site visits to properties proposed for designation and to designated properties applying for building/renovation/demolition permits when required.

5.6. Promote the heritage resources, architectural conservation and the role of MHC within their respective Wards.

5.7. Recruit new Committee members and affiliates.

5.8. Provide input into committee reports to Council.

5.9. Undertake research of inventoried properties within their respective communities.

5.10. Undertake training as required to effectively perform their role as a committee member (expenses to be covered through the MHC budget).

5.11 Be familiar with municipal, provincial and federal legislation that applies to architectural, and heritage conservation.

5.12. Publicly support the recommendations of MHC

6.0) Role of Municipal Staff:

Lakeshore MHC, by its nature and purpose, affects and is affected by many different Municipal Departments (i.e. planning, solicitor, building permits, building maintenance, Municipal staff support of Lakeshore MHC is the responsibility of the Community and Development Services. Between these two sectors, Municipal staff will be responsible for carrying out the following functions with respect to the Committee:

6.1. Assisting the Chair in the creation of an agenda

6.2. Taking minutes at MHC meetings

6.3. Maintaining an up-to-date record of previous MHC meetings, attachments and reports.

- 6.4. Distributing minutes of previous meetings and the agenda for the upcoming meeting at least one week prior to the next scheduled meeting.
- 6.5. Acting as a resource for the Committee during meetings that may include presenting background reports, distribution of government information pertaining to the mandate of MHC etc.
- 6.6. Undertaking an orientation with MHC members at the first meeting after Council's selection of the Committee.
- 6.7. Facilitate the recommendations of MHC to Council through the creation of reports (see Sec. 7.0).
- 6.8. Maintain a record of all designated properties within the Municipality that will include copies of the relevant by-laws, reasons for designation etc.
- 6.9. Ensure that other departments of the municipality, whose responsibilities and actions may impact on designated properties, are aware of designated properties, the implications of designation and of the role of MHC.
- 6.10. Submit an annual budget proposal on behalf of MHC. Ultimate budget approval will rest with the Town of Lakeshore Council.
- 6.11. Administrate the MHC budget.
- 6.12. Members of municipal staff do not have a vote on the Committee.

7.0) Reports To Council:

As a Committee of Council, the MHC is responsible for making recommendations to Council pursuant to its mandate.

7.1 Minutes from MHC meetings are included in Council information packages.

7.2 Draft reports to Council dealing with issues of concern to MHC will be forwarded to Town of Lakeshore MHC for comment. MHC comments on the reports' recommendations will be noted in the minutes and can either be incorporated into the body of the report or noted in the 'Others Consulted' section.

7.3 Reports from MHC to Council will be prepared and submitted, with Committee input, through the Community and Development Services Department. Administrative input on MHC recommendations will be sought from all relevant divisions and their input will either be incorporated in the recommendations or noted in the 'Others Consulted' section of the Report.

APPENDIX 'D' ~ Heritage, Arts and Culture

D.2 INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE- AGRICULTURAL (AA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture-Agricultural AA1 Farmstead	6604 Rochester Town Line	Farmstead with 1885 house with 1905 section added. Renovated corncrib now used as machine shed. ¹	Year of house construction Possible materials under present siding	Yes	Cross referenced with Architecture-Residence AR25
Architecture-Agricultural AA2 Farmstead	1772 7 th Concession	Paul Trépanier family home, built 1870 with 1920 additions. House was moved from Comber in the 1920s. Property contains woodlot with original bush of red oak and white ash. ²	Year of house construction Franco-Ontarian settlement association	Yes	
Architecture-Agricultural AA3 Farmstead	942 North Rear Rd., just east of Co. Rd. 25	Farm site with yellow brick house or possible school building, windmill on brick housing, red painted lumber gambrel barn with concrete silo, red painted lumber gable barn. School bell? on ground behind house.	Original building use for yellow brick house Barn architecture Bell origin	Yes	Warrants further investigation
Architecture-Agricultural AA4 Farmstead	617 West Belle River Rd.	Former Oullette family residence. One of Belle River's first settlement families in 1838. Possible log house under siding. ³ Several outbuildings. The Ouellete name is associated with the building of a sawmill and a gristmill in the 1850s at Belle River harbour. ⁴	Family association with early settlement of Belle River Possible log structure under siding	Yes	Cross referenced with Belle River Harbour Industrial Site IS1
Architecture-Agricultural AA5 Farmstead	920 Mulhall Lane at West Belle River Road	Gable barn with metal siding and red brick milk house. Milk house may be built of locally produced brick. Milk houses are still a common feature in the rural Lakeshore area. Milk houses were used for cooling milk. ⁵	Barn and milk house architecture and function	Yes	
Architecture-Agricultural AA6 Farmstead	247 West Pike Road	Ruggaber family barn and brick milk house. Undated. In 1880-1881, Paul Ruggaber, farmer, owned 50 acres on Lot 5, Conc., west of Pike	Barn and milk house architecture and function Early settlement association	Yes	

¹ Paul Trépanier, local resident and farmer, personal communication.

² Ibid.

³ Belle River Ontario Council. *History of Belle River, 1874-1974*. (Tecumseh: Tribune Printing and Publishing Company), 1974, p.60.

⁴ , Scott Burnside et al., *Maidstone Township: An Historical Review*. (Windsor, Ont.: Windsor Print and Litho, c1983), p.32.

⁵ Paul Trépanier, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE- AGRICULTURAL (AA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		Creek. He had been living there since birth in 1853. ⁶ The red brick milk house, with cedar shingled roof, standing in front of the red-painted frame gable barn, is still a common feature in the rural Lakeshore area. Milk houses were used for cooling milk.			
Architecture-Agricultural AA7 Wooden corn crib.	21625 County Rd. 46	Wooden corn crib, appears unmodified from original structure. Lattice corn cribs, which appeared in this area beginning with the introduction of feed corn in the 1920s, ⁷ are now disappearing. Since the 1940s, primary field crops have included sugar beets, soy beans and canning crops. ⁸	Corn crib architecture and as indicator of 20 th century farming operations	Yes	
Architecture-Agricultural AA8 Barn	1565 7 th Concession	Paul Trépanier family barn, built 1905. Mr. Trépanier's father bought the site deeded to a former militia member in 1888. ⁹	Franco-Ontarian settlement association Association of land with early land grant process	Yes	

⁶ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent*, (Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880, 1880), Reprint ed. 1973, p. 36.

⁷ Thomas F. McIlwraith, *Looking for Old Ontario, Two Centuries of Landscape Change*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), p. 187.

⁸ G. Elmore Reaman, *A History of Agriculture in Ontario, Vol. 2*, (Toronto: Saunders of Toronto Ltd.), p. 172.

⁹ Paul Trépanier, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – CHURCHES (AC)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – Church AC1 First Baptist Church Puce	710 Puce Rd. (Co. Rd. 25)	First Baptist Church Puce was originally housed in a frame building built in 1871 in the Refugee Home Society block along the Puce River. This block of land was purchased to provide homes for escaped slaves during the 1850s. The present building was built in 1964.	19 th century Black community association Refugee Home Society Block association	Yes	Cross referenced with Refugee Home Society Block, (SA3), Puce Memorial Cemetery CEM1, and Public Monument PM8
Architecture – Church AC2 Lakeshore St. Andrew's Church	Co. Rd. 22 and West Pike Creek Rd.	Lakeshore St. Andrew's Church was originally built in 1858 as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church close to the Lake St. Clair shore in the northwest area of Maidstone Township. Four churches were built on or close to this site. The last and present church was built in 1998.	19 th century Scotch settlement area association	No	Cross referenced with Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery CEM-4
Architecture – Church AC3 St. William's Roman Catholic Church	East of Puce River, L 3, off Emery Drive	St. William's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1962.		No	Cross referenced with St. William's Roman Catholic Cemetery CEM5
Architecture – Church parish compound AC4a,b St. John The Evangelist Roman Catholic Church A-C4a Rectory AC4b	1688 Co. Rd. 46, north side (C8N, L21) Woodslee	The present brick St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church was built in 1900. Remaining buildings/features from the original parish compound includes a rectory (1915) and a cemetery (1887).	Associated with history of Woodslee settlement area	Yes	Cross referenced with St. John The Evangelist Roman Catholic Church Cemetery CEM6 and John's Elementary School AS3
Architecture – Church AC5 Church of the Living Word	1697 South Middle Rd. Woodslee	Church of the Living Word Independent active congregational Christian church 519-723-2535		No	Date of establishment not determined

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – CHURCHES (AC)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – Church AC6 Woodslee Prayer Community Church, Antioch Christian Ministries	2548 Co. Rd. 27, Woodslee	Woodslee Prayer Community Church, Antioch Christian Ministries 519-975-1082		No	Date of establishment not determined
Architecture – Church parish compound AC7a, b, c St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church AC7a, Rectory AC7b, Convent AC7c	At junction of County Roads 42 and 31, St. Joachim.	The St. Joachim parish was the second French Roman Catholic parish established in the Lakeshore area. The church was built in 1882 on lots sold by Alexander Cameron to the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of the Diocese of London. Originally erected as a timber frame building in a construction method “representative of a vernacular building tradition from an early time in the development of the farms around the Ruscom River.” ¹⁰ Later bricked over and remodeled in the Romanesque Revival tradition. ¹¹ Its architecture “identifies it as a rare expression of French Canadian Roman Catholic tastes and traditions in architecture during the nineteenth century in the Town of Lakeshore and Essex County.” ¹² Existing buildings of the former parish compound includes the rectory (1883) built of Amherstburg stone and Chatham brick, convent (mid-20 th century) now used as a rest home called Manoir St-Joachim, cemetery, and a brick school, Ecole St. Ambroise (mid-20 th century). ¹³ The church and its rectory predate, and are the genesis of the St. Joachim village that developed on lots laid out in 1883 to the northeast and west. ¹⁴ The site also contains a public war monument (1919). ¹⁵	Architecturally significant 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Church building status is presently under review by the Ontario Heritage Conservation Review Board. Church is closed, has been put up for sale, and has been partly demolished.	Yes	Cross-referenced with Ecole St. Ambroise AS10 and Cimitière St-Joachim CEM8 and St. Joachim War Memorial PM6 and CEM10 Cimitière St-Joachim

¹⁰ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of St. Joachim Church Its Rectory and Monument, St. Joachim, Ontario*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, p. 13.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

¹² Ibid., p. 13.

