

APPENDIX

4 **Cultural Heritage Assessment**

If technical reports are required in an alternative format for accessibility needs, please contact:

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Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and
Preliminary Impact Statement, Schedule C Municipal
Class EA for the Intersection of Thirty Road
(Regional Road 14) and Young Street, Township of
West Lincoln, Ontario

Project Number: 2022-0118

Report Type: Original

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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy, Inc. (PHC) was retained by Niagara Region (the Proponent) through R.V. Anderson Associates Ltd. to prepare a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Statement (CHR) in support of a Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street, Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region, Ontario (Project Area).

Niagara Region has initiated a Municipal Class EA Study for Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street in West Lincoln. The EA is in response to identified safety and operational concerns. This includes alignment and intersection improvements (consideration of a roundabout).

This CHR considers cultural heritage resources (built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes) as defined in Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Planning Act* and the MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (2007)

The purpose of this assessment is to identify existing conditions within the Project Area, provide an inventory of known and potential cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the options, identify preliminary potential impacts to cultural heritage resources, and provide preliminary mitigation measures, as appropriate.

The CHR did not identify any existing or potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) within or adjacent to the Project Area. However, the CHR did identify two properties of potential cultural heritage value. As such, the following recommendations are made:

1. 3093 Regional Road 14 be subject to a property specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) prior to any impact to or adjacent to the property. The property specific CHER would identify if the property is of cultural heritage value or interest and would develop a Statement of Significance and list of heritage attributes. If heritage attributes are identified through the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted during detailed design to specifically assess the impacts of the proposed intersection redevelopment to 3093 Regional Road 14.
2. 6285 Young Street be subject to a property specific CHER prior to any impact to the property or adjacent to the property. The property specific CHER would identify if the property is of cultural heritage value or interest and would develop a Statement of Significance and list of heritage attributes. If heritage attributes are identified through the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted during detailed design to specifically assess the impacts of the proposed intersection redevelopment to 6285 Young Street.
3. Any alterations to the proposed infrastructure improvement design continue to avoid impacts to any properties that have been identified as potential cultural heritage resources.
4. Should community consultation identify the potential for a CHL within or adjacent to the Project Area, the CHR report and recommendations be updated accordingly.
5. In anticipation of forthcoming HIAs, mitigation strategies be planned to ensure proposed alterations to the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street do not result in permanent alterations that would have a negative impact on any adjacent potential cultural heritage properties. Mitigation should be planned to consider construction vibration and alteration in drainage patterns that would result in detrimental

changes to drainage of adjacent potential cultural heritage properties. Mitigation strategies will be clarified in any forthcoming HIAs.

6. It is recommended the CHR be circulated to the West Lincoln Heritage Committee for review and comment.

The EA process includes preliminary studies that examine alternatives prior to selection of a preferred alternative, followed by the development of preliminary and detailed designs. Impacts to cultural heritage resources should be considered during all phases of the EA process. These preliminary mitigation recommendations should be subject to review and confirmation during the detailed design phase, in consideration of the more detailed understanding of design and project constraints.

Project Personnel

Carla Parslow, Ph.D., CAHP	Senior Cultural Resource Specialist
Christopher Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP	Lead Cultural Heritage Specialist
Jamie Lemon, M.A.	Project Manager

Acknowledgements

Andrew McGregor	R. V. Anderson Associates Limited.
Kevin Baksh	Ontario Heritage Trust
Laura Hatcher	Acting Heritage Advisor at the MCM
Susan Smyth	Senior Planner Township of West Lincoln
Stephanie Pouliot	Planner 1 Township of West Lincoln

Project Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy, Inc. (PHC) was retained by Niagara Region (the Proponent) through R.V. Anderson Associates Ltd. to prepare a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Statement (CHR) in support of a Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street, Township of West Lincoln, Niagara Region, Ontario (Project Area).

Niagara Region has initiated a Municipal Class EA Study for Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street in West Lincoln. The EA is in response to identified safety and operational concerns within the Project Area. Alternative solutions considered in the EA study include re-alignment of Thirty Road and intersection improvements.

The main function of Thirty Road is to move traffic from the Queen Elizabeth Way (north) to Smithville (south). Based on Regional records, collisions happen often at this intersection. The Project Area includes the following areas within the Geographical Township of Grimsby, County of Niagara North, now Town of Grimsby, Region of Niagara, Ontario (Map 1, Map 2):

- ▶ Part Lot 7, Concession 8
- ▶ Part Lot 8, Concession 8
- ▶ Part Lot I, East Gore Concession
- ▶ Part Lot H, East Gore Concession

As part of this EA study, the EA project team will:

- ▶ Assess / confirm the need for improvements to the Thirty Road and Young Street intersection. A road re-alignment is being considered to improve the north leg of Thirty Road.
- ▶ Apply Complete Streets in plans and designs. This will help accommodate users of all ages and abilities.
- ▶ Develop and evaluate alternative solutions and design concepts to support transportation needs. Consider potential impacts on the natural, socio-economic and cultural environment.
- ▶ Develop an initial design to use in the next project phases. This includes mitigation measures to address possible environmental impacts.
- ▶ Consult and engage with the general public, Indigenous Nations and other stakeholders. This will allow for public input in developing the recommendations throughout the study process.
- ▶ Document the planning and decision-making processes. This includes the project summary, planning, design and public review and comment.

This CHR considers cultural heritage resources (built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes) as defined in Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Planning Act* and the MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (2007)

The purpose of this assessment is to identify existing conditions within the Project Area, provide an inventory of known and potential cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the options,

identify preliminary potential impacts to cultural heritage resources, and provide preliminary mitigation measures, as appropriate.

