

Ministry of Tourism and Culture
Culture Division
Culture Services Unit
Programs and Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, ON, M7A 0A7
Telephone: 416 314 7137
Facsimile: 416 314 7175
Email : paula.kulpa@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme et de la Culture
Division de culture
Unité des services culturels
Direction des programmes et des services
401, rue Bay, Bureau 1700
Toronto, ON, M7A 0A7
Téléphone: 416 314 7137
Télécopieur: 416 314 7175
Email : paula.kulpa@ontario.ca



March 2, 2011

Mr. Martin Langbroek
Vineland Power Inc.
1616 Niagara Stone Road
Box 400, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0

RE: Colloquial Name of Project: HAF Wind Energy Project

Location: Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara

Feed-In-Tariff Contract No.: F-000604-WIN-130-601

MTC DPR file no.: PLAN-26EA23

Dear Mr. Langbroek:

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

* 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
HAF WIND ENERGY PROJECT
PROJECT No. 1104037.00**

**TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA
ONTARIO**

February 2011

**Prepared for:
Morrison Hershfield Limited
on behalf of
Vineland Power Inc.
(HAF Wind Energy Project)
1616 Niagara Stone Road
Box 400, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0**

Prepared by:



UNTERMAN McPHAIL ASSOCIATES
HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE
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**Prepared for:
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1616 Niagara Stone Road
Box 400, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
Attention: Mr. Martin Langbroek**

**Prepared by:
Unterman McPhail Associates
Heritage Resource Management Consultants
540 Runnymede Road
Toronto, Ontario, M6S 2Z7
Tel: 416-766-7333**

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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 HAF Wind Energy Project, Project No. 1104037.00. This Class 4 Wind Facility project by Vineland Power Inc. is subject to *Ontario Regulation 359/09* Renewable Energy Approvals (REA) under Part V.0.1 of the *Ontario Environmental Protection Act*. Vineland Power Inc. is seeking *Renewable Energy Approval* from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). The study area is located to the south of the Community of Tweedside in the Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region, Ontario. It is bound by Mud Street; S. Grimsby Road 10; Regional Road 1; Short Road; Twenty Road; Caistor Centre Road; 5th Concession Road; Abington Road, Regional Road 65; Westbrook Road; Regional Road 20; and, Regional Road 8 (*Figure 1*).

