

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

**Completed in Support of the:**

Napanee Generating Station (NGS)  
Expansion

# Atura Power

**PREPARED FOR:**

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# Land Acknowledgement

Atura Power respectfully acknowledges that the land on which the Napanee Generating Station and any proposed future project(s) is in the traditional and treaty territory of the Mississauga Anishinaabeg.

We believe that it is important to recognize the Mississauga Anishinaabeg for their care and teachings about the earth and our relations, and to honor those teachings through our interactions every day. We also acknowledge the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte whose treaty territory is in the neighboring location of Tyendinaga and recognize these lands have been the home of many Indigenous peoples over the centuries, including the Huron-Wendat, the Métis and Haudenosaunee.

As a community, we have a shared responsibility for stewardship of the land on which we live and work.

Atura Power is committed to fostering positive and mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous peoples and communities across Ontario, in peace, respect, and friendship.



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# Acronyms

CHIA .....	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
CHVI .....	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EA .....	Environmental Assessment
<i>EA Act</i> .....	<i>Ontario Environmental Assessment Act</i>
GJ/hr .....	gigajoules per hour
GSU .....	generator step-up
GT/G .....	combustion turbine generator
ICOMOS .....	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEC .....	Independent Environmental Consultants
km .....	kilometre(s)
kPAg .....	kilopascal gauge
kV .....	kilovolt(s)
kW .....	kilowatt(s)
L/hr .....	litre(s) per hour
L/min .....	litre(s) per minute
LGS .....	Lennox Generating Station
m .....	metre(s)
m <sup>3</sup> /s .....	cubic metre(s) per second
m/s .....	metre(s) per second
MECP .....	Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MHBC .....	MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
MCM .....	Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MBQ .....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
MW .....	megawatt(s)
NGS .....	Napanee Generating Station
OEM .....	Original Equipment Manufacturer
<i>OHA</i> .....	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHTK .....	Ontario Heritage Toolkit
OHT .....	Ontario Heritage Trust



O.Reg. .... Ontario Regulation

O.Reg. 9/06..... Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

PPS..... Provincial Planning Statement (2024)



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Report Purpose and Background

In 2023, MacNaughton Hermesen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture (MHBC) was retained as part of the Independent Environmental Consultants (IEC) team to prepare a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) for the Napanee Generating Station (NGS) Expansion project (see **Attachment A** for site plan). Pursuant to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act (EA Act)*, an analysis of the property located at 7143 Highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway) (the “study area”) and adjacent lands are required to determine whether cultural heritage resources may be impacted by the proposed development (see **Attachment B** for map figures). The purpose of the CHIA is to:

- Complete the *Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage* to identify known or potential built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes, including Indigenous Cultural Landscapes;
- Provide a detailed description of potential and identified cultural heritage resources;
- Determine the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of potential cultural heritage resources, if necessary, as per the prescribed *Ontario Regulation 9/06 for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (O.Reg. 9/06) under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, including a Statement of CHVI and associated heritage attributes;
- Determine whether cultural heritage resources and associated heritage attributes will be impacted by proposed development; and,
- Provide alternative development options, mitigation, and conservation measures, as necessary.

The completion of the CHIA will determine if the proposed development results in negative effects to cultural heritage resources to fulfil the requirements of the Environmental Screening Process, as required in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) 2024 *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* and Ontario Regulation (O.Reg.) 50/24 under the *EA Act*.

## 1.2 Methodology and Approach

The completion of the CHIA is based on the guidance provided by the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (OHTK) as per the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Info Sheet #5*. This assessment will include: 1) a review of policy framework; 2) a historical context of the study area and surrounding area; 3) identification of known and potential built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes within the project area; 4) evaluation of potential cultural heritage resources, if necessary, under the prescribed O.Reg. 9/06; 5) a review of the statement of cultural heritage value of identified cultural heritage resources and associated heritage attributes; 6) a review of the proposed development; 7) an assessment of potential impact to identified cultural heritage resources based on the proposal; and 8) provision of alternative development options, mitigation and conservation recommendations, as necessary.



Indigenous literature, including the FNMPC Technical and Policy Toolkit, was reviewed to understand the terminology for cultural landscapes and keystone places and methods to identify and assess Indigenous Cultural Landscapes. We understand further research (i.e. mapping, photography, archival research, collection of traditional stories and oral histories) would be required to fully understand the cultural heritage value of Indigenous cultural heritage resources. Within the context of identifying Indigenous Cultural Landscapes, the FNMPC Technical and Policy Toolkit states, “Methodologies used to delineate cultural landscapes may be diverse and rooted in the values and worldviews of local Indigenous people; approaches often require working with Indigenous Knowledge Holders, land users and community members” (22). The prescribed criteria used to evaluate cultural heritage value and identify heritage attributes may not adequately or appropriately identify the cultural heritage value of the site and surrounding area by Indigenous Communities. See the following sub-section 1.3 regarding Indigenous Engagement as an approach to identifying Indigenous cultural heritage.

### 1.3 Community and Indigenous Engagement

The Town of Greater Napanee Designated Heritage Properties Register was consulted, and it was confirmed that there are no adjacent (contiguous or non-contiguous) properties designated under the *OHA* in relation to the study area.

Atura Power sent the Notice of Commencement on April 8, 2024, to the following First Nations as part of this work: Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Kawartha Nishnawbe, Huron Wendat Nation and Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Mohawk Nation. Atura Power has worked with the same First Nations on the Napanee BESS project and is familiar with which ones may have Site Liaisons to provide support during the archeological field study. Atura Power surveyed Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation in early spring of 2024 to determine if they would have available Site Liaisons and both Hiawatha First Nation and Alderville First Nation expressed interest. Atura Power is also aware that MBQ Mohawk Nation may have Site Liaisons so instructed Northern Archeological Associates Ltd. to also reach out to them when the field study was being planned. Alderville First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and MBQ Mohawk Nation were therefore contacted to request Site Liaisons and at the time of the study, Alderville First Nation was able to supply a Site Liaison to site for the duration of the work.

In response to the comments provided by the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation of October 10, 2024, MHBC attended a meeting with the Williams Treaty First Nations on November 27, 2024. MHBC provided a review of the responses and expressed interest in potential further engagement in regards to the identification of Indigenous cultural heritage.



## 2. Project Description

### 2.1 Project Overview

Portlands Energy Centre L.P. (Atura Power) is proposing to expand the existing natural gas fuelled NGS in the Town of Greater Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington, Ont. The proposed NGS Expansion (the project) includes adding a hydrogen-ready simple cycle combustion turbine generator unit with a capacity of up to 430 MW, supporting systems and an administration building (see **Attachment B** and **Figure 1**). The project site is located west<sup>[1]</sup> of the existing NGS facility, within the existing Lennox Generating Station (LGS) boundaries (**Figure 1**). Access to the site is via an existing driveway to Highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway), located on the adjacent NGS property to the east. No expansion outside of previously developed areas is required.

The project ties into existing on-site infrastructure and is connected to the provincial electricity grid through the existing 500 kilovolt (kV) switchyard. The NGS Expansion is expected to operate independently from the existing NGS as a reliable peaking facility, providing electricity to the grid during peak demand. The target in-service date is May 1, 2028, subject to all required permits and approvals.

The project generally consists of:

- One industrial combustion turbine generator (GT/G) rated nominally at 419.9 MW gross output at 15 degrees Celsius (°C) with evaporative cooling system in service, using natural gas as the fuel, but with the possibility of burning other fuels including blends of hydrogen. The GT/G has a nominal natural gas nominal firing rate of 3,563 gigajoules per hour (GJ/hr) Lower Heating Value at 15°C with evaporative cooling system in service (Case 2 from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) performance estimates).
- GT/G inlet air filtration system, which includes filtration media and supports, as well as a filter housing structure incorporating a pulsing compressed-air cleaning system and an inlet air evaporative cooling system (described below).
- An evaporative cooling system which is designed to cool the inlet air to the GT/G (typically operational in warmer ambient conditions greater than or equal to 15°C). The system operates by evaporating water over a dispersion media system, and therein reducing the effective inlet air temperature due to the latent heat of vaporization of water. Water consumption specifically for the evaporative cooler is approximately 208 litres per minute (L/m) at the summer maximum ambient temperature of 35°C.

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**[1].** For ease of reading and to reflect local conventions, cardinal directions in project documentation refer to the project as located directly west of the NGS, although in reality it is located southwest of the project site as shown on figures.