¹³ Ibid., p. 3.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 14

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 2-3.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – CHURCHES (AC)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		In 1998, the Roman Catholic Diocese of London, the owner of the church, decided to consolidate the parishes of St. Joachim, Annunciation (Pointe-aux-Roches), and Our Lady of Lourdes (Comber). The church was subsequently closed. The local volunteer group SOS-Églises, formed in response to the closing of the St. Joachim and Annunciation churches, requested in 2002 that the Town of Lakeshore designate the St. Joachim Church under the Ontario Heritage Act. Town Council refused and passed a resolution requiring that the request for designation come from the property owner. Demolition of the St. Joachim church began in 2002. In 2003, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice Divisional Court ruled that the Town reconsider the designation of the church property. The Town engaged George Robb Architect to prepare a heritage assessment of the church. An opinion on the condition of the church was also prepared in 2002 by Christopher Borgal, architect and president of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. ¹⁵			
Architecture – Church AC8 St. Simon & St. Jude Roman Catholic Church	488 St. Charles Street, Belle River	St. Simon & St. Jude was the first French Roman Catholic parish established in 1834 in the Lakeshore area. The church building dates to 1868. Société Franco-Ontarienne d’Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex has its offices in the church hall south of the church.	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association	Yes	Cross referenced with Société Franco-Ontarienne d’Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex M/A 4; St. Simon & St. Jude Cemetery CEM11; Monument commemorating first mass, Belle River PM1

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – CHURCHES (AC)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – Church AC9 Belle River United Church	300 South Street, Belle River	Belle River United Church, built in 1973. New addition added in 1986 onto older section.		No	
Architecture – Church AC10 New Life Pentecostal Assembly	117 Co. Rd. 2	New Life Pentecostal Assembly		No	Not Dated
Architecture – Church AC11a, b Church of the Annunciation parish compound Church AC11a Rectory AC11b	Pointe-aux-Roches – south east corner of Tecumseh Road and Comber Side Road 35	Church of the Annunciation, built 1905 on a lot sold by the Trudelle family to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Sandwich. Built in the Romanesque Revival style in the French Canadian tradition ¹⁶ that demonstrates close links between Quebec and Essex County. In height, size and architecture, this church is said to symbolize the French Canadian cultural structure of Pointe-aux-Roches. Both the church and the rectory display significant architectural, functional and decorative features demonstrating “close links a hundred years ago between Quebec and Essex County.” As the dominant historic buildings, the church and its rectory symbolize “the French Canadian cultural structure of Stoney Point.” ¹⁷ Existing buildings in the parish compound include a rectory (ca. 1867) and a school, Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School (1949). The church is affiliated with the Annunciation Cemetery established a shore distance north. The Church and rectory were closed in 2001 and are for sale.	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Church building status is presently under review by the Ontario Heritage Conservation Review Board. Church is closed and is for sale.	Yes	Cross referenced with Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School and Church of the Annunciation Cemetery CEM-14 and Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School AS9
Architecture – Church AC12 Visitation Parish	5407 Co. Rd. 35	Visitation Parish Roman Catholic Church, built 2006.	Newest Roman Catholic Church built in Lakeshore, representing clustering of St. Joachim, Pointe-aux-Roches and Comber parishes	Yes	

¹⁶ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of the Church of the Annunciation and Its Rectory, Stoney Point, Ontario*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, p. 6.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 13.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – CHURCHES (AC)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – Church AC13 St. Andrews United Church	St. Andrews United Church 6425 Main St., Comber	St. Andrew’s United Church, built in 1915, is part of the Comber Pastoral Charge (Church office is at 6332 Ainslie Ave. Comber). The Pastoral Charge includes the United Church of Canada at Maple Grove and Strangfield. 519-687-3174	Status is uncertain– St. Andrew’s United Church is listed on the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. Protection designator is “municipal heritageinventory.” ¹⁸	Yes	
Architecture – Church AC14 Former Methodist Church	6512 Main Street, Comber	Built as Methodist Church, 1888. Now used as Rebekah Oddfellows Hall	Status is uncertain – The former Methodist church is listed on the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. Protection designator is “municipal heritageinventory.” Listing states that the property is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. ¹⁹	Yes	
Architecture – Church AC15 The Pilgrim’s Church	6516 Main Street, Comber	Former Notre Dame de Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, built 1951. Now housing a Mennonite congregation, The Pilgrim’s Church.		Yes	
Architecture – Church AC16 Comber Anglican Church	Address not found	Comber Anglican Church, built 1877.		Yes	
Architecture – Church AC17 Woodslee United Church	2616 Co. Rd. 27, Woodslee	Woodslee United Church, built 1904, on the site of a former 1877 Episcopalian Church.	No	Yes	Cross referenced with Woodslee United Church Cemetery CEM8

¹⁸ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

¹⁹ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – COMMUNITY SITES (ACOM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture - Community Site – ACS1 Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative	2800 Comber Side Rd. (Co. Rd. 35), Pointe-aux-Roches	The Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative was founded in 1946 to provide economic benefits and autonomy in decision-making related to their businesses. ²⁰ Located beside the CNR tracks, the original building still stands. The Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative, with an annual operating budget of \$68 m., was named one of top 50 cooperatives in the world in 1997. ²¹ The cooperative movement in Essex County dates back at least to the early 20 th century and includes institutions such as libraries as well as farmers' groups. The Comber Library was a member of the Essex County Library Cooperative in 1950. ²²	Franco-Ontarian community/agricultural development associations	Yes	Cross referenced with Industrial Site IS3
Architecture - Community Site – ACS2 Caisse Populaire	6900 Tecumseh Road, Pointe-aux-Roches	The history of the Caisse Populaire (Credit Union) in Pointe-aux-Roches is entwined with the establishment of the Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative in 1946, as it was established in order to finance the cooperative.	Linked to establishment of Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS3 Former bank building	7320 Tecumseh Rd., Pointe-aux-Roches	Former bank building, undated. In present use as Paddy's Pizza restaurant.	Early 20 th century Pointe-aux-Roches streetscape association	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS4 Former Goose Inn	2628 St. Clair Rd., Point-aux-Roches	Former Goose Inn, ca. 1850. Historic stopping point along Old Tecumseh Rd. between Chatham and Windsor. Run by François Chauvin. ²³ Presently used as private residence.	Early 19 th century settlement/transportation associations	Yes	Cross reference with Transportation Artery TA1
Architecture - Community Site – ACS5 Former store	2950 Comber Side Rd. (Co. Rd. 35)	Former store, construction date unknown. ²⁴ Presently for sale		Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS6 Former hotel – late 19 th	2234 French Line	Former late 19 th century hotel with hitching post in front. ²⁵ Presently used as residence.	19 th century transportation/rural services associations	Yes	

²⁰ Marcel Bénéteau, *Trois siècles de vie française au pays de Cadillac*, (Windsor: Les Éditions savori), 2002, p.208.

²¹ www.gc.ca/index_e.pho?s1=pub&page=50coop97

²² Letter from Betty D. Hardie, County Librarian, Comber, to Eric Westbrook, Education Secretary, June 15th, 1950. On file at University of Guelph Archives.

²³ Neil F. Morrison, *Garden Gateway to Canada*, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954), p. 18.

²⁴ Paul Chauvin, local historian and Lakeshore resident, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – COMMUNITY SITES (ACOM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
century					
Architecture - Community Site – ACS7 Municipal Building	Town of Lakeshore Municipal Building, 419 Notre Dame Street, Belle River	Built in [date?] to replace 1958 municipal building. ²⁶	Represents amalgamations of early municipal entities	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS8 Municipal Building	Tilbury North Township former municipal building. Located on Tecumseh Road, Pointe-aux-Roches	Brick building. Construction date and exact location undetermined.	Represents former Tilbury North Township municipality	NO	Not located on map Present use undetermined
Architecture - Community Site – ACS9 Municipal Building	Former Tilbury West Township municipal building, 6405 Main Street, Hwy. 77, west side, Comber	Frame building. Construction date undetermined. In use as medical offices for Dr. R. Anderson ²⁷ 519-687-2333	Represents former Tilbury West Township municipality	No	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS10 Municipal Building	Former Tilbury West Township municipal building (second building), 6400 Main Street, Comber	Concrete block building. Construction date undetermined. In use as part of Fire Station No. 5. ²⁸	Represents former Tilbury West Township municipality	No	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS11 Municipal Building	Rochester Township former municipal building, Belle River	Location undetermined. After incorporation of Belle River in 1875, both Rochester Township and Town of Belle River operated out of this building in joint ownership. Destroyed by fire in 1889. ²⁹	Represents former Rochester Township municipality	No	Not located on map
Architecture - Community Site – ACS12 Cooper Court Hotel	561 Broadway, Belle River	Cooper Court Hotel was built ca.1919 as private home by entrepreneur James S. Cooper. Also established Belle River Grain and Seed Co., Belle River Brick and Tile Co., and Belle River Poultry Farms and greenhouses. Headed sales dept. for Hiram Walker Distilleries. Philanthropist for Belle River. Donated first baseball park in Belle River, built racetrack south of CPR tracks, donated \$9000 to build St. James High School, enhanced Belle River harbour facilities.	Prominent individual closely associated with development of Belle River and area	Yes	

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Sybil Little, *Loose Leafs of Belle River*, [Ont.: s.m.],1965, p.4.

²⁷ Ralph Mellow, President, Comber and District Historical Society, personal communication.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Belle River Ontario Council. *History of Belle River, 1874-1974*. (Tecumseh: Tribune Printing and Publishing Company), 1974. pp. 14-16.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – COMMUNITY SITES (ACOM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		Building presently in use as restaurant.			
Architecture - Community Site – ACS13 Possible Former general store	427 Co. Rd. 27, Belle River.	Red brick house w/mansard roof Former general store.	Commercial building with early streetscape associations		Requires investigation.
Architecture - Community Site – ACS14 Municipal Building	Maidstone Township municipal building 108 Puce Road	Brick building with slate roof, built as Maidstone Township offices in 1914 to replace earlier 1875 wood structure that was destroyed by fire. In use as Maidstone Bicentennial Museum & Maidstone Area Historical Society since 1984.	Represents former Maidstone Township municipality	Yes	Cross referenced with Museum/Archives site M/A1 and Natural History site NH9
Architecture - Community Site – ACS15 Municipal Building	Maidstone Township municipal building, located directly north of CS6 (Maidstone Bicentennial Museum)	Cement block building built 1961 as Maidstone Township offices. Presently used for storage.	Represents former Maidstone Township municipality	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS16 Former bank building	6300 Main Street, Comber	Former bank building immediately south of CN railway tracks. Presently in use as private residence. Likely built of precast concrete blocks. If so, possible date between 1900 and 1920. ³⁰	Early 20 th century Comber streetscape associations	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS17 Millen Centre	100 South Middle Rd., Woodslee	Millen Centre, Woodslee's community centre and library occupies the former Dr. S.F. Millen P.S. that operated as a school from 1968-1972. Dr. Millen was Woodslee's noted "country doctor" who served this community for over 50 years. The Woodslee community celebrates Millen Day annually in August. ³¹	Prominent individual represents Woodslee's community and development		Cross referenced with Dr. S.F. Millen P.S. AS17 and Museum/Archives M/A5
Architecture - Community Site – ACS18 Belle River Legion Branch 399 building	504 Notre Dame, Belle River	The Belle River Legion Branch 399 was formed in 1960. It is presently housed in Legion building (former St. James High School on Notre Dame Street).	Represents community participation in WWI and WWII		Cross referenced with AS18

³⁰ Thomas F. McIlwraith, *Looking for Old Ontario, Two Centuries of Landscape Change*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), p. 98.