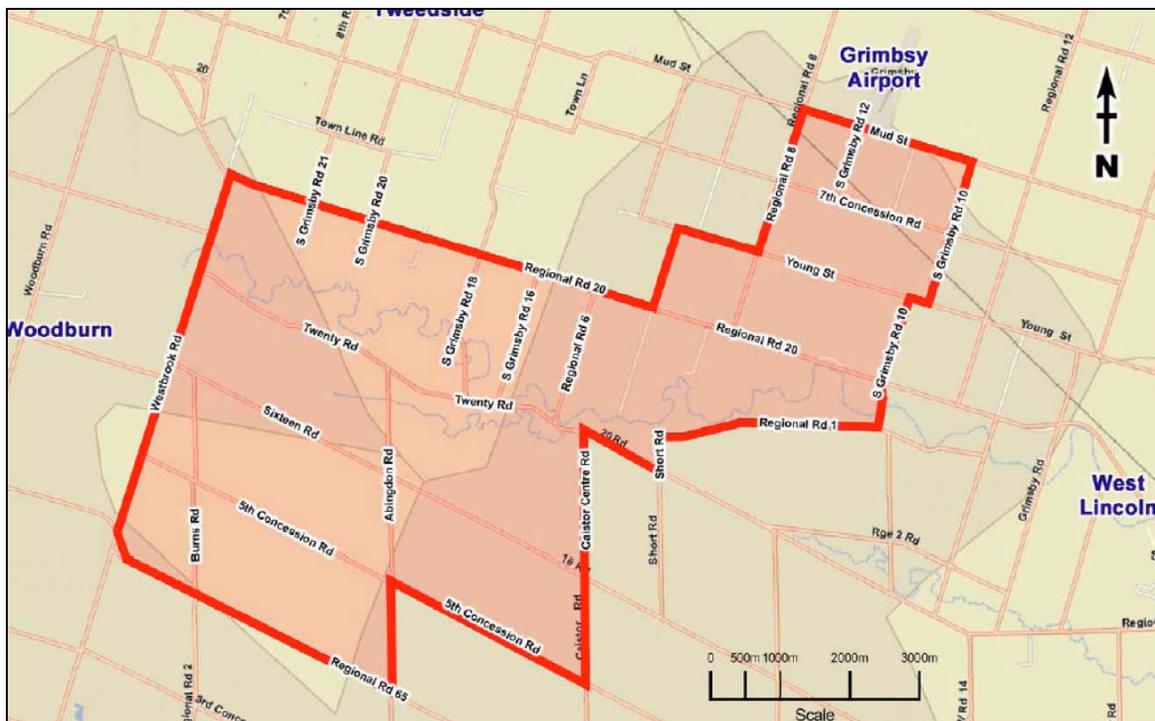


Figure 1. Location of the subject sites for the HAF Wind Energy Project in the Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region.

The developer, IPC Energy (IPC), on behalf of the proponent, Vineland Power Inc., is proposing to develop five (5) wind turbine sites within the study area for the HAF 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, roadscaapes, 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 recommends a heritage consultant conduct a heritage assessment. 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 1, Section 19, of Ontario Reg. 359/09;
- 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 West Lincoln was contacted regarding knowledge of the listed or designated properties under the Ontario Heritage Act, which are located in the study area. Ms. Rochelle Laroque of the Township of West Lincoln 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 West Lincoln did not identify any “Protected Heritage Property” abutting the proposed sites.

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Caistor Township

United Empire Loyalists settled the Niagara District in the late 18th century. Lincoln County was formed in 1792 within the Niagara District and in 1845, the southern portion of was separated to form Welland County. Lincoln County contained the townships of Caistor, Clinton, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Louth, Niagara and the Town of Niagara. Caistor Township was located inland and watered by the Twenty Mile Creek on the north and the Chippawa River, renamed the Welland River in 1792, on the south as well as numerous small creeks such has Wolf Creek.

Prior to its survey and settlement the area was crossed by numerous First Nation trails that later became the basis for local roads. Local history relates that the first settler in Caistor Township was a runaway slave that travelled up the Chippawa River and built a cabin circa 1778 to 1782. Around the same time United Empire Loyalist Henry Dochstader arrived from New York State with his family and eventually settled on Lots 2, 3, and 4, Concession 1 on the Chippawa River.

In 1794-95, Caistor Township was surveyed into 24 lots and seven concessions running east to west. Due to the angle of the western boundary, Lot 22 was represented in Concessions 1 to 6, Lot 23 in Concessions 1 to 5 and Lot 24 in Concessions 1 to 3. The first Crown patent for land in Caistor Township was awarded to Christian McDonnell, a member of Butler’s Rangers, in 1791. The Lymburner brothers arrived in Caistor Township in 1794-96 and settled near the Dochstader family.¹ John Lymburner built the first sawmill in the township in 1799 on Lot 6, Concession 2 on the Chippawa River.²

¹ *Lincoln County 1856-1956* (St. Catharines: Lincoln County Council, 1956) 131.

² *Ibid*, 132.

Lumbering became a principal industry in the early years of settlement. A schoolhouse was built in 1816; by 1817, the township had 24 families.³

The settlement of Caistor Township was slow until the 1830s. A 1811 map of the township indicates all of the township lots had been allotted, with one-seventh of the land designated as Crown Land and one-seventh for Clergy Reserve.⁴ Many of the lots were granted to absentee landowners. With the Crown and Clergy Reserves and lands with no settlers, local roads were not cleared on the lot frontage, thus hindering settlement. King's College received an endowment of the leased acreage of the Crown in 1827, which totaled 2,138 acres in Caistor Township in 1828.⁵ In 1836, Rev. Edmund Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia, finally sold his 1000-acre grant, freeing up a large area of unsettled lands in Caistor Township.⁶ British immigration starting in the 1830s began to fill the township land.

