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March 2, 2011

Mr Harold Loeffen  
Wainfleet Wind Energy Inc.  
Highway 3  
Wainfleet, ON L0S 1V0

**RE: Colloquial Name of Project: Wainfleet Wind Energy Project**

**Location: Township of Wainfleet, Regional Municipality of Niagara**

**Feed-In-Tariff Contract No.: F-000611-WIN-130-601**

**MTC DPR file no.: PLAN-26EA24**

Dear Mr. Loeffen:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 23(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding heritage assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the report you have submitted for this project, the Ministry is satisfied with the heritage assessment. Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the heritage assessment report.\*

The report recommends the following:

## **7.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

The five (5) wind turbine sites have been screened under the criteria set out in Table 1, Section 19, of Ontario Reg. 359/09 (Appendix B). The historical summary of the study areas showed some potential for cultural heritage resources of value or interest due to the agricultural development of the land in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, a review of the historical background of the study areas, the site surveys and municipal consultation information determined the potential heritage value and interest for the five (5) wind turbine sites was low.

Since there are no direct impacts and minimal indirect impacts to the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites, there are no mitigation recommendations in regard to heritage resources, i.e., built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, for the project.

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario *Heritage Act*. Also, this letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

**Paula Kulpa**  
Heritage Planner

cc: Richard Unterman  
Unterman McPhail Associates - Heritage Resource Management Consultants

Jonathan Veale, Project Manager  
Morrison Hershfield

Chris Schiller, Manager,  
Culture Services Unit, Ministry of Tourism and Culture

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\* In no way will the Ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES &  
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES  
WAINFLEET WIND ENERGY PROJECT  
PROJECT No. 1104036.00**

**TOWNSHIP OF WAINFLEET  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA  
ONTARIO**

**February 2011**

**Prepared for:  
Morrison Hershfield Limited  
on behalf of  
Wainfleet Wind Energy Inc.  
(Wainfleet Energy Wind Project)  
42569 Highway 3, Wainfleet, ON L0S 1V0**

**Prepared by:**



**UNTERMAN McPHAIL ASSOCIATES**  
HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES &  
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

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42569 Highway 3, Wainfleet, ON L0S 1V0  
Attention: Mr. Harold Loeffen**

**Prepared by:  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of report

Morrison Hershfield retained Unterman McPhail Associates, Heritage Resource Management Consultants, to undertake an assessment of the built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that may be affected by the proposed Wainfleet Wind Energy Project, No. 110436.00. This Class 4 Wind Facility project by Wainfleet Wind Energy Inc. is subject to *Ontario Regulation 359/09* Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) under Part V.0.1 of the *Ontario Environmental Protection Act*. Wainfleet Wind Energy Inc. is seeking a *Renewable Energy Approval* from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). The study area is located to the south of the Community of Wainfleet in the Township of Wainfleet, Niagara Region, Ontario. The study area is bound by Side Road 30, CNR Rail Line; Brown Line Road; Lakeshore Road; Burnaby Road; Regional Road #3 (Corners Road); and, Wilson Road (*Figure 1*).



Figure 1. Location of the Wainfleet Wind Energy Project, Township of Wainfleet, Niagara Region

The developer, IPC Energy (IPC), on behalf of the proponent is proposing to develop five (5) wind turbine sites within the study area for the Wainfleet Wind Energy Project. The purpose of the project is to:

- o assist the federal government in fulfilling its international commitments, while promoting a sustainable development initiative;
- o assist the Ontario Government in achieving Green Energy Strategy and Environmental Commitments, while assisting with the Government's coal-fired generation reduction program;
- o develop stable, long-term electricity pricing for Ontario consumers;
- o stimulate of the economic and sustainable development in Niagara Region; and, encourage innovative and economic viable solutions to climate change.

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is prepared in response to the cultural heritage resource guidance provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for projects undertaken under Ontario Regulation 35/09, the *Renewable Energy Approvals*.

## **2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICIES**

### **2.1 Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)**

The *OHA* gives the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture the responsibility for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's culture heritage resources. Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* charges the Minister with the responsibility to,

*"...determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario."*

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture describes heritage buildings and structures, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources as cultural heritage resources. Since cultural heritage resources may be impacted adversely by both public and private land development, it is incumbent upon planning and approval authorities to consider heritage resources when making planning decisions.

Heritage attributes, in relation to a property, are defined in the OHA as the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest. Part IV of the OHA enables municipalities to list, and to designate by by-law properties of cultural value or interest after consultation with its municipal advisory committee, if one is appointed. Under OHA subsection 27 (1), the municipal clerk is required to keep a current register of properties of cultural heritage value or interest located in their municipality. The municipal register must include all properties designated under Part IV of the OHA by the municipality or by the Minister of Tourism and Culture. Municipal designation of heritage resources under Part IV the OHA publicly recognizes and promotes awareness of heritage properties, provides a process for ensuring that changes to a heritage property are appropriately managed and that these changes respect the property's heritage value. This



includes protection from demolition. Once a property has been designated and notice has been given to the Ontario Heritage Trust, the property is then listed on the Provincial Register.

