



APPENDIX E
Cultural and Built Heritage Investigation

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**HAMILTON ELEVATED WATER TOWER STORAGE FACILITY AND PUMPING STATION
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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ASI File: 16EA-265

May 2018 (Revised June 2018)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by the Cole Engineering Group Ltd. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Hamilton Elevated Water Tower Storage Facility and Pumping Station Schedule 'B' Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The purpose of this Class EA is to determine the preferred location to construct an elevated water tower storage facility (EWSF) and pumping station (PS) within the study area. The study area is comprised of eight potential site locations:

PS Site 1	Lot 24, Con. 8, Saltfleet Twp.
PS Site 2	Lot 24, Con. 8, Saltfleet Twp.
PS Site 3	1645 Rymal Road East
EWSF Site 1	Lot 7, Con. 1, Block 5, Binbrook Twp.
EWSF Site 2	Lot 5, Con. 1, Block 4, Binbrook Twp.
EWSF Site 3	420 Trinity Church Road
EWSF Site 4	399 Glover Road
EWSF Site 5	Lot 14, Con. 2, Glanford Twp.

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined a total of four cultural heritage resources (CHRs) consisting of two built heritage resources (BHRs) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) were identified within, or adjacent to, the eight potential site locations for the Hamilton elevated water tower storage facility and pumping station. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed.

1. Site selection for the proposed Hamilton Elevated Water Tower Storage Facility and Pumping Station should be suitably planned to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should EWSF Site 1 or EWSF Site 3 be selected as the preferred site for the elevated water tower storage facility, there is potential for negative impacts to BHR 2 (EWSF Site 3) and CHL 2 (EWSF Site 1). Further work should be undertaken to determine the heritage attributes that are associated with these heritage properties and how they may be impacted by the proposed elevated water tower storage facility. If EWSF Site 1 or EWSF Site 3 is selected, a property-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) by a qualified heritage consultant is recommended in the detailed design phase of the project (30% Design). The HIA will follow the City of Hamilton's Terms of Reference for completing HIAs and the City of Hamilton should be consulted to confirm the scope of the HIA. The HIA must be submitted to municipal heritage staff for review.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
4. This report should be submitted to the heritage staff at the City of Hamilton and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport for review.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by Cole Engineering Group Ltd. to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Hamilton Elevated Water Tower Storage Facility and Pumping Station Schedule 'B' Class Environmental Assessment (EA). The purpose of this Class EA is to determine the preferred location to construct an elevated water tower storage facility (EWSF) and pumping station (PS) within the study area (Figure 1). The study area is comprised of eight potential site locations:

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The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This report examines only the potential cultural heritage value associated with above-ground resources. This research was conducted under the senior project management of Joel Konrad, ASI.