³¹ Gerogine Willemsma, ed., *A History of St. John the Evangelist Church and Woodslee Area*, 2000, p. 254.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – COMMUNITY SITES (ACOM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture - Community Site – ACS19 Former bank building	2736 County Rd. 42. St. Joachim	Former bank ³² building located on north side of County Road 42, immediately east of St. Joachim Church. Appears to be of brick construction, front is overlaid with grey stucco? Possibly represents St. Joachim’s earlier role as rural area service centre.	Association with former St. Joachim streetscape	Yes	
Architecture - Community Site – ACS20 Former false front store building	2738 County Rd. 42. St. Joachim	Former false front store building located on north side of County Road 42, immediately east former bank building at 2736. Possibly represents St. Joachim’s earlier role as rural area service centre.	Association with former St. Joachim streetscape	Yes	

³² Paul Trépanier, local resident and farmer, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE-RESIDENCE (AR)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture-Residence AR1	180 Patillo Rd.	Original Patillo homestead according to owner Doug Patillo. Patillo is original Scotch settlement name dating to 1836. Exact date of house to be established. George Patillo was a large land owner (over 700 acres) who arrived in this area from Detroit in 1838. ³³ House and orchard are completely surrounded by late 20 th century suburban development.	Early 19 th century Scotch settlement association	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR2 1920 fieldstone house	582 Notre Dame St. , Belle River	Ca. 1920 Bungalow style house displaying fieldstone walls and front verandah pillar supports. In present use as Stone Garden Bed and Breakfast establishment.		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR3 St. Pierre log home	708 West Belle River Rd.	Early settlement period log home, exact date not established. Inhabited by the St. Pierre family who raised 15 children here. ³⁴ Initial construction attributed to the Marentette family. ³⁵ This building is a good example of the early log houses in this area. Settlers were required to meet the minimum size of 16 by 20 feet (five x 6 metres) to qualify for title to their land. The buildings were usually one to one and a half stories, and upper windows were placed in gable ends, squeezed up under the eaves. ³⁶	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Log construction architecture	Yes	Maidstone Museum planning to move cabin to museum property on Puce Rd.
Architecture-Residence AR4 Late 19 th -early 20 th century brick house	195 Ouellette, Belle River	Former Sylvestre family Edwardian style house presently occupied by Pam's Home Décor. Undated. Leo Sylvestre(1891-1966) was a former Warden of Essex County as a founder of the Caisse Populaire.	Late 19 th and early 20 th century Belle River streetscape associations Former residence of prominent Lakeshore area citizens	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR5 Late 19 th -early 20 th century brick house	572 Notre Dame, Belle River	Former Domase Poisson red brick residence. Melady funeral home presently occupies this building. An addition has been added to the front of the building, obscuring its original structure. Two	Late 19 th and early 20 th century Belle River streetscape associations Former residence of	Yes	

³³ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent*, (Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880 and 1881), Reprint ed. 1973, p. 36.

³⁴ Juliette St. Pierre, Société Franco-Ontarienne d'Histoire et Généalogie, Régionale Windsor-Essex, personal communication.

³⁵ Victoria Beaulieu, Director, Maidstone Bicentennial Museum & Maidstone Area Historical Society, personal communication.

³⁶ Thomas F. McIlwraith, *Looking for Old Ontario, Two Centuries of Landscape Change*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), pp. 72-73.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE-RESIDENCE (AR)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		members of the Poisson family served as Reeves for Belle River (1908-1910; 1929-30).	prominent Lakeshore area citizen		
Architecture-Residence AR6 Log building	3101 Tecumseh Rd., Pointe-aux-Roches	Building with log interior. Former home of Paul Chauvin. ³⁷ Undated.	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Log construction architecture	No	
Architecture-Residence AR7 1880 brick residence	7005 County Rd. 46, Comber	1880 Gothic Revival style residential building in use as This Old House Bed and Breakfast establishment.	Status is uncertain. Listed on Ontario Heritage Properties Database, but not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. ³⁸ Architectural significance?		
Architecture-Residence AR8 Log house	6640 Tecumseh Rd., Point-aux-Roches	Log house, undated. ³⁹	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Log construction architecture	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR9 19 th century brick house	1904 North Middle Rd	1904 possible Queen Anne style brick house built by Conrad Knister (German) in the area known locally as the German settlement. ⁴⁰ Knister arrived here in 1834 and owned 100 acres. ⁴¹	Architecturally significant Represents prosperity of builder Represents home of early German settler	Yes	Cross reference with Settlement Area SA5
Architecture-Residence AR10 1840 log house	2028 French Line	1840 log house under siding as Killaire Homestead ⁴²	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Log construction architecture	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR11 1870 house	2030 French Line	1870 house ⁴³		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR12 1885 house	1910 French Line	1885 house ⁴⁴		Yes	
Architecture-Residence	1907 French Line	1915 house ⁴⁵	Two storey house	Yes	

³⁷ Paul Chauvin, local historian and resident, personal communication.

³⁸ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

³⁹ David Tremblay, former owner and local resident, personal communication.

⁴⁰ Paul Trépanier, life time resident and local farmer, personal communication.

⁴¹ *Historical Atlas*, op.cit., (reprint ed. 1973), p. 36.

⁴² Paul Trepanier, op.cit.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE-RESIDENCE (AR)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
AR13 1915 house			considered typical for early 20 th century period in this area ⁴⁶		
Architecture-Residence AR14 1885 log house	2252 French Line	1885 log house under siding. Former Trepanier family home. ⁴⁷	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association Log construction architecture	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR15 1919 red brick house	2263 French Line	1919 red brick house ⁴⁸		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR16 1890 house	1889 French Line	1890 Trepanier family house ⁴⁹	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR17 1840 house	1723 French Line	1840 Carré family house ⁵⁰	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR18 1855 house	1643 French Line	1855 house ⁵¹		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR19 1870 house	1607 French Line	1870 house ⁵²		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR20 1860 house	1558 French Line	1860 house ⁵³		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR21 1850 house	1426 French Line	1850 house		Yes	
Architecture-Residence	1369 French Line	1916 red brick house built by the Sylvestre	Represents well known	Yes	

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE-RESIDENCE (AR)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
AR22 1916 red brick house		family ⁵⁴	family name in local area		
Architecture-Residence AR23 1878 house	1291 French Line	1878 house ⁵⁵		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR24 1880 house	1230 French Line	1880 house ⁵⁶		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR25 1885 house	6604 Rochester Town Line	1885 house with 1905 section added. ⁵⁷		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR26 1890 house	1154 Co Rd 31 North/St. Joachim West Rd.	1890 house linked to Carrick family ⁵⁸		Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR27 1900 red brick house	1091 Co Rd 31 North/St. Joachim West Rd	1900 red brick house linked to Jean Lebouef ⁵⁹	Early 19 th century Franco-Ontarian settlement association	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR28 1882 house	801 Co Rd 31 North/St. Joachim West Rd	1882 house where St. Joachim Church priest once boarded. ⁶⁰	Located on lots laid out for Roman Catholic Diocese after St. Joachim Church was built. Close association with church.	Yes	
Architecture-Residence AR29 1880 house	4540 Rochester Town Line	1880 house that once housed 19 members of Caza family. ⁶¹ John Caza arrived here in 1866. He was a hotel keeper in Comber, and a farmer who owned 98 acres on Conc. 5, Lot 7. ⁶²	Represents Franco-Ontarian community development in this area.	Yes	

⁵⁴ Ibid.
⁵⁵ Ibid.
⁵⁶ Ibid.
⁵⁷ Ibid.
⁵⁸ Ibid.
⁵⁹ Ibid.
⁶⁰ Ibid.
⁶¹ Ibid.
⁶² *Historical Atlas*, op.cit., p. 38.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – School AS1 St. William Catholic School	1217 Church St., Emeryville	St. William Catholic School In active use.		No	Construction date undetermined
Architecture – School AS2 Puce Public School	962 Old Tecumseh Rd Emeryville	Puce Public School In active use.		No	Construction date undetermined
Architecture – School AS3	1473 West Belle River Rd., Woodslee	St. John's Elementary School built 1963. In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS4 SS No. 9	719? Co. Rd. 25 Opposite First Baptist Church at 710 Co. Rd. 25	SS No. 9, built 1913. Red brick building. Presently used as private residence.	Early 20 th century school building.	Yes	
Architecture – School AS5 Belle River Public School	370 St. Peter St., Belle River	Belle River Public School, built 1972 ⁶³ In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS6 Belle River District High School	333 South River	Belle River District High School Built at North Essex District HS in 1948. Additions added in 1953 and 1963 and name changed. ⁶⁴ In active use.	Post war school building	No	Used as performing arts venue occasionally due to lack of suitable facilities in Lakeshore.
Architecture – School AS7 St. John the Baptist Catholic School	494 St. Peter St., Belle River	St. John the Baptist Catholic School built 1956 ⁶⁵ In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS8 Ecole de Sacré Coeur Sec. No. 1	900? West Belle River Rd. Southwest corner of West Belle River Rd. and Co. Rd. 42. Located across road from St. Simon & St. Jude Cemetery.	Ecole de Sacré Coeur Sec. No. 1, built 1895. Red brick building. This was the third separate school built in the Belle River area. In 1906, due to inadequate enrollment, the school became part of the public system. ⁶⁶ Presently used as private residence.	Significance for development of Franco-Ontarian community in Belle River area	Yes	

⁶³ Belle River Ontario Council. *History of Belle River, 1874-1974*. (Tecumseh: Tribune Printing and Publishing Company), 1974. p.61.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 59.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 58.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – School AS9 Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School	7343 County Rd. E Stoney Point	Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School, built 1949 as part of the parish compound of Our Lady of the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church. In active use	Location in parish compound significant for its affiliation of school with church	Yes	Cross referenced with Church of the Annunciation parish compounds Church AC11a, Rectory AC11b
Architecture – School AS10	École élémentaire catholique Saint-Ambroise St. Joachim, ON	École St. Ambroise dates from the mid-20 th century. ⁶⁷ Built between the Cimitière St-Joachim (1882) and former convent (now used as a rest home called Manoir St-Joachim). In active use.	Location in parish compound significant for its affiliation of school with church		Cross referenced with St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church AC7a, Rectory AC76, Convent AC7c, PM6, CEM 10
Architecture – School AS11	6420 Taylor Ave., Comber	Former Comber Continuation (high school) School, built 1925. In active use.	Represents aspect of early 20 th century development of Comber area	Yes	
Architecture – School AS12 Maple Grove	10405 Main Street (Hwy. 77), Comber	Former red brick Maple Grove School Sec. No. 8, built 1894. Now used as Comber and District Historical Society Museum.	1894 school building is listed on the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. Protection designator is “municipal heritage	Yes	Cross referenced with Comber and District Historical Society Museum M/A 2 and NH10

⁶⁷ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of St. Joachim Church, Its Rectory and Monument, St. Joachim, Ontario*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, p. 3.