Smith's Canadian Gazetteer (1846) describes Caistor Township as being in the Niagara District and bounded on the east by Gainsborough Township, Grimsby and Saltfleet Townships on the northeast, Binbrook Township on the west and Seneca and Canboro Townships on the south. It contained a total of 9,738 acres of land, of which 2,636 acres are under cultivation. The Chippawa or Welland River, ran through the south of the township. It had one gristmill and four sawmills and the total township population, principally composed of people of American and Canadian origin, was 599 people.⁷ The population had increased to 1047 people by 1850, and approximately 2000 people by 1860.⁸ The township map in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1876) shows a well-settled agricultural landscape with a local road network, farm complexes, hamlets and villages.

Several small villages were established in the township in the early to mid 1800s, such as Abingdon and Caistor Centre. The village of Abingdon, located at the intersection of Regional Road 65 and Abingdon Road, was established c1845; it developed quickly in the 1850s with lumbering as a principal industry. A post office was opened in 1856.⁹ It is shown on Tremaine's map (1862). By 1869, the village had a population of 50 people and numerous businesses including blacksmiths, a brickmaker, wagon maker, potters, lumber merchant, a physician, a cooper, at least two hotels, a carpenter, at least two general merchants, a cabinet maker, grist miller.¹⁰ Caistor Centre located at the intersection of Regional Road 65 and Regional Road 6, was settled in the 1850s. The first recorded

³ Ibid.

⁴ *West Lincoln: our links with the past, 1784-1984* (West Lincoln Historical Society, c1985) 11. A-4, Plans of Caistor September 20, 1811, Surveyor General Thomas Ridout.

⁵ Ibid, 14.

⁶ Ibid, 13.

⁷ Wm. H. Smith, *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer* (Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell, 1846) 23.

⁸ *West Lincoln: our links with the past, 1784-1984*, 22.

⁹ Library and Archives of Canada, Philately and Postal History, Post Offices and Postmasters, Abingdon, Lincoln (Ontario). Access; < <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-100.01-e.php?PHPSESSID=aqrkp1e7bg35mhli90u0mo4615>>.

¹⁰ *The Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory* (Toronto: Robertson & Cook, Publishers, 1869) 18.

business was a sawmill in 1864. Caistor Centre is shown on the Caistor Township map in the Illustrated Historical Atlas (1876) with a church and school and the town hall to the west of the hamlet. At one time, the hamlet had two general stores, two sawmills and grist and feed mills.¹¹ In 1884, the Caistor Centre post office was opened.¹²

Twentieth century topographical maps continue to show an agricultural landscape throughout the century. In 1910-11, Abingdon had a blacksmith and a general store and post office.¹³ Caistorville Centre had a population of about 50 people, a post office, a few of general stores, a blacksmith.¹⁴ The small hamlets and villages served as local service centres to the agricultural population with Smithville being the closet large centre.

On January 1st, 1970 the Township of West Lincoln was incorporated as a local Municipality within the Regional Municipality of Niagara. The Township is an amalgamation of the former Townships of South Grimsby, Caistor, and Gainsborough. Smithville is the largest urban center of the Township and is the principal area of growth in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors. Caistorville is a hamlet community while Abingdon and Caistor Centre are considered to be rural clusters. Both these designations encourage and accommodate some residential and commercial development to serve the surrounding area.

4.2 South Grimsby Township

Located in the Niagara District in Lincoln County, United Empire Loyalist settlement in the Grimsby Township began along the lakeshore in 1780. The township was surveyed by 1785 into nine concessions, numbering from Lake Ontario southward, and into east to west lots, approximately 100 acres each. At the time of the survey, only a few scattered land grants had been assigned outside of the lots along Twenty-Mile Creek in the Smithville area.¹⁵ The first township meeting was held in 1790.¹⁶

Smith's Canadian Gazetteer describes Grimsby Township as being located in the Niagara District and bounded by Caistor and Gainsborough Township to the south. It was a well-settled landscape with excellent farms. The township population in 1841 was 1,784 people.¹⁷ The Township of Grimsby was incorporated effective December 31, 1850. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (1876) shows the southern part of the township to be well-

¹¹ *West Lincoln: our links with the past, 1784-1984*, 289.

¹² Library and Archives of Canada, Philately and Postal History, Post Offices and Postmasters, Caistor Centre, Lincoln (Ontario). Access; < http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-119.01-e.php?&isn_id_nbr=6709&interval=24&&PHPSESSID=aqrkp1e7bg35mhli90u0mo4615>.