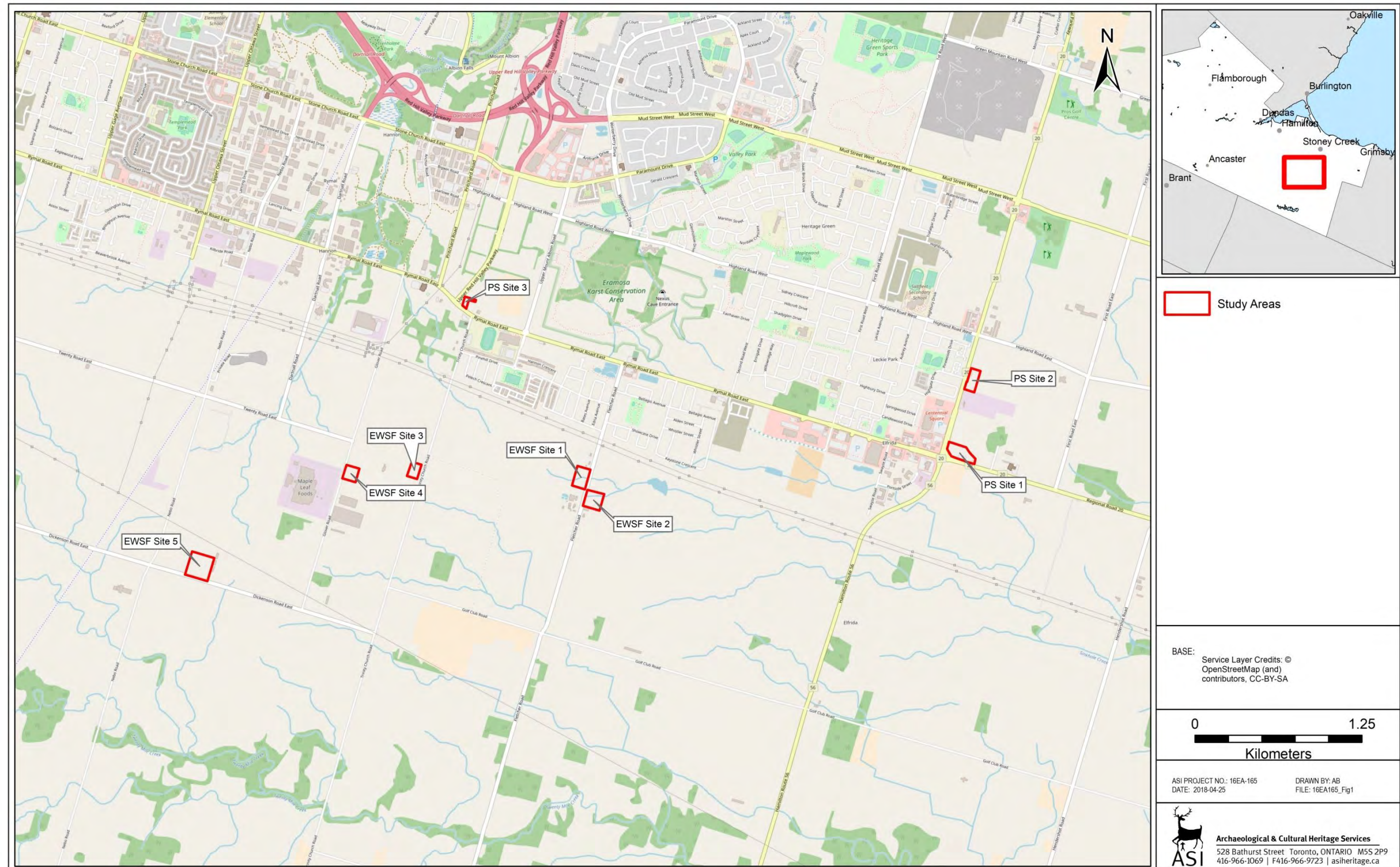


Figure 1: Location of the proposed sites

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2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above-ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural heritage landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscares and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and 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* (1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

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

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.



Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; *Standards and Guidelines* hereafter). These *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The *Standards and Guidelines* can act a guiding document for non-provincial properties and is considered best practise in heritage conservation. The document provides a series of definitions considered during this assessment:



A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O. Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make several provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. To inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.



Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2- Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A built heritage resource is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (*PPS 2014*).

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (*PPS 2014*). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*PPS 2014*).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (*PPS 2014*).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.



2.2 City of Hamilton Official Plan Polices Regarding Cultural Heritage Resources

At the time of this report, the study area falls within the *Rural Hamilton Official Plan* (RHOP) (effective March 7, 2012). The RHOP recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. The purpose of the current cultural heritage resource study is to ensure that potential and existing properties of cultural heritage value or interest, including cultural heritage landscapes, are appropriately identified, understood, and conserved as part of a more robust planning framework for the area. Further, it is intended to improve the quality and scope of information documented in the City's Heritage Register for the area, outline recommendations for further study, evaluation and conservation, and support the ongoing refinement of the City's policy direction as part of the Provincial *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe*.

The City of Hamilton's RHOP, Section 3.4 (Cultural Heritage) confirms that the City will "identify and conserve the City's cultural heritage resources through the adoption and implementation of policies and programs, including partnerships among various public and private agencies and organizations" (3.4.1.1). Heritage conservation is undertaken to "Encourage a city-wide culture of conservation by promoting cultural heritage initiatives as part of a comprehensive environmental, economic, and social strategy, where cultural heritage resources contribute to achieving sustainable, healthy, and prosperous communities" (3.4.1.2).

The RHOP provides policies specific to the protection of built heritage resources (3.4.5), including designated heritage properties (3.4.2.2) and non-designated heritage properties (3.4.2.7), cultural heritage landscapes (3.4.6), including the policies for heritage conservation districts, and archaeological resources (3.4.4). The City shall "protect and conserve the tangible cultural heritage resources of the City, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes" (3.4.2.1(a)), and "identify cultural heritage resources through a continuing process of inventory, survey, and evaluation, as a basis for the wise management of these resources" (3.4.2.1(b)). The policies also provide that the "City may, by By-law, designate individual and groups of properties of cultural heritage value under Parts IV and V, respectively, of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including buildings, properties, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, and heritage roads or road allowances" (3.4.2.3).

As per Section 3.4.1.3, the RHOP has a policy goal to "ensure that all new development, site alterations, building alterations, and additions are contextually appropriate and maintain the integrity of all on-site or adjacent cultural heritage resources."

2.3 Greater Golden Horseshoe Heritage Policies

The Provincial *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (GGH), 2016, recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. Urban sprawl can degrade the region's cultural heritage resources. The GGH contains important cultural heritage resources that contribute to a sense of identity, support vibrant tourism industry, and attract investment based on cultural amenities. Accommodating growth can put pressure on these resources through site alteration and development. In general, the Growth Plan strives to conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities. Section 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan states that:

1. Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in accordance with the policies in the PPS, to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas.



2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, to develop and implement official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources.

3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare and consider archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans in their decision-making.

2.4 Data Collection

During the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilised to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. During the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.



Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the City of Hamilton; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the City of Hamilton; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the City of Hamilton; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.)
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation are required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

- Farm complexes: comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
- Roadscapes: generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
- Waterscapes: waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.



Railscares:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consist of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural landscapes:	generally comprise a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.
Cemeteries:	land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 and 6.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement. Historically, the study area was in the Geographic Townships of Saltfleet, Binbrook, and Glanford, in the County of Wentworth.

3.2 Historical Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 Townships of Saltfleet, Glanford, and Binbrook

In 1851, the Wentworth municipality was formed what would contain Wentworth, Halton and Brant counties. Brant County separated in 1852 and by 1853, Halton had separated from the municipality. In 1854, Wentworth municipality was composed of Ancaster, Barton, Beverly, Binbrook, Flamboro East, Flamboro West, Glanford, Waterdown and Dundas townships.