- An inlet heating system, which allows warm air to be bled from the compression cycle of the GT/G to reduce ice-build up which could damage the compressor blades of the GT/G. The warm air is internal to the inlet air system where it heats the cold ambient air entering the GT/G before combustion.
- A glycol fin/fan heat exchanger air cooler used to cool and maintain temperatures of all operating equipment other than the turbine rotor.
- A horizontal turbine exhaust transition housing which connects and channels the flow of hot combustion exhaust from the GT/G to the vertical exhaust stack.
- A vertical rolled steel exhaust stack extending 47.24 metres (m) from grade. The stack includes lighting for personnel access which is normally kept off except for safety or maintenance activities. The stack may include additional aeronautical obstruction and warning lights if and as required by Transport Canada, following an aeronautical obstruction clearance review; however, this is not anticipated to be necessary.
- A continuous emissions monitoring system mounted within the exhaust stack, equipped to measure emissions characteristics, including oxygen, nitrogen, nitrous oxides, and carbon monoxide.
- Other auxiliary equipment, including an air compressor and compressed air supply tanks, electricity power and distribution, electricity distribution transformers, and natural gas filtering.
- Two electric natural-gas compressors, which increase the natural gas pressure from the incoming natural gas feed to 5,861 kilopascal gauge (kPAg).
- One natural gas-fuelled dew point heater (DPH) rated at 16.88 GJ/hr Higher Heating Value of natural gas and exhausting at maximum rates of 4.4 metres per second (m/s) and temperature of 176.7°C through a stack inner diameter of 0.86 m extending 6.1 m above grade. The DPH increases the temperature of the natural gas fuel supply to the GT/G above the dewpoint which prevents liquid formation in the fuel supply.
- One emergency standby diesel generator rated at 1,250 kilowatts (kW) firing ultra low sulphur diesel fuel at a maximum rate of 392.3 litres per hour (L/hr) and exhausting at a 4.7 cubic metres per second (m<sup>3</sup>/s) and an exit temperature of 430°C through two exhaust stacks of 0.24 m in inner diameter and extending 4.19 m above grade.
- Four oil-filled transformers which include: one generator step-up (GSU or main) transformer that increases the generator voltage to 500 kV, one auxiliary transformer to supply the project equipment, one static excitation transformer, and one static frequency converter transformer.



- One new 500 kV connection into the existing switchyard to connect to the Ontario transmission grid, comprising overhead “H-frame” dead-end transmission towers which elevate the electricity conductors to the required height before crossing the roadway immediately to the north of the project, transitioning into a gas insulated line and connecting into the existing switchyard.
- New bus-bar, electrical conductors, and other high-voltage electrical gear including switchgear, breakers, motorized and manual switches, grounding and lightning protection cables, and high-voltage protection systems including measurement devices, metering, and communication relays.
- A main control system is located within the existing control room of the existing and adjoining power plant, along with local control panels throughout the NGS Expansion site. The GT/G OEM furnishes the equipment control system and is integrated into a separate balance of plant equipment control system for the project.





Figure 1: Site Location and Study Area (Atura Power, 2024)



## 2.2 Surrounding Lands and Existing Conditions

A site visit was completed on August 11, 2023, during which time fieldwork was completed. Photographic documentation of the surrounding lands, including the adjacent cultural heritage resource identified as the “Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples’ Cemetery” located at 7140 Highway 33 was completed and can be viewed in **Photos 1-19**. Adjacent lands include mature trees, grass, and scrub vegetation.

The Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples’ Cemetery and surrounding area consists of open space with natural topography including the rocky shoreline, natural vegetative growth and water features including Lake Ontario and associated creeks; there are pedestrian paths made from cuttings that lead to the shoreline (**Photo 19**).

The Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples’ Cemetery located at 7140 Highway 33 includes a gravel vehicular driveway off Highway 33 which leads to a circular parking area that is demarcated by stones and an open green space area (**Photos 9-13**). Access to the associated historic plaques relative to the property are available off the parking area. Historic plaques include “Escape of the Royal George 1812” erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board and the “Upper Gap Archaeological Site” erected by the Ontario Heritage Foundation (currently the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)). Plaques associated with the latter are embedded in a boulder (**Photo 11 & 12**). Detailed photographs of the historic plaques are included in **Attachment D** of this report).





Photo 1- View looking northwards along Highway 33 towards the shoreline.



Photo 2- View looking southwards towards the project area.





Photo 3- View of area proposed for development.



Photo 4- View looking northwards towards the existing NGS.





Photo 5- View of vegetation along Highway 33 looking towards the shoreline.



Photo 6- View of vegetation along Highway 33 looking towards the shoreline.





Photo 7- View of the existing NGS along Highway 33 looking from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site.



Photo 8- View of the existing NGS along Highway 33 looking from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot.





Photo 9- View of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot and surrounding area looking towards the shoreline.



Photo 10- View of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot and surrounding area looking towards location of plaques.





Photo 11- View of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot and location of plaques looking eastwards.



Photo 12- View of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot and location of plaques and existing surrounding context including the NGS looking south-west.





Photo 13- View of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site parking lot looking north-west from east side of the site.



Photo 14- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking westwards towards the 'upper gap' between Amherst Island and Cressy Point.





Photo 15- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking southwards along the shoreline.



Photo 16- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking northwards along the shoreline.





Photo 17- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking eastwards towards the 'upper gap' between Amherst Island and Cressy Point.



Photo 18- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking eastwards towards the 'upper gap' between Amherst Island and Cressy Point.





Photo 19- View from the Upper Gap Archaeological Site looking eastwards showing man-made trail to the shoreline.



### 3. Policy Context

#### 3.1 Ontario Planning Act

The Ontario *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the *Act* or Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the *Act* provides that:

*The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as, ...*

*(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest;*

The *Planning Act* therefore provides for the overall broad consideration of cultural heritage resources through the land use planning process.

#### 3.2 Provincial Planning Statement (2024)

In support of the provincial interest identified in Subsection 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*, and as provided for in Section 3, the Province has refined policy guidance for land use planning and development matters in the Provincial Planning Statement (2024) (PPS). The PPS is “intended to be read in its entirety and the relevant policy areas are to be applied in each situation”. This provides a weighting and balancing of issues within the planning process. When addressing cultural heritage planning, the PPS provides for the following:

4.6.1 Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.

4.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

4.6.5 Planning authorities shall *engage early with Indigenous communities* and ensure their interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

The PPS defines the following terms:

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological



assessment, and/ or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/ or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/ or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments.

**Significant:** in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act.

**Built Heritage Resource:** means 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.

**Cultural Heritage Landscape:** means 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.

**Heritage Attributes:** means, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest.

**Protected Heritage Property:** means property designated under Parts IV or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal heritage legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

### 3.3 Ontario Heritage Act

The *OHA*, R.S.O., 1990, c.0.18 is the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Preparation of this report has been guided by the criteria provided with O.Reg. 9/06 of the *OHA*, which outlines the mechanism for determining cultural heritage value or interest. Section 2 of the *OHA* directs the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The Province has published several resources containing information related to cultural heritage resources and guidance for the *OHA*, and compiled the information into the OHTK. This compilation is a collection of documents authored by the MCM, which provide guidance related to a variety of cultural heritage planning matters.



The determination of CHVI for potential cultural heritage resources is mandated by the provincial government through the prescribed O.Reg. 9/06 which is a regulation of the *OHA*. This regulation is 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, organisation, 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. (O.Reg. 569/22, s. 1)

If the property meets one or more of the criteria, it may be included in the Municipal Heritage Register, however, it must meet two or more criteria to be designated under the *OHA*.

### 3.4 Environmental Assessment Act

The purpose of the *EA Act* is to provide for the protection and conservation of the natural environment and is the provincial statute that provides a framework for planning and decision-making to assess the potential effects to the environment as a result of a proposed project. Pursuant to the *EA Act*, this cultural heritage impact assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas. As per Section 2 of the *OHA*, MCM is directed to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. In accordance with this direction, MCM has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981).

According to MECP 2024 *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects and Ontario Regulation* (O.Reg.) 50/24, the proposed NGS Expansion is subject to an assessment under the *EA Act*. As the project involves the construction and operation of a natural gas project that generates more than 5 MW of electricity and has potential environmental effects



that can be mitigated, the project is classified as a Category B electricity project and is subject to the requirements of the Environmental Screening Process. Atura Power has voluntarily opted to undertake an Environmental Review Stage under the Environmental Screening Process.

The Environmental Screening Process is intended to screen projects with minimal environmental effects confirmed upon satisfying 39 screening criteria, as potential environmental effects do not warrant the completion of a Comprehensive Environmental Assessment (EA). One of the screening criteria requires the proponent to determine if the project will result in significant effects to heritage and cultural resources (which may include built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and/or archaeological resources). Significant effects to heritage and cultural resources are to be determined based on technical, cultural heritage studies prepared by qualified persons.

This report is intended to support the Environmental Review. The identification of potential and recognised cultural heritage resources is guided by the *Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage* which has been applied to the study area.

### 3.5 Official Plan of the Town of Greater Napanee

The Official Plan of the Town of Greater Napanee (2014) (the Town) provides several policies regarding heritage conservation. Section 5.6 of the Official Plan focuses on the heritage conservation policies of the Town stating that, “all new development within the town will be accommodated in a manner which respects the Municipality’s existing cultural heritage”. Section 5.6.3 reviews the protection of cultural heritage resources, particularly those protected under the *OHA*, and the requirement for heritage impact assessments in the context of development and site alteration to ensure that heritage attributes are conserved. Mitigation measures or alternative development options are required if adverse impacts are identified. Section 5.6.6. of the Official Plan reviews the importance of Highway 33 (Loyalist Parkway) and its “heritage theme” including policies to protect the view shed of the historic land route. Sub-section 5.6.6 (d) is a policy particular to new industrial development to reduce visual impact of industrial structures.