⁶⁸ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
			inventory. ⁶⁸		
Architecture – School AS13	4900 Rochester Townline and 5 th Conc.	St. Charles School, built 1929. Lakeshore resident, Paul Trépanier attended school here. Eight classes were held in two rooms. ⁶⁹ Presently a private residence.	Represents aspect of early 20 th century development of Franco-Ontarian rural community in south Lakeshore	Yes	
Architecture – School AS14	1453 South Middle Rd.	Possible school located at location shown in map of Maidstone Township in 1880-1881 historical atlas. ⁷⁰ Private residence with white siding.		Yes	Further investigation required
Architecture – School AS15	14247 Co. Rd. 46	Possible school – yellow brick and located at school site identified in West Tilbury Township map in 1880 historical atlas. ⁷¹		Yes	Further investigation required.
Architecture – School AS16	86 South Middle Road, Woodslee	Former red brick school, SS#15 Rochester, ⁷² built 1918.	Represents early 20 th century development of Woodslee area	Yes	.
Architecture – School AS17 Dr. S.F. Millen P.S.		Dr. S.F. Millen P.S. operated as a school from 1968-1972. It has been converted as the Millen Centre, Woodslee’s community centre and has housed a branch of the Essex County Public Library since ca. 1980. The Woodslee Prayer Community has also been renting space here for a private school. ⁷³ Dr. Millen was Woodslee’s noted “country doctor” who served this community for over 50 years. ⁷⁴ The Woodslee community celebrates Millen Day annually in August. ⁷⁵	Represents Woodslee community development during post war period and to present day. Commemorates prominent citizen of this area.	Yes	Cross referenced with the Millen Centre ACS17 and Friends of Woodslee M/A 5
Architecture – School AS18 St. James High School	504 Notre Dame, Belle River	St. James High School was built in 1922. After it closed, it was bought by the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 399 in 1960.			Cross referenced with ACS18

⁶⁹ Paul Trépanier, life time local resident and farmer, personal communication.

⁷⁰ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent*, (Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880 and 1881), Reprint ed. 1973.

⁷¹ *Historical Atlas*, op.cit.

⁷² Georgine Willemsma, ed., *A History of St. John the Evangelist Church and Woodslee Area*, 2000, p. 293.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 294.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 254.

⁷⁵ *The Essex Free Press*, Wednesday, August 9, 2006, p. 9.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
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Architecture – School AS2 Puce Public School	962 Old Tecumseh Rd Emeryville	Puce Public School In active use.		No	Construction date undetermined
Architecture – School AS3	1473 West Belle River Rd., Woodslee	St. John's Elementary School built 1963. In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS4 SS No. 9	719? Co. Rd. 25 Opposite First Baptist Church at 710 Co. Rd. 25	SS No. 9, built 1913. Red brick building. Presently used as private residence.	Early 20 th century school building.	Yes	
Architecture – School AS5 Belle River Public School	370 St. Peter St., Belle River	Belle River Public School, built 1972 ⁷⁶ In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS6 Belle River District High School	333 South River	Belle River District High School Built at North Essex District HS in 1948. Additions added in 1953 and 1963 and name changed. ⁷⁷ In active use.	Post war school building	No	Used as performing arts venue occasionally due to lack of suitable facilities in Lakeshore.
Architecture – School AS7 St. John the Baptist Catholic School	494 St. Peter St., Belle River	St. John the Baptist Catholic School built 1956 ⁷⁸ In active use.	Post war school building	No	
Architecture – School AS8 Ecole de Sacré Coeur Sec. No. 1	900? West Belle River Rd. Southwest corner of West Belle River Rd. and Co. Rd. 42. Located across road from St. Simon & St. Jude Cemetery.	Ecole de Sacré Coeur Sec. No. 1, built 1895. Red brick building. This was the third separate school built in the Belle River area. In 1906, due to inadequate enrolment, the school became part of the public system. ⁷⁹ Presently used as private residence.	Significance for development of Franco-Ontarian community in Belle River area	Yes	

⁷⁶ Belle River Ontario Council. *History of Belle River, 1874-1974*. (Tecumseh: Tribune Printing and Publishing Company), 1974. p.61.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid., p. 59.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 58.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – School AS9 Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School	7343 County Rd. E Stoney Point	Our Lady of the Annunciation Separate School, built 1949 as part of the parish compound of Our Lady of the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church. In active use	Location in parish compound significant for its affiliation of school with church	Yes	Cross referenced with Church of the Annunciation parish compounds Church AC11a, Rectory AC11b
Architecture – School AS10	École élémentaire catholique Saint-Ambroise St. Joachim, ON	École St. Ambroise dates from the mid-20 th century. ⁸⁰ Built between the Cimitière St-Joachim (1882) and former convent (now used as a rest home called Manoir St-Joachim). In active use.	Location in parish compound significant for its affiliation of school with church		Cross referenced with St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church AC7a, Rectory AC76, Convent AC7c, PM6, CEM 10
Architecture – School AS11	6420 Taylor Ave., Comber	Former Comber Continuation (high school) School, built 1925. In active use.	Represents aspect of early 20 th century development of Comber area	Yes	
Architecture – School AS12 Maple Grove	10405 Main Street (Hwy. 77), Comber	Former red brick Maple Grove School Sec. No. 8, built 1894. Now used as Comber and District Historical Society Museum.	1894 school building is listed on the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. Protection designator is “municipal heritage inventory.” ⁸¹	Yes	Cross referenced with Comber and District Historical Society Museum M/A 2 and NH10
Architecture – School AS13	4900 Rochester Townline and 5 th Conc.	St. Charles School, built 1929. Lakeshore resident, Paul Trépanier attended school here. Eight classes were held in two rooms. ⁸² Presently a private residence.	Represents aspect of early 20 th century development of Franco-Ontarian rural community in south Lakeshore	Yes	
Architecture – School AS14	1453 South Middle Rd.	Possible school located at location shown in map of Maidstone Township in 1880-1881 historical atlas. ⁸³ Private residence with white siding.		Yes	Further investigation required
Architecture – School AS15	14247 Co. Rd. 46	Possible school – yellow brick and located at school site identified in West Tilbury Township map in 1880 historical atlas. ⁸⁴		Yes	Further investigation required.

⁸⁰ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of St. Joachim Church, Its Rectory and Monument, St. Joachim, Ontario*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, p. 3.

⁸¹ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

⁸² Paul Trépanier, life time local resident and farmer, personal communication.

⁸³ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent*, (Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880 and 1881), Reprint ed. 1973.

⁸⁴ *Historical Atlas*, op.cit.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – ARCHITECTURE – SCHOOLS (AS)					
CATEGORY	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Architecture – School AS16	86 South Middle Road, Woodslee	Former red brick school, SS#15 Rochester, ⁸⁵ built 1918.	Represents early 20 th century development of Woodslee area	Yes	.
Architecture – School AS17 Dr. S.F. Millen P.S.		Dr. S.F. Millen P.S. operated as a school from 1968-1972. It has been converted as the Millen Centre, Woodslee's community centre and has housed a branch of the Essex County Public Library since ca. 1980. The Woodslee Prayer Community has also been renting space here for a private school. ⁸⁶ Dr. Millen was Woodslee's noted "country doctor" who served this community for over 50 years. ⁸⁷ The Woodslee community celebrates Millen Day annually in August. ⁸⁸	Represents Woodslee community development during post war period and to present day. Commemorates prominent citizen of this area.	Yes	Cross referenced with the Millen Centre ACS17 and Friends of Woodslee M/A 5
Architecture – School AS18 St. James High School	504 Notre Dame, Belle River	St. James High School was built in 1922. After it closed, it was bought by the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 399 in 1960.			Cross referenced with ACS18

⁸⁵ Georgine Willemsma, ed., *A History of St. John the Evangelist Church and Woodslee Area*, 2000, p. 293.

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 294.

⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 254.

⁸⁸ *The Essex Free Press*, Wednesday, August 9, 2006, p. 9.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - CL					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
Cultural Landscape CA1 St. Joachim parish compound and surrounding area (Church AC7a, Rectory AC76, Convent AC7c, Ecole St. Ambroise AS10, Cimetière St-Joachim CEM8, St. Joachim War Memorial PM5, village lots to west, northeast and south	St. Joachim	In their 2005 report detailing the heritage assessment for the St. Joachim Church, its rectory and monument, Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse have clearly articulated a strong case for delineating a cultural landscape centering upon the church, rectory and monument, and including village lots to the west and northeast, due to their historical and associative value. They state: “St. Joachim Church and rectory, which predate the laying out of village lots in St. Joachim, are not only important to the history of the Roman Catholic faith of the local area but also are central to the history of the village of St. Joachim...The visual connection between the historic church and the almost treeless plain of farms creates a significant cultural heritage landscape south of the village...Even when empty, the church has a vital role in defining the village streetscape and the surrounding countryside. It also has symbolic value to the Franco-Ontarian community at large.” ⁸⁹ In addition to the church, rectory and monument specified by Stewart and Dilse as “built heritage resources of significance,” it can be strongly argued that additional features of the church compound, namely the 1882 Cimetière St-Joachim, and the former convent building (now a rest home called Manoir St-Joachim) and the school (Ecole St. Ambroise), both of mid-20 th construction, are significant components of the cultural landscape due to their close historical and locational associations with the church. The involvement of the St. Joachim parish and the contributions of the Sisters of Jesus-Marie in the building and growth of local schools are described in the 1982 parish history. ⁹⁰ As well, the	No	N/A	

⁸⁹ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of St. Joachim Church Its Rectory and Monument, St. Joachim, Ontario*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, pp. 14, 16.

⁹⁰ Leal, Madeleine ed., *Histoire de la paroisse St-Joachim*. Comité du centenaire, 1982, p. 273.

⁹¹ Stewart and Dilse, p. 14.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Leal, op.cit., pp. 219-228.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - CL					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		<p>French heritage of St. Joachim is underscored by the Club St. Jean Baptiste Hall next to the parking lot east of the church.</p> <p>The village and rural lots surrounding the parish compound, to the northeast (along the Ruscom River Road), to the west along County Road 42, and to the south along the French Line (County Road 31), were laid out following the construction of the church and rectory. These buildings “were the genesis of the vallage, gave their name to the village...”⁹¹ Cultural and geographic linkages with the history and location of the church compound are profound. The architecture of the church make it visible from every part of the village, including its dramatic siting “nearly dead centre on Essex County Road 31.”⁹² The buildings on these lots, partially inventoried in the 1982 parish history⁹³ as well as in Appendix ____ of this report (see Inventory Of Significant Heritage Features – Architecture-Residence) have a history of 19th century French ownership and, in some cases, are closely affiliated with the history of the church. The house at 801 Co Rd 31 North/St. Joachim West Rd. has been identified as the boarding establishment for one of the early priests at the church prior to the building of the rectory.⁹⁴</p> <p>The east-west main street of St. Joachim also exhibits architectural features linked to its earlier, more prosperous role as a service and spiritual centre to village inhabitants and the surrounding rural area. Immediately adjacent to the church</p>			

⁹⁴ Paul Trepanier, lifelong resident and local farmer, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - CL					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
Cultural Landscape CA2 Comber Town Centre Area (bounded approximately by CN Tracks north, Taylor Avenue west, County Road 46 south (South Middle Road), Hwy 77/Main Street east)	South of Hwy. 401, on Hwy 77 in former Township of Tilbury West	<p>The central downtown area of the 19th century village of Comber still displays evidence of its former role as a “village of first importance in this township.” The community’s history dates to 1843 with the establishment of the post office by John Gracie, a Scotsman.⁹⁵ It remained a small rural service crossroads until the building of the Canada Southern Railway (now CN) through the village in 1873. As the Ontario component of a Chicago-Buffalo route through St. Thomas to Amerherstburg, this line opened the Essex County interior to lumbering industry and agricultural settlement, and put the agricultural communities of Comber and Woodslee on the map. In 1881, Comber had grown to include 250 residents, and “an array of commercial and mechanical industries.”⁹⁶</p> <p>Comber retains a number of 19th and early 20th century buildings, reflecting its years as a busy industrial and rural service centre. Its location between two major transportation arteries, the former Canada Southern Railroad at the north end, and South Middle Road between Tilbury and Windsor at the south end, made it an important crossroads centre. The 1880 frame railway station, designated under the Railway Protection Act,⁹⁷ still stands next to the railway tracks running across Main Street at the north end of town. Immediately south along Main Street, commercial retail brick and cement buildings recall Comber’s former status as “a rural village of no mean importance.”⁹⁸ They include a former bank with pre-cast concrete construction (6300 Main Street) standing immediately adjacent to the tracks (Community Sites listing ACS16) and red brick retail buildings, still in use, on both sides of the</p>	No	No	

⁹⁵ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent, 1880 and 1881*, (Reprint edition, 1973), p. 14.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

⁹⁸ *Historical Atlas*, p. 14.