Saltfleet Township

Saltfleet Township was part of lands acquired in 1784 under terms of the “Between the Lakes Purchase” signed by Sir Frederick Haldimand. Survey of the township was completed in 1791, and the first settlers were disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler’s Rangers. Other Loyalist settlers soon followed the American Revolutionary War (Armstrong 1985:147, Rayburn 1997:305). Saltfleet was the earliest settled township



in the study area with the first arrivals coming between 1786 and 1790. By 1815, Saltfleet listed 102 heads of household, 33 log houses, 20 one-storey frame houses, and a two-storey frame house. No brick or stone structures were evident. A grain warehouse had been set up in the village of Stoney Creek, but declined during the 1850s as the City of Hamilton came to preeminence. Saltfleet grew rapidly with Loyalist and European immigrants largely because two major transportation corridors ran through its borders. These early roads skirted the Hamilton Mountain, followed the shore of Lake Ontario and terminated at Burlington Heights. They facilitated access to the township and gave rise to lucrative stage coaching inns. By 1846, Saltfleet, as described in *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer*, had "a large proportion of excellent land and many old-settled and well-cultivated farms."

It was during the latter half of the 1850s that Saltfleet developed in a substantially different manner from its neighbouring townships. By 1863, the orchard and vineyards of Saltfleet Township formed an integral part of the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt. In 1875, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (p.15) noted that:

Of late years the farming community have turned their attention to fruit growing instead of grain and stock raising as formerly. The land of that part under the mountain is especially adapted to fruit, and large vineyards and orchards have been planted out on nearly every farm, until the district has made heavy annual exports and acquired more than a local name as a fruit growing region.

In 1875, Saltfleet's 100-acre lotting pattern was still intact with each lot farmed for the most part by a single individual or family.

Binbrook Township

The land within Binbrook Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1789, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings the same year. Early survey divided the township into four concessions, each containing five blocks of 1,000 acres each. The township is said to have been named after a town in Lincolnshire, England. Binbrook was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. In 1805, Boulton noted that this township contained good land but "the settlement of it proceeds rather slowly...from the want of settlers." In 1820 there were less than 20 families living in the township. By the 1840s, the township was described as "well settled." In 1841, there was a movement towards self-government with the establishment of municipal councils. By 1850, the two principle settlements in Binbrook Township had been established: Hall's Corners (Binbrook), near the centre of the township, and Woodburn, in the southeast corner. Much of the township was covered in pine forest and this supplied the area with enough lumber to keep six sawmills operating. By this time the 389 inhabitants of the township had cleared enough land to produce ten thousand bushels of wheat and eight thousand bushels of oats.

Glanford Township

Glanford was the smallest township in the former Wentworth County and only 50 ratepayers were listed in the 1815 land assessment with the majority of them pioneer families of English descent who arrived directly from England. Glanford Township was surveyed in 1794 by Augustus Jones using the Single Front Survey System that was commonly used between 1783 and 1818. The system was meant to produce a square pattern of five 200-acre lots bounded on all four sides by road allowances. However, due to



imprecise surveying and unusual lot dimensions, most of the lots in Glanford Township resulted in 188-acre lots. By 1826, the population had reached only 500. Glanford's agricultural base developed more slowly than Ancaster, Saltfleet, and parts of Flamborough because the soil was heavier and thus poorly drained and difficult to hand cultivate. In 1841, the population of Glanford had grown to 1,000. It was not until 1847 that Glanford's cultivated acres overtook uncleared land and mixed farming expanded. Glanford's largest wave of immigration came in the 1850s, the year the township was incorporated. In 1851, the township was well settled. By the mid-1850s the population had grown again to over 2,000 and by the 1880s it was noted in the Ontario Agricultural Commission reports as being completely settled.

Farm lands below the Hamilton Mountain were characterized by smaller holdings with expansive areas of orchards. Above, on the Mountain, farm holdings in Glanford and Binbrook Townships were larger and more typically reflected wheat and mixed farming practices. The agricultural landscape is interspersed with farmhouses, barns and silos. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* also depicts supporting rural institutions such as churches, cemeteries and schoolhouses. The study area is on the Hamilton Mountain.

By the 1920s, the Hamilton Mountain came under scrutiny as a potential urban growth area and by the 1950s had lost some of its rural character. In 1973, a bill was passed to change Wentworth County into the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. In 1974, Saltfleet Township amalgamated with the village of Stoney Creek to form the Town of Stoney Creek and Binbrook Township amalgamated with the Township of Glanford to form the municipal Township of Glanbrook. In 2001, the Regional Municipality and six local municipalities, including the City of Hamilton, Town of Stoney Creek, Township of Glanbrook, Town of Ancaster, Town of Flamborough, and the Town of Dundas, were amalgamated to form the new City of Hamilton. (Boulton 1805:74; Glanford Historical Society n.d.; Smith 1846:15; Smith 1851; BHS 1979; Armstrong 1985:141; Rayburn 1997:32; Mika and Mika 1977:197; Ontario Agricultural Commission 1880)

3.2.2 Elfrida

The settlement area of the Village of Elfrida is located at the junction of Highways 53 (now Rymal Road East) and Highway 56. In the early nineteenth century, Elfrida grew as a rural village that boasted several businesses: two hotels, a blacksmith operated by Philip Hendershot, a church, and a general store run by Arthur Spera (BHS 1979:170). The Fletchers, Stewarts, Swayzes, Clines, Hendershots and the Quances were among the earliest settlers. The settlers farmed land around the Village of Elfrida (BHS 1979:171). The Quance family bought land and operated a small mill, which later expanded to a grist mill. The village had two cemeteries: the Swayze cemetery on Highway 56 and the Cline cemetery on Highway 20, just north of the intersection of Highway 53 and Highway 20. Originally Elfrida was called Clinesville in honour of the Cline family who immigrated from Pennsylvania in the late 1700s (BHS 1979:171). The Swayze family were the second settlers to come and soon after the village's name was changed to Swayze's Corners. In 1848, Hamilton George Swayze ran a general store and a post office. Eventually the junction was named Elfrida and the origin of that name is unknown (BHS 1979:171).