## 4. Historical Overview

### 4.1 Indigenous Knowledge

Indigenous knowledge regarding Anishinaabeg presence in south-central Ontario has been provided by Gitigaa Migizi-ban, a respected Knowledge Keeper and Elder for the Michi Saagiig Nation who holds knowledge of his Elders. The following information in this sub-section is extracted from the *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment* by Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd (August 2024) as it relates to Indigenous Knowledge:

“The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months. The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations. Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5<sup>th</sup> transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie. Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000



A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun, and Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually. These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig. The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany, which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear. Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

*“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story. There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognised as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony. Some of the old leaders recognised that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against*



*that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”*

“Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron- Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.”

The following information was written by members of MBQ / Kenhtè:ke Kanyen'kehá:ka Mohawk Nation and is provided in the NGS Expansion Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment to supplement oral tradition and treaty history for the Kanyen'kehá:ka community in the area:

“The ancestral homeland of the Mohawk Nation is the Mohawk River Valley, which is in present day New York State. The Mohawks are considered the easternmost Nation within the Iroquois/Six Nation Confederacy and as such are referred to as the Keepers of Eastern Door. The original Five Nation Confederacy was made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Nations. When the Tuscarora were adopted into the Iroquois Confederacy around 1722, the Iroquois became known as the Six Nations Confederacy.

Our ancestors were military allies of the British Crown during the American Revolution as well as many previous wars between England and France. Fighting as British allies in the American Revolution, some of the bloodiest battles took place in the Mohawk Valley. Although the official position at the onset of the revolutionary war was one of neutrality, our ancestors later assisted the British as the Mohawk Valley broke out in warfare. One of the many promises made to our ancestors in order to gain their support was that their homeland villages would be restored at the end of the war. However, when the war ended with the signing of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, Britain gave up the Mohawk homelands to the American rebel forces.

In recompense for the loss of the homelands and in recognition for their faithful military allegiance with the British Crown, the Six Nations were to select any of the unsettled lands in Upper Canada. As a result of this Crown promise, our ancestors selected lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario for settlement. These lands were not unknown to the Six Nations people as they were part of a vast northern territory controlled by Iroquois Confederacy prior to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Bay of Quinte is also the birthplace of Tekanawita, the Peacemaker that brought the original Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy under a constitution of peace in the 12th century.

After travelling by canoe from Lachine, Quebec, our ancestors arrived on the shores of the



Bay of Quinte on May 22, 1784. About 20 families, approximately 100-125 people, were met by Mississaugas who were in the area. It is our tradition to mark the anniversary of the Landing with a re-enactment of landfall and a thanksgiving for the safe arrival of our ancestors.

Although the Crown had promised the lands to the Six Nations the year before, our ancestors found some of the lands had been occupied by Loyalist families. After nine years of reminding the Crown of promises made at the close of the war, the Six Nations were granted a tract of land although smaller than originally promised. The land came to be known as the Mohawk Tract, about the size of a township, approximately 92,700 acres on the Bay of Quinte. A deed to this land known as the Simcoe Deed or Treaty 3½ was executed on April 1, 1793, by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe.

Not long after the Mohawks made settlement, many United Empire Loyalists continued to come into the Bay of Quinte area. Within a span of 23 years (1820-1843) two-thirds of the treaty land base under the Simcoe Deed was lost as the government made provisions to accommodate settler families. Today, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte have approximately 18,000 acres remaining of the original treaty land base and the current membership numbers over 8,000”.

MHBC attended a meeting with the Williams Treaty First Nations on November 27, 2024 and expressed interest in further engagement to further identify cultural heritage value, including Indigenous Knowledge related to the site and surrounding area. It is understood the Indigenous Knowledge is a living part of Indigenous Communities and that value should not be considered static.

## 4.2 Indigenous Treaty History

The study area is associated specifically with the 1783 Crawford Purchases, which involved land “along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River stretching from the Toniata/Onagara River [Jones Creek] near Brockville in the east to the Trent River in the Bay of Quinte in the west, including all the islands and extending back from the lake “as far as a man can travel in a day” (Boileau, 2020). The purchases were based on negotiations by Captain William Crawford with the Mississaugas; the area is identified in the 1931 treaty map for the Province of Ontario and labelled “Crawford’s Treaty, Algonquins and Iroquois, Oct. 8<sup>th</sup> 1783” (Morris). In 1784, Kanyen’kehà:ka (Mohawk) Chief John Deserontyon led about one hundred followers from New York State with plans to settle on a portion of the Crawford Purchase; the Crown granted this area to MBQ in 1793 by Treaty 3 ½, or the Simcoe Deed (Boileau). The MBQ Mohawk Nation is located on reserve lands situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario approximately 20 km to the northwest of the study area and is the closest Treaty and Land Rights holder.

## 4.3 Post-Contact Euro-Canadian Settlement History

The study area is located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, south of the town of Napanee, in the geographic Township of South Fredericksburgh in the County of Lennox & Addington (now in the



Town of Greater Napanee). Early settlement by Euro-Canadians began in this area in 1784, many of whom were United Empire Loyalists. Until 1851, the area was part of the Midland District until it became part of Lennox County which amalgamated with Addington County in 1903. The Township of Fredericksburgh was named after Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex and was separated into North and South Fredericksburgh in 1857 (Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage, 2013).

The study area, which is south of Napanee in geographic South Fredericksburgh Township, is within close proximity to the villages of Sandhurst and Hawley and Highway 33 which is claimed to be the earliest land route along the shore of the Bay of Quinte through Bath and Adolphustown. In 1783, the Township of Fredericksburgh was surveyed; the earliest of the three original grantees was Corporal Jacob Pettingil, who would have been a discharged soldier from the Rogers Corps (sfredheritage.on.ca 2013). The study area is located on parts of Lots 18 & 19 in Concession 1 of Fredericksburgh Township (in 1857, the Township was separated into North and South Fredericksburgh; the study area is located in South Fredericksburgh in Concession I).

Historical cartography of the area demonstrates the evolution of the study area since settlement (see **Attachment B** for historical maps). The *Map of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Canada West* by H.F. Walling in 1860, shows that the study area was primarily within Lot 19, Concession 1. At the time, this lot was owned by D. McKenzie and no buildings or structures appear. A minimal portion of south-eastern corner of Lot 18 is included in the study area; this lot is owned by A. D. Campbell, however, there are no buildings or structures located within this portion of the study area.

The *Meacham Historical Atlas of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington County* of 1878 shows that there were divisions of the original lot fabric which created several narrow, deep lots to allow access to the shoreline. Buildings appear along the north side of Highway 33 (noting that the highway did not curve as its current delineation). The study area included part of one building represented within Lot 18 of the Atlas associated with Mrs. Johnson. Two other buildings appear to the immediate east of the study area within the 150-acre west parcel of Lot 19 owned by Hugh McCaugherty. In federal censuses, Mrs. Jane Johnson was married to Robert Johnson of Sweden who is identified as a 'sailor' (1871) and 'farmer' (1891). Hugh McCaugherty is identified as 'Irish' and a 'farmer' (1871, 1881). The Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery is located on the south end of the west half of the 100-acre parcel of Lot 20 owned by Stewart Craven.

Historical topographic maps between 1916 and 1940 show that the study area and surrounding area remained open green space, wood lots and agricultural fields. No buildings or structures are located within the limits of the study area, however, there is a building located immediately west and two to the east which no longer exists. Other buildings and structures continue to appear along the north side of Highway 33 and docks appear along the shoreline south of the road within the surrounding area. By 1970, more buildings and structures were constructed which were set further back from the roadway. In 1976, the LGS was built. In 1998, the town of Napanee was amalgamated with the townships of Adolphustown, Richmond, North Fredericksburgh, and South Fredericksburgh, to form the Town of Greater Napanee.



In the 1990s Highway 33 was rerouted along the shoreline initially due to shoreline erosion and then to protect the Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery (the Upper Gap site/ BaGe-2). As a result of the rerouting the road, several of the buildings situated along the shoulder of Highway 33 identified in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas were removed. The construction of the LGS and the rerouting of the highway are believed to be the cause of the removal of the two buildings which were located on McCaughtery's land (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd., 17).



## 5. Identification of Cultural Heritage Resources

### 5.1 Review of Background Information

By completing the *Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage*, it was determined that Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value, 4 (b) was met. Based on the screening, the study area is not considered part of a potential or identified cultural heritage landscape. The screening confirmed that there are no 'listed' (non-designated) or designated (under Part IV and Part V of the *OHA*) properties on the Municipal Heritage Register located within the study area or adjacent to the study area. Furthermore, the Town confirmed on March 20, 2024, that there are no current Intentions to Designate within the study area or adjacent thereto at time of the screening. The screening identified an Ontario Heritage Foundation (currently the OHT) plaque adjacent to the study area commemorating the Upper Gap Archaeological Site as well as the Upper Gap Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery located at 7140 Highway 33. In conclusion, the checklist met Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value, 4 (b) as the study area is *adjacent* to a known burial site and/or cemetery. As a result, a CHIA is required to assess potential impacts to known cultural heritage resources and to assess alternative development options, mitigation and conservation measures as required.