⁹⁹ Thomas F. McIlwraith, *Looking for Old Ontario, Two Centuries of Landscape Change*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997), p. 281.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - CL					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		<p>street.</p> <p>The significance of Comber's Main Street as a major rural "highway" is emphasized by the presence of several community buildings, two of which are on the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. These buildings, which more than all others reflect the turn-of-the-century multi-ethnic population of the Comber area, include a former Methodist Church, built 1888 (now used as the Rebekah Oddfellows Hall – see Architecture – Church AC13), St. Andrew's United Church, built in 1915 (Architecture – Church AC14), and Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church now transformed in The Pilgrim's Church of Mennonite denomination (see Architecture – Church AC15). This pattern of multiple churches, representing several religious denominations and ethnic groups, is in marked contrast with communities like St. Joachim and Pointe-aux-Roches, where one church dominates all sightlines.</p> <p>The presence of a Greek restaurant, used as a local gathering place for area farmers, represents continuity with the area's earlier multi-cultural makeup. Along with significant municipal service architecture, Victorian residential buildings along this road tend to be substantial and stately, symbolizing the legacies of the area's more successful and important citizens of the last two centuries.</p> <p>Comber's Main Street also displays the Veterans Memorial Park created by Royal Canadian Legion Branch 241, a source of great pride to the community, as well two generations of Tilbury West Township Municipal buildings (see Appendix____, Community Sites – ACS 9 and ACS10).</p> <p>Taylor Avenue, on the western boundary of this cultural landscape, contains the former Comber Continuation (high school) School, built 1925, and</p>			

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE - CL					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		<p>well as a block of substantial red brick residences, appearing to be part of a late 19th and early 20th century subdivision. The presence of large barns in this part of Comber village, built immediately adjacent to the residential street, are reminders of the close symbiotic relationship of this once thriving industrial/agricultural centre with the surrounding farms.</p> <p>Comber's mid- to late 20th century period of decline as a transportation hub and rural service centre has its fortunate aspect. Unlike more prosperous southern Ontario towns, which tend to be "ragged places"⁹⁹ fringed with strip retail development, Comber has retained many of its early buildings and is actively reusing them. The heritage of this 19th century agriculturally-based community is readily apparent and ripe for preservation.</p>			

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – INDUSTRIAL SITES (IS)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Industrial Site – IS1 Belle River Harbour – present day	End of Lake Drive, Belle River	The northern Belle River area was among one of the first to be surveyed in 1793 for settlement along the southern Lake St. Clair shoreline east of Sandwich. ¹⁰⁰ Early settlers used water transport from the lake and down the river to reach their lots. However, it was only with the building of the Great Western Railway Line in 1854, that Belle River began to expand as an industrial centre, and a grist mill, a flax mill, a hotel, and other services were built to meet the needs of the surrounding farms. ¹⁰¹ During its heyday in the 1860s, the Belle River harbour area boasted two saw mills, a grist mill, weigh scales, and a wharf for docking schooners used to transport local sand to Windsor and Detroit. ¹⁰² Today the marina, beach and park at the harbour provide public recreation facilities.	Represents 19 th and 20 th century settlement and industrial development of Belle River	Yes	Cross referenced with Ouellette family farm AA4
Industrial Site – IS2 Charcoal kilns (non existant)	South of northernmost CNR tracks, west of Rochester Townline	The site of these former charcoal kilns, located at the former village of Sainte Claire, ¹⁰³ symbolizes the former existence of abundant hardwood forests, and the aggressive 19 th century land clearing activities that eradicated all trees except for farm woodlots. The 1846 report by W.H. Smith, an early traveler to this area, describes timber resources of maple, elm, beech, and oak throughout Maidstone and Rochester Townships, and in the southern majority of Tilbury West. ¹⁰⁴ The structure and number of these charcoal kilns is unknown. One author describes 18 kilns creating charcoal for the steel industry in Deteroit. ¹⁰⁵ Their inclusion in the map of Rochester Township in the	Represents early 19 th century land clearing phase in Lakeshore	Yes – site only	

¹⁰⁰ Ernest J. Lajeunesse, *The Windsor Border Region, Canada's Southernmost Frontier*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960), p. 183.

¹⁰¹ Scott Burnside et al. *Maidstone Township: an historical review*. (Windsor, Ont.: Windsor Print and Litho, c1983), p. 32.

¹⁰² Sybil Little, *Loose leaves of Belle River*, [Ont.: s.m.], 1965, pp. 1-2.

¹⁰³ Madeleine Leal, ed., *Histoire de la paroisse St-Joachim*. Comité du centenaire, 1982, p. 264.

¹⁰⁴ Wm. H. Smith, *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer, Canada West (Ontario), 1846*, (Reprint ed. Milton, Ont.: Global Heritage Press, 1999), pp. 104, 161, 192.

¹⁰⁵ Marcel Bénéteau, *Trois siècles de vie française au pays de Cadillac*, (Windsor: Les Éditions savori), 2002, p.126.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – INDUSTRIAL SITES (IS)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		1880-1881 Historical Atlas presumes a fairly substantial operation. ¹⁰⁶			
Industrial Site- IS3 Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative	2800 Comber Side Rd. (Co. Rd. 35), Pointe-aux-Roches	The Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative was founded in 1946 to provide economic benefits and autonomy in decision-making related to their businesses. ¹⁰⁷ Located beside the CNR tracks, the original building still stands. The Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative, with an annual operating budget of \$68 m., was named one of top 50 cooperatives in the world in 1997. ¹⁰⁸ The cooperative movement in Essex County included institutions such as libraries as well as farmers' groups. The Comber Library was a member of the Essex County Library Cooperative in 1950. ¹⁰⁹	Franco-Ontarian community/agricultural development associations	Yes	Cross referenced with Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative (Community Site – ACS1)
Industrial Site- IS4 Canning factory	2500 Comber Side Rd. (Co. Rd. 35), Pointe-aux-Roches	Like the Pointe-aux-Roches Cooperative, Country Side Cannery symbolizes the fellowship and self determination of the local farming community. It was built by local farmers in 1967 to process their tomato crops after the Heinz company shut down receiving stations for tomatoes—an important agricultural product in this area. ¹¹⁰	Franco-Ontarian community/agricultural development associations	Yes	
Industrial Site- IS5 Comber CN Railway station	Maple St. off Main St., Comber	Comber CN Railway station was built 1880. Frame building.	Listed on Ontario Heritage Properties Database Designated under Railway Protection Act. ¹¹¹ Documents of designation not located. Represents Comber 19 th and 20 th century prosperity and development Architecturally significant?	Yes	Cross referenced with Comber CN Railway station TA9

¹⁰⁶ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent*, (Toronto: H. Belden & Co.), Reprint ed. 1973.

¹⁰⁷ Marcel Bénétéau, op.cit, p.208.

¹⁰⁸ www.gc.ca/index_e.pho?s1=pub&page=50coop97

¹⁰⁹ Letter from Betty D. Hardie, County Librarian, Comber, to Eric Westbrook, Education Secretary, June 15th, 1950. On file at University of Guelph Archives.

¹¹⁰ Bénétéau, op.cit., p.206, and Paul Chauvin, local historian and Lakeshore resident, personal communication, December 15, 2006.

¹¹¹ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – INDUSTRIAL SITES (IS)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Industrial Site- IS6 Lighthouse	19320 Lower Thames Lane, Lighthouse Cove	Lighthouse standing at entrance to Thames River. Owned and maintained by Lower Thames Valley C.A. since 1973. One of first lighthouses built in Ontario and on of three oldest still in existence. Present structure built following War of 1812 to replace original woden structure. Lighthouse managed by Cartier family who managed it from the early 1800s until 1950. Provided Lake St. Clair sailors with directional light as guide for almost two centuries. Today it stands as a focal point of recreational and resort community of Lighthouse Cove, an area known for sport fishing and recreational boating.	Listed on Ontario Heritage Properties Database. Designated 9/10/2002 under the Ontario Heritage Act – Part 4 ¹¹² Recommended for Hiertage Designation as a result of its historical and contextual significance. Documents of designation not located.		Cross referenced with Thames Heritage River NH7 and Lighthouse Conservation Area NH5
Industrial Site- IS7 Agricultural Drains	Southeast area of Lakeshore, former Township of Tilbury West	Four agricultural drains, ca. 1880, running east west between Co. Rd. 37, crossing Hwy. 77, toward Rochester Townline. Drains connect with Big and Tilbury Creeks. Drain 1 parallels Conc. 8 (this drain veers northwest to just south of Big O Conservation Area). Drain 2 parallels Con. 9. Drain 3 parallels Conc. 10. Drain 4 parallels Conc. 11. On this poorly-drained clay plain, drains were established following the Ontario Drainage Act (1873) which gave municipal councils the right to borrow public funds to deepen streams or build drainage improvement systems. The Ontario Tile Drainage Act (1879), was passed to help farmers meet the cost of underdraining lands with tile. Up to this time, farmers had drained their fields by running furrows for surface drainage between fields. ¹¹³ Today drains, pumps and drainage ditches are distinguishing features of the low-lying Lakeshore area. Approximately 1000 municipal drains, totaling 1040 kms. of open and closed drainage systems, as well as 60 municipal pump stations managed by the Town of Lakeshore. ¹¹⁴	Represents agricultural development of Lakeshore area		

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Charles Herniman, Development of Artificial Drainage Systems in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario, *Ontario Geography* (2), 1968, p. 19.