¹³ *Province of Ontario gazetteer and directory 1910-11* (Ingersoll: Union Publishing Company of Ingersoll, 1911) 2.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 154,

¹⁵ *West Lincoln: our links with the past, 1784-1984*, 61.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 65.

¹⁷ Wm. H. Smith, *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer* (Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell, 1846) 71.

settled as agricultural land with Smithville as the principal population centre. Established on the Twenty-Mile Creek, also referred to as the Jordan River, the township contained about 700 people by 1876.¹⁸ Grimsby Township was divided into North and South Grimsby on December 21, 1882, with Mud Street being the dividing line.

The principal population centre in the southern part of Grimsby Township was Smithville. Smithville was established in the 1790s. Smith Griffin built a stone mill beside the River Jordan, now Twenty-Mile Creek, in 1810. The first general store was opened by Smith and Ned Griffin. Smithville post office opened in 1831. Smithville became a police village in 1887, but later reverted back to South Grimsby Township.¹⁹

South Grimsby Township continued as an agricultural landscape into and throughout the 20th century. On January 1st, 1970, the Township of West Lincoln was incorporated as a local municipality within the Regional Municipality of Niagara. The Township is an amalgamation of the former Townships of South Grimsby, Caistor, and Gainsborough. Smithville is the largest urban center of the Township and is the principal area of growth in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

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

The major components of this 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 is located in the Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region and the five turbine (5) sites within the larger study area are located in the former geographic township of Caistor. The agricultural land in the study area comprises an evolving cultural heritage landscape. Generally, the approximately 4808 hectares of land within the study area is agricultural in character and land use. Most of the field are cultivated and planted

¹⁸ *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* (Toronto: H. & R. Page, 1876) 10.

¹⁹ *West Lincoln: our links with the past, 1784-1984*, 384

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 190 metres to 197 metres above sea level and it contains both closed and open viewsheds. Small streams within the area are seasonal in nature. Large drains contain water all year round. The study area contains farmhouses, agricultural buildings, rural residential properties, roadscape and hydroelectric transmission corridors. The specific turbine locations are situated in open fields removed from built heritage resources.

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 the Table, Section 19, Column 1 of Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Renewable Energy Approvals.