3.3 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1875 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wentworth* was examined to determine the presence of historical features near the proposed sites during the nineteenth century (Figure 2). Details of historical property owners and historic features within or adjacent the sites are listed in Table 1. With the exception



of PS Site 3, all of the illustrated features, such as farmhouses, fall outside of the proposed site locations. PS Site 3 overlaps a small parcel with a farmhouse. PS Sites 1 and 2 are located just east of the settlement area of Elfrida.

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including changes in the ways maps are produced (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

**Table 1: Nineteenth-Century Property Owner(s) and Historical Features(s)
 Within or Adjacent to the Study Area**

1875						
Site #	Township	Block	Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
PS Site 1	Saltfleet	-	8	24	John Cline	Farmhouse
PS Site 2	Saltfleet	-	8	24	John Cline	Farmhouse
PS Site 3	Saltfleet	-	8	34	-	Residence
EWSF Site 1	Binbrook	5	1	7	James Pottruff	Farmhouse (2) and Blacksmith
			1	7	E. Stewart	Farmhouse
EWSF Site 2	Binbrook	4	1	5	William H. Woodhouse	Farmhouse
EWSF Site 3	Glanford	-	2	16	J. Kelly	Farmhouse
EWSF Site 4	Glanford	-	2	16	J. Kelly	Farmhouse
EWSF Site 5	Glanford	-	2	14	William G. Walker	Farmhouse and orchard

In addition to nineteenth century mapping, twentieth century maps were examined. A topographic map of the study area, dating to 1907, illustrates that there had been little settlement in the area since 1875 (Figure 3). The 1907 map shows PS Site 3 adjacent to frame house. The 1907 map also shows a frame house overlapping the boundary of EWSF Site 3.

The topographic maps, dating from 1929 and 1938, indicate the study area remained sparsely populated (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Generally, these maps demonstrate a period of minimal growth with the continuation of agriculture in and around the proposed site locations. The 1938 topographic map shows PS Site 1 overlapping a roadway and PS Site 2 including a structure (Figure 5). In 1938, there are no other structures within the other site locations. The farmhouse associated with EWSF Site 3 is now illustrated as being located to the west of the study area.



By 1986 the topographic map shows an increase in rural residential settlement along the historical transportation routes (

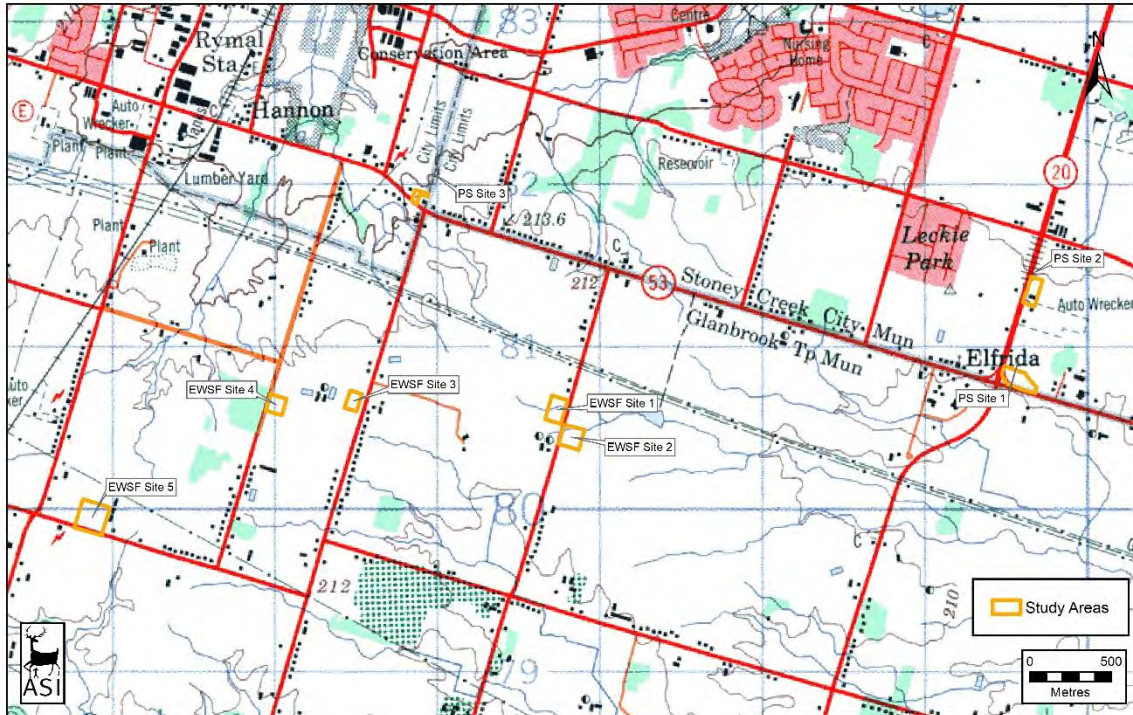


Figure 6). The topographic map of 1986 also illustrates the addition of some industrial development near the settlement of Elfrida. The map shows a twentieth century structure under the southern boundary of PS Site 2 and shows the site location as adjacent to an auto wrecker. No structures are shown in the remainder of the proposed sites.

