Canada's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites

Application Form

Please use Parks Canada's *Information Document – Updating Canada's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites* as a reference in the completion of this application form.

Check to confirm that you have submitted the following documents with your application form:

- ☐ Signed letter of consent by landowner
- ☐ Letters of support by community members and stakeholder organizations (encouraged but not required; these can be submitted up until April 30, 2017)
- ☐ Supporting photos and images (maximum of 10)
- ☐ Map of site

☐ By submitting this completed form, you authorize Parks Canada to collect, use, disclose and otherwise manage the personal information and materials (e.g. statements, text, photos) you provide. Further, you warrant, covenant and agree that to the extent the completed form includes the personal information of third parties, you have the consent of those third parties to disclose the personal information to Parks Canada for the purpose of collecting, using, disclosing and otherwise managing the personal information and materials. You agree that you have received consent from all identified people in submitted photos for Parks Canada to collect, use, disclose and otherwise manage the photos. The personal information and materials you submit will be used only for the purposes of reviewing the application for Canada's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites and will be protected pursuant to the *Privacy Act*. For more information on personal information banks related to the Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate of Parks Canada, please refer to InfoSource, which is a Government of Canada publication available in major libraries, at government information offices and from the constituency offices of federal Members of Parliament, or contact the program at tentativelist@pc.gc.ca.

Dec. 12, 2016 Date	County of Lambton and Fairbank Oil Fields Applicant Name Printed	X Applicant Signature

Print, sign and send your application to:
tentativelist@pc.gc.ca by January 27, 2017

Deadlines

The final deadline for receipt of applications is **January 27, 2017.**

At the request of applicants, Parks Canada will review individual applications submitted by December 16, 2016 to ensure all information is complete, and respond to proponents by January 06, 2017.

Additional information related to engagement with Indigenous communities (Section 5C), local communities and stakeholders, including letters of support (Section 5D), can be submitted up until April 30, 2017.

OFFICE USE:	
Application number	
Date of Receipt	

Canada

Parks Parcs

PART A – APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Name	
Title and Organization *(if applicable)*	Oil Springs Oil Field
Mailing Address	The Corporation of the County of Lambton 794 Broadway Street, Box 3000 Wyoming, ON N0N 1T0
Email	john.innes@county-lambton.on.ca
Telephone	Tel: 519-845-5417
Preferred language of communication (English/French)	English

PART B – SITE INFORMATION	
Site name	Oil Springs Oil Field
Location / Address	The Oil Museum of Canada and Fairbank Oil Fields Oil Springs, ON N0N1P0
Geographic coordinates (latitude & longitude or UTM)	UTM 17N 409112m E 4736317m N

	***Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines*[1]**
PART C – HERITAGE VALUES FOR WHICH THE SITE IS PROPOSED	
Section 1 – Identification of the Site	
Section 1A - Indicate category: ☐ Natural ☐ ✓Cultural ☐ Mixed (Cultural and Natural) ☐ Cultural Landscape	**45-47**
Section 2 – Description and History	
Section 2A – Description of Site (maximum 200 words) **Provide a brief description of the proposed site, including its main heritage features and relevant geographic characteristics. The main focus should be on those features which are relevant to its Outstanding Universal Value.**	

[1] The procedures, criteria and requirements for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List are prescribed in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
The site (a National Heritage Site) is an evolving industrial landscape and the only comprehensive commercial oil extraction site that has operated daily for more than 150 years with authentic 19th century technology to annually produce oil from 350 wells. The site includes Canada's first oil well at a county museum dedicated to interpreting the discovery, extraction, and the region's influence on the oil industry. Comprising 247.6 hectares in southwestern Ontario near Sarnia, it is set in an agricultural landscape of fields and natural woodlands. Geological features that led to the exploitation of oil, such as oil seeps, are still evident. It is adjacent to the Village of Oil Springs and other commercial oil properties. It is the best extant example, maintaining tangible and intangible evidence, of the complete extraction and storage system for oil. It includes the historic wells, the jacks, the engines, jerker lines, storage, separation tanks and storage, plus infrastructure to support the operation (blacksmith shop and pumping rigs). The site includes archaeological evidence of the development phases of the extraction process, such as hand-dug wells. For interpretive purposes, three-pole derricks of 12-meters (replicas) illustrate the cultural landscape as it appeared before the 1960s.	
Section 2B – History and Development of the Site (maximum 200 words) **Provide a brief history of the proposed site, including significant events and the development of its major heritage features.**	