¹¹⁴ www.lakeshore.ca/counciladministration/dsw.asp

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – NATURAL HISTORY SITE (NH)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Natural History Site NH1 Maidstone Conservation Area	South of 46, entrance off Co. Rd. 25 (Puce Rd)	Maidstone Conservation Area containing 20 hectares of upland oak-hickory Carolinian woodland with clay substrate found in the Essex County area. Contains at least one oak tree dating back three centuries. ¹¹⁵ Managed by ERCA	Represents remnant Carolinian forest of Essex County and Lakeshore area and recreational opportunities	Yes	
Natural History Site NH2 Big “O” Conservation Area	County Rd. 46 East; right at Windsor, right at Elizabeth (near Comber)	Big “O” Conservation Area. Migratory bird passageway. Named after Big O Drain Tile Co. gave a donation of 4.5 hectares. Managed by LTVCA. ¹¹⁶	Offers recreational opportunities to residents Migratory bird passageway	No	
Natural History Site NH3 Tremblay Beach Conservation Area	Co. Rd. 35 north through Stoney Point and turn east on shoreline rd.	Tremblay Beach Conservation Area Protected area noted on IBA (Important Bird Areas of Canada) web site as part of Eastern Lake St. Clair staging area for waterfowl. ¹¹⁷ One of only 2 marshes left on L. St. Clair shoreline in Essex C. Shoreline of .5 km. ¹¹⁸ St. Clair marshes occurred naturally and historically in north east corner of Lakeshore. Remnant of pattern of biotic communities once common in this area, now much reduced. Vital for support of waterfowl species during spring and fall migrations. Habitat for many rare, vulnerable or endangered species of birds and animals. Managed by ERCA	Protected – environmentally significant area Represents remnant marshes of eastern Lake St. Clair shoreline area	No	
Natural History Site NH4 Ruscom Shores Conservation Area	East of Deerbrook – Co. Rd. 2 to Surf Club Drive, turn north to CA	Ruscom Shores Conservation Area. Protected area noted on IBA (Important Bird Areas of Canada) web site as part of Eastern Lake St. Clair staging area for waterfowl. Area of 120 acres. One of only 2 marshes left on L. St. Clair shoreline in Essex County. Contains 1 km. walking rail, viewing tower, tall grass prairie.	Protected – environmentally significant area Represents remnant marshes of eastern Lake St. Clair shoreline area	Yes	

¹¹⁵ Interview with Kevin Money, Coordinator of Conservation Areas, Essex Region Conservation Authority, March 14, 2007.

¹¹⁶ www.lowerthames-conservation.on.ca/BigOCA.htm

¹¹⁷ www.bsc-eoc.org/iba/site.jsp?siteID=On012

¹¹⁸ www.lakeshore.ca/residentservices/r_r.asp

¹¹⁹ www.erca.org/

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – NATURAL HISTORY SITE (NH)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
		St. Clair marshes occurred naturally and historically in north east corner of Lakeshore. Remnant of pattern of biotic communities once common in this area, now much reduced. Vital for support of waterfowl species during spring and fall migrations. Habitat for many rare, vulnerable or endangered species of birds and animals. Managed by ERCA. ¹¹⁹			
Natural History Site NH5 Lighthouse Conservation Area	Light house Cove	Lighthouse Conservation Area consists of 1 hectare at mouth of Thames R. at L. St. Clair. Managed by LTVCA.	Represents 19 th century transportation on Lake St. Clair Offers recreational opportunities to residents	Yes	
Natural History Site NH6 Rowsom's Tilbury West Conservation Area	West of Tilbury on 7 th road.	Rowsom's Tilbury West Conservation Area consists of 25 hectares (63 acres) of Carolinian forest and stream habitat and Memorial Forest site. Managed by LTVCA. ¹²⁰	Represents remnant Carolinian forest of Essex County and Lakeshore area and recreational opportunities	No	
Natural History Site NH7 Thames River at Lake St. Clair	Thames River at Lake St. Clair	Thames River is designated a Canadian Heritage River. At 273 km. long, it drains a 3500 sq. km. watershed. It flows through Carolinian forests of south west Ontario and is home to many unique species. It requires extensive dyking in Lakeshore area to control spring flooding. ¹²¹	Canadian Heritage River Represents human settlement and industrial and human transportation artery Flows through environmentally significant natural area	Yes	
Natural History Site NH8 Row of Maple Trees	North of 1565 7 th Concession along west side of road	Row of maple trees planted in 1897 adjacent to Paul Trepanier boyhood home. ¹²²	Represents ancestral farming and settlement activities for Franco-Ontarian and early agricultural communities	Yes	

¹²⁰ www.lowerthames-conservation.on.ca/RowsomsTilburyCA.htm

¹²¹ www.chrs.ca/Rivers/Thames/Thames_e.htm

¹²² Paul Trépanier, lifetime local resident and farmer, personal communication.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – NATURAL HISTORY SITE (NH)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Natural History Site NH9 Maidstone Bicentennial Museum & Maidstone Area Historical Society Native Garden	108 Puce Road	Native plants garden established behind Maidstone Museum building	Represents indigenous plants and trees found in Lakeshore area	Yes	Cross reference with ACS14 and M/A1
Natural History Site NH10 Comber and District Historical Society Museum Memorial Forest	10405 Main Street (Hwy. 77), south of Comber	The Museum has established a Memorial Forest, maintained by Lower Thames Conservation Authority, behind its building.	Represents former residents of Comber area	Yes	Cross reference with M/A2 and AS12

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – PUBLIC MONUMENTS (PM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Public Monument – PM1 Monument commemorating first mass, Belle River	In front of 537 West Belle River Rd., Belle River	Monument commemorating first mass in 1834 in first log chapel of the Mission of St. Jude. Erected by La Société St. Jean Baptiste in 1951	Represents establishment of first Franco-Ontarian parish in Lakeshore area	Yes	Cross reference with Church St. Simon & St. Jude Roman Catholic Church AC8
Public Monument – PM2 War memorial cenotaph	Ladouceur/Lions Park. Bounded by St. Charles, Ouellette, South, St. Peter and Chisholm Streets, Belle River	War memorial cenotaph affiliated with Belle River Legion Branch 399. Memorial was erected at the close of WWII on property set aside for this purpose. ¹²³ The Belle River Legion Branch 399 was formed in 1960. It is presently housed in Legion building (former St. James High School on Notre Dame Street).	Represents community participation in WWI and WWII	No	Cross reference with ACS18
Plaque – PM3 Founding of Pointe-aux-Roches	6690 Tecumseh Rd. in front of library, Pointe-aux-Roches	OHF/MCC plaque commemorating founding of Pointe-aux-Roches	Represents settlement history and development of Franco-Ontarian community in Lakeshore	Yes	
Public Monument – PM4 Caisse Populaire Monument	Across from Caisse Populaire, Tecumseh St., Pointe-aux-Roches Northwest corner of Tecumseh and 35	Tercentenary stone monument in commemorating 3 organizations: Caisse Populaire Le Centre Culturel St. Cyr Le Club Richelieu Les Campagnards	Represents development of Franco-Ontarian community in Lakeshore	Yes	Exact location undetermined
Public Monument – PM5 Time capsule and plaque	St. Joachim	Gerayln Tellier-Predu Memorial Park		No	Exact location undetermined Not located on map

¹²³ Sybil Little, *Loose leafs of Belle River*, [Ont.: s.m.], 1965, p. 6.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – PUBLIC MONUMENTS (PM)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICAL/CULTURAL INDICATORS	PHOTO	NOTES
Public Monument – PM6 St. Joachim Roman War Memorial	In front of St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church located at junction of County Roads 42 and 31, St. Joachim.	Erected in 1919 to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and serves as both the village parish's war and religious memorial. Described by Stewart and Dilse ¹²⁴ as unusual for WWI monuments. Contains lists of parish residents who served in WWI and II.	Represents participation of Lakeshore Franco-Ontarian communities in WWI and WWII	Yes	Cross referenced with St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church parish compound AC7a, b, c and CEM10 and AS10
Public Monument Veterans Memorial Gardens – PM7	Beside Legion building at 6420 Main St., Comber	Comber Veterans Memorial Gardens including exterior WWII murals, cenotaph and list of those who served in WWI and WWII. Created by Royal Canadian Legion Branch 241. Group received \$10,000 Trillium grant in 2001-2002 to create exterior wall murals.	Represents participation of Comber area community in WWI and WWII	Yes	
Plaque – PM8 First Baptist Church	710 Puce Rd. (Co. Rd. 25)	Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque in front of First Baptist Church on Co. Rd. 25 (Puce Rd.). Commemorates the 1 st building erected 1871. Present building built in 1964.	Marks location of 1871 church and its role in history of Black community	Yes	Cross referenced with First Baptist Church Puce AC1
Plaque – PM9 John Freeman Walls Historical Site & Underground RR Museum	John Freeman Walls Historical Site & Underground RR Museum County Road 25 (Conc.5, Lot 12)	Plaque on grounds of John Freeman Walls Historical Site & Underground RR Museum erected ca. 1980 with assistance of Maidstone Township and the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.	Marks significance of museum site and its role in the preservation and dissemination of Black history in southwestern Ontario	Yes	Cross referenced with CEM2 and M/A 3

¹²⁴ Peter Stewart and Paul Dilse, *Heritage Assessment of St. Joachim Church, Its Rectory and Monument*, (Town of Lakeshore), 2005, p. 8.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – SETTLEMENT AREA - SA					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
Settlement Area SA1 French Settlement	Northern third (approximately) of Lakeshore	<p>The historic French settlement in the Town of Lakeshore represents the earliest incursion of Europeans in this area, dating back to the 18th century, following the settlement of Detroit in 1701 and the Windsor area ca. 1750. The increase in population and immigration from Lower Canada caused the expansion of settlement towards the south shore of Lake St. Clair in the 1770s.¹²⁵ Following the British acquisition of New France, including the Detroit-Windsor area (1763) and the First Nations surrender (1790)¹²⁶ of lands in the Hesse District of southwestern Ontario to the British Crown (including the area occupied by Essex County and the Town of Lakeshore today), existing land holders in these areas were invited to present their previous claims and title to the Hesse Land Board.¹²⁷ French names related to early claims along the south shore of Lake St. Clair, from the Tecumseh area to the Thames River include Labadie (1781), Lusier (1782), and Rousseau (1782).¹²⁸ In 1793-4, the majority of proprietors of lots on the major streams (Pike Creek, Puce River, Belle River, Ruscom River) flowing into Lake St. Clair—the earliest areas of survey completed by the British Crown in the Lakeshore area—were French.¹²⁹</p> <p>From about 1830 to 1850, and especially after the building of the Great Western Railway in 1854, successive waves of settlers from Lower Canada arrived to settle the Lakeshore area between Belle River and the Thames River, and south to the Comber area. The villages of St. Joachim and</p>	No	N/A	

¹²⁵ Ernest J. Lajeunesse, *The Windsor Border Region, Canada's Southernmost Frontier*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960), p. lxiii.

¹²⁶ Canada, *Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vol 1*, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1891), Reprint ed., 1992, pp. 1-5.

¹²⁷ Lajeunesse, op.cit., p. cxi.

¹²⁸ Ibid., pp. 324-327.

¹²⁹ Ibid., pp. 359-360.