The *OHA* subsection 27 (1.2) also allows a property that is not designated, but considered to be of cultural heritage interest or value by the municipal council, to be placed on the register. This is commonly referred to as “listing”. In many cases, listed (non-designated properties) are candidates for designation protection under *OHA* section 29. Once a property is listed under the *OHA*, any application to demolish the building on a listed property is delayed for 60 days under *OHA* 27(3).

Subsection 41. (1) in Part V of the *OHA* enables the council of a municipality to designate the entire municipality or any defined area or areas of the municipality as a Heritage Conservation District (HCD). Potential districts can be found in urban and rural environments. They may comprise an area with a group or complex of buildings, or a larger area with many buildings and properties. It may also comprise an entire municipality with a concentration of heritage resources with special character or historical association that distinguishes it from its surroundings. The clerk of a municipality shall keep a register of all heritage conservation districts designated under Part V that are situated in the municipality and shall ensure that the register contains a map or description of the area of each such heritage conservation district. Following the passing of the bylaw to designate a HCD and to adopt a district plan, notice of the bylaw and particulars of the HCD must be provided to the Trust for inclusion on the Provincial Register.

## **2.2 Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)**

The Minister of Tourism and Culture (MTC) is responsible for the administration of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and is responsible for determining policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario’s heritage, which includes cultural heritage landscapes, built heritage and archaeological resources. MTC guidelines assist in the assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment. The documents are, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992), and, *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* state:

*“When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with moveable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.”*

The guidelines state one may distinguish broadly between two basic ways of visually experiencing cultural heritage resources in the environment, that is, as cultural heritage landscapes and as built heritage resources. Cultural heritage landscapes are a geographical area perceived as a collection of individual person-made built heritage resources set into a

whole such as historical settlements, farm complexes, waterscapes, roadscares, railways, etc. They emphasize the interrelationship of people and the natural environment and convey information about the processes and activities that have shaped a community. Cultural heritage landscapes may be organically evolved landscapes as opposed to designed landscapes. Some are 'continuing landscapes', which maintain the historic use and continue to evolve, while others are 'relict landscapes' where the evolutionary process has come to an end but important landscape or built heritage resources from its historic use are still visible.

Built heritage comprises individual, person-made or modified, parts of a cultural heritage landscape such as buildings or structures of various types including, but not limited to, cemeteries, planting and landscaping structures, etc.

*The guidelines also describe the attributes necessary for the identification and evaluation of any discrete aggregation of person-made features or cultural heritage landscapes and the attributes necessary for the identification and evaluation of built heritage resources.*

### **2.3 Green Energy Act**

Ontario's *Green Energy Act* (GEA) 2009, and related amendments to other legislation, received Royal Assent on May 14, 2009. The Act places priority on expanding Ontario's use of clean and renewable sources of energy including wind, water, solar, biomass and biogas power.

### **2.4 Renewable Energy Approval Process for Cultural Heritage Resources**

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture seeks to ensure the continued protection of Ontario's cultural heritage as the number of renewable energy projects increases throughout the province. Under the Green Energy Act, proponents must go through a new process to receive renewable energy approval (REA) from the Ministry of the Environment for these projects. The REA provides cultural heritage protections so impacts on archaeological and heritage resources are identified and protected, as appropriate. MTC has provided a general framework for proponents applying for an REA to develop a renewable energy project in Ontario.

Projects that may have an impact on archaeological and heritage resources protected by the *Ontario Heritage Act* must be approved by an appropriate authority, as stipulated by the new Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process, led by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). The REA process requires all proponents of renewable energy projects to consider the archaeological and heritage resources that may be impacted by the project.

The regulation requires consideration of whether a renewable energy project is on a protected property under Section 19, may or will have an impact on an archaeological or

heritage resource under Section 20, or whether the characteristics of the project location require completion of an archaeological assessment under Section 21. Section 20 requires that if a proponent determines that there is no possibility of impact on an archaeological or heritage resource then they must submit a written summary of how they came to that determination. Amendments to the regulation, which came into force on January 1, 2011, state applicants must submit a written summary to support a determination that no protected properties are located at the project location (Section 19) and a written summary of how they determined that there is no possibility of impact on an archaeological resource at the project location (Section 21).

More specifically applicants must check to see if there is a property with cultural heritage value that is protected through a by-law, instrument or agreement under the *Ontario Heritage Act* on the site of the renewable energy project. If there is a “protected property”, the applicant must obtain permission to change or alter it from the appropriate authority. The application for a REA that is sent to MOE must include evidence that the permission was granted.

Although not required by law, MTC strongly recommended a heritage consultant conduct heritage assessments. A heritage assessment first evaluates if there are any heritage resources on the site, according to provincially-established criteria. If so, the assessment evaluates the impact of the project and proposes measures to avoid or mitigate the impact. Where there is a property that is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* that abuts the parcel of land on which the applicant’s project location would be situated, this step must evaluate and propose measures to avoid or mitigate impacts on that property as well.