	***Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines*[1]**
First Nations reportedly used the oil for medicinal purposes. The Geological Survey of Canada reported bitumen finds here in 1848. In 1852, Charles and Henry Tripp hand dug and refined bitumen to produce asphalt. In 1854, they founded the first petroleum company in North America. James Williams acquired their land and, in 1858, struck liquid oil, refined it, and marketed it as illuminating oil. John Fairbank purchased an Oil Springs property in 1861. In 1863, he improved oil extraction by independently devising the jerker line system, allowing multiple wells to be pumped by a single engine. Its upright wooden supports secure the iron hangers that allow horizontal wooden poles to swing, linking jacks to the engine. In the 19th century, Fairbank's technology, and later, multiple-pumping derivatives, were widely adopted in other oilfields. In 1881, local extraction led to the discovery of deeper sources of oil. New lines, wells, storage tanks and rigs were developed. This original jerker line system, however, has remained unchanged by emerging technologies. Electricity arrived in 1918 and in the 1950s, mobile cranes superseded the work of horses at the three-pole derricks. In 1960, the county opened a museum to interpret the region's oil history.	
Section 3 – Proposed Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)	
Section 3A – Justification for adding the Site to Canada's Tentative List **Propose why the site may have Outstanding Universal Value. OUV encapsulates why the site is of importance to all humanity. The description should summarize the main attributes which demonstrate the site's OUV. It should be written with careful reference to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. (maximum of 200 words)**	**49-53**

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
The Oil Springs Industrial Landscape is an outstanding example of an early commercial oil field still operating with early authentic extraction systems. The systems include wooden jacks, derricks and jerker lines, along with pumping rigs, a blacksmith shop and original underground wooden holding tanks. The site is the best manifestation of the emerging oil industry as the world made a transformational shift to new energy sources. In the 18th century, the world explored new energy sources to replace whale oil for light, for industrial and domestic use, as whales were hunted to near extinction. The 1846 invention of kerosene, made by distilling coal, revolutionized energy. Kerosene distilled from crude oil was more economic. It triggered a global search of petroleum seeps and led to new technologies to extract oil, such as the wooden jerker line system for multiple wells. Better lighting and lubrication, for domestic and industrial use, transformed the world. Variations of multiple pumping systems were applied to shallow oilfields worldwide. However, as the commercial industry matured and oilfields were drilled deeper, different technologies developed. The nominated site remains the most comprehensive and authentic illustration of this 19th century oil technology.	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
Section 3B – Proposed Outstanding Universal Value by criteria **State which one or more of the 10 criteria for Outstanding Universal Value are being proposed for this site and describe briefly why each was chosen.** **Refer to Parks Canada's Information Document – Updating Canada's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites or the Operational Guidelines for the definition of each criterion.*	**77-78**

World Heritage criterion	**X**	**Why was this criterion chosen? (max 50 words)**
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		The Oil Springs Industrial Landscape is an outstanding and most complete example of a functioning and early commercial oil extraction landscape. It includes wells, pumps, jerker lines, rigs, storage tanks and supporting infrastructure. It illustrates the mid-19th century major shift to petroleum for light and lubrication.
(v)		
(vi)		
(vii)		
(viii)		
(ix)		
(x)		

Section 3C – Authenticity of the site (*for cultural criteria only) **Describe the authenticity of the site. Authenticity concerns the measure of how well and how truthfully a site's features express potential OUV. (maximum of 100 words)**	**79-86**