¹³⁰ Marcel Bénéteau, *Trois siècles de vie française au pays de Cadillac*, (Windsor: Les Éditions savori), 2002, p. 130.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – SETTLEMENT AREA - SA					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		Pointe-aux-Roches were founded almost completely by French families. ¹³⁰ The large number of French residents in this area led to the establishment of three Roman Catholic parishes: St. Simon and St. Jude (1834); St. Joachim (1881); and Point-aux-Roches (1867).			
Settlement Area SA2 Scotch Settlement	Former Maidstone Township, shore of Lake St. Clair. Extended from Conc. 6 (Wallace Line) to Conc. 7 (Martindale Line)	Scotch Presbyterian settlement consisted of for lot of 200 acres each. Some settlers on Puce River one mile to east and some settlers west of Puce River also considered themselves to be part of this settlement. Earliest settlers were in this area about 1829. Names associated with this settlement include Miller, Grant, Patillo, Wallace, Holloway, Struthers, Martindale, Leffler, Rourke, Fleming. ¹³¹	No	No	
Settlement Area SA3 The Refugee Home Society block	Former Maidstone Township. Block encompassed the area bounded by 6 th Conc. (west) to North Rear Rd. (south) to 3 rd Conc. (east) to the southernmost CPR (north). ¹³²	In 1854, the Refugee Home Society, formed in Michigan, purchased this block of land in Maidstone Township to provide homes for Black refugees (escaped slaves) from the United States. Each family received 25 acres of land. Twenty families settled here in 1854. by 1861, there were 375 Black residents living here. ¹³³	No	No	
Settlement Area SA4 The Irish Settlement	Former Maidstone Township, along the Middle Road. The O'Brien Line is situated in the middle of this settlement area.	This Irish Roman Catholic settlement area dates to the late 1820s ¹³⁴ when large numbers of Irish immigrants flooded into Canada aseeking to escape famine conditions back home. Names associated with this area include O'Connor (John O'Connor, son of the original pioneer, became a cabinet member of Prime Minister Sir John A Macdonald's Conservative government ¹³⁵), Monaghan, Gallagher, Farrell, Sheehan, Hardigan, Geehan, Rushton, Conway, Totten, Slattery, Murray, McPharlin, and Plant.	No	No	
Settlement Area SA5 The German Settlement	Former Rochester Township, along the	The relatively small German settlement in Rochester Township centered around the Middle Road, close to	No	No	Cross reference with Archicture -

¹³¹ Malcolm Wallace, Pioneers of the Scotch Settlement on the Shore of Lake St. Clair, *Ontario History* XLI (1949)4, pp.173-178.

¹³² Dr. Bryan Walls, John Freeman Walls Historical Site & Underground RR Museum, personal communication.

¹³³ Carole Jenson, History of the Negro Community in Essex County, 1850-1860. University of Windsor Thesis, 1966, pp.49-54.

¹³⁴ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent, 1880 and 1881*, (reprint edition, 1973), p. 11, and John Clarke and Karl Skof, Social Dimensions of an Ontario County: 1851-1852, in *Our Geographic Mosaic*, D.B. Knight ed., (Ottawa: Carleton University Press), 1985, p. 110.

¹³⁵ *Historical Atlas*, p. 4.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – SETTLEMENT AREA - SA					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
	Middle Road in the vicinity of the Ruscom River.	the Ruscom River. Three German brothers, the Simons, arrived in the early 1830s, followed by Conrad Knister and his sons in 1836. ¹³⁶ The stately 1904 Gothic Revival style brick Knister house still stands 1904 North Middle Rd.			Residence AR9

¹³⁶ Ibid, p.110.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES (TA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
Transportation Artery – TA1 Road network (St. Clair Road, Tecumseh Rd., Co. Rd. 2) from Lighthouse Cove to Tecumseh	Road network along Lake St. Clair shoreline from Lighthouse Cove to Tecumseh	Includes St. Clair Road, Tecumseh Rd., County Rd. 2 spanning distance between Town of Lakeshore east and west borders along the Lake St. Clair shore. This shoreline road parallels a former route that was likely the earliest route through this area. Some authors speculate that it originally followed a trail used by First Nations inhabitants. ¹³⁷ The earliest representation of this route may be a map drawn by Elizabeth Simcoe in 1795 ¹³⁸ showing the route of Governor Simcoe's trip to Detroit in 1793 and 1794. In 1803, a road, known variously as the Bordage Road by French inhabitants or the Old Stage Road by others, was opened along this trail. ¹³⁹ An 1813 map, compiled by Senior Surveyor William Chewett, shows the road as one part of a single road—the only artery of transportation in this region—following the entire outer shoreline of Essex County. ¹⁴⁰ 1846, W.H. Smith traveled this route and noted the location of two inns serving travelers: the Goose Tavern just west of present day Pointe-aux-Roches; and Martindale's Tavern 12 miles east in Maidstone Township. ¹⁴¹ The original shoreline road regularly experienced seasonal erosion and flooding by lake waters. In 1840, the Tecumseh Road portion of the present-day shoreline roads, then called the Back Road, was built about one mile south of the original route. ¹⁴²	No	Yes - parts	Cross referenced with Goose Inn
Transportation Artery – TA2 French Line (County Road 31)	French Line (County Road 31)	This County Road, following the 5 th Concession from the mouth of the Ruscom River through the predominantly French community of St. Joachim to the southern boundary of Lakeshore, is also named the French Line, indicating the ethnic origins of the original builders along its length. Names such as	No	Yes – in part	Cross referenced with Architecture Residences and

¹³⁷ Ernest J. Lajeunesse, *The Windsor Border Region*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press), 1960, pp. xxxviii-xxxix.

¹³⁸ Louis Gentilcore et al, *Ontario's History in Maps*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press), 1984, p. ??

¹³⁹ Scott Burnside et al., *Maidstone Township: An Historical Review*, (Windsor: Windsor Print and Litho.), 1983, p.83.

¹⁴⁰ Gentilcore, op.cit., p. 44-45.

¹⁴¹ Neil F. Morrison, *Garden Gateway to Canada*, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press), 1954, p. 18.

¹⁴² Burnside et. al., op. cit., pp. 85-86.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES (TA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		Trepanier, Caza, Sylvestre, Carré, Killaire, Girard, LaJoie and Plante, dating back to the mid-19 th century, are connected to farms and residences along this route. It is believed to follow an original First Nations route from the mouth of the Ruscom River south to Lake Erie as shown in an 1823 map by surveyor Col. Mahlon Burwell. ¹⁴³			Architecture Farmsteads
Transportation Artery – TA4 O'Brien Side Road	O'Brien Side Road – runs north-south between 3 rd and 4 th Concession Roads from North Rear Road to Middle Road (Co. Rd. 46)	This side road, located in the former Township of Maidstone, is situated in the middle of a former Irish Roman Catholic settlement area dating to the late 1820s. ¹⁴⁴ This settlement date reflects the movement of large numbers of Irish immigrants, especially in the 1840s, into Canada and seeking to escape famine conditions back home. Names associated with this area include O'Connor, Monaghan, Gallagher, Farrell, Sheehan, Hardigan, Geehan, Rushton, Conway, Totten, Slattery, Murray, McPharlin, and Plant.	No	No	Cross reference with Settlement Area – Irish (SA-I)
Transportation Artery – TA5 The Middle Road	The Middle Road running east west through former Townships of Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West – Highway 46	The Middle Road is an early transportation artery surveyed and built between 1817 and 1844, and planked ca. 1855, to bring settlers into Essex County. Settlement of lots flanking this route was supervised Colonel Thomas Talbot under orders from the Lieutenant Governor for the Province of Upper Canada. Talbot was a former aide to Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe a major landowner in Elgin County, and a member of the Upper Canada elite. In the 3 Lakeshore Townships, Talbot located 455 lots between 1830 and 1849. ¹⁴⁵ Col. Talbot's influence still lingers in the family memory of at least one living Lakeshore resident. While conducting a driving tour of historic buildings in the Ruscom/St. Joachim area, Paul Trepanier, a farmer living on the French Line, recounted the story			

¹⁴³ Lajeunesse, op.cit.

¹⁴⁴ *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent, 1880 and 1881*, (Reprint edition, 1973), p. 11, and John Clarke and Karl Skof, Social Dimensions of an Ontario County: 1851-1852, in *Our Geographic Mosaic*, D.B. Knight ed., (Ottawa: Carleton University Press), 1985, p. 110.

¹⁴⁵ John Clarke, Mapping the Land Supervised by Colonel the Honourable Thomas Talbot in the Western District of Upper Canada, 1881-1849, *The Canadian Cartographer*, 8:1(June 1971), p.14.

¹⁴⁶ Paul Trepanier, personal communication, Feb. 23, 2007.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES (TA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		of an ancestral relative being forced to walk from Rochester Township into Talbot’s headquarters near St. Thomas to receive his settlement certificate. ¹⁴⁶			
Transportation Artery – TA6 The Talbot Road	The Talbot Road	<p>The Talbot Road, running diagonally through the extreme southwest corner of Lakeshore, represents the western extension of the original Talbot settlement artery originating in Yarmouth Township, Elgin County.</p> <p>The settlement of lots bordering this route was also under the supervision of Thomas Talbot. 1830 settlement names include Taylor McWeen and Dewhurst.¹⁴⁷ Today, this diagonal route and the lots fronting it, still create a unique pattern of discontinuity in this corner of Lakeshore. The junction of the Middle Road and the North Talbot Road, just outside the boundaries of the Town of Lakeshore, was historically known as the Maidstone Cross. It is not known if area residents use this term today.</p>			
Transportation Artery – TA7 CNR line	Canadian National Railway Line – northernmost rail line	<p>Lakeshore communities have been shaped dramatically by railways running through this area. Towns like Belle River, Comber and Woodslee expanded almost overnight with rail service. In addition to passenger service, trains created a wood fuel market for local farmers, and transported local products, such as agricultural produce and livestock, to markets. The location of the former charcoal kilns on the south side of the CN tracks, west of Rochester Town Line,¹⁴⁸ reflects the 19th century rail road era.</p> <p>The railbed of the CN line, running east-west through the northern quarter of Lakeshore, was originally built as a single track line for the Great Western Railroad Company in 1854. The railway was originally proposed to link steamers at Hamilton with boats on the later history needed Thames River at Chatham. A</p>	No	Yes	Cross referenced with Industrial Site Charcoal kilns IS2

¹⁴⁷ *Historical Atlas*, op.cit., p. 13.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid*, p. ???

¹⁴⁹ Christopher Andreae, *Lines of Country: An Atlas of Railway and Waterway History in Canada*, (Erin, Ont.: The Boston Mills Press), 1977, pp.126-131.

¹⁵⁰ Neil F. Morrison, *Garden Gateway to Canada, One Hundred Years of Windsor and Essex County, 1875-1954*, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press), 1954, p. 7.