The Indigenous Cultural Rights and Interests Toolkit: Spirit of the Land: FNMPC Technical and Policy Toolkit for Assessing and Seeking Restitution for Project-Specific and Cumulative Effects on Indigenous Cultural Rights by the First Nations Major Projects Coalition was reviewed which provides a framework for identifying Indigenous Cultural landscapes, keystone places and keystone species. This includes reviewing multiple aspects such as environmental, economic, ecological, physical, social, cultural, spiritual, historical and characterizing relationships between the landscape and traditional way of life. Some ethnographic data and oral history is provided in sub-section 4.1 of this report related to the Anishinaabeg presence in south-central Ontario from Gitigaa Migizi-ban, a respected Knowledge Keeper and Elder for the Michi Saagiig Nation, and members of MBQ / Kenhtè:ke Kanyen'kehá:ka Mohawk Nation to support the identification of Indigenous Cultural Landscapes. First Nations Major Projects Coalition.

### 5.2 Recognized and Potential Cultural Heritage Resources

The nearby Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery located at 7140 Highway 33 (hereinafter referred to as **CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery**) has been identified by the Government of Ontario as a Cultural Heritage Landscape; it has also been identified as a potential Indigenous Cultural Landscape by the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation.

The site has been recognised by the Province of Ontario with a provincial plaque overseen by the OHT which is located 1.2 km east of County Road 21 on the south side of Highway 33 ([Ontario Heritage Trust | Upper Gap Archaeological Site](#)). The site is located east of the LGS and the OHT describes it as follows, "the Parkway has been curved around the site of a native longhouse and



burial ground dating to about 800 A.D. The site was important because it viewed the gap between the islands offshore” (OHT, 2024).

The following provides the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as described by the provincial plaque as follows written in English and Mohawk (**Kanien'kéha**), which is an Iroquoian language:

*First Nations peoples lived in this area thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. In 1995, archaeological evidence of Iroquoian settlement was discovered nearby. The artifacts found reflected several periods of habitation dating from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1400 and included the remains of decorated ceramic pots, vessels for cooking and storage, and stone tools. Hundreds of years ago, the Iroquois lived in longhouses and practised an agricultural way of life, cultivating primarily corn, beans, and squash. This site was likely chosen for its strategic location overlooking the open channel or Upper Gap between Amherst Island and Cressy Point. It provided access to Lake Ontario for fishing, hunting, gathering, ceremonial purposes and for other Aboriginal peoples.*

**(Mohawk) Wathroris ne Upper Gap nonwe**

*Wahonnise'kenha kenh yenakerehkwe' ne Onkwehonwe ohenton kenh wahònnewe' ne Rononhwentsyakayonhronon. 1995 shiyohseròten' shahatirihwatshenri' tsi nonwe tkanatayentahkwe'. Ya'etshenryonko' ne ontakhshonha ne ayekhonnyàtahkwe' tahnnon ayeyèntahkwe', oni yontstahshonha. Ne'e ki ne wahotihrori' Ratihstyen'taka'enyon tsi eh yenakerehkwe' ne Rotihrohkwayen tsi nahe 700 tsi niyore 1400 shontayohseratyè'. Kanonhsehs tye'teronahkwe'. Onenhste, Onon'onhsera, tahnnon Ohsahèta ya'eyentho'. Wène ki watenatìyohne' ne'e tsi onton' ne ayenonhne' tsi teyotehyonhawnhe tsi nonwe teyaoken ne Amherst tsi kawènote tahnnon Cressy tsi yotonnyate. Ethòne ki ne'e wa'akorihon' ne ayontaweya'te' tsi Skanyatarìo ne ayonrhyohkawinehsha', ayontoratha', ayekhwarorokha' tahnnon oni oya ya'tonsahontera'ne' ne Onkwehonwe.*

The property also includes a plaque entitled, “Escape of the Royal George 1812” which was erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board. The plaque is written only in English as is as follows:

*Opposite here is the gap between Amherst Island and the eastern tip of Prince Edward County. On November 9, 1812, the British corvette “Royal George” (22 guns), commanded by the Commodore Hugh Earl(e) was intercepted off False Duck Islands by an American fleet compromising seven ships under Commodore Isaac Chauncey. Pursued by the enemy, “Royal George” escaped through this gap into the Bay of Quinte’s North Channel. The chase resumed in light winds the following when she arrived safely in Kingston harbour. Chauncey, intent on capturing the largest British warship then on Lake Ontario, attacked her in the harbour but after exchanging fire with “Royal George” and shore batteries was forced to withdraw.*



The above historical event is in association with the Upper Gap, however, not directly linked to the property or immediate surrounding area on land. In review of the statements provided with the plaques, the following can be identified as heritage attributes relative to real property include:

- Situation of the site along the shoreline and associated natural topography;
- Curved delineation of western boundary due to Highway 33 to accommodate protection of the property; and,
- Vista from the property looking towards the Upper Gap between Amherst Island and Cressy Point (see **Attachment B**).

We understand that beyond the burial grounds, the site was also actively inhabited (approximately between 700AD-1400AD)). Aspects of the site (i.e. environmental, economic, ecological, physical, social, cultural, spiritual, historical) have not been fully defined, although some value has provided through the archaeological assessment. We acknowledge that the Upper Gap Archaeological Site ("Upper Gap" site/ BaGE-2) included three Late Woodland components including ceramic, botanical, faunal artifacts, and burial features and what the original researchers described as lined of subsoil post moulds from the walls of longhouses -some dating as early as 700-800AD (Murphy 1997). It is possible that those post moulds were from "short-houses" or another type of structure. This information can contribute to the identification of intangible cultural heritage elements of the site such as traditional practices including the traditional construction of buildings and structures. The existing plaque, reviewing the cultural heritage of the Upper Gap Archaeological Site, is presented in Mohawk (Kanien'kéha); this information supports the identification of this site as a potential Indigenous Cultural Landscape.

It is acknowledged that there may be further cultural heritage value, particularly as it relates to intangible attributes, which could contribute to the significance of the site, but may not be available at this point in time. MHBC expressed interest in further engagement with Indigenous Communities as it relates to better understanding the cultural heritage value of the site with the Williams Treaty First Nations.



## 6. Description of Proposed Development

The proposed NGS Expansion includes one gas turbine (GT/G) in simple cycle configuration with supporting equipment and systems (see **Attachment B**). The GT/G unit will be located outdoors. Equipment design and operation for the NGS Expansion project has been selected to prevent and/or minimise environmental effects.



## 7. Impact Analysis

### 7.1 Introduction

The impacts of a proposed development or change to a cultural heritage resource may occur over a short, medium or long-term. Impacts to a cultural heritage resource may also be site-specific or widespread, and may have low, moderate or high levels of impact which may be direct or indirect, beneficial or adverse. According to the OHTK, the following constitutes adverse impacts which may result from a proposed development:

- Demolition of any, or part of any, heritage attributes or features;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance of a building;
- Shadows created that obscure heritage attributes or change the viability of the associated cultural heritage landscape;
- Isolation of a heritage resource or part thereof from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Obstruction of significant identified views or vistas of, within, or from individual cultural heritage resources;
- A change in land use where the change affects the property's cultural heritage value; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect a cultural heritage resource.

The impacts of a proposed development or change to a cultural heritage resource may be direct (demolition or alteration) or indirect (shadows, isolation, obstruction of significant views, a change in land use and land disturbances). Impacts may occur over a short-term or long-term duration, and may occur during a pre-construction phase, construction phase or post-construction phase (medium-term). Impacts to a cultural heritage resource may also be site specific or widespread, and may have low, moderate or high levels of physical impact. Severity of impacts used in this report derives from the International Council on Monuments and Sites (*ICOMOS*) *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (2011).

**Table 1: Impact Grading for Heritage Impact Assessments**

Grade	Description
<b>Major</b>	Change to key historic building elements that contribute to the CHVI such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.



Grade	Description
<b>Moderate</b>	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource of significantly modified.  Changes to the setting an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
<b>Minor</b>	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.  Change to setting of an historic building, such that is it noticeably changed.
<b>Negligible/ Potential</b>	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
<b>No change</b>	No change to fabric or setting.