To complete CHR the following tasks were undertaken:

- ▶ Background research concerning the project context and historical context of the Project Area
- ▶ Consultation with the Township of West Lincoln Planning Staff
- ▶ Review of Township of West Lincoln Heritage Register
- ▶ Review of existing reports relevant to the Project Area
- ▶ Review of existing condition of Project Area (conducted by way of Google Streetview)
- ▶ Identification of potential heritage resources within or adjacent to the Project Area
- ▶ Preliminary evaluation of potential impacts
- ▶ Provision of strategies to conserve identified cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the Project Area

The CHR will recommend further studies, as appropriate. For EA projects, this includes:

- ▶ Where a known or potential built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape may be directly and adversely impacted, and where it has not yet been evaluated for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI), completion of a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is required to fully understand its CHVI and level of significance. The CHER must be completed as a commitment of the EA.
- ▶ If a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape is found to be of CHVI, then a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be undertaken by a qualified person. The HIA will be completed in consultation with MCM and the Proponent as early as possible during detail design, following the EA.

Site Description and Context

The Project Area is comprised of the road right-of-way associated with the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street. Scope of the proposed work includes acquisition of some property currently associated with:

- ▶ 3093 Regional Road 14
- ▶ 3094 Regional Road 14
- ▶ 6419 Young Street
- ▶ 6285 Young Street

The Project Area is rural in nature, being comprised of agricultural fields with associated farm infrastructure. The Project Area is located north of the Community of Smithville. The heritage potential of the south side of Young Street was previously assessed as part of the *Smithville Master Community Plan* (AECOM 2023). This report identified 3093 Regional Road 14 as a potential cultural heritage resource.

Development mapping is provided in Appendix B.

R.V Anderson Limited Contact Information

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Key Definitions

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI), also referred to as Heritage Value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation (O. Reg). 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22). Provincial significance is defined under O. Reg. 10/06 of the OHA.

Built Heritage Resource is defined in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (MMAH 2020:41) as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the OHA, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers” (MMAH 2014:39).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) is defined in the *PPS* as: “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law or other land use planning mechanisms” (MMAH 2020:42).

The heritage value of a CHL is often derived from its association with historical themes that characterize the development of human settlement in an area. In Ontario, typical themes that may carry heritage value within a community include, but are not limited to: 1) Pre-Contact habitation, 2) early European exploration, 3) early European and First Nations contacts, 4) pioneer settlement, 5) development of transportation networks, agriculture and rural life, 6) early industry and commerce, and/or 7) urban development. Individual CHLs may be related to a number of these themes simultaneously.

The former Ministry of Culture (now MCM) *Information Sheet #2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCM 2006a) defines several types of CHLs: 1) designed and created intentionally by man, 2) organically evolved landscapes that fall into two-subcategories (relic/fossil or continuing), and 3) associative cultural landscapes.