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES (TA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		trunk line, running through Lakeshore, was built to join up with the American rail networks in Michigan. The GWR laid a second track along this line—the first section of double track in Canada—from Windsor to Glencoe(northeast of Chatham) to handle increased traffic created by the train ferry between Windsor and Detroit. GWR amalgamated with GTR in 1882. ¹⁴⁹ This rail line led to the development of Pointe-aux-Roches and Belle River and opened up the country along the Lake St. Clair shore line. ¹⁵⁰			
Transportation Artery – TA8 CNR line	Canadian National Railway Line – southernmost line	In 1873, the single track Canada Southern was built on a diagonal line through Tilbury West (Comber), Rochester, and Maidstone (Woodslee) Townships, as the Ontario component of a Chicago-Buffalo route through St. Thomas to Amerherstburg. It was immediately acquired by New York Central and operated by Michigan Central. This line, connecting with American markets at either end, opened upon the Essex County interior to lumbering industry and agricultural settlement, and put the agricultural communities of Comber and Woodslee on the map. ¹⁵¹ Increased passenger and freight activity in the early 20 th century required a second track to be built. ¹⁵²	No	No	
Transportation Artery – TA9 Comber CN Railway station	Maple St. off Main St., Comber	Comber CN Railway station was built 1880. Frame building.	Yes – listed on Ontario Heritage Properties Database Designated under Railway Protection Act ¹⁵³	Yes	Cross referenced with Comber CN Railway station IS5
Transportation Artery – TA10 CPR line	Canadian Pacific Railway	Canadian Pacific Railway built a single track through the Lakeshore area linking Windsor to Chatham in 1889, and increasing transportation and market opportunities for Lakeshore area farmers and	No	No	

¹⁵¹ Morrison, op. cit.

¹⁵² Ibid., pp. 128-129.

¹⁵³ www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/

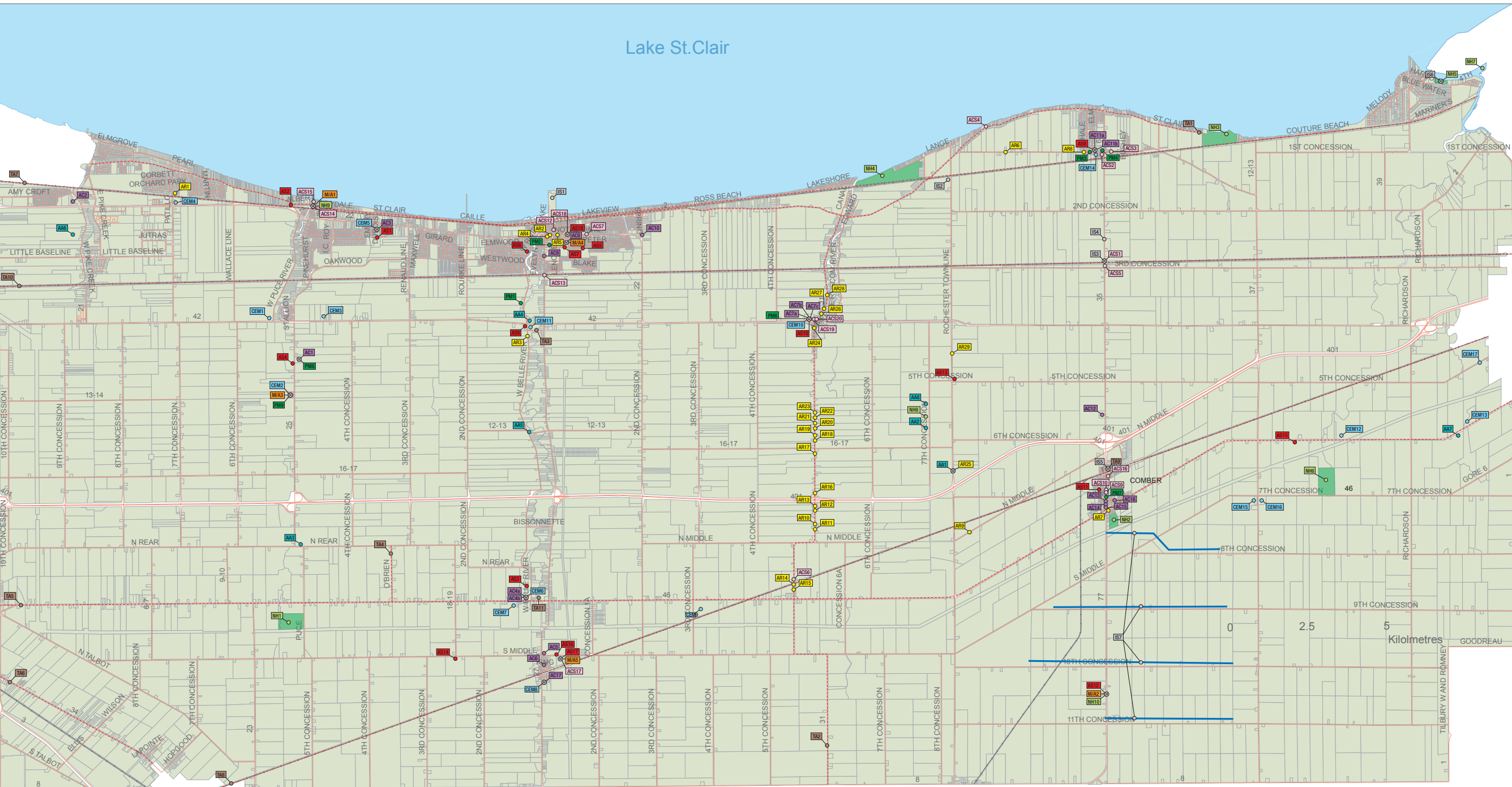
INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – TRANSPORTATION ARTERIES (TA)					
CATEGORY	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	HISTORICALLY DESIGNATED	PHOTO	NOTES
		residents.			
Transportation Artery – TA11 Steel truss footbridge	Belle River, northwest of junction of County Roads 46 and 27, Woodslee	This steel truss foot bridge may be a more recent version of an early bridge spanning the Puce River and built to allow access from the former site of the Ursuline Convent (located at the corner of County Roads 27 and 46) to the site of the St. John the Evangelist Church located at 1688 County Road 46 (present building built 1900) and the St. John School (first built 1874).	No	Yes	
Transportation Artery – TA3 Footbridge	Bridge south of St. Simon and St. Jude Cemetery, south of County Road 42, west of West Belle River Road, Belle River	This footbridge, presently closed to traffic, is of unknown construction. It spans the Belle River and is located directly south of the St. Simon and St. Jude Cemetery portion south of County Road 42. Access is from West Belle River Road.	No	No	

APPENDIX 'D' ~ Heritage, Arts and Culture

D.3 SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES - SITE AREAS

Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan

Lake St. Clair



LEGEND

- Lake
- Lakeshore Assessment
- Streets
- Railway



APPENDIX D.3
Inventory of Significant Heritage Features Sites

■ Agricultural	■ Residences	■ Industrial	■ Public Monuments
■ Churches	■ Schools	■ Museums/Archives	■ Transportation Arteries
■ Community Sites	■ Cemeteries	■ Natural History	

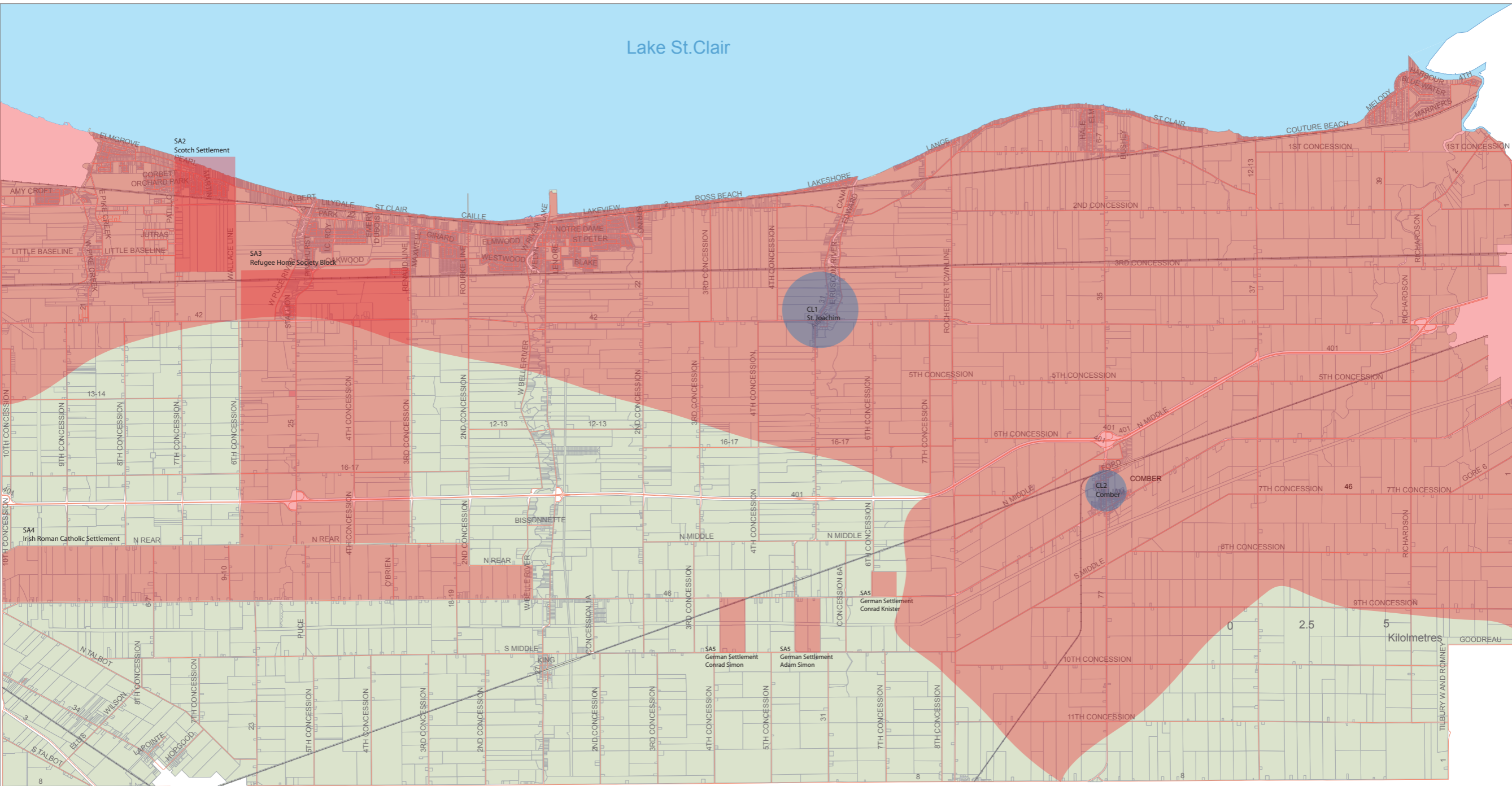


APPENDIX 'D' ~ Heritage, Arts and Culture

D.4 SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FEATURES – CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

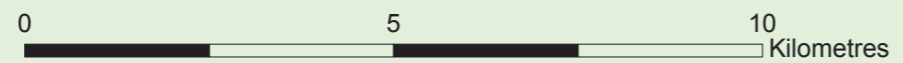
Lakeshore Community Services Master Plan

Lake St. Clair



LEGEND

- Lake
- Lakeshore Assessment
- Streets
- Railway



APPENDIX D.4
Inventory of Significant Heritage Features
Areas

- Cultural Landscape
- Settlement Areas



APPENDIX 'D' ~ Heritage, Arts and Culture

D.5 HERITAGE, ARTS, CULTURE – REFERENCES CONSULTED

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