Section 19 Protected Properties, Archaeological and Heritage Resources of Ontario Reg. 359/09 defines Protected Heritage Property as,

*Real property designated under Parts IV and V of the Ontario Heritage Act; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss.*

Section 19 also describes the process to be followed for Protected properties. Table, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19 is included in Appendix C.

*(1) A person who proposes to engage in a renewable energy project shall determine whether the project location is on a property described in Column 1 of the Table to this section. O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19 (1).*

*(2) If a person mentioned in subsection (1) determines that the project location is on a property described in Column 1 of the Table to this section, the person shall submit, as part of the application for the issue of a renewable energy approval,*

- (a) *written confirmation from the person or body set out in Column 2 of the Table that authorization is not required; or*
- (b) *a copy of the written authorization,*
- (i) *of the person or body set out opposite the description in Column 2 of the Table, and*
- (ii) *of the type set out opposite the description in Column 3 of the Table. O. Reg. 521/10, s. 12 (1).*
- (3) *If a person mentioned in subsection (1) determines that the project location is not on a property described in Column 1 of the Table to this section, the person shall submit, as part of an application for the issue of a renewable energy approval, a written summary of the matters addressed in determining whether the project location is on such a property. O. Reg. 521/10, s. 12 (2).*

### **3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

For the purposes of this built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape assessment Unterman McPhail Associates undertook the following tasks:

- o the application of the screening criteria for cultural heritage resources within the study area based on Table, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19;
- o the preparation of a basic screening of the cultural heritage resources that were deemed not to be of cultural heritage value in consultation with the local municipality, a review of local plaques or other commemorative material to be recognized;
- o the identification of principal historical themes and activities within the study area through historical research and a review of topographical and historic mapping;
- o the identification of associated built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area;
- o a windshield survey to identify built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes of forty years and older within and adjacent to or abutting the wind turbine locations and the off-site area; and,
- o the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR).

On-site survey work from the roadside was undertaken in June 2010

### **3.2 Public Consultation and Recognition**

The Township of Wainfleet was contacted regarding knowledge of the listed or designated properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which are located in the study area. Mr. Grant Mundy of the Township of Wainfleet confirmed that according to municipal records no “Protected Heritage Property” of cultural heritage value or interest is located within or abutting the subject sites as being.

The Township of Wainfleet did not identify any “Protected Heritage Property” abutting the proposed sites.

## **4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Township of Wainfleet**

The Niagara District was settled by United Empire Loyalists in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Lincoln County was formed in 1792 within the Niagara District and in 1845, the southern portion of was separated to form Welland County. Wainfleet Township was surveyed into seven east to west concessions with north-to south lots. In 1817, the township had 72 inhabited homes and an approximate population of 460 people. There was sawmill in the township, but no schools or churches. The greater part of the township was marsh and little had been cleared for cultivation.<sup>1</sup> The construction of the Welland Canal feeder from the Grand River northeasterly across the township stimulated the settlement of a large part of Wainfleet after 1830. The canal facilitated the drainage of the land and provided shipping to the local population

*Smith’s Canadian Gazetteer* (1846) notes Wainfleet has the Grand River feeder of the Welland Canal passing through the centre of the township and that a large tamarack and cranberry swamp stretches across the township. A small settlement called Marshville was located in the south on the Welland Canal feeder. The township population was 1147 people in 1841, principally of Canadian origin, with some Dutch, Irish and English.<sup>2</sup>

Originally located in Lincoln County, Wainfleet Township became part of the new Welland County when the southern part of Lincoln County was subdivided in 1846. The Township of Wainfleet, Welland County, Ontario, was incorporated effective January 1, 1850, and the township population had increased to 1539 people by that year. The township contained a gristmill and four sawmills.<sup>3</sup> In 1854, the new County bought approximately 13,000 acres of marchland from the Crown and proceeded to reclaim the marsh for highly productive farmland.

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<sup>1</sup> *Chronicles of Wainfleet*; 200 years of history (Wainfleet Historical Society, 1992) 19; and *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* (Toronto: H. & R. Page, 1876.)17.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, Wm. H. *Smith’s Canadian Gazetteer* (Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell, 1846) 202.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicles of Wainfleet*, 19.

By 1882, the County had disposed of about 8000 acres of the land and sold the balance to Wilson & Reavely, which built ditching to drain the land and prepared it for cultivation. By 1885, the local farms were producing wheat and horse breeding and cattle raising were expanding. Lumbering was still conducted seasonally and large quantities of cordwood were shipped annually to neighbouring towns by the Welland Canal feeder and the Welland River. A large deposit of limestone was being quarried in the township and there were three sawmills, a flour mill and two cheese factories. As well, there were five post offices, seven churches and twelve schools. Five railway stations served the township population. Three railway lines pass east to west and parallel to each other through the township, namely, the Buffalo and Lake Huron division of the Grand Trunk, the Air line and the Canada Southern or Michigan Central.<sup>4</sup>

The settlement of Wainfleet was established in 1798 and later renamed Marshville. The settlement, located on the Welland Canal feeder, became the political centre of the township. The Marshville post office was opened in 1842; and was renamed Wainfleet in 1923.<sup>5</sup> In 1876, Marshville was a village of about 300 people with two hotels, two or more general stores, and a grist mill. It was described as doing a good general local business.<sup>6</sup> It also had township hall, a schoolhouse, Episcopalian Church, a blacksmith shop and an Orange Hall at one time, as well as being the headquarters of the second Division Court of the County was situated in Marshville.<sup>7</sup> Wainfleet Station developed on the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is shown on the *Illustrated Historical Atlas* map of Wainfleet Township (1876). The communities of Burnaby established on Lakeshore Road and Burnaby Road and Long Beach on Lakeshore Road and Brawn Road are shown as a community on twentieth century topographical maps.