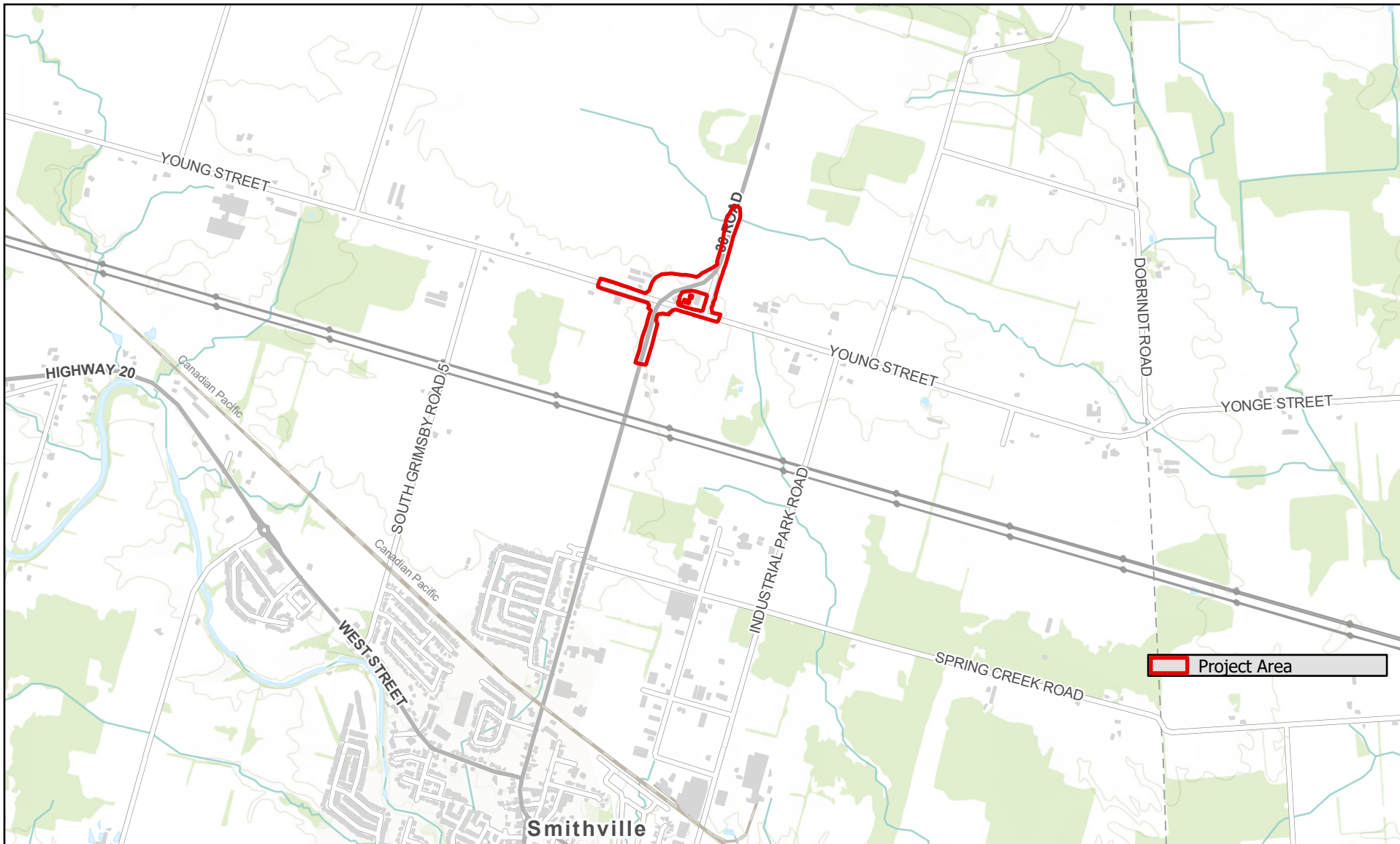


Figure 1 - Location and Topography of the Project Area

Cultural Heritage Report
 Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Province of Ontario, Halldimand County, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc. MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, NRCAN, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Scale: 1:25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km





Figure 2 - Modern Aerial Image of the Project Area

Cultural Heritage Report
 Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km

Legislative and Policy Context

Regulatory Requirements

The requirements to consider cultural heritage under the Environmental Assessment (EA) process are found in the *Environmental Assessment Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 (EA Act).

The EA Act sets out planning and decision-making process so that potential environmental effects are considered before a project begins. The EA Act applies to provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, and public bodies.

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA), R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, provides a framework for the protection of cultural heritage resources in the Province. It gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to protect heritage properties and archaeological sites. O. Reg. 157/10 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* lists prescribed public bodies that must follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. While the Township of West Lincoln is not a prescribed public body, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is responsible for reviewing the cultural heritage process for the identification, management, and conservation of heritage properties under the Class EA.

The OHA includes two regulations for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI): Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O. Reg. 10/06. O. Reg. 9/06 provides criteria to determine the CHVI of a property at a local level while O. Reg. 10/06 provides criteria to determine if a property has CHVI of provincial significance. Criteria for evaluation of CHVI under O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) are as follows:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

Cultural Heritage Guidance Documents

The MCM is responsible for the administration of the OHA and has developed checklists, information bulletins, standards and guidelines, and policies to support the conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources, including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological sites.

The Ministry of Culture (now MCM) has issued the Ontario Heritage Toolkit ("Toolkit") to assist in understanding the legislation and tools available for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. The Toolkit provides a framework for heritage property evaluation and defines "cultural heritage properties" as: "built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, archaeological resources and/or areas of archaeological potential that have cultural heritage value or interest, cemeteries and burial features, landscapes, spiritual sites, ruins, archeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential" (MCM 2006: 6).

In addition, the MCM *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (the Checklist) was also used to guide the identification of known and potential properties with CHVI.

Niagara Region Official Plan (2022)

Through their Official Plan, Niagara Region recognizes the area is home to distinctive cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity and provide important social and economic benefits. Per Section 6.5:

The objectives of this section are as follows:

- a. support the identification, conservation, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources; and*
- b. promote the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape as a multi-faceted cultural heritage destination.*

6.5.1 Cultural Heritage Resources

6.5.1.1 Significant cultural heritage resources shall be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.

6.5.1.2 The Region encourages Local Area Municipalities to designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest, either individually or as part of a larger area or Heritage Conservation District, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

6.5.1.3 Local Area Municipalities shall advise the Region of properties of cultural heritage value or interest that have been designated or listed on the register under the Ontario Heritage Act.

6.5.1.4 Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to develop and use cultural master plans to inform decision-making.

6.5.1.5 Development and site alteration on protected heritage property or adjacent lands shall not be permitted, except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated through a heritage impact assessment and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

6.5.1.6 The Region shall maintain cultural asset mapping of fixed resources including cemeteries, designated or listed built heritage resources, historic sites, and the historic Welland Canal to assist in the review of development applications.

6.5.1.7 Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to consider the use of heritage impact assessment in conserving cultural heritage resources on a community planning basis.

6.5.1.8 The Region supports the Niagara Parks Commission in the continued identification and protection of cultural heritage resources including heritage structures, properties and cultural heritage landscapes along the Niagara River corridor.

Township of West Lincoln Official Plan (2021)

One of the objectives of the Township of West Lincoln Official Plan is to promote the protection, preservation, enhancement and maintenance of Heritage Resources. Per Section 8:

8.2 Objectives

- a) To protect, preserve and encourage the restoration of the original architectural detail wherever feasible on all buildings designated as having architectural and historical merit within the Township West Lincoln.*
- b) To prevent the demolition, destruction or inappropriate alteration or use of heritage resources.*
- c) To support and encourage the voluntary designation of historic buildings and structures.*
- d) To consider the interests of Aboriginal communities.*

8.3 Policies

8.3.1 Council will consult with the Township of West Lincoln Heritage Committee in matters relating to the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the Township boundaries. The Heritage Committee may identify and/or inventory buildings of architectural or historical significance and advise Council on those considered worthy of designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

8.3.2 In reviewing proposals for the addition to, demolition or removal of designated buildings and structures or the alteration of existing buildings, the Township will be guided by the following general principles:

- a) heritage buildings, associated landscape features and archaeological sites including their surroundings should be protected from any adverse effects of change;*
- b) original building fabric and architectural features such as doors, windows, mouldings, verge boards, walling materials and roofs should be retained and repaired rather than replaced wherever possible;*
- c) new additions and features should generally be no higher than the existing building and wherever possible be placed to the rear of the building or set back substantially from the principle façade.*

8.3.3 The municipal clerk shall, as per Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act, maintain a register of all property designated under Part IV and Part V of the Act. In addition, the Township will maintain an inventory of all properties that are not designated but have been identified as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

8.3.4 Council may, as per section 41 of the Ontario Heritage Act, establish heritage conservation districts through a designation by-law. Council may undertake a Study of any area of a municipality for the purpose of designating one or more heritage conservation districts. Based on the Study, a Heritage Conservation District Plan for the area shall be prepared.