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
The site is the original intact oil field, including sites of the first wells and gushers. It is authentic in form and design, use and function, and has been since its inception. Materials, traditions, techniques, management systems, location and setting are also authentic. Extensive archival, photographic and archaeological evidence confirm this. In this functioning oilfield, the form and design of jerker line system, the production system, the expansion to accommodate new wells; the modestly-sized jacks and jerker lines are retained. Original pumping techniques continue. The sounds, movements and smells and spirit of the place, redolent of early days remain unchanged.	
Section 3D – Integrity of the site (for both cultural and natural criteria) **Describe the integrity of the site. Integrity is a measure of the completeness or intactness of the features that convey proposed OUV. Key areas to consider are wholeness, adequate size, and absence of threats. (maximum of 100 words)**	**87-95**
The site has high integrity, containing all the industrial elements to represent the world's most comprehensive operating early commercial oilfield – a complete collection of 19th century equipment and structures reflecting the entire process from drilling, extracting, powering, supplying, storing, disposing of brine, and shipping. Industrial systems and landforms are authentic. All mechanical elements are in good condition and repairable. Lambton County and Fairbank Oil have an agreement to pursue the application. The Oil Heritage Conservation District provides the legal heritage protection to conserve the heritage value and integrity. The rural site is free from any imminent and future threats.	
Section 3E –Indicate what distinguishes this site from other similar heritage properties around the world, including other properties on the World Heritage List? Give details on its significance in relation to a maximum of 5 properties of comparable heritage value found worldwide. (maximum of 400 words)	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
No other oil extraction site exists globally where mid-19th century technology is used daily to produce oil. Other early extraction sites depleted the oil resource, or they have shifted, over time, to modern technology in response to deeper oil fields and increased production. Currently, Fairbank Oil produces 24,000 barrels of oil and the oil is shipped to a major international refiner in Sarnia. Several countries were extracting oil during the mid-1800s including Poland, Romania, Azerbaijan and the United States. Oil museums in these examples exhibit partially working replicas or static displays of authentic artifacts of the early technology used for the production, transportation, and refinement of oil. They are used for education and demonstration purposes, and are not producing oil for a commercial business as in Oil Springs. The Oil Springs Industrial Landscape provides preserved authentic and tangible evidence of comprehensive technology systems developed to access sources of energy for commercial uses. Similar sites on the World Heritage List (WHL) and national Tentative Lists include those of coal mining and whale oil production. For coal mining, the well-known World Heritage Sites include the Major Mining Sites of Wallonia (Belgium), Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France), Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany), and Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom). Like these sites, the Oil Springs Industrial Landscape illustrates the development of technology for commercial extraction of energy sources. It is comparable as it provides evidence of a system to extract a resource for generating energy, its different steps and the technology to extract it. The Oil Springs site contrasts with these other sites because they represent industries in a mature stage of development, but the Oil Springs site comprises technology for crude oil at its infancy. Also, coal requires large-scale complex infrastructure for mining, processing, and transportation. It is a completely different technology. The World Heritage List also includes Red Bay Basque Whaling Station (Canada), a site related to the large-scale production of whale oil. Like the Oil Springs site, Red Bay illustrates a system to extract a resource to generate energy, and the different steps and technology to extract it. However, Oil Springs shows a proto-industrial approach to energy production of the present day.	
Section 3F –Identify whether the site addresses a particular gap or under-represented area or theme on the World Heritage List. **Note this is not a requirement, but evidence that a site helps address a gap in the World Heritage List can help substantiate the relevance of your application.*	**54-59**

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
Industrial heritage is a gap on The World Heritage List, based on the *Environmental Scan of Cultural Themes*. The Oil Springs Industrial Landscape illustrates the best example of the early oil extraction technology during a significant period of history when energy sources were shifting. This is yet to be represented on the World Heritage List.	
Section 4 – State of Conservation	
Section 4A –Describe the current state of conservation of the site, including details on any potential environmental or development threats to the site, or risks presented by natural disasters. Indicate any mitigation measures in place for the threats identified. (maximum of 200 words)	
Conservation of the protected landscape is good. The attributes are regularly maintained while others are well conserved as archaeological resources. The jerker lines and jacks are constantly maintained to ensure proper operation. The wooden and metal working parts are in good condition. Pumping rigs have been continually maintained; others are retired from service. The blacksmith shop, in good condition, is used for repairs. The remains of the big rig outside the blacksmith shop require some conservation work. The original underground wooden holding tanks are fully employed and maintained. Additionally, the equipment complies with all contemporary environmental regulations. The property is free of any specific environmental threats. Emergency Preparedness for natural events is in place. Should a significant spill occur, containment is in place. If a rare tornado ever occurred, the oil wells are underground and thereby protected. If ever damaged, the above-ground infrastructure is well-documented and could be restored. Systems are in place to prevent fires and excellent communication with emergency authorities exist. Converting to modern methods to increase production (i.e. water flooding) is not a threat. Such a conversion failed elsewhere in Oil Springs due to increased costs. The nominated site only extracts what the reservoir provides naturally.	
Section 5 – Protection and Management	
Section 5A - Demonstrate how the property has adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection. If protection measures are not currently in place, indicate what protection mechanism will be afforded the property in the near future, and include a supporting letter from the relevant authority. (maximum of 100 words)	**98**