Twentieth century topographical maps continue to show what is essentially an agricultural landscape throughout the century.<sup>8</sup> On January 1st, 1970, the Township of Wainfleet was incorporated as a local Municipality within the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 20.

<sup>5</sup> Library and Archives of Canada, Philately and Postal History, Post Offices and Postmasters. Marshville, Welland (Ontario). Access:---< [http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-119.01-e.php?&isn\\_id\\_nbr=2808&interval=24&&PHPSESSID=b99qkhaepmf7h1gku3pufbcon6](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-119.01-e.php?&isn_id_nbr=2808&interval=24&&PHPSESSID=b99qkhaepmf7h1gku3pufbcon6)>.

<sup>6</sup> *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* (Toronto: H. & R. Page, 1876) 17.

<sup>7</sup> *Chronicles of Wainfleet*, 20.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 154.

## 5.0 DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The process is to determine cultural heritage value before any turbine facilities are constructed and the study will conform to MTC requirements.

The major components of the Class 4 Wind Facility project are as follows:

- o a meteorological Tower;
- o five (5) turbine sites
- o collector systems, pad mount transformers and a distribution system to connect to the Hydro One distribution system;
- o turbine access roads;
- o temporary staging areas for erection of the wind turbines; and,
- o a small Supervision Control and Data Acquisition building located at the switching station.

### 5.1 Description of the Existing Environment

The larger study area and the five (5) turbine sites are located in the Township of Wainfleet, Niagara Region. Generally, the approximately 3400 hectares of study area is agricultural in character and land use. Most of the field are cultivated and planted seasonally with such crops as corn, oats and soybeans and field size varies. The local road network, fencing, hedgerows, tree lines, farm complexes and some settlement areas characterize the landscape. The topography is for the most part flat in nature with an elevation of 174 m to 182 m above sea level; it has both closed and open viewsheds. Small streams within the area are seasonal in nature and there are no major rivers. The larger study area contains farmhouses, agricultural buildings, rural residential properties, roadsides and hydroelectric transmission corridors. The areas upon and within proximity of the location of the five (5) turbine locations are not located on or adjacent fencing, hedgerows, tree lines, farm complexes and or the centres of settlement. The specific turbine locations are situated in open fields.

### 5.2 Description of Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

The cultural heritage landscape, i.e., agricultural land, related to each of the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites is characterized by agricultural fields, fencing, tree lines and hedgerows.

The survey confirmed **no** individual aboveground built heritage resources of forty years of age or older were identified within or abutting the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites for the project (**Figure 2**). However, each of the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites for the project include agricultural land, identified as a cultural heritage landscape.

There are **no** heritage resources municipally listed or designated and considered to be of heritage value and interest under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within or abutting the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites as confirmed through municipal consultation. As

well, there are **no** heritage resources protected by a heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss that might receive direct impacts from the development of the wind turbine properties.

There are **no** cemeteries within or abutting the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites. There are **no** federally or provincially recognized heritage resources within or abutting the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites for the project.

Completion of the basic screening confirms that no impacts will occur according to the *Description of Property* based on Section 19, Column 1 of Regulation 359/09 of the Renewable Energy Approvals.



