

Tiny Twp. seeking \$94,778.72 from Midland

As of this morning Township of Tiny has shelled out a grand total of \$94,778.72 in its efforts to stymie Town of Midland's bid to grab 2,600 acres of prime real estate from the township.

Township officials are confident, Tiny will be awarded most if not all of the above costs at an OMB hearing which is expected to be held in the township Dec. 7.

(Midland had set aside \$35,000 for paperwork in connection with annexation. It's understood most of that amount has already been spent.)

According to Clerk Guy Maurice of Tiny, the \$94,778.72 was used to prepare the township's case against Midland. "It was used for consultants, legal fees, planners and engineering.

"We started back in 1981 when Midland announced it wanted our land. We weren't going to give in without a fight."

Earlier this year Midland withdrew its original application and opted instead to have the matter dealt with under terms set out in Bill 62, an Act which amended the Municipal Boundary Negotiations Act.

In a subsequent letter to township officials dated June 11, 1982 the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing noted: "As for the time, energy and money Tiny Township has expended in anticipation of an OMB hearing your council (Tiny) has been aware for some time now of Midland's interest in the negotiated approach.

"If Midland should

choose to exercise its withdrawal option, in favour of proceeding under new legislation, your council can exercise its right to apply for costs.

"Bill 62 explicitly continues the Board's power to make such awards following the withdrawal of a Section 14 application.



Give us an 'E'

This is Suzanne Genier, a Grade 11 student at ESPSS. Suzanne is a member of ESPSS' cheer-leading

crew if you didn't know by this picture.

—Photo by Bob Murray

MPP's report

by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Q.C., M.P.P.
Simcoe Centre
Solicitor General

The upcoming municipal election is an important event. For the first time, elected officials will be holding office for three years, not two.

It is hard to emphasize just how important your vote is in these elections. Traditionally, Ontarians turn out for municipal elections in very low numbers.

Average figures are only 43 per cent, and in many elections, only 30 per cent or lower, and yet Ontario's municipalities spend more than \$12 billion each year. It is only good sense to be informed and have your say about who is going to manage that money in your own municipality.

Casting your vote means contributing to the direction of local resources. Votes cast in local elections work on a day-to-day basis to keep basic services working—the traffic flowing, the water running, the police and fire services prepared.

Elected members of councils, school boards and public utilities supervise the planning and running of these services. Their term of office has been increased from two years to three to help increase the effectiveness of government. In budget-conscious times like the eighties, there is a need for the public to share

the responsibility by making informed decisions and casting their votes.

Votes are messages or instructions for the maintenance and improvement of essential services, the quality of community life and the livelihood of the electoral system itself: a team affair with the public as the leaders.

By voting, you help to select a management team of elected councillors and school trustees. Your vote is an act of commitment and communication that enables the system to work in your best interests.

The effects of casting your vote are more visible at the municipal level than at any other level.

When councillors choose the members of their finance or executive committees, they often do so on the basis of your original vote. The councillor who got the highest direct vote is sometimes appointed to a key position. In this way, your original vote goes on working for you every day.

Public participation is not a one-shot affair. It is a continuous process, through elections, through representation on local boards and advisory committees, through attendance at council meetings, and through volunteer work, and, voting keeps the system alive and healthy. Therefore, I would urge you to get out and vote on November the 8th—make your voice heard in your community.

Waterways' historical heritage protected

A historian would tell you the Rideau Canal is the most perfectly preserved heritage waterway in North America. But the hundreds of thousands of yearly visitors to the canal would simply say that there's a special flavour to the Rideau corridor... an historical ambience you just can't find anywhere else. Visitors to Ontario's other major recreational waterway, the Trent-Severn, pointing to the massive turn of the century, hydraulic liftlocks, would say the same about their favourite vacation ground.

The common factor - aside from the 1.2 billion dollars of tourism revenue generated annually by these waterways - is the successful preservation of historical heritage resources along these water routes, and throughout their linking axis, the Bay of Quinte.

Amid growing public awareness of the value of these heritage resources, recent joint federal and provincial management policies announced for the waterways should go a long way in promoting and

preserving these unique assets. These CORTS Policies (Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn) set forth specific initiatives to strengthen heritage conservation, in areas ranging from archaeological investigation, to building preservation, and public education programs.

The historical resources of the waterway corridor are immense. They include major archaeological sites, like the Serpent Mounds, or the Peterborough petroglyphs - both of which are now protected in the Ontario provincial park system. They can be an historical transportation system, like the Rideau or Trent-Severn canal routes. Or they can be entire townscapes, like Perth, or Kingston and its environs.

Compiling complete inventories of heritage assets and making this data available to interested groups is a central heritage goal in the CORTS Policies. Parks Canada, the federal agency operating the Rideau and the Trent-

Severn, has done extensive documentation of the historical structures and transportation history of the waterways.

Both federal and provincial agencies are actively studying archaeological sites, historic buildings, early industries and surviving historical townscapes. Prehistoric site investigations, building restorations, and heritage interpretation programs are increasing throughout the CORTS corridor.

But historical conservation is not the domain of government alone. Municipalities and business interests are also prime movers in heritage protection. The CORTS heritage policies will strengthen this trend.

Considerable initiative has been shown already by municipalities and private interest groups in the corridor, to conserve and interpret the human and natural environment. Within the CORTS corridor, sixteen communities have established Local Architectural Conservation

Advisory Committees (LACAC's), under the Ontario Heritage Act. Efforts are being made to encourage more municipalities to establish these committees, to help identify heritage resources in the community.

A number of individual buildings have been designated by municipalities, under the same Act. Heritage conservation district studies are underway in Barrie, Bath, Kingston, Merrickville and Ottawa. Perth is combining an examination of its central core area, under the auspices of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, with a heritage conservation district study.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture undertakes a number of heritage programs. It provides grants for museums and historic plaques; and does work in architectural conservation, historical and archaeological research and heritage planning. Also, it promotes heritage conservation.

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suggesting that there have been liquid solvent spills outside the landfill property. Other chemicals which would have shown up in the tests had the source of pollution been the dump are absent, the report states.

The report also states, however, that chlorinated hydrocarbons have rarely been studied in groundwater in Ontario. There is little knowledge of their chemical behaviour and migration pattern.

Next, the report states that the chlorinated hydrocarbon plume(s) will migrate downward and westward with the groundwater flow system.

"The exact source of the solvent (trichlorethylene) is unknown. It is not the landfill because the three wells lie outside the leachate plume", the report states in one place.

Then it states, "Chlorinated hydrocarbons, resulting from disposal of industrial solvents in the landfill, have mixed into the leachate plume."

Also, "Spills of industrial solvents appear to have taken place in several areas outside (and possibly above) the landfill leachate plume."

Concerned residents of Tiny can try to make sense of this report for themselves. A copy will be available to the public at the Township offices this week.

The Morrison-Beatty report suggests that drinking water from the polluted wells be treated by one of three methods: aeration, absorption, and boiling. Boiling is recommended as the most effective and inexpensive treatment method.

The absorption method, such as the use of carbon filter systems, "may" remove the chemical, the report states, but research would have to be conducted to determine long-term effectiveness.

It would be impractical to install containment wells to intercept the leachate plume because of its extensive size. There is no cost-effective method of removing many of the chemical constituents from the intercepted leachate.

A new groundwater supply source will probably be the most acceptable solution to the affected homeowners, the report suggests.

"We understand that the MOE has a program which provides up to 75 per cent of the costs for replacement of private wells or installing new communal water systems," the report continues.

Deputy-reeve John Lackie says the township was not informed of a program for well replacement by the Ministry of Environment.