HAF Wind Energy Project Area

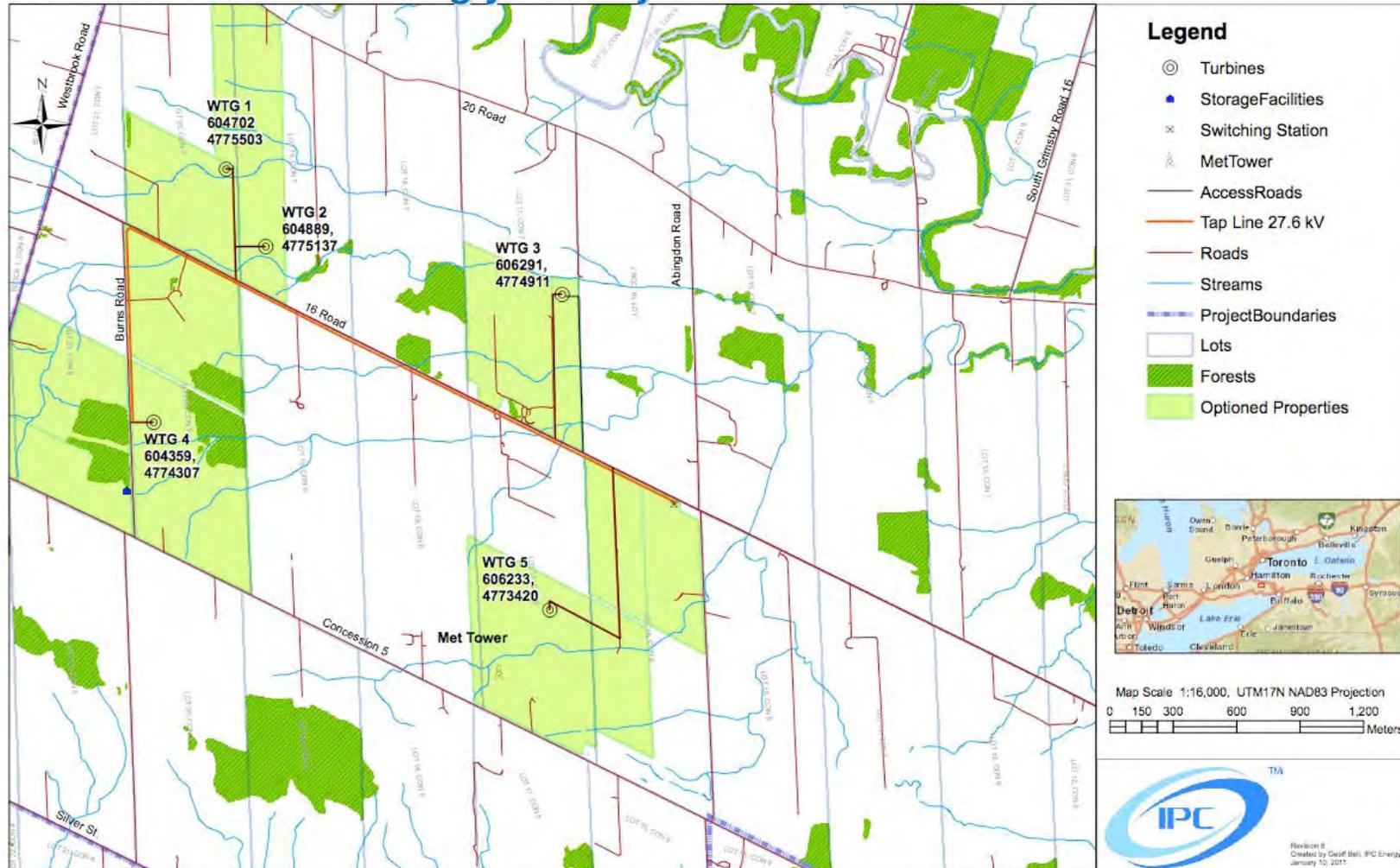


Figure 2. Location map showing the five (5) proposed Wind Turbine Sites WTG 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for the Proposed HAF Wind Energy Project, Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region, Ontario [Morrison Hershfield, January 11, 2011].