History of Project Area

Introduction

To gain a thorough understanding of the history of the Project Area, a review was completed of the physiography, Indigenous history, Colonial survey and settlement, and 19th and 20th century land use. A review of historical mapping and aerial photographs was conducted to identify settlements, structures, and landscape features within and adjacent to the Project Area.

Physiography

The Project Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region, which is described as:

Although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

The soil of the Project Area consists of mainly clay loam till to the north of Young Street and east of Thirty Road and lacustrine silty clay in Lot 8, both soils characterised by imperfect to poor drainage further surrounded by a mainly lacustrine silty clay with poor drainage (Ontario Institute of Pedology 1989).

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of a small tributary of Twenty Mile Creek running just to the north of the Project Area. However, comparing the route of the tributary to the 1862 map of the Project Area show that the route has been subsequently altered and was originally located further to the north of the Project Area.

Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present

Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

Colonial Survey and Settlement

The area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 3 made with the Mississauga Indians on December 7th, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The counties encompassed by this Treaty are: Lincoln County (except Niagara Township), and townships in Wentworth County; Brant County; Oxford County; Middlesex County; Elgin County; and all of Norfolk County.

All that parcel or tract of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south' westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississaugue Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake, known by the name of Washquarter into the

said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degree west, fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west, twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase at Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Morris 1943:18

Historic Township of Grimsby

Lincoln County was formally established through a Provincial Act in 1798, and included the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Gainsborough, and Caistor in its first riding (Lincoln County Council 1956). Grimsby township was initially designated “Township No. 6”, but was later named “Grimsby” after a town on the east coast of England, which had been named after the ancient “Grimsbi” mentioned in “The Lay of Havelock the Dane” (Lincoln County Council 1956). Grimsby is bounded by Clinton to the east, Gainsborough and Caistor to the south, Saltfleet and Binbrook to the west and Lake Ontario to the north.

The First Municipal Council meeting in Upper Canada was held at the home of John Green on April 5, 1790 in Grimsby. At this meeting officials were elected to a variety of positions within the township, including “clerk, constable, overseer of poore, overseer of roads, viewers of fences, and prisers of damage”. Municipal Council meetings were held in the town of Grimsby until 1837, after which they alternated between Grimsby and Smithville until the division of the township into North Grimsby and South Grimsby in 1833 (Lincoln County Council 1956).

Several small rivers and creeks flow through South Grimsby, the main one being The Twenty, known by local Indigenous as “Kenachdaw”, which translates into “Lead River”. The name comes from the lead found along the shores of The Twenty which were collected by both local Indigenous and European settlers from the Smithville and Morse’s Rapids (Lincoln County Council 1956).

Euro-Canadian settlement of the Township had began in the 1780s, and primarily consisted of United Empire Loyalists who had fled the United States during the Revolutionary War. Augustus Jones completed the first official survey of the Township in 1788; however, settlement was quicker in the northern section of the township due to its proximity to Lake Ontario (Lincoln County Council 1956). Most of the original land grants awarded 200 acres where settlers built log homes and bards and began clearing the land for farming. Over the years, as mixed farming gave way to fruit growing, many of the farms have been subdivided to 50 acres or less. The Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway was built in 1896 and ran through Smithville, providing railway service to the southern portion of Grimsby Township.