## 7.2 Impact Analysis for CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery (7140 Highway 33)

### 7.2.1 Impact Analysis Chart

The assessment of the impact of the proposed development on CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery (7140 Highway 33) is addressed in **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery Impact Analysis**

Impact	Level of Impact (Potential, None, Negligible, Minor, Moderate or Major)	Analysis
<b>Demolition</b> of any, or part of any, heritage attributes or features;	None.	The development of the study area does not propose to demolish identified heritage attributes of the property.
<b>Alteration</b> that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance of a building;	None.	The development of the study area does not propose to alter identified heritage attributes of the property.
<b>Shadows</b> created that obscure heritage attributes or change the viability of the associated cultural heritage landscape;	None.	The development of the study area will not create shadows that will negate the viability of identified heritage attributes of the property.
<b>Isolation</b> of a heritage resource or part thereof from	None.	The development of the study area will not isolate the heritage attributes that have been identified as the built and landscape features



Impact	Level of Impact (Potential, None, Negligible, Minor, Moderate or Major)	Analysis
its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;		will not be disturbed. The surrounding environment to the north has already undergone change. The proposed redevelopment is within a site that has been disturbed. The significant relationship between the site and Lake Ontario will not be altered.
<b>Obstruction</b> of significant identified views or vistas of, within, or from individual cultural heritage resources;	None.	The development of the study area does not propose to obstruct, directly to indirectly, significant views or vistas. A viewshed analysis was completed and is seen in <b>Figure 2</b> and included in <b>Attachment B</b> of this report.
<b>A change in land use</b> where the change affects the property's cultural heritage value; and	None.	The development is an extension of existing land use in the area and will not impact identified heritage attributes of the property.
<b>Land disturbances</b> such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect a cultural heritage resource.	None.	The development of the study area is approximately $\pm 69.1$ metres (m) from the property. An analysis of the distance is seen in <b>Figure 3</b> and included in <b>Attachment B</b> of this report.

The current framework to assess impact provided by the Ontario government assesses impacts to tangible cultural heritage but is limited when it comes to assessing impact to intangible cultural heritage value, which has not been fully defined for the site and may extend past the site's geographic boundaries. However, the site, as it is geographically defined currently, will not be physically/ tangibly impacted to require mitigation as a result of the proposed development. It is believed that the intangible and tangible cultural heritage value collected to date, has been incorporated into proposed design elements of the development site.



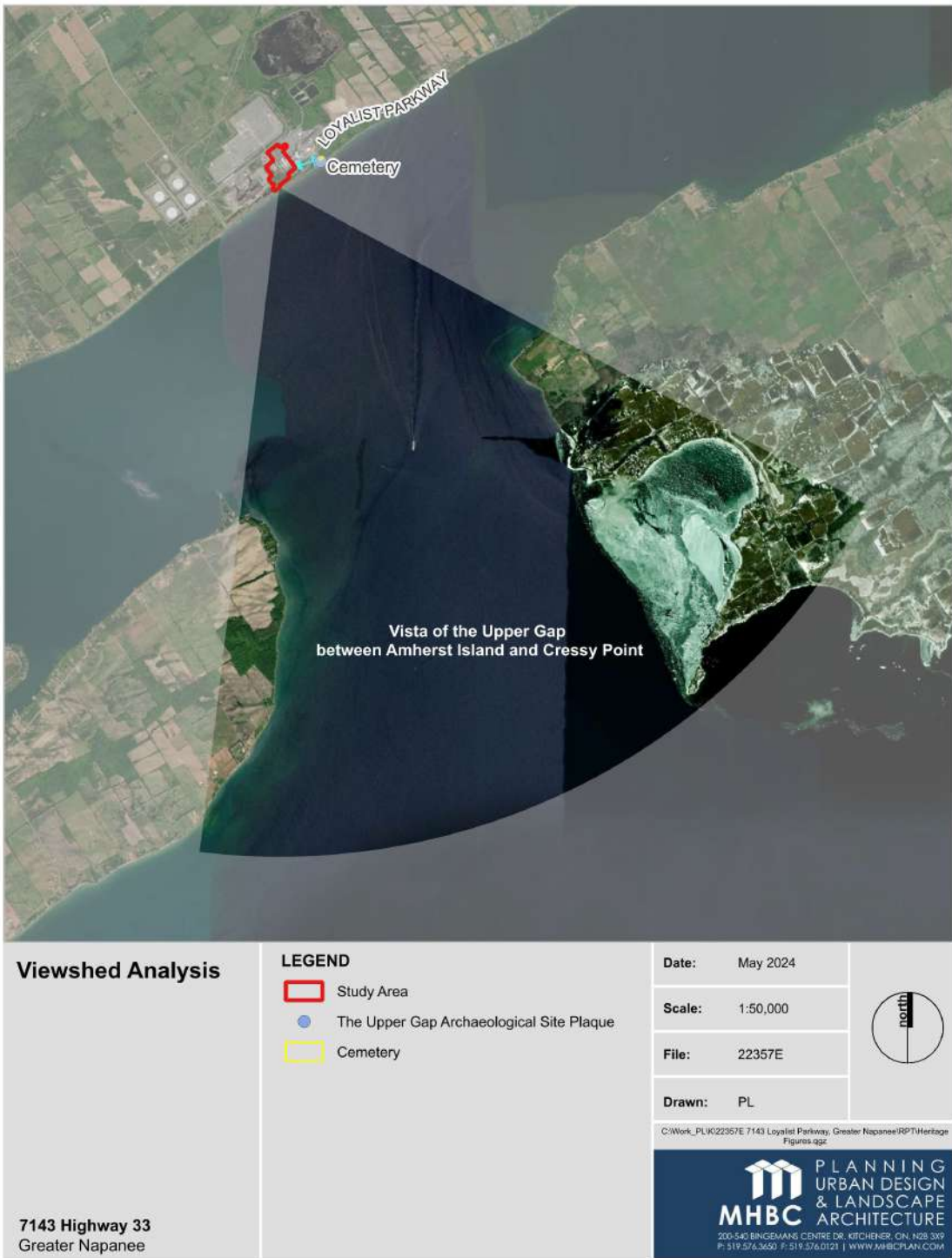


Figure 2: Viewshed Analysis Based on Cultural Heritage value of the Property  
(Source: MHBC, 2025)





**Figure 3: Distance Between the Property and the Study Area (Source: MHBC, 2025)**

## 7.2.2 Summary of Impacts



Due to the nature of the adjacent cultural heritage resource, there are no significant impacts of destruction, alteration, shadows, direct or indirect obstruction of views, change in land use or land disturbances as it relates to CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery (7140 Highway 33). The adjacent cultural heritage resource is approximately  $\pm 69.1\text{m}$  from the study area. The cemetery is adjacent non-contiguous to the study area and the development of the NGS Expansion will not isolate it from its immediate context, particularly that of the shoreline.

**In summary, there are no anticipated adverse impacts to the CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples' Cemetery (7140 Highway 33) due to the proposed development and therefore, consideration of alternative development options and mitigation and conservation measures are not required.**



## 8. Conclusions & Recommendations

In 2023, MHBC was retained as part of the IEC team to prepare a CHIA for the NGS Expansion project.

The completed *Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage* in March of 2024 determined that the scope of the impact analysis was limited to the previously identified cultural heritage resource known as the “Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples’ Cemetery” located at 7140 Highway 33.

In summary, the impact analysis determined that there are no anticipated adverse impacts to the CHL 1- Upper Gap Archaeological Site and Aboriginal Peoples’ Cemetery (7140 Highway 33) due to the proposed development and therefore, consideration of alternative development options, mitigation and conservation measures are not required. We believe that the work completed by Smoke Architecture on the Napanee BESS reflects on both the archaeological and cultural heritage aspects of the site and that any further information provided by Indigenous communities will be incorporated into related reports and design components.



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# Attachment A

## Proposed Development







# Attachment B

## **General Map Figures, Historical Map Figures and Viewshed Analysis**





## Cultural Heritage Map

7143 Highway 33  
Greater Napanee

### LEGEND

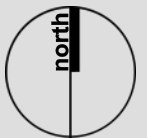
- Study Area
- The Upper Gap Archaeological Site Plaque
- Cemetery

Date: January 2025

Scale: 1:6,000

File: 22357E

Drawn: PL



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PLANNING  
URBAN DESIGN  
& LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