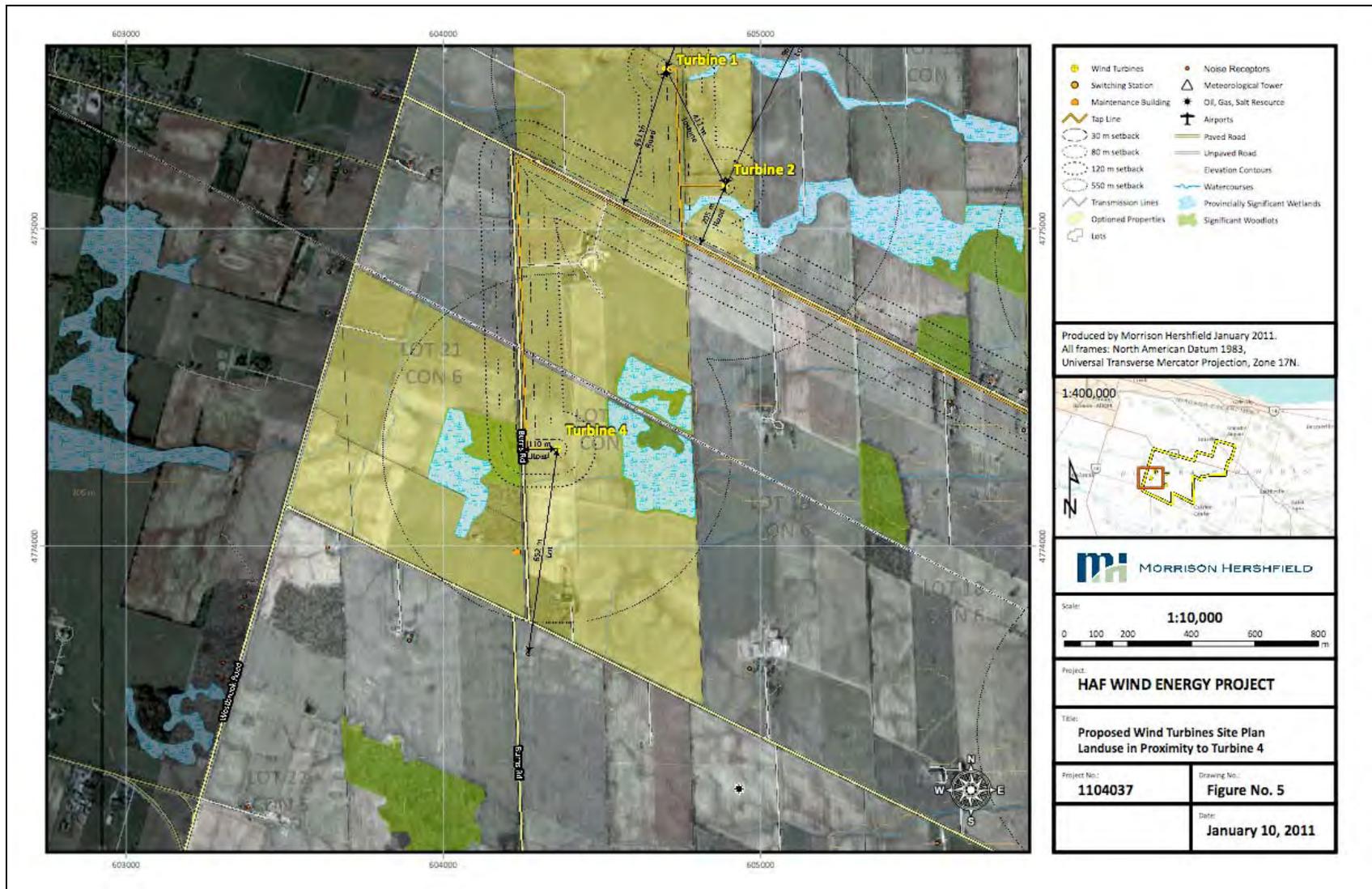


Figure 3. Proposed Wind Turbine Sites 1, 2, and 4 [Morrison Hershfield, January 10, 2011].