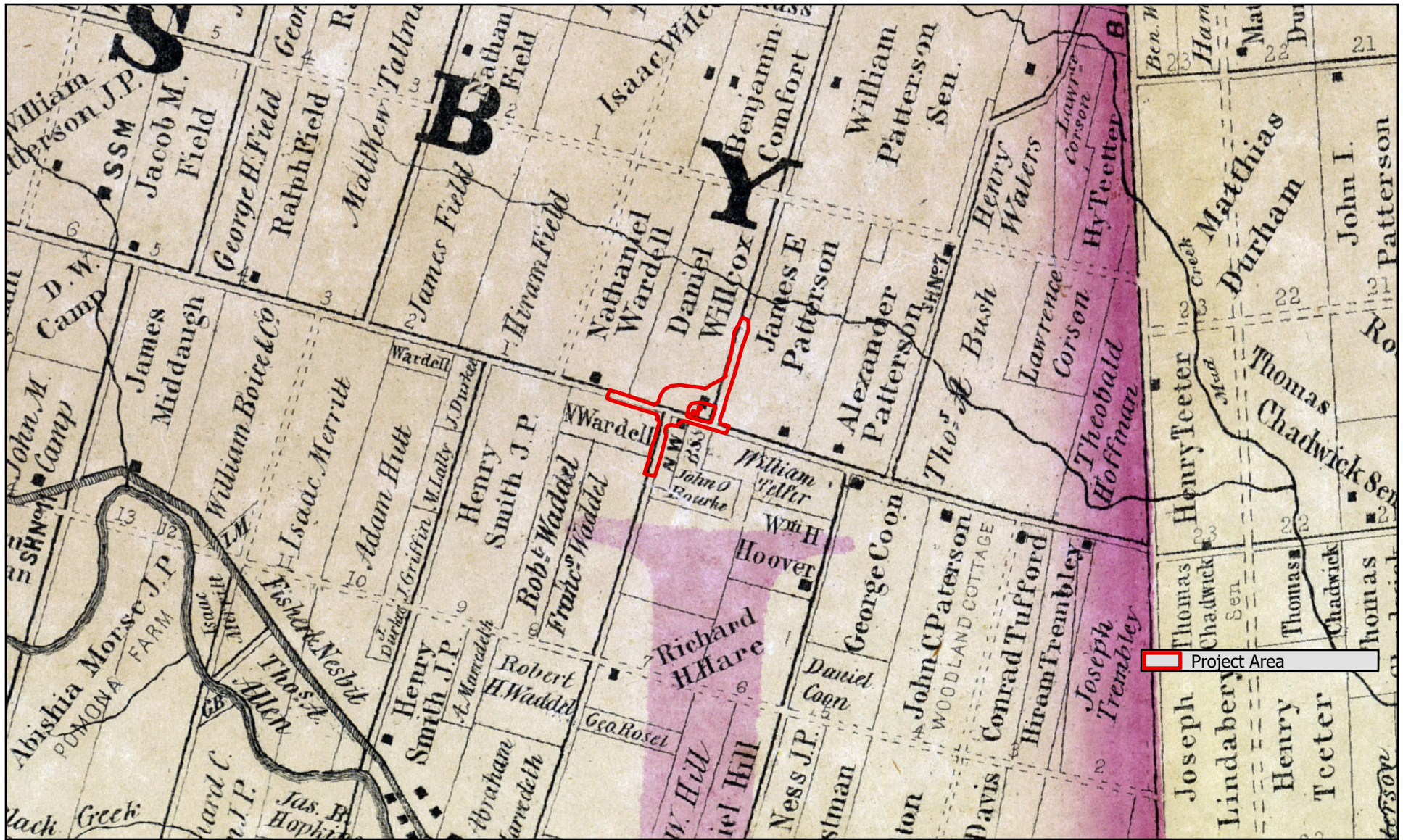
Parts of Lots 7 & 8 Concession 8 and Parts of Lots H and I East Gore Concession

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the Project Area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted.

A review of the 1862 Atlas of the Project Area and adjacent lots (Figure 3) shows one homestead marked within the Project Area, in south-east corner of Lot H under the possession of Daniel Wilcox. Lots H, 7 and 8 show property divisions within and adjacent to the Project

Area. 1934 aerial imagery of the Project Area (Figure 4) shows the property divisions from 1862 maintained for the interim and shows the lands within and adjacent Project Area being devoted to agricultural activity, excluding the above noted homesteads. 1954 aerial image of the Project Area (Figure 5) again shows the lands within and adjacent to the Project Area devoted to agricultural activity and the rerouting of Thirty Road through the south-east corner of Lot H to form a four-way intersection at Young Street, the former section of Thirty Road being renamed Clayson Road. A homestead remains in this newly formed block at the same location as in 1862. Some subdivision of Lot H is visible in addition to a new homestead being built near Young Street.

The new division of Lot H, formed by the rerouting of Thirty Road at the 1862 Willcox homestead location, is currently being used as a municipal works yard containing a salt storage dome and related infrastructure. The majority of Lot H continues to be used for agriculture. New facilities have been built in the south of Lot H, including three large sheds behind the homestead illustrated on 1954 imagery. Lot I remains entirely agricultural field. Lot 7 remains primarily agricultural, with two houses along Thirty Road. Lot 8 remains agricultural to the south but contains four buildings to its north along Young Street including one house, one small shed, two large sheds, and the majority of a horse training ring in its centre.



Project Area



Figure 3 - 1863 Historical Atlas of the Project Area

Cultural Heritage Report
 Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

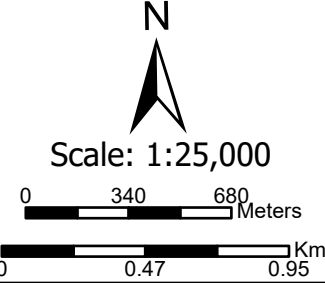




Figure 4 - 1934 Historic Aerial Image of the Project Area

Cultural Heritage Report
Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Ministry of Natural Resources, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km



Figure 5 - 1954 Historic Aerial Image of the Project Area

Cultural Heritage Report
Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km

Existing Conditions

Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

The following resources and registers were consulted to determine the presence of known cultural heritage resources within or adjacent to the Project Area:

- ▶ West Lincoln's Municipal Heritage Register which includes properties individually Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 'Listed' Heritage Properties, which included properties which are not designated but believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest (commonly referred to as "listed" properties), Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL).
- ▶ The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements;
- ▶ The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide: an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques;
- ▶ Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites in the Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services and the Ontario Genealogical Society's online databases;
- ▶ Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels;
- ▶ Parks Canada's Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses;
- ▶ Canadian Heritage River System: a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage; and,
- ▶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.

Known and Potential Heritage Resources

Following the search of the above noted registers, no known cultural heritage resources are located within or adjacent to the Project Area. In order to identify existing heritage protections, data requests were sent to the MCM, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the Township of West Lincoln. Kevin Baksh, Provincial Heritage Registrar at the Ontario Heritage Trust, reported that there are no Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the Project Area.

Laura Hatcher, Acting Heritage Advisor at the MCM, indicated that MCM records do not show any provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Project Area.

The West Lincoln Heritage Register does not identify any Listed or Designated properties within or adjacent to the Project Area.