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
The Oil Heritage Conservation District (HCD), designated by the Ontario Heritage Act, offers long-term protection and is registered on the properties' title. Municipal Heritage Review Committees review alterations according to the HCD conservation policies and the official plans of the Village of Oil Springs and Enniskillen Township. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry recognizes and regulates historic oil producers in accordance with the HCD plan. Recognition as a NHS has fostered community pride. The Fairbank family/County of Lambton agreement ensures the legacy and proper stewardship for future generations. If required, other avenues, such as a trust, may be explored.	
Section 5B - List the principle owners or competent authorities of the site. As an annex, include a letter from the site owner indicating their consent for this submission. (maximum of 100 words) **For sites with multiple landowners, such as urban complexes, provide a breakdown of the number of individual legal property parcels with information on zoning (i.e. commercial vs residential). In this case, the letter of support should come from the relevant governing jurisdiction.*	
This is a joint application that includes public land and the private land of one owner. The Oil Museum of Canada, with 4.8 hectares of land, is owned and operated by The County of Lambton. Charles Fairbank is the owner of Fairbank Oil Fields, consisting of 242.8 hectares. By jointly applying for the Tentative List, it is understood that the County of Lambton and Fairbank Oil Fields have given consent for inscription.	
Section 5C - Identify whether the site is located on Indigenous traditional territory (asserted or confirmed)*. Indicate efforts to make these Indigenous communities aware of the application, with a view towards ensuring their support. Summarize the results of these discussions, including indication of support, issues or concerns raised, and desired level of involvement in the project. ** Contact Parks Canada if you require assistance in identifying whether the site is located on traditional territory (asserted or confirmed). Information regarding engagement with Indigenous communities can be submitted up until April 30, 2017.*	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
There is evidence First Nations used the site for oil before European contact. Over the last century, land agreements have been negotiated between the Canadian Government and First Nations groups of the area. The Oil Springs area was covered by Treaty No. 2 of May 19, 1790 and the Huron Tract Treaty of July 10, 1827. In 2008, ICOMOS Canada and Lambton County hosted a symposium that included the report *Traditional Aboriginal Knowledge and Oil Springs* by Rhonda Telford. The applicants are contacting Walpole Island First Nation, The Aamjiwnaag Nation as well as The Kettle and the Stoney Point First Nation, to inform them of the application and to identify their interest and confirm academic research to date. A local historian is arranging introductions to each First Nation chief, on their land, to gain an understanding of related traditional practices, and in return, will offer a tour of the site. (More information will be included in this engagement for the final application in January.) The Tentative List application has been reported in the media and no concerns have been raised.	
Section 5D –List any community groups and/or major stakeholders with an interest in the site and provide a brief summary of their views regarding its proposed inclusion on the Tentative List. Summarize any discussions you've had with your provincial / territorial parks or heritage department regarding your application. (maximum of 200 words) **Please annex any related letters of support (encouraged but not required). Information regarding community and stakeholder interest, including letters of support, can be submitted up until April 30, 2017.*	