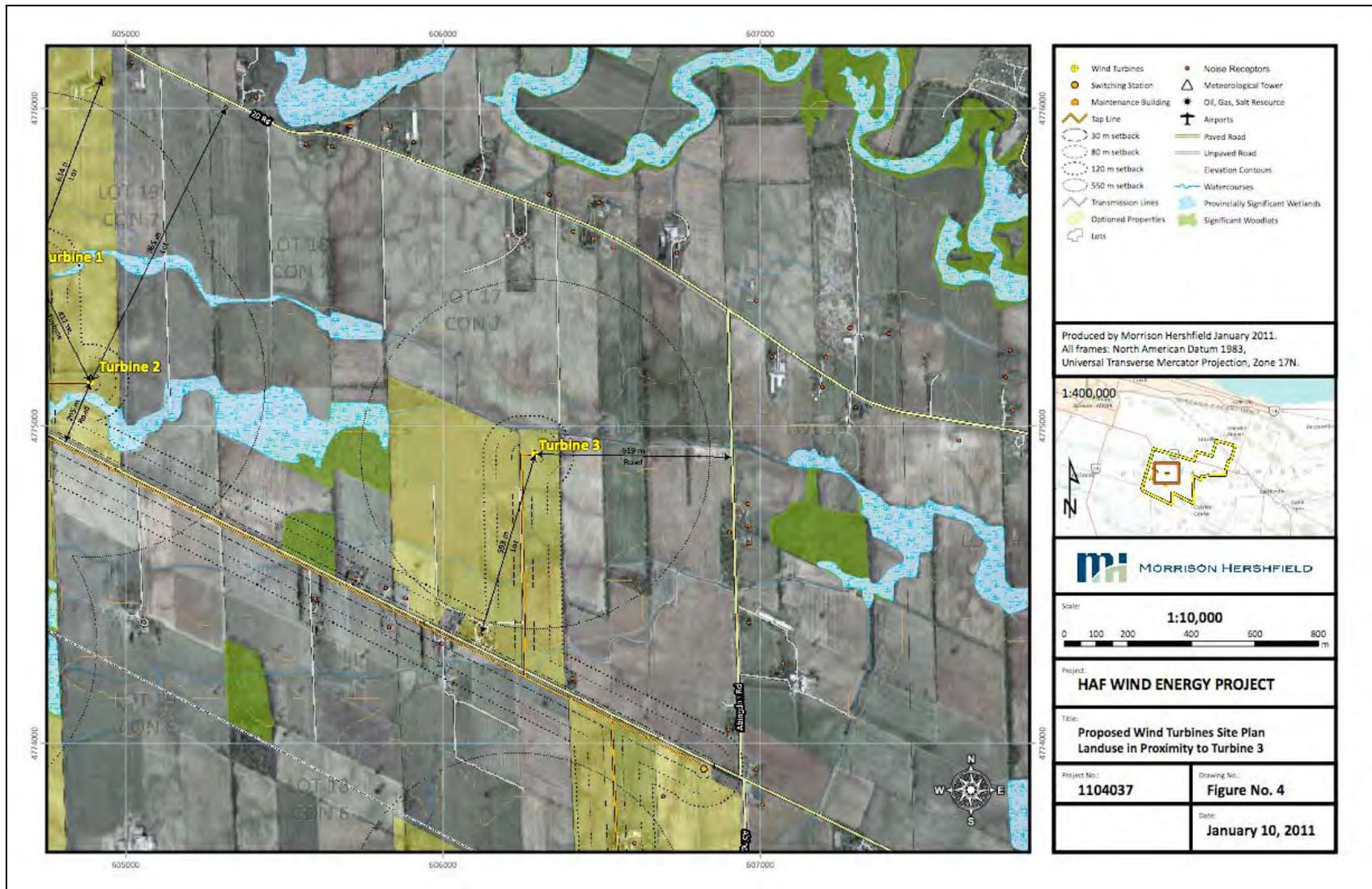


Figure 3. Proposed Wind Turbine Site 3 [Morrison Hershfield, January 10, 2011].