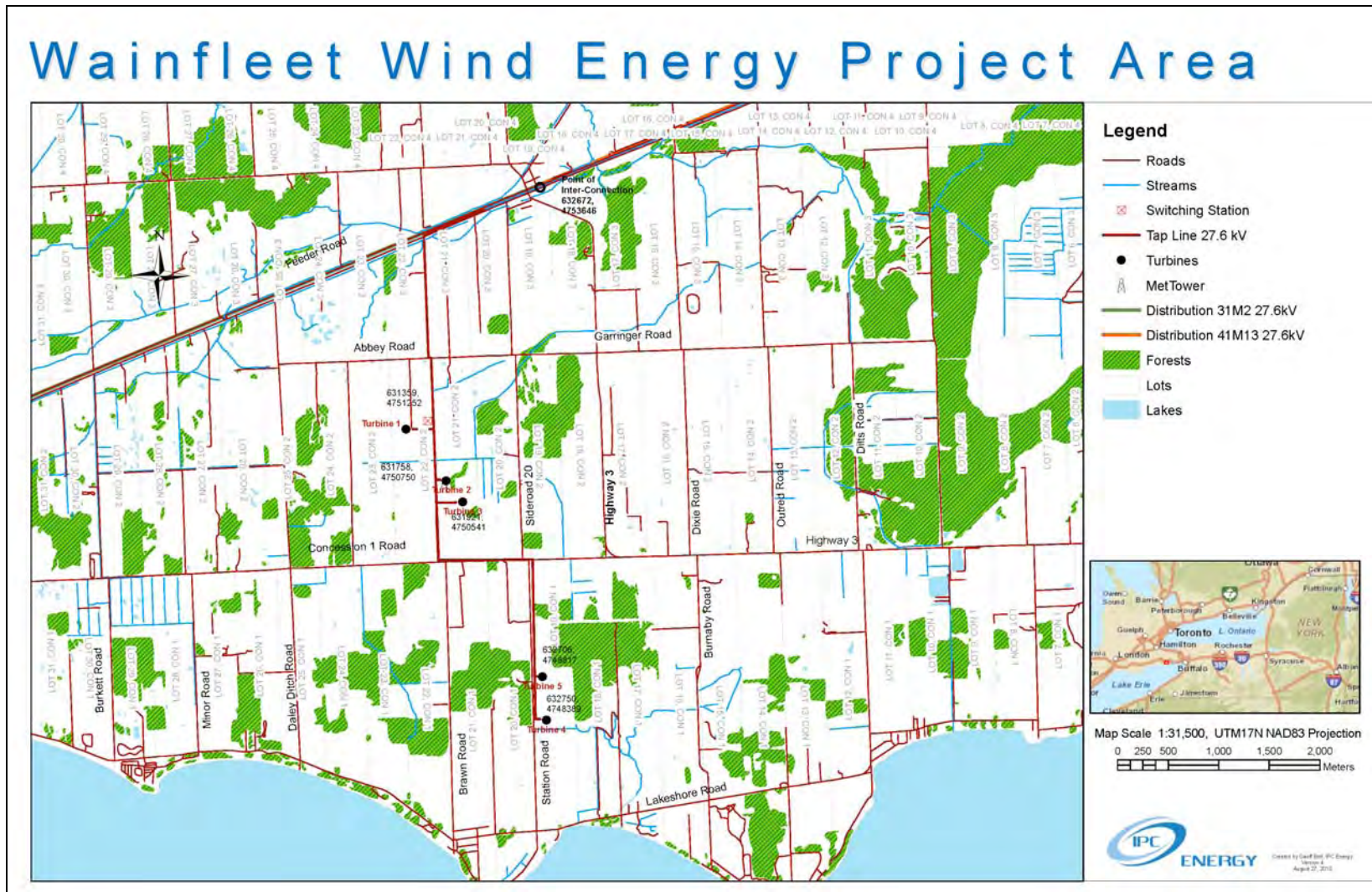


Figure 2. Map showing the Wind Turbine Sites for the Proposed Wainfleet Wind Energy Project, Township of Wainfleet, Niagara Region, Ontario [Morrison Hershfield Limited, August 27, 2010]