200-540 BINGEMANS CENTRE DR. KITCHENER, ON, N2B 3X9  
P: 519.576.3650 F: 519.576.0121 | WWW.MHBCPLAN.COM







**Historical  
Topographic Maps  
(1916)**

7143 Highway 33  
Greater Napanee

**LEGEND**

-  Study Area
-  Cemetery

**Date:** January 2025

**Scale:** 1:10,000

**File:** 22357E

**Drawn:** PL



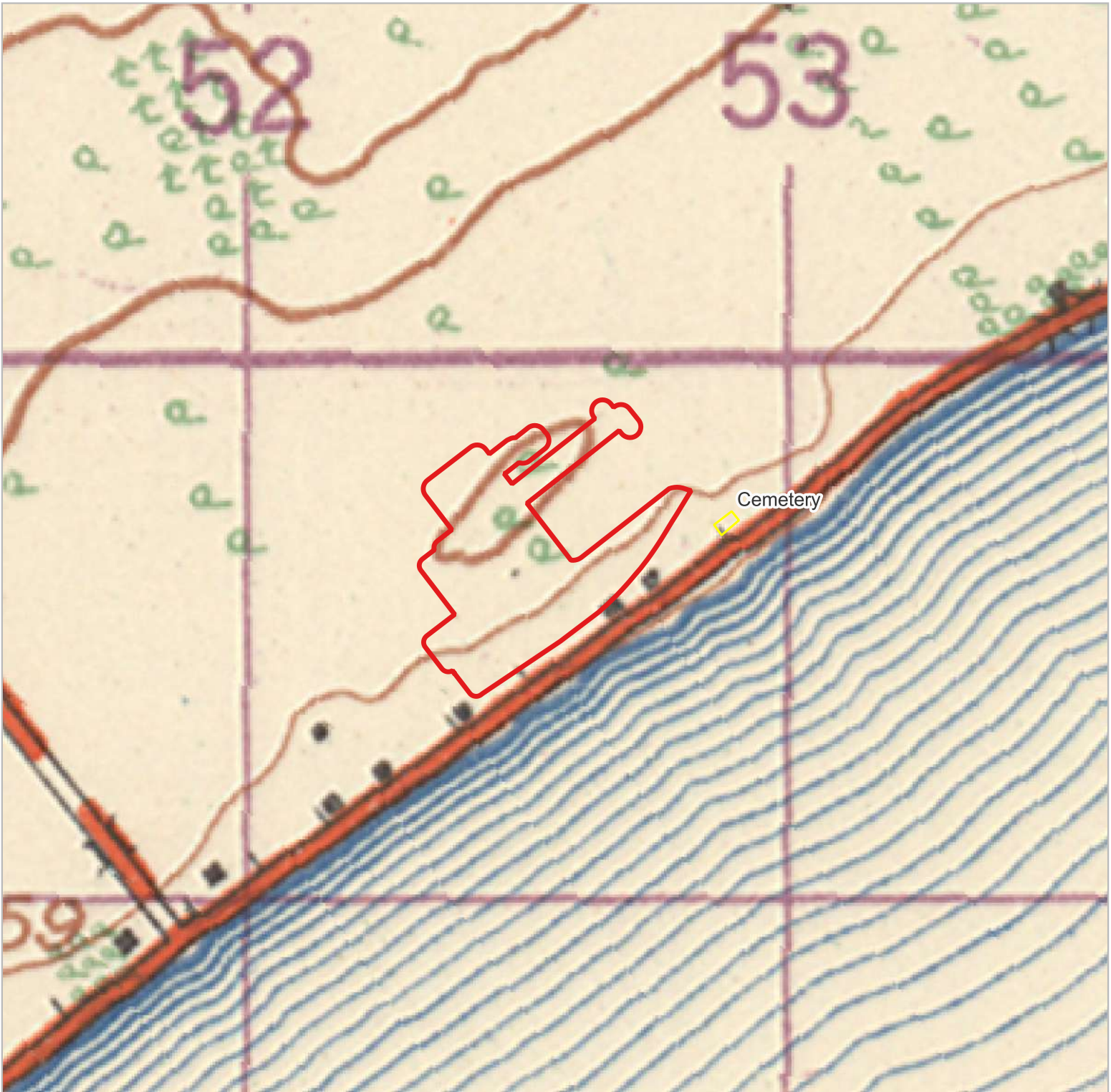
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PLANNING  
URBAN DESIGN  
& LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE



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Historical  
Topographic Maps  
(1939)

LEGEND

-  Study Area
-  Cemetery

Date: January 2025

Scale: 1:10,000

File: 22357E

Drawn: PL



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# Study Area Map

## LEGEND

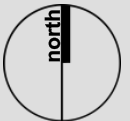
Study Area

**Date:** January 2025

**Scale:** 1:6,000

**File:** 22357E

**Drawn:** PL



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**7143 Highway 33**  
Greater Napanee

Image Source: Bing Satellite Map

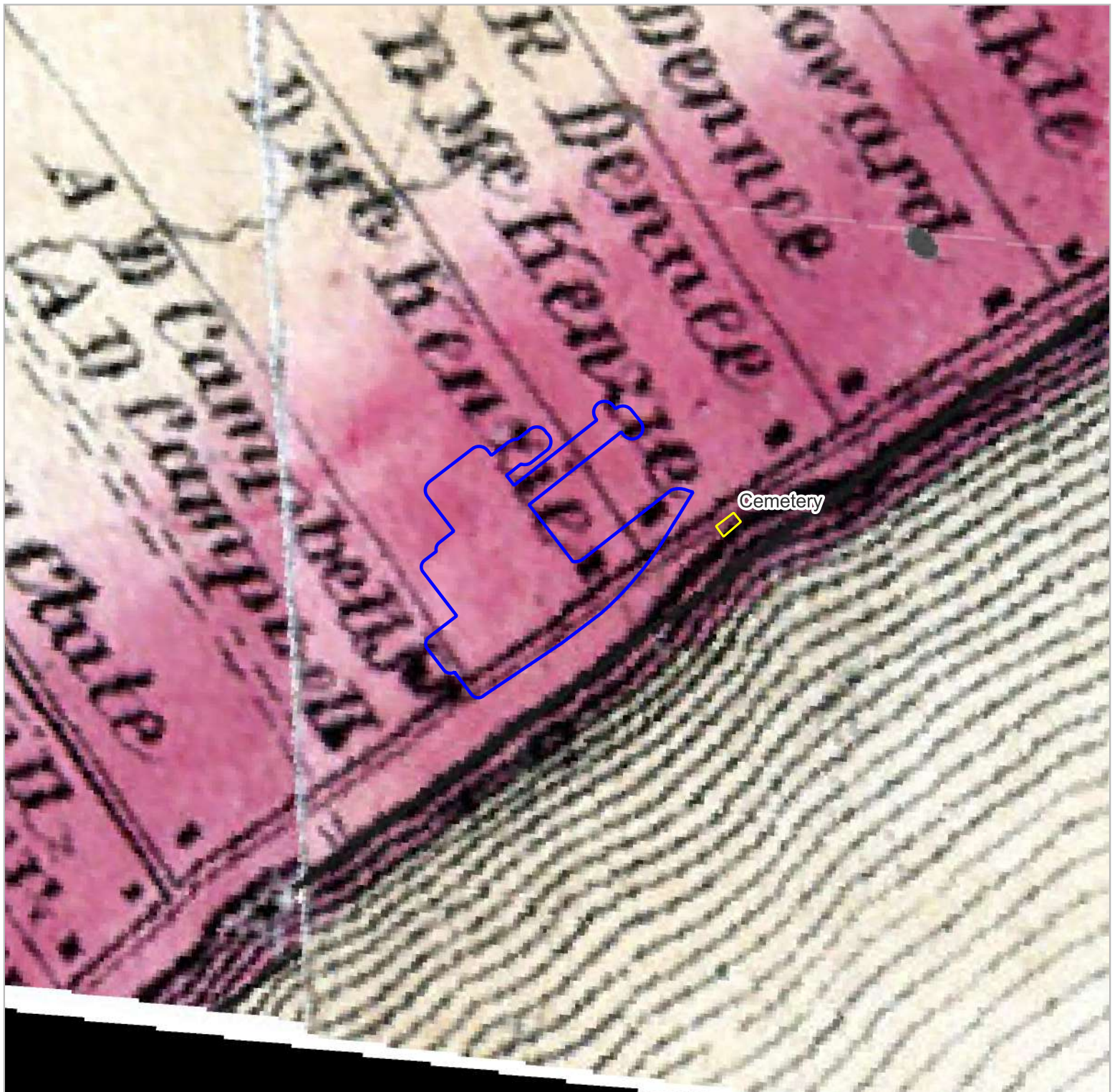


**MHBC**

**PLANNING  
URBAN DESIGN  
& LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE**



200-540 BINGEMANS CENTRE DR. KITCHENER, ON, N2B 3X9  
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**Map of Lennox and  
Addington, Canada  
West by H.F. Walling,  
1860 (Tremaine)**

**LEGEND**

-  Study Area
-  Cemetery

**Date:** January 2025

**Scale:** 1:10,000

**File:** 22357E

**Drawn:** PL



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# Viewshed Analysis

## LEGEND

- Study Area
- The Upper Gap Archaeological Site Plaque
- Cemetery

Date: May 2024

Scale: 1:50,000

File: 22357E

Drawn: PL



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7143 Highway 33  
Greater Napanee



PLANNING  
URBAN DESIGN  
& LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

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# Attachment C

## **Screening Checklist: Criteria for Evaluating Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**



## Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

### A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
  - is a recognized heritage property
  - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
  - the main project area
  - temporary storage
  - staging and working areas
  - temporary roads and detours

**Processes covered** under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

### Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

### Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.



Project or Property Name  
Napanee Generating Station

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)  
Lennox and Addington, Greater Napanee

Proponent Name  
Atura Power

Proponent Contact Information  
Lindsay Jackman, lindsay.jackman@avaanz.ca

## Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

## Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found <b>not</b> to be of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.



## Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**If Yes** to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

**If No** to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority



## Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
  - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

### 1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

## Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

### 2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

**Note:** Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

### 3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
  - individual designation (Part IV)
  - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)



## Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

## Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

---

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

---

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

---

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)



- v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at [registrar@ontario.ca](mailto:registrar@ontario.ca).