In summary, a review of historical mapping reveals that the area was, throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a rural, agricultural landscape.



Figure 2: Location of Sites overlaid on the 1875 map of the County of Wentworth
Source: Page & Smith 1875

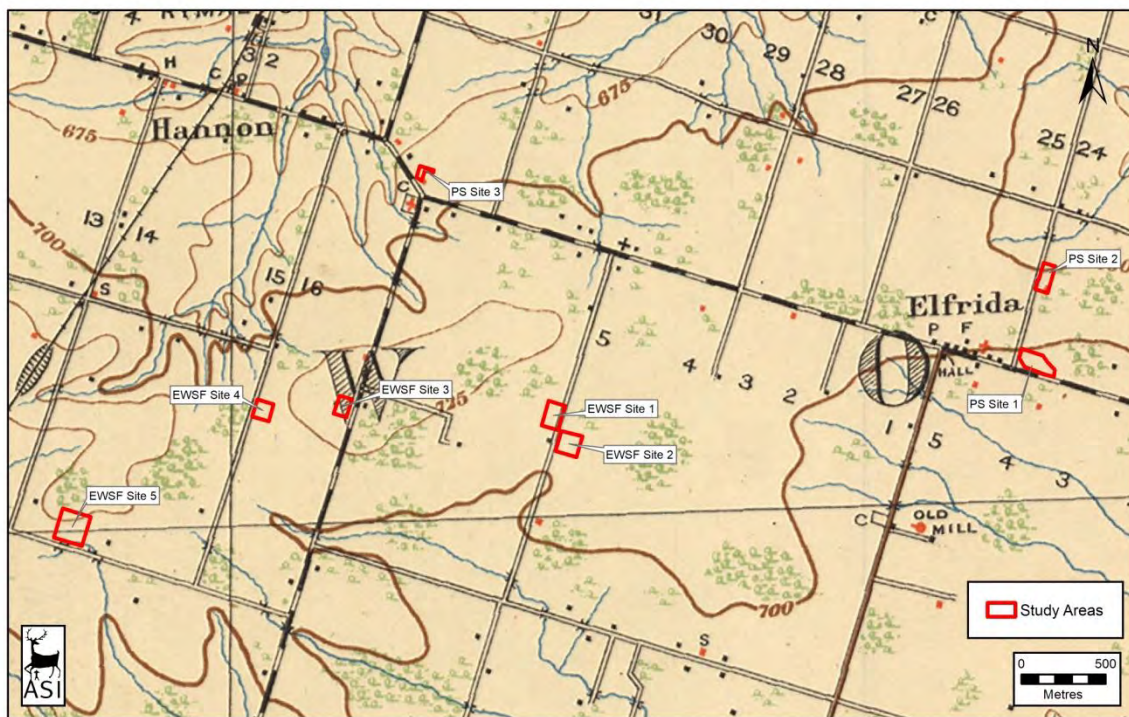


Figure 3: Location of Sites on the 1907 topographic map
Source: Department of Militia and Defence Grimsby Sheet 1907