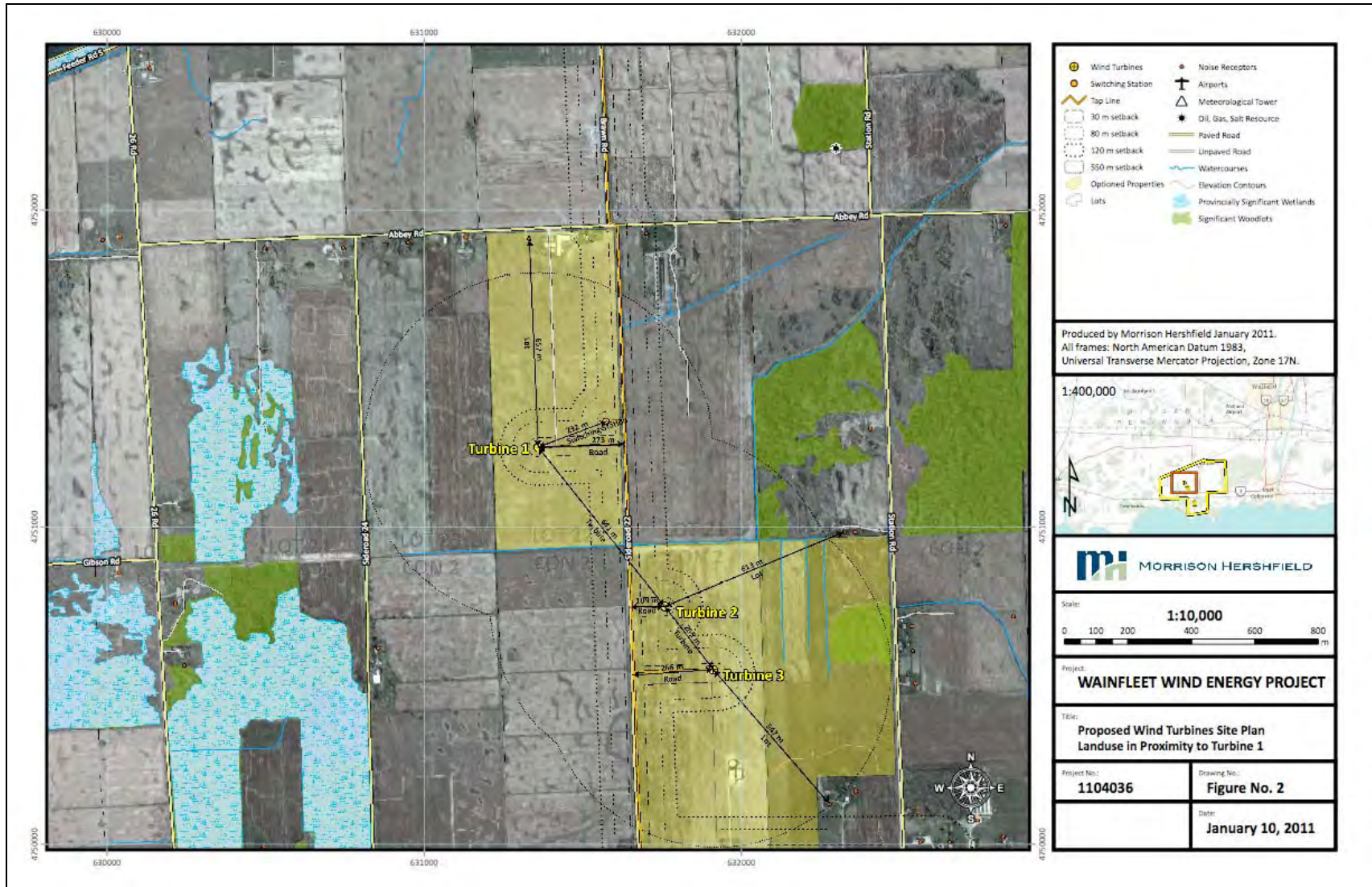


Figure 3. Proposed Wind Turbine Sites 1, 2, and 3 [Morrison Hershfield, January 10, 2011].