### **3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?**

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

### **3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?**

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

### **3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?**

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada](#) website.

### **3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?**

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

### **3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?**

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

## **Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value**

### **4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?**

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations



For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

**4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?**

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

**4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?**

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

**4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?**

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

**Note:** 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).



## Part C: Other Considerations

### 5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

### 5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

### 5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

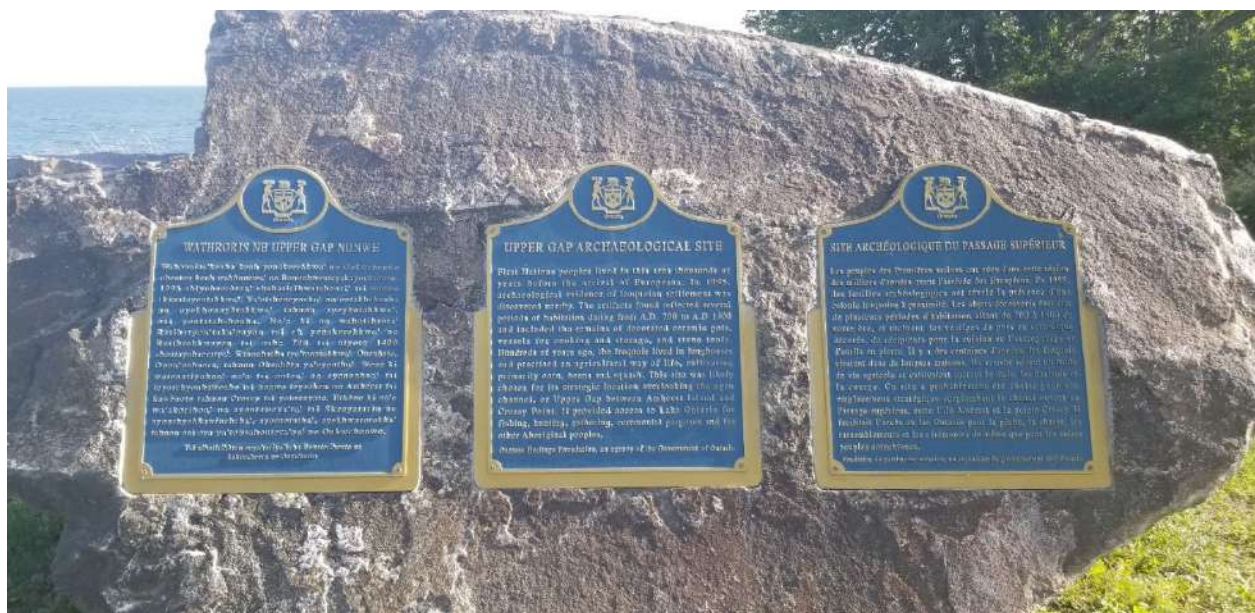
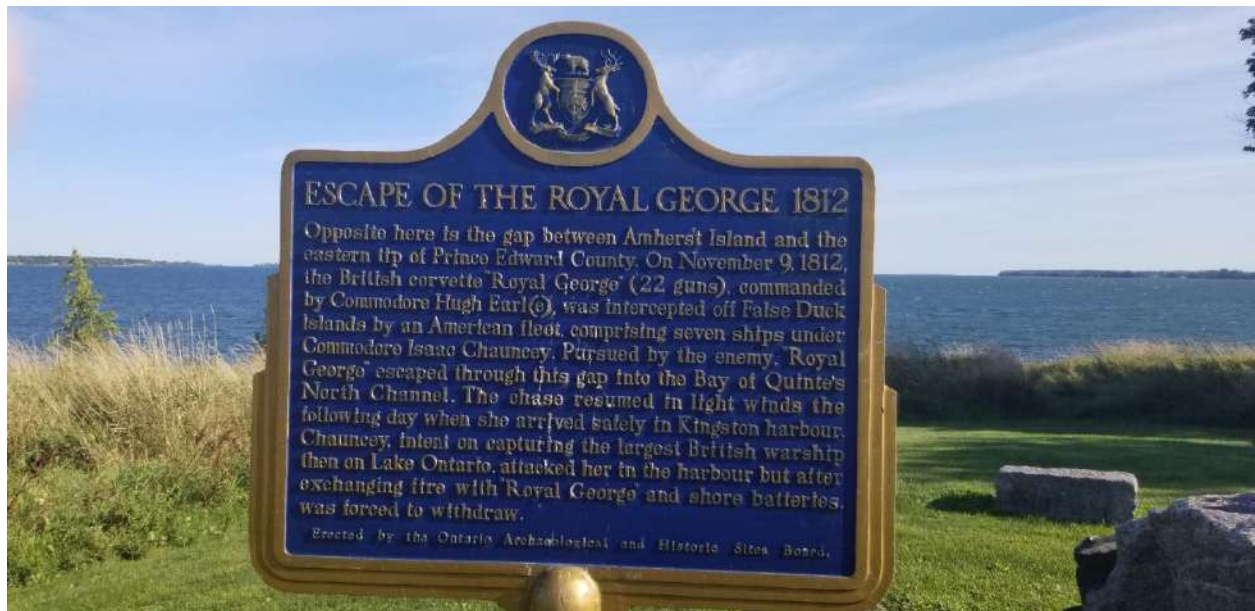
Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).



# Attachment D

## Historical Plaques





(Photographs taken by MHBC Staff on August 11, 2023)



# Attachment E

## Curriculum Vitae



## CURRICULUM VITAE

### EDUCATION

2006

Masters of Arts (Planning)  
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Environmental Studies  
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Arts (Art History)  
University of Saskatchewan

### Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Dan Currie, a Partner and Managing Director of MHBC's Cultural Heritage Division, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997. Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of cultural heritage policy and planning work including strategic planning, heritage policy, heritage conservation district studies and plans, heritage master plans, cultural heritage evaluations, heritage impact assessments and cultural heritage landscape studies.

### PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners

Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute

Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

### SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### Heritage Conservation District Studies and Plans

Stouffville Heritage Conservation District Study

Alton Heritage Conservation District Study, Caledon

Port Stanley Heritage Conservation District Plan

Port Credit Heritage Conservation District Plan, Mississauga

Town of Cobourg Heritage Conservation District Plan updates

Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Study & Plan, Chatham Kent,

Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan Update, Kingston

Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study, Markham

Bala Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan

Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan, Guelph

Garden District Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, Toronto

#### Heritage Master Plans and Management Plans

Town of Aurora Municipal Heritage Register Update

City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan

Town of Cobourg Heritage Master Plan

Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan

City of London Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan

### CONTACT

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Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x 744  
F 519 576 0121  
dcurrie@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com



## CURRICULUM VITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

### Cultural Heritage Evaluations

Morningstar Mill, St Catherines  
MacDonald Mowatt House, University of Toronto  
City of Kitchener Heritage Property Inventory Update  
Niagara Parks Commission Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Evaluation  
Designation of Main Street Presbyterian Church, Town of Erin  
Designation of St Johns Anglican Church, Norwich  
Cultural Heritage Landscape evaluation, former Burlingham Farmstead, Prince Edward County

### Heritage Impact Assessments

Heritage Impact Assessment for Pier 8, Hamilton  
Homer Watson House Heritage Impact Assessment, Kitchener  
Expansion of Schneider Haus National Historic Site, Kitchener  
Redevelopment of former industrial facility, 57 Lakeport Road, Port Dalhousie  
Redevelopment of former amusement park, Boblo Island  
Redevelopment of historic Waterloo Post Office  
Redevelopment of former Brick Brewery, Waterloo  
Redevelopment of former American Standard factory, Cambridge  
Redevelopment of former Goldie and McCullough factory, Cambridge  
Mount Pleasant Islamic Centre, Brampton  
Demolition of former farmhouse at 10536 McCowan Road, Markham

### Heritage Assessments for Infrastructure Projects and Environmental Assessments

Heritage Assessment of 10 Bridges within Rockcliffe Special Policy Area, Toronto  
Blenheim Road Realignment Collector Road EA, Cambridge  
Badley Bridge EA, Elora  
Black Bridge Road EA, Cambridge  
Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment of Twenty Mile Creek Arch Bridge, Town of Lincoln  
Heritage Evaluation of Deer River, Burnt Dam and MacIntosh Bridges, Peterborough County

### Conservation Plans

Black Bridge Strategic Conservation Plan, Cambridge  
Conservation Plan for Log house, Beurgetz Ave, Kitchener  
Conservation and Construction Protection Plan - 54 Margaret Avenue, Kitchener

### CONTACT

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F 519 576 0121  
dcurrie@mhbcplan.com  
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## CURRICULUM VITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

### Tribunal Hearings:

Redevelopment of 217 King Street, Waterloo (OLT)  
 Redevelopment of 12 Pearl Street, Burlington (OLT)  
 Designation of 30 Ontario Street, St Catharines (CRB)  
 Designation of 27 Prideaux Street, Niagara on the Lake (CRB)  
 Redevelopment of Langmaids Island, Lake of Bays (LPAT)  
 Port Credit Heritage Conservation District (LPAT)  
 Demolition 174 St Paul Street (Collingwood Heritage District) (LPAT)  
 Brooklyn and College Hill HCD Plan (OMB)  
 Rondeau HCD Plan (LPAT)  
 Designation of 108 Moore Street, Bradford (CRB)  
 Redevelopment of property at 64 Grand Ave, Cambridge (LPAT)  
 Youngblood subdivision, Elora (LPAT)  
 Downtown Meaford HCD Plan (OMB)  
 Designation of St Johns Church, Norwich (CRB - underway)

### LAND USE PLANNING

Provide consulting services for municipal and private sector clients for:

- Secondary Plans
- Draft plans of subdivision
- Consent
- Official Plan Amendment
- Zoning By-law Amendment
- Minor Variance
- Site Plan

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## EDUCATION

2020  
GIS and Urban Planning  
Fanshawe College

2005  
Urban Planning  
University of Seoul, South Korea

# CURRICULUM VITAE

## Paul Jae Woong Lee, BE

Paul Jae Woong Lee, a Technician with MHBC, joined the firm in 2022 and provides a variety of technical design and drafting services for public and private sector clients.