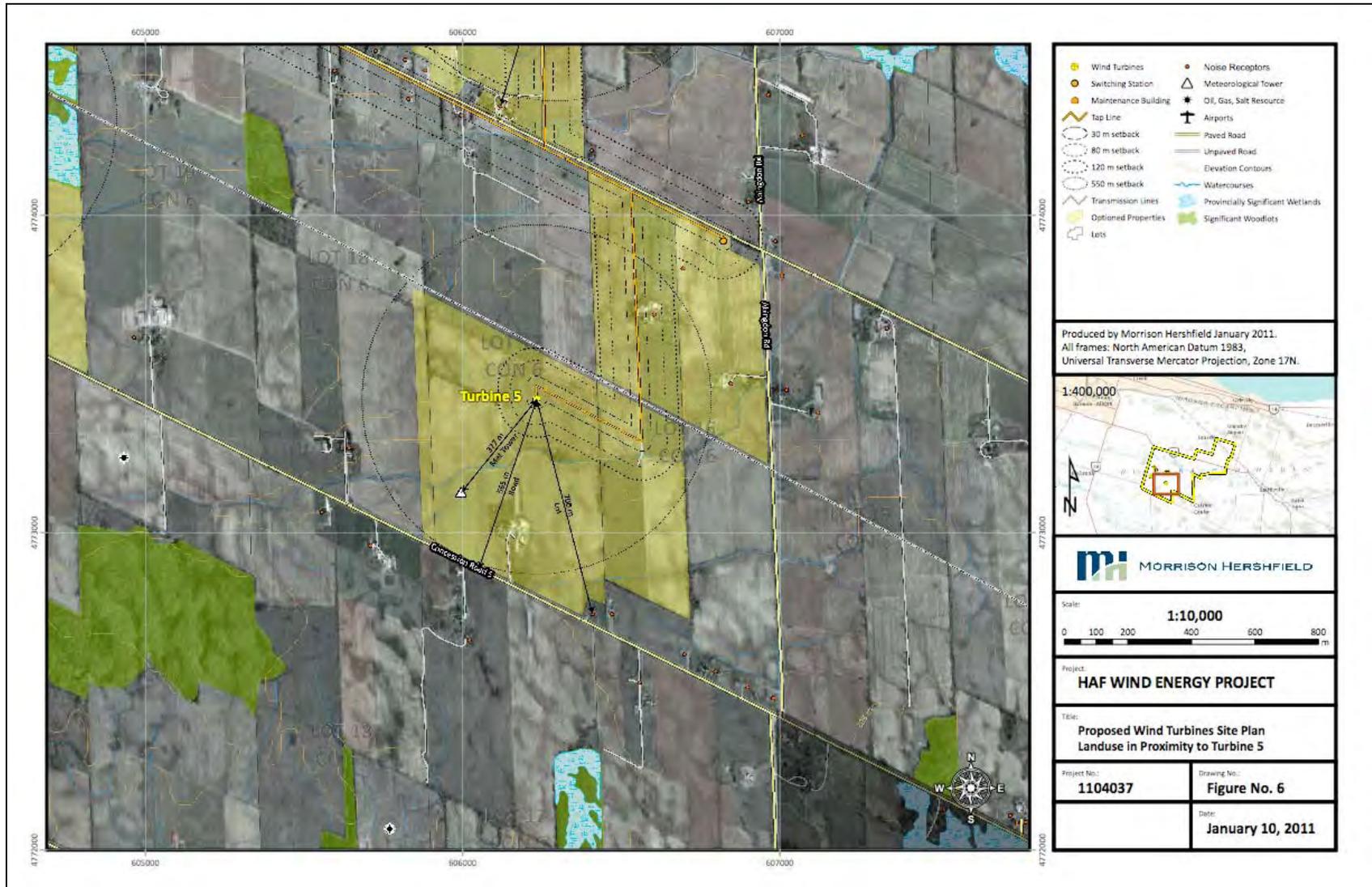


Figure 4. Proposed Wind Turbine Site 5[Morrison Hershfield, January 10, 2011].

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 HAF Wind Energy Project by Vineland Power Inc.

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 disruptive 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 (*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.

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Municipal Contact

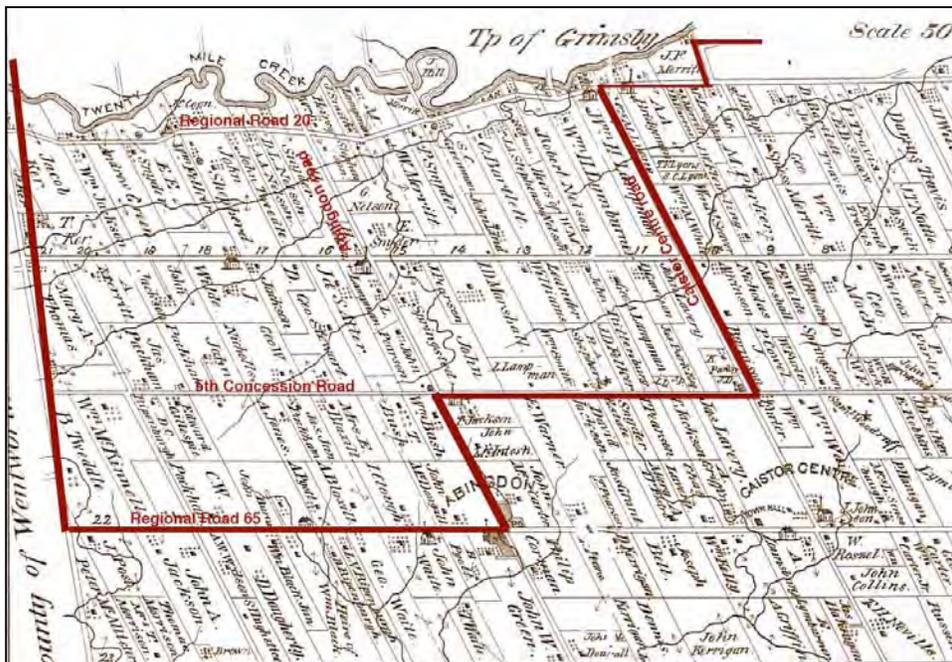
Ms. Rochelle Laroque, Township of West Lincoln

**APPENDIX A:
HISTORICAL MAPPING**



Township of Grimsby. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Lincoln and Welland, Ontario. Toronto: H. & R. Page, 1876.

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

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

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	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 building or structure.

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

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
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**

TABLE 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR PROTECTED PROPERTIES	
Term	Definition
<i>Built Heritage Resources</i>	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.
<i>Cultural Heritage Landscapes</i>	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.
<i>Cultural Heritage Resource</i>	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.
<i>Displacement</i>	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.
<i>Disruption</i>	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.