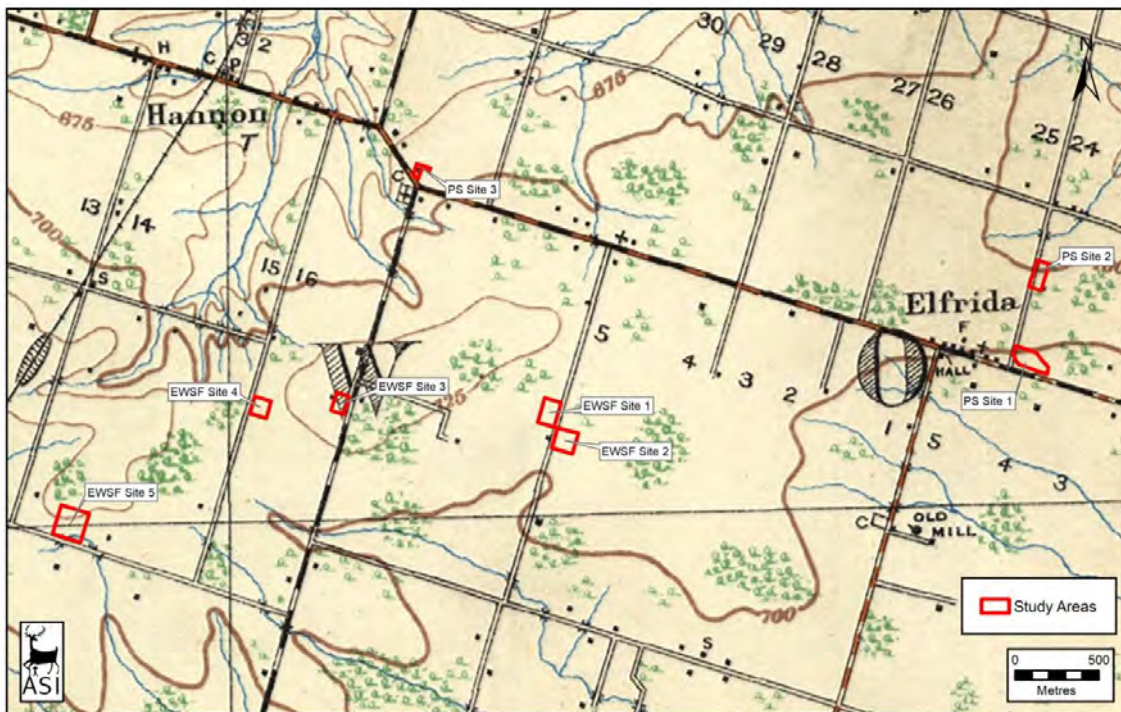


Figure 4: Location of Sites on the 1929 topographic map
Source: Department of National Defence Grimsby Sheet 1929

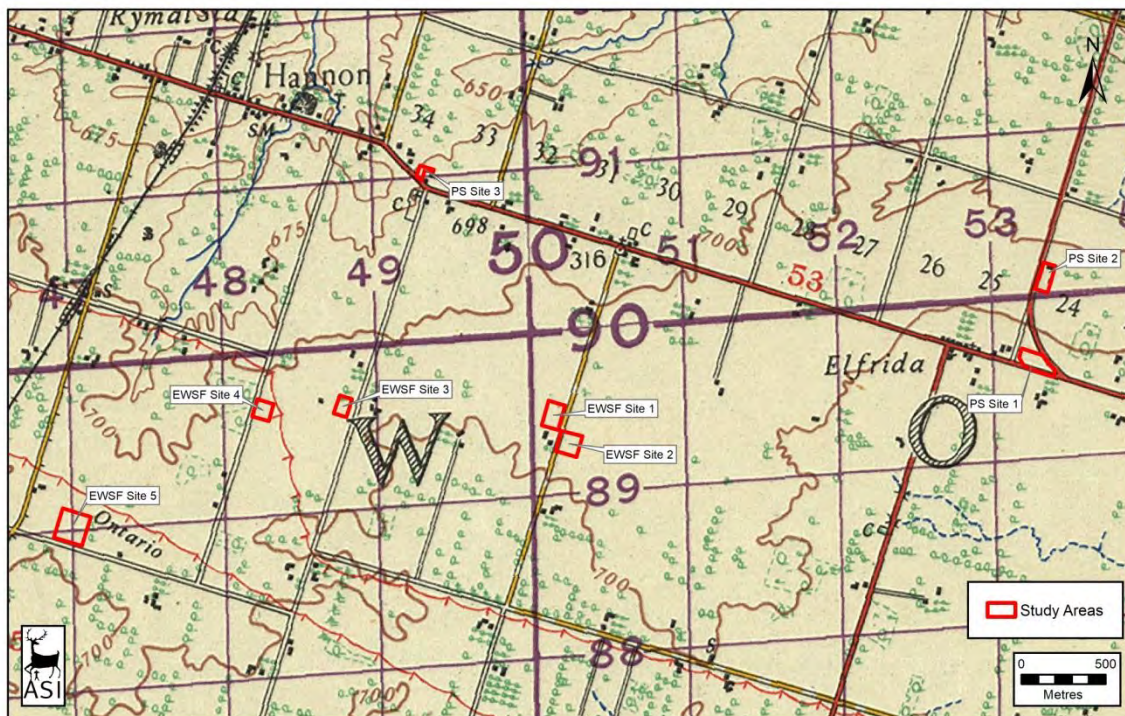


Figure 5: Location of Sites on the 1938 topographic map
Source: Department of National Defence Grimsby Sheet 1938