Prior to working for MHBC, Paul received his GIS & Urban Planning Diploma from Fanshawe College in 2020 and worked as a draft technician at a consulting firm.

Before Paul came to Canada, he also received a bachelor's degree in urban planning from University of Seoul and worked as an urban planner in Korea. He is in the process of becoming a member of the Canadian Association of Certified Planning Technicians

## PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2022 - Present	Planning & Design Technician, MacNaughton Hermesen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
2020 - 2021	Drafting Technician, GeoPro Consulting Limited
2019 - 2019	GIS Technician (co-op student), Aamjiwnaang First Nation
2016 - 2017	Planner, Dongbu Engineering Co., Ltd. (South Korea)
2014 - 2016	Planner, JU Engineering Co., Ltd. (South Korea)
2005 - 2014	Planner, DOHWA Engineering Co., Ltd. (South Korea)

## CONTACT

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## EDUCATION

2011

Higher Education Diploma  
Cultural Development/ Gaelic  
Studies  
University of the Highlands and  
Islands

2012

Bachelor of Arts  
Joint Advanced Major in Celtic  
Studies and Anthropology  
Saint Francis Xavier University

2014

Master of Arts  
World Heritage and Cultural  
Projects for Development  
UNESCO, University of Turin, the  
International Training Centre of the  
ILO

## CONTACT

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# CURRICULUM VITAE

## Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

Rachel is a Senior Heritage Planner with MHBC and joined the firm in 2018. She holds a Master's degree from the University of Turin in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO and *UNESCO* in World Heritage and Cultural Projects for Development. Rachel has experience in research and report writing for both public and private sector clients. She has experience in historical research, inventory work and evaluation on a variety of projects, including heritage conservation districts, cultural heritage evaluation reports and cultural heritage impact assessments.

Prior to joining MHBC, Rachel gained experience working for Municipal Development Services in rural settings. Rachel's B.A. has a Bachelor's degree (Joint Advanced Major with Honours) in Anthropology and Celtic Studies from Saint Francis Xavier University and Higher Education Diploma from the University of the Highlands and Islands which allowed her to work with tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources in Nova Scotia and Scotland.

## PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)  
Professional Member, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)  
Candidate, Ontario Professional Planners Institute

## PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2022 - Present	Senior Heritage Planner, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
2018 - 2022	Heritage Planner, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
2018	Building Permit Coordinator, (Contract) Township of Wellesley
2018	Building Permit Coordinator (Contract) RSM Building Consultants
2017	Deputy Clerk, Township of North Dumfries





## CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

### PROFESSIONAL/COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

2018-2019	Member of Publications Committee, Waterloo Historical Society
2018	Member, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario- Cambridge
2016 - 2019	Secretary, Toronto Gaelic Society
2012 - 2021	Member (Former Co-Chair & Co-Founder), North Dumfries Historical Preservation Society
2011 - 2014	Member, North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Committee

### AWARDS / PUBLICATIONS / RECOGNITION

2008-2012	Historical Columnist for the Ayr News
2018	Waterloo Historical Society, "Old Shaw: The Story of a Kindly Waterloo County Roamer"
2012	Waterloo Historical Society, "Harvesting Bees in Waterloo Region"
2014	The Rise of the City: Social Business Incubation in the City of Hamilton, (MA Dissertation)
2012	Nach eil ann tuilleadh: An Nòs Ùr aig nan Gàidheal (BA Thesis) Thesis written in Scottish Gaelic evaluating disappearing Gaelic rites of passage in Nova Scotia.

### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES

2021	Indigenous Relations Program (University of Calgary)
2018	Building Officials and the Law (OBOA Course)
2017	AMCTO Map Unit 1
2010	Irish Archaeological Field School Certificate

### CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- Promenade at Clifton Hill, Niagara Falls (Niagara Parks Commission)
- 16-20 Queen Street North, Kitchener (Former Economical Insurance Building)
- Peterborough Lift Lock and Trent-Severn Waterway (TSW), National Historic Sites, Development for 380 Armour Road, City of Peterborough

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## CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

- Middlesex County Court House, National Historic Site, for development at 50 King Street
  - McDougall Cottage and National Historic Site, for development at 93 Grand Avenue South, City of Kitchener
  - City of Waterloo Former Post Office, Development for 35-41 King Street North, City of Waterloo, Phase II
  - Consumers' Gas Station B, Development for 450 Eastern Avenue, City of Toronto
  - 82 Weber Street and 87 Scott Street, City of Kitchener
  - 39 Wellington Street West, City of Brampton
  - 543 Ridout Street North, City of London
  - 34 Manley Street, Village of Ayr, Township of North Dumfries
  - Quinte's Isle Campark, 558 Welbanks Road, Prince Edward County (OLT)
  - 174 St. Paul Street, Town of Collingwood (OLT)
  - 45 Duke Street, City of Kitchener
  - 383-385 Pearl Street, City of Burlington
  - St. Patrick's Catholic Elementary School, (SPCES), 20 East Avenue South, City of Hamilton
  - 250 Allendale Road, City of Cambridge
  - 249 Clarence Street, City of Vaughan
- Specific for Relocation of Heritage Buildings*
- 1395 Main Street, City of Kitchener
  - 10379 & 10411 Kennedy Road, City of Markham

### CULTURAL HERITAGE SCREENING REPORT

Kelso Conservation Area, Halton County  
5<sup>th</sup> Side Road, County Road 53, Simcoe County  
Waterdown Trunk Watermain Twinning Project, City of Hamilton

### CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORTS

- 52 King Street North, City of Kitchener
- Sarnia Collegiate Institute and Technical School (SCITS), 275 Wellington, City of Sarnia (Municipal contingency study)
- 10536 McCowan Road, City of Markham
- Former Burns Presbyterian Church, 155 Main Street, Town of Erin (Designation Report)
- Former St. Paul's Anglican Church, 23 Dover Street, Town of Otterville, Norwich Township (OLT)
- 6170 Fallsview Boulevard, City of Niagara Falls

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# CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

## CONSERVATION PLANS

- City of Waterloo Former Post Office, 35-41 King Street North, City of Waterloo
- 82 Weber Street East, City of Kitchener
- 87 Scott Street, City of Kitchener
- 107 Young Street, City of Kitchener
- 1395 Main Street, City of Kitchener
- 10379 & 10411 Kennedy Road, City of Markham

*Cultural Heritage Conservation Protection Plans (Temporary protection for heritage building during construction)*

- 16-20 Queen Street North, Kitchener (included Stabilization, Demolition and Risk Management Plan)
- 12 & 54 Margaret Avenue, City of Kitchener
- 45 Duke Street, City of Kitchener
- 82 Weber Street West and 87 Scott Street, City of Kitchener
- 660 Sunningdale Road, London

## DOCUMENTATION AND SALVAGE REPORTS

- 16-20 Queen Street North, City of Kitchener
- 57 Lakeport Road City of St. Catharines
- Gaslight District, 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge
- 242-262 Queen Street South, City of Kitchener
- 721 Franklin Boulevard, City of Cambridge

## HERITAGE PERMIT APPLICATIONS

- 16-20 Queen Street North, Kitchener
- 50 King Street, London
- 35-41 King Street North, City of Waterloo (Old Post Office), Phase II (alteration to building with a municipal heritage easement, Section 37, OHA)
- 50-56 Weber Street West & 107 Young Street, City of Kitchener (demolition and new construction within HCD)
- 30-40 Margaret Avenue, City of Kitchener (new construction within HCD)
- 249 Clarence Street, City of Vaughan (alteration within HCD)
- 174 St. Paul Street, Town of Collingwood (demolition within HCD)

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# CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

## **HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS/ MASTER PLANS/ HERITAGE CHARACTER STUDY**

- Elgin, Central and Memorial Neighbourhoods, Municipality of Clarington
- Stouffville Heritage Conservation District Study (Project Lead 2021-2022)
- Town of Aurora Heritage Register Update

## CONTACT

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