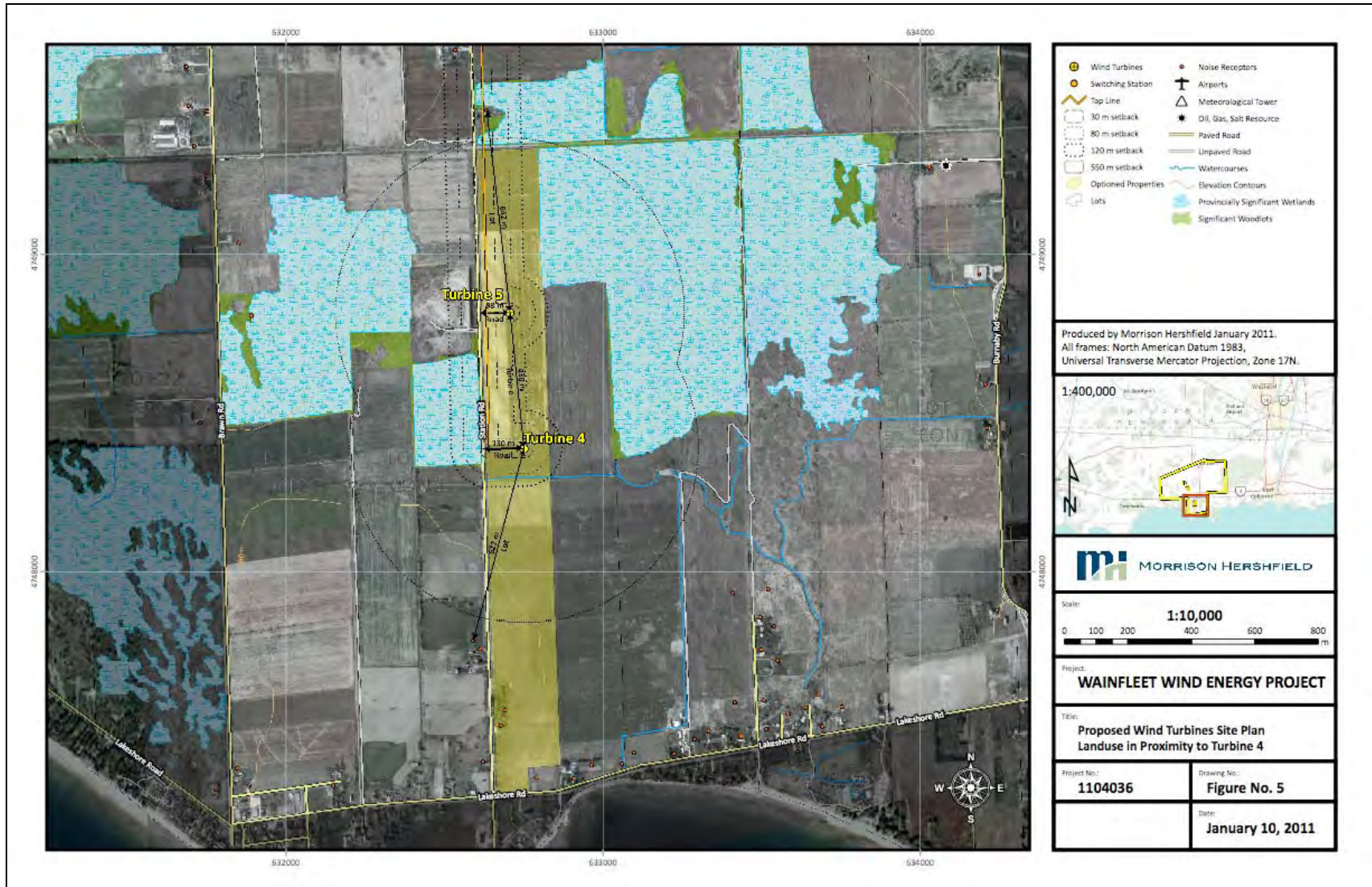


Figure 4. Proposed Wind Turbine Sites 4 and 5 [Morrison Hershfield, January 10, 2011].

## **6.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF UNDERTAKING ON CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

This section provides an assessment of the potential adverse effects to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in regard to the proposed Wainfleet Wind Energy Project by IPC Energy (IPC) in Wainfleet Township, Niagara Region, Ontario.

Generally changes to an established landscape through the introduction of new infrastructure have the potential to adversely affect cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources by displacement and/or disruption during, as well as after construction. Built heritage and/or cultural heritage landscapes may experience displacement or direct impacts, i.e., removal, if they are located within the rights-of-way of the undertaking. There may also be potential for disruption or indirect impacts to cultural heritage resources by the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with their character and, or setting. Where impacts may occur it is important to follow the Parks Canada *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the MTC's Eight Guiding Principles

Using the information from the site surveys, consultation with the respective municipality and a review of the historical background and mapping of the study areas, Unterman McPhail Associates completed the application of screening criteria for cultural heritage resources within the study area based on the Table, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19 (*Appendix B*). No "Protected Heritage Property" was identified within or abutting the five (5) wind turbine study areas.

### *Direct Impacts*

There are no anticipated direct or displacement impacts to heritage resources associated with the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites.

### *Indirect Impacts*

There will be indirect or disruption impacts to the agricultural land on all five (5) proposed wind turbine sites. Each of the sites will be affected by limited change in the viewshed in regard to the setting and character of the identified cultural heritage landscape.

## **7.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

The five (5) wind turbine sites have been screened under the criteria set out in the Table, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19. The historical summary of the study areas showed some potential for cultural heritage resources of value or interest due to the agricultural development of the land in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, a review of the historical background of the study areas, the site surveys and municipal consultation information determined the potential heritage value and interest for the five (5) wind turbine sites was low.

Since there are no direct impacts and minimal indirect impacts to the five (5) proposed wind turbine sites, there are no mitigation recommendations in regard to heritage resources, i.e., built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, for the project.

## SOURCES

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**Municipal Contact**

Grant Mundy, Planner, of the Township of Wainfleet.