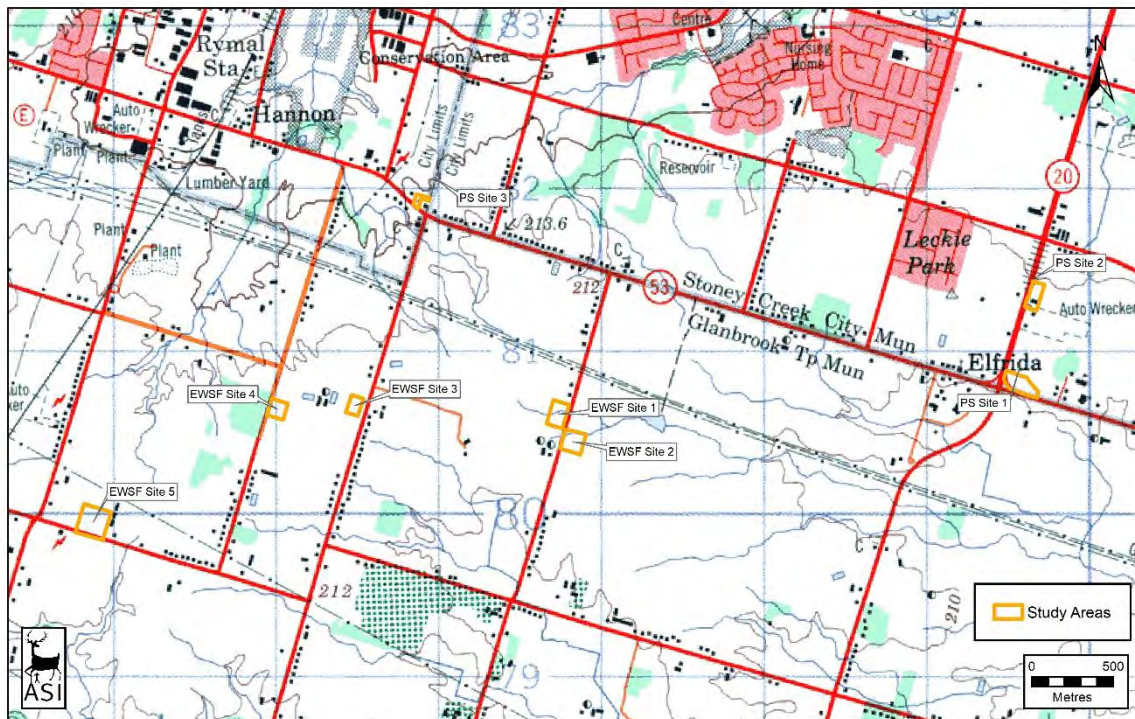


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1986 topographic map of the area
Source: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986

3.4 Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, the following resources were consulted:

- All individually designated properties (buildings or structures designated under Part IV of the OHA) in the *List of Designated Properties and Heritage Conservation Easements under the Ontario Heritage Act*; available at <https://www.hamilton.ca/city-planning/heritage-properties/heritage-resources>;
- All properties in the *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest*; available at <https://www.hamilton.ca/city-planning/heritage-properties/heritage-resources>;
- All properties in the *Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings*; available at <https://www.hamilton.ca/city-planning/heritage-properties/heritage-resources>;
- All cemeteries/burial grounds in the *Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*; available at <https://www.hamilton.ca/city-planning/heritage-properties/heritage-resources>; and
- City of Hamilton's *Inventory of Places of Worship: Ancaster, Beverly, Binbrook, Dundas, East Flamborough, Glanford, Saltfeet, and West Flamborough*, available at <http://www2.hamilton.ca/NR/rdonlyres/868A64A8-EF8B-4557-BAA4-7AF126ECE321/0/HPHamiltonsHeritageVolume7A.pdf>.

Other resources consulted for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources within the study area included:

- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website, a searchable online register of historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels, available at <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>;
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designation*, a searchable on-line database of National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses, available at http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx;
- Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, a searchable online database of Provincial heritage plaques, available at <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>; and
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques*, available at <http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>.

In addition, the City of Hamilton Planning Department's cultural heritage staff was contacted by email to gather any relevant information regarding cultural heritage resources and concerns within the study area. The City of Hamilton's *Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* is an ongoing list of properties of potential cultural heritage value or interest, and is a record of non-designated properties protected under Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The review of available federal, provincial and municipal heritage registers and inventories revealed that there are four cultural heritage resources previously identified by the City of Hamilton adjacent or nearby to the proposed site locations.

A field review was undertaken by Tara Jenkins of ASI on 2 May 2018 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The existing conditions of the eight potential site locations are described in Section 3.4.1. Identified cultural heritage resources are described in Section 3.4.2 and Section 8.0. The location of the five potential elevated water tower storage facilities, the three potential pumping station sites and the location of the five identified cultural heritage resources are mapped in Section 9.0 of this report.

3.4.1 Description of Study Area

PS Site 1 is located within agricultural land in Lot 24, Concession 8, Saltfleet Township (Plates 1 and 2) at the northeast intersection of Highway 20 and east of Upper Centennial Parkway. The study area is currently comprised of a fenced "Deep Excavation" area. The former transportation route as illustrated on Figure 5 is no longer visible on the landscape. The fenced area is surrounded by a fallow field. There are no visible structures on the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with PS Site 1. Further, there are no known or potential cultural heritage resources located adjacent to PS Site 1.

PS Site 2 is in agricultural land within Lot 24, Concession 8, Saltfleet Township (Plates 3 and 4) on the east side of Upper Centennial Parkway between Highland Road East and Highway 20. The study area includes a low berm paralleling the road. The study area slopes down into active agricultural land. There are no visible structures on the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with PS Site 2. However, there is one previously identified cultural heritage resource at 54 Upper Centennial Parkway (BHR 1), adjacent to PS Site 2.

PS Site 3 is located at 1645 Rymal Road East (Plate 5) on the north side of the road, just east of the new Red Hill Valley Parkway extension which connects to Rymal Road. The new Red Hill extension removed



a house illustrated on Figure 9, located directly west of PS Site 3. The study area is comprised of open green space surrounded by evergreen trees at the northeast part of the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with PS Site 3. However, there is one previously identified cultural heritage resource located at 10 Trinity Church Road (CHL 1), located roughly within 100m of PS Site 3.

EWSF Site 1 is in agricultural land within Lot 7, Concession 1, Block 5, Binbrook Township (Plate 6) on the west side of Fletcher Road between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. EWSF Site 1 is located within the cultivated fields fronting the road. There are no visible structures on the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with EWSF Site 1. However, there is one previously identified cultural heritage resource at 406 Fletcher Road (CHL 2), near to EWSF Site 1.

EWSF Site 2 is in agricultural land Lot 5, Concession 1, Block 4, Binbrook Township (Plate 7) on the east side of Fletcher Road between Rymal Road East and Golf Club Road. The study area consists of active agricultural land. There are no visible structures on the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with EWSF Site 2. However, there is one previously identified cultural heritage resource at 406 Fletcher Road (CHL 2), nearby to EWSF Site 2.