Assessment of the existing conditions of the Project Area was conducted by way of Google Earth and Google Streetview (Image date 2022) as well as review of the previously completed *Smithville Master Community Plan* (AECOM 2023).


The Project Area is comprised of the intersection at Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street and currently consists primarily of agricultural fields; the Project area also includes several residential structures with associated lawn and gardens. A municipal works yard occupies the centre of the Project Area. The works yard is comprised of a salt storage dome, a combined office/maintenance building, associated parking and storage infrastructure.

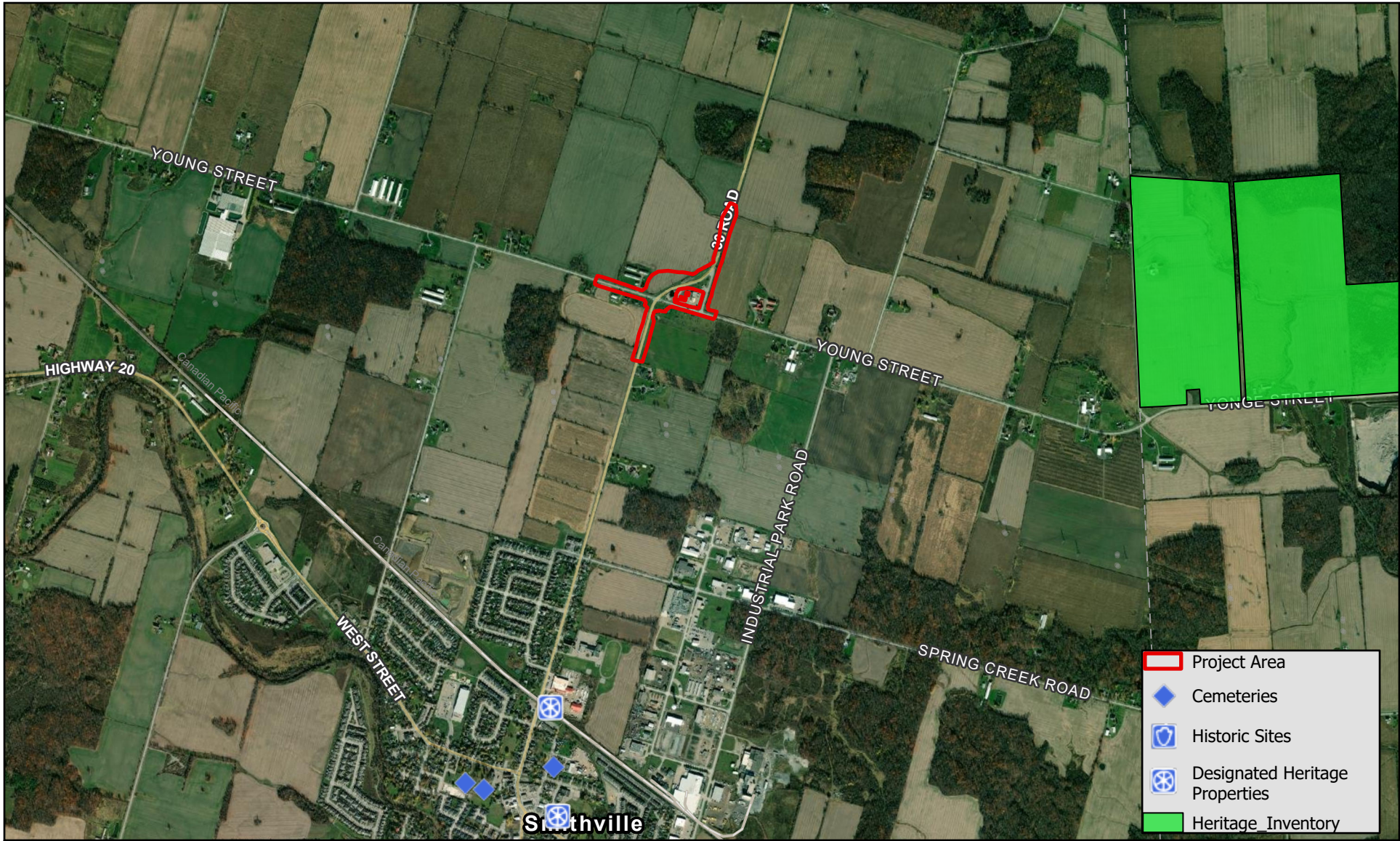
Following the completion of the background research, consultation, and existing conditions review, an inventory of potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (the Inventory) was developed. The Project Area specific Inventory is provided in Table 1.

No potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes, as defined by the PPS, were identified within or adjacent to the Project Area.

TABLE 2: ADJACENT PROPERTIES WITH POTENTIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES (CHR)

CHR Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/Digital Image (Google Earth, September 2022)
CHR1	Farmstead	6285 Yonge St.	None	<p>19th century farmstead includes extant house and outbuildings</p> <p>Potential for physical/design value and/or contextual value under O. Reg. 9/06</p>	

CHR Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photographs/Digital Image (Google Earth, September 2022)
CHR2	Barn	3093 Thirty Road	None	19 th century barn, potential reconstruction Potential for contextual value under O. Reg. 9/06	



	Project Area
	Cemeteries
	Historic Sites
	Designated Heritage Properties
	Heritage Inventory



Figure 6 - Known and Potential Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Report
 Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale: 1:25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.47 0.95 Km

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Description of Proposed Development

After receiving input from technical agencies and the public and evaluating the alternative design concepts using set evaluation criteria, it was determined that Alternative 5: Roundabout intersection with Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) realigned south of the windfarm poles is the preferred design concept for the following benefits:

- ▶ Addresses sightline and ROW conflict issues;
- ▶ Provides a moderate traffic calming benefit;
- ▶ Minimizes impacts to agricultural lands to the north; and,
- ▶ Reduces impacts to floodplain, regulated watercourses, and Highly Vulnerable Aquifer.

Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the proposed Project, known and potential cultural heritage resources were considered against possible direct and indirect impacts as outlined in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit (MCM 2006b); these potential impacts include:

- ▶ Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- ▶ Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- ▶ Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- ▶ Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- ▶ Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- ▶ A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and,
- ▶ Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

Additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on known or potential cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in the *Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCM 1992) and include:

- ▶ Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- ▶ Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- ▶ Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- ▶ Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- ▶ Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and

- ▶ Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

Preliminary Impact of Proposed Development

The proposed intersection improvements outline the need to acquire additional property outside of the existing municipal ROW. The proposed acquisitions pose potential impact to the potential heritage properties located at 3093 Regional Road 14 and 6285 Young Street. As proposed, the acquisition of additional property will not result in direct impacts to any built features that may be of cultural heritage value or interest. Potential indirect impacts will not be known until the detailed design phase of the Project.

Mitigation Options and Recommendations

Assessment of the proposed improvements to the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street did not identify any existing or potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) within or adjacent to the Project Area. The CHR did identify two properties of potential cultural heritage value. As such, the following recommendations are made:

1. 3093 Regional Road 14 be subject to a property specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) prior to any impact to or adjacent to the property. The property specific CHER would identify if the property is of cultural heritage value or interest and would develop a Statement of Significance and list of heritage attributes. If heritage attributes are identified through the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted during detailed design to specifically assess the impacts of the proposed intersection redevelopment to 3093 Thirty Road.
2. 6285 Young Street be subject to a property specific CHER prior to any impact to the property or adjacent to the property. The property specific CHER would identify if the property is of cultural heritage value or interest and would develop a Statement of Significance and list of heritage attributes. If heritage attributes are identified through the CHER, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be conducted during detailed design to specifically assess the impacts of the proposed intersection redevelopment to 6285 Young Street.
3. Any alterations to the proposed infrastructure improvement design continue to avoid impacts to any properties that have been identified as potential cultural heritage resources.
4. Should community consultation identify the potential for a CHL within or adjacent to the Project Area, the CHR report and recommendations be updated accordingly.
5. In anticipation of forthcoming HIAs, mitigation strategies be planned to ensure proposed alterations to the intersection of Thirty Road (Regional Road 14) and Young Street do not result in permanent alterations that would have a negative impact on any adjacent potential cultural heritage properties. Mitigation should be planned to consider construction vibration and alteration in drainage patterns that would result in detrimental changes to drainage of adjacent potential cultural heritage properties. Mitigation strategies will be clarified in any forthcoming HIAs.
6. It is recommended the CHR be circulated to the West Lincoln Heritage Committee for review and comment.

The EA process includes preliminary studies that examine alternatives prior to selection of a preferred alternative, followed by the development of preliminary and detailed designs. Impacts to cultural heritage resources should be considered during all phases of the EA process. These preliminary mitigation recommendations should be subject to review and confirmation during the detailed design phase, in consideration of the more detailed understanding of design and project constraints.

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Appendix A



Qualifications

Senior Heritage Specialist – Carla Parslow, PhD, CAHP Member in Good Standing: Dr. Carla Parslow has over 20 years of experience in the cultural heritage resource management (CHRM) industry in Canada. As the President of PHC Inc., Dr. Parslow is responsible for the management of CHRM projects, as well as the technical review and quality assurance of all archaeological and cultural heritage projects completed by PHC. Throughout her career, Carla has managed both large and small offices of CHRM professionals and has mobilized both large (50+) and small (4+) teams of CHRM and Environmental projects offices throughout the province of Ontario. Dr. Parslow has served as either Project Manager or Project Director on hundreds of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessments. Dr. Parslow is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Dr. Parslow is responsible for the overall quality assurance.

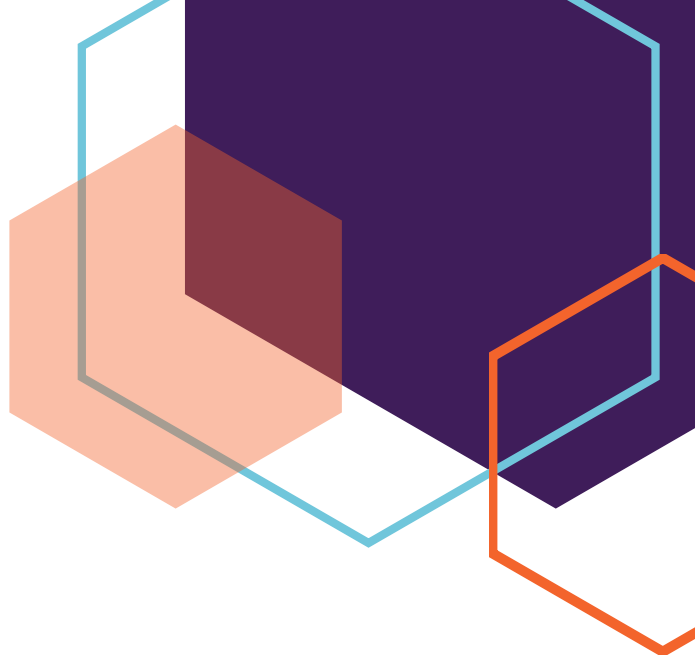
Project Manager – Jamie Lemon, MA: Jamie Lemon is a Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager with PHC and is responsible for managing archaeological and heritage projects across Ontario. She is the primary or secondary author of numerous heritage and archaeological license reports and is proficient at artifact and archaeobotanical analysis. In addition, she is a former field technician and field director with experience on precontact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian sites. She has worked on archaeological and heritage projects for mining, land development, transportation, aggregates, and energy sectors. Jamie received a BA in Anthropology from the University of Waterloo in 2007, an MA from Trent University in 2014, and has been active in Cultural Resource Management in Ontario for 17 years. Jamie holds a valid professional license with the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). Jamie regularly assists clients with navigating the life cycle of archaeological and heritage assessments as it relates to their Project, including interpretation of MCM Standards and Guidelines and engaging with Indigenous communities and other stakeholder groups.