	***Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines*[1]**
The Village of Oil Springs and the Township of Enniskillen are key stakeholders with Lambton County. They have a Memorandum of Understanding to exercise their authority (under Section 42 of the Ontario Heritage Act) for approval of permits for alterations to property and to erect, demolish or remove buildings and structures. In 2008, Ontario provided financial support to Lambton County to help establish the Oil Heritage District. According to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, creating this heritage district and long-term protection strengthens this application. The Province supports the application and is offering advisory services to the applicants. Additionally, the applicants have consulted Ontario Heritage Trust because of its leadership role as the province's heritage agency in promoting the importance of heritage conservation, preserving and protecting provincially significant built, cultural and natural heritage sites. In the September 2016 issue of Heritage Matters, the Trust undertakes a broad examination of the cultural landscape approach to conservation, including Oil Springs. The Trust advised the Minister on the provincial significance of Oil Springs. The Trust's deep understanding of Oil Springs and interest in the application is encouraging to the applicants. They look forward to gaining further insights from the Trust as a leader in heritage conservation.	
Section 5E –Describe whether a management plan is in place, or how it would be developed that specifies how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property would be protected, presented and transmitted to future generations. (maximum of 100 words)	**108-118**
The site is protected under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and managed in accordance with the *Oil Heritage Conservation District Plan* (2010). The plan's objectives protect and conserve the significant heritage resources to ensure that future generations will have an opportunity to observe this unique heritage site as a continuing and evolving landscape while allowing the continued operation of the oilfield in an economical and efficient manner. It encourages the continuing care of equipment that has historical value. Existing pattern of lots, landscape features, topography and road alignments within the Oil Heritage District are to be maintained.	
Section 6- Development of a nomination dossier	
Section 6A –Indicate how the preparation of a World Heritage nomination dossier would be undertaken and resourced, in the event that the site is added to the Tentative List.	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines [1]
Lambton County, in partnership with Fairbank Oil, will establish an Oil Springs World Heritage Secretariat for the governance and fiscal management of the nomination dossier. The Secretariat will have a project manager and community volunteer co-ordinator. The project manager will provide status reports with Parks Canada. Lambton County will establish a World Heritage Nomination Steering Committee including Fairbank Oil and local government partners Enniskillen Township and the Village of Oil Springs. The steering committee would also include Ontario Heritage Trust, leading conservation experts, and community leaders. The World Heritage Steering Committee will raise awareness and seek sponsorship to fund the preparation of the nomination dossier. The county will continue to seek provincial funding and advisory services. Other specialized services and resources e.g. community engagement through activities and social media, will be generated through private partnerships and in-kind contributions.	
Section 7 – Documentation	
Section 7A – Applications can include a limited number of additional support materials beyond this completed application form. Please help ensure that the review of your application focusses on directly relevant supporting materials, which give evidence and/or reinforce the information provided in this application form. All supporting materials should be referenced in the appropriate section of this application form; identify the specific pages within the supporting materials that are critical to substantiating the relevance of the application.	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
Reports and Images: (sending in separate email) 1) The Oil Heritage District Conservation Plan (2010) 2) The Parks Canada National Historic Site Designation Clarification (2005) 3) Flyer of the 5 HAER Drawings of Fairbank Oil by the West Virginia University Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology (1999) **Photos:** 1) Fairbank's Oil Property Postcard circa 1900 Property Three-pole derrick with llama showing jerker lines 2) Three-pole derrick with lama, showing jerker line 3) Sense of place photo – three-pole derrick and jerker line 4) Pumpjack 5) Orchard rig with Charlie Fairbank 6) Rig Wheels 7) Field Wheel with jerker line to Orchard Rig 8) Fairbank family - owner Charlie Fairbank, wife, Patricia McGee and the next generation, their sons Charlie Fairbank Jr. and Alex Fairbank. PARTIAL LIST OF RESOURCES FOR THE OIL SPRINGS APPLICATION: WEBSITE: fairbankoil@ciaccess.com BOOKS: **19TH Century Petroleum Technology in North America** Dr. Emory Kemp & Michael W. Caplinger Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology West Virginia University 2007 **Ontario's Petroleum Legacy:** **The birth, evolution, and challenges of a global industry** Earle Gray Heritage Community Foundation Edmonton, Alberta 2008 **The Story of Fairbank Oil:** **Four Generations of the Family Producing Oil Longer than Anyone in the World** Patricia McGee Word Unlimited Ink Petrolia, Ontario 2004 THESIS: **Petroleum Technology in Ontario During the 1860s** Norman Ball University of Toronto Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, 1972 1972 **John Henry Fairbank of Petrolia 1831-1914, A Canadian Entrepreneur** Edward Phelps University of Western Ontario London, Ontario, 1965	

	Reference paragraph in Operational Guidelines[1]
Section 8 - Maps	
Section 8A –Include a map of the site, with additional insert maps as deemed necessary. The map should include coordinates (latitude & longitude or UTM) and a clear boundary identification.	
List of annexed items *(please number)*	
- Map One – Location Map – Southwestern Ontario, Lambton County, Oil Springs - Map Two – Oil Heritage Conservation District - Map Three – Nomination Site – Oil Museum of Canada and Fairbank Oil - Map Four – Oil Heritage Conservation District and Nominated Site - Map Five – Site map of Fairbank Oil Fields	