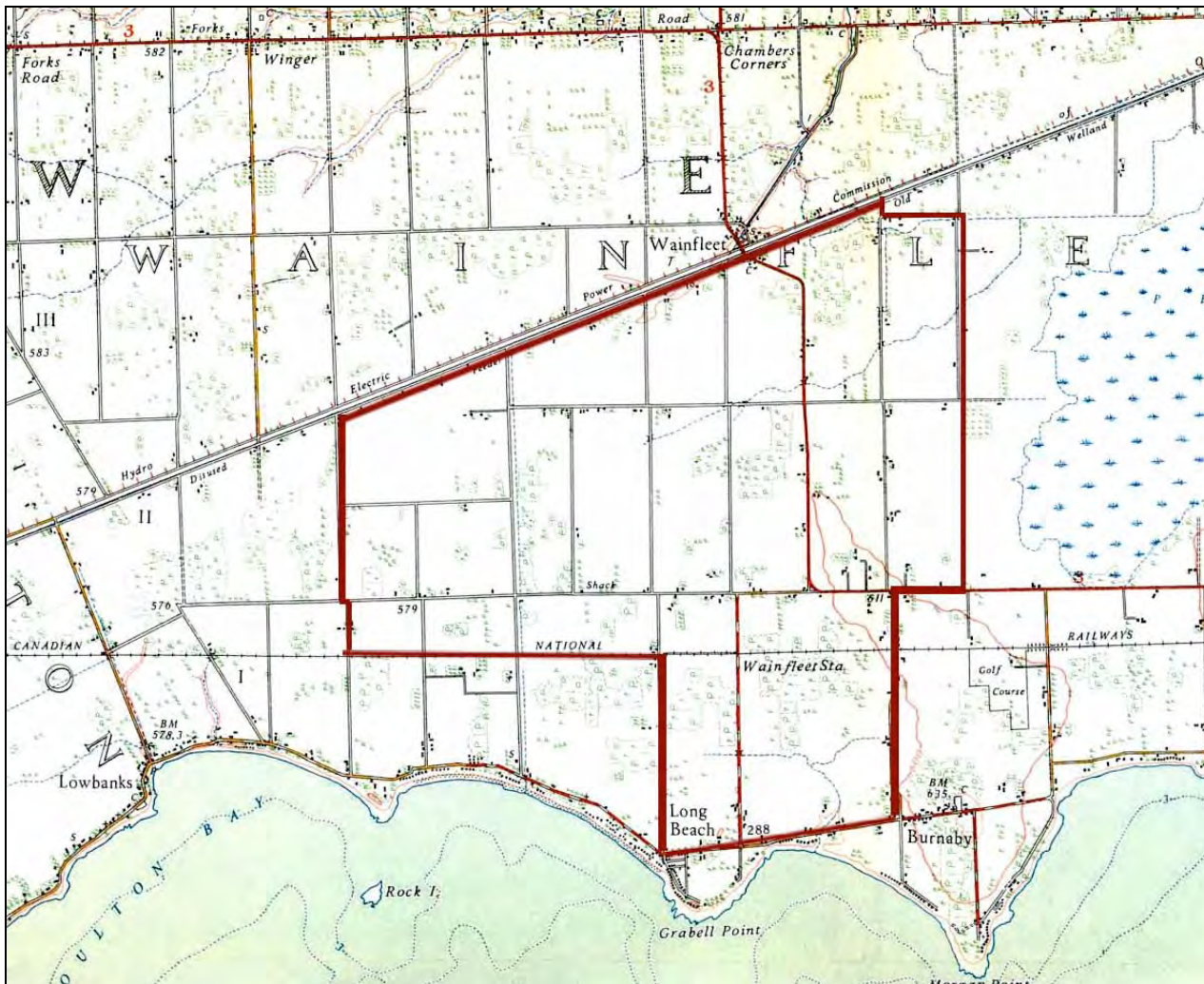


**APPENDIX:  
HISTORICAL MAPPING**



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**APPENDIX B:  
TABLE, ONTARIO  
REGULATION 359/09  
TABLE, SECTION 19**

**TABLE, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>
	Description of property.	Person or body whose authorization is required.	Type of authorization required to be submitted.
1.	A property that is the subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10 (1) (b) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Ontario Heritage Trust.	Authorization to undertake any activities related to the renewable energy project that require the approval of the Ontario Heritage Trust pursuant to the easement or covenant.
2.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Municipality that gave the notice.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the alteration of the property or the demolition or removal of a building or structure on the property is proposed, consent to alter the property or demolish or remove the building or structure.
3.	A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.	Municipality that made the by-law.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the alteration of the property or the demolition or removal of a building or structure on the property is proposed, consent to alter the property or demolish or remove the building or structure.
4.	A property designated by order of the Minister of Culture made under section 34.5 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.	Minister of Culture.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the alteration of the property or the demolition or removal of a building or structure on the property is proposed, consent to alter the property or demolish or remove the building or structure.
5.	A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Minister of Culture.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the alteration of the property or the demolition or removal of a building or structure on the property is proposed, consent to alter the property or demolish or remove the

**TABLE, O. Reg. 359/09, s. 19**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>
			building or structure.
6.	A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Municipality that entered into the easement or covenant.	Authorization to undertake any activities related to the renewable energy project that require the approval of the municipality that entered into the easement or covenant.
7.	A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as a heritage conservation district.	Municipality that made the by-law.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the alteration of the property or the erection, demolition or removal of a building or structure on the property is proposed, a permit to alter the property or to erect, demolish or remove a building or structure on the property.
8.	A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Minister of Culture.	If, as part of the renewable energy project, the excavation or alteration of the property of historical significance is proposed, a permit to excavate or alter the property.

**APPENDIX C:  
GLOSSARY  
OF TERMS**

<b>TABLE 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR PROTECTED PROPERTIES</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b><i>Built Heritage Resources</i></b>	Built heritage resources are individual, person-made or modified, parts of a cultural heritage landscape such as buildings or structures of various types, cemeteries, planting and landscaping structures, etc., that contribute to the heritage character of the cultural heritage landscape. They may be buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or listed on a municipal or provincial heritage register under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . They may be identified on a federal inventory or register. As well, they may be identified on a heritage inventory by a municipality.
<b><i>Cultural Heritage Landscapes</i></b>	A defined geographical area of heritage significance, value or interest that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighborhoods, cemeteries, trail ways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value. Cultural heritage landscapes may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or listed on a municipal or provincial heritage register under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . They may be identified on a federal inventory or register. As well, they may be identified on a heritage inventory by a municipality.
<b><i>Cultural Heritage Resource</i></b>	Any resource or feature of archaeological, historical, cultural, or traditional use. This may include archaeological resources, built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes. Cultural heritage resources can be identified by federal or provincial agencies, municipalities, municipal heritage committees (sic) or other equivalent heritage groups, and local and regional band councils. Some cultural heritage resources are legally protected by designation or listing, some may only inventoried, either officially, or by interested stakeholders. Others have never been identified, although this does not necessarily diminish cultural significance, value or interest.
<b><i>Displacement</i></b>	For built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, it refers to the displacement through removal or demolition of the cultural heritage resources and, or their setting.
<b><i>Disruption</i></b>	For built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, it refers to the disruption by isolation or the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character of the cultural heritage resources and, or their setting.