Ms. Lemon is responsible for project management and client relations.

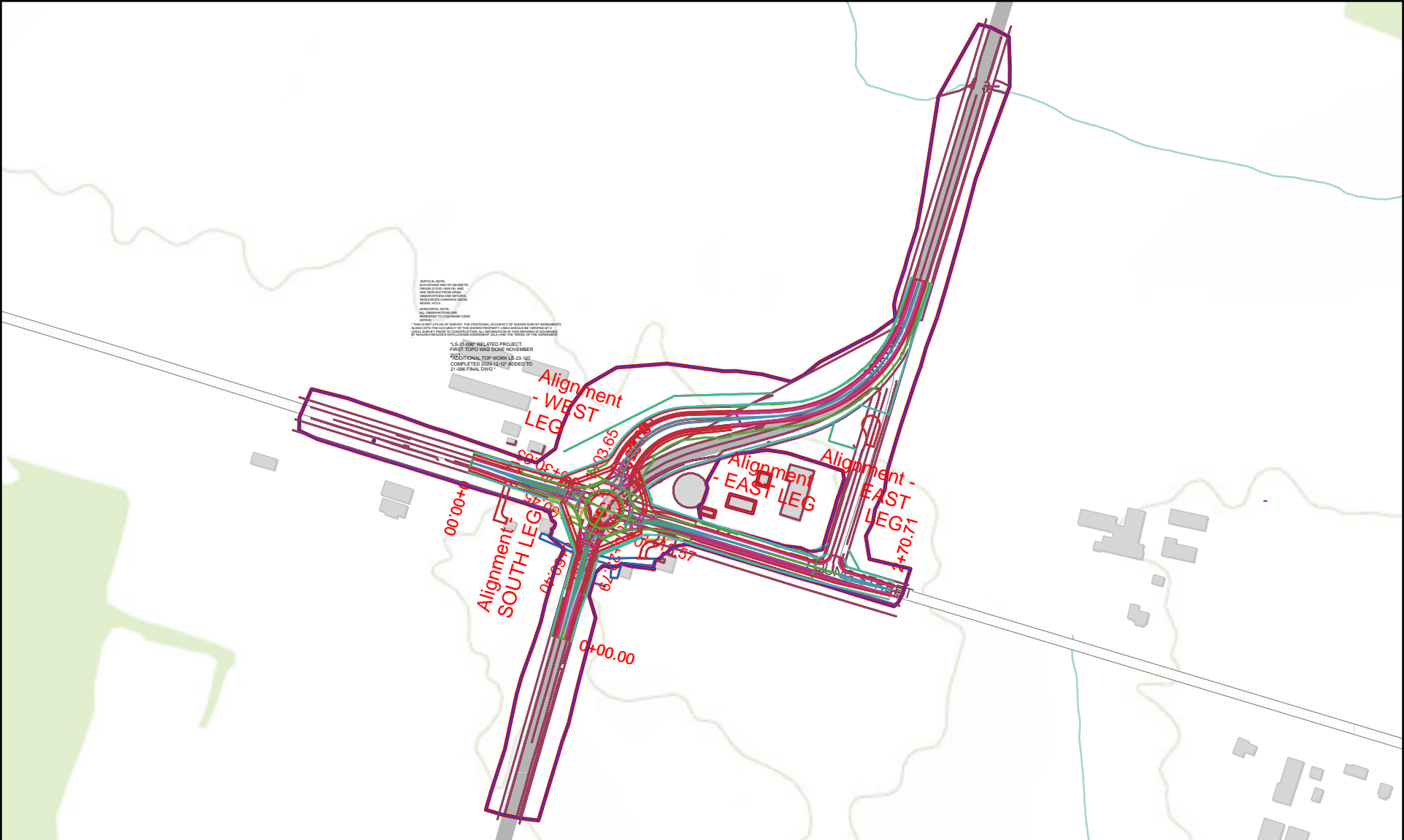
Heritage Specialist – Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. CAHP Member in Good Standing: Chris Lemon is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Licensed Archaeologist (R289) with 18 years' experience. He received an Honours B.Sc. in Anthropology from the University of Toronto and has completed course work towards an M.A. from the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Lemon has a Diploma in Heritage Carpentry and Joinery and a Certificate in Heritage Planning from Algonquin College. During his career Mr. Lemon has participated in cultural heritage assessments across Ontario as both a Senior Field Director in archaeology and as a Built Heritage Practitioner. Chris's previous experience includes representation on Joint Health and Safety Committees; he is dedicated to maintaining a safety-first focus on all job sites. Chris is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Mr. Lemon is responsible for research, reporting and analysis.

Appendix B



Development Mapping



Development Plan

Regional Road 14 (Thirty Road) at Young Street MCEA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario,
 Halldimand County, Niagara Region, Esri Canada, Esri,
 TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc,
 METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau,
 USDA, USFWS, NRCAN, Parks Canada, Sources: Esri,



Scale: 1:5,000

0 65 130 Meters

0 0.07 0.15 Km



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