EWSF Site 3 is located at 420 Trinity Church Road (Plate 8) on the west side of Trinity Church Road between Rymal Road East and Dickenson Road East. The study area consists of active agricultural land. The property, including EWSF Site 3, is located within a previously identified cultural resource (BHR 2). There are no previously identified heritage properties located adjacent or nearby to EWSF Site 3.

EWSF Site 4 is located at 399 Glover Road (Plate 7) on the east side of Glover Road between Rymal Road East and Dickenson Road East. The study area is comprised of active agricultural land. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with EWSF Site 4. There is one previously identified heritage property located at 420 Trinity Church Road (BHR 2) nearby to the east of EWSF Site 4.

EWSF Site 5 is located within agricultural land in Lot 14, Concession 2, Glanbrook Township (Plate 8) on the north side of Dickenson Road East between Nebo Road and Trinity Church Road. The study area is comprised of active agricultural land. There are no visible structures on the property. There are no known or potential cultural heritage resources identified on the property associated with EWSF Site 5. There is one previously identified heritage property located in Lot 14, Concession III, Glanford Township, that is nearby EWSF Site 5.





Plate 1: View of PS Site 1, looking south adjacent to Upper Centennial Parkway.



Plate 2: View of the fallow field and the fenced area associated with PS Site 1.



Plate 3: View of PS Site 2, looking east.



Plate 4: View of PS Site 2, looking southeast.



Plate 5: View of PS Site 3 from Rymal Road East, looking north.



Plate 6: View of EWSF Site 1 from Fletcher Road, looking west.



Plate 7: View of EWSF Site 2 from Fletcher Road, looking east.



Plate 8: View of EWSF Site 3, looking west from Trinity Church Road.



Plate 9: View of EWSF Site 4, looking southeast from Glover Road.



Plate 10: View of EWSF Site 5, looking north from Dickenson Road East.

3.4.2 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, two built heritage resources (BHRs) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area (Table 2). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources is presented in Section 8.0 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 9.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR) Within and/or Adjacent to the Study Area

Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments
BHR 1	Outbuilding	54 Upper Centennial Parkway, Lot 24, Con. 8, Saltfleet Township	Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings	Located near PS Site 2 Storage, likely built in the nineteenth century

Table 2: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR) Within and/or Adjacent to the Study Area

Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments
BHR 2	Residence	420 Trinity Church Road, Lot 16, Con.2, Glanford Township	Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest	EWSF Site 3 is located within the property of BHR 2 and near EWSF Site 4 Frame farmhouse, likely built between 1875-1907
CHL 1	Church and Cemetery	10 Trinity Church Road, Lot 16, Con. 2, Glanford Township	Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest; Inventory of Places of Worship; Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings	Located near PS Site 3 Brick church, built in 1873
CHL 2	Farmscape	406 Fletcher Road, Lot 7, Con.1, Block 5, Binbrook Township	Identified in a previous assessment (ASI 2017)	Located adjacent to EWSF Site 1 and near EWSF Site 2 Frame farmhouse, likely built between 1875-1907

4.0 SCREENING FOR POTENTIAL IMPACTS

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document based on the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006) which include, but are not limited to:

- Destruction, of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features (III.1).
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7).

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:



- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) defines adjacent lands as “those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* or otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.” The City of Hamilton defines “Adjacent” in their *Rural Official Plan* as “in regards to cultural heritage and archaeology, those lands contiguous to, or located within 50 metres of, a protected heritage property.”

4.1 Potential Impacts to Cultural Heritage Resources

This preliminary impact assessment is based on the impacts presented in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006) (Section 4.0). Cultural heritage landscapes and/or built heritage resources may experience displacement, or direct impacts, i.e. removal, if they are located within the right-of-way of the undertaking. They may also experience disruption, or indirect impacts, by the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character and /or setting. The following table (Table 3) considers the impacts of the five potential elevated water tower storage sites and the three proposed pumping station locations on identified cultural heritage resources. Table 3 also recommends mitigation strategies.

Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Resource	Impacts	Recommendations
BHR 1	<p>This property is located to the south of PS Site 2.</p> <p>It was noted during field review that this property is physically separated from PS Site 2 by an adjacent property. Following the preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage values associated with this property, it was determined that there will be no direct or indirect impacts from PS Site 2 on this property.</p>	No further work is required.



Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Resource	Impacts	Recommendations
BHR 2	<p>EWSF Site 3 is located within the property of BHR 2 at the northern end of the property. EWSF Site 4 is located to the west of BHR 2.</p> <p>EWSF Site 3 has the potential to directly and indirectly impact this cultural heritage resource through alterations (III.2).</p> <p>It was noted during field review that this property is physically separated from EWSF Site 4 by an agricultural field. Following the preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage values associated with this property, it was determined that there will be no direct or indirect impacts from EWSF Site 4 on this property.</p>	<p>Further work should be undertaken to determine the heritage attributes that are associated with this property, and how they may be impacted by the proposed EWSF Site 3 location. A property-specific Heritage Impact Assessment is recommended.</p>
CHL 1	<p>This resource is located to the south of PS Site 3, on the south side of Rymal Road East.</p> <p>It was noted during field review that this property is physically separated from PS Site 3 by Rymal Road. Following the preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage values associated with this property, it was determined that there will be no direct or indirect impacts from PS Site 3 on this property.</p>	<p>No further work is required.</p>

Table 3: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Resource	Impacts	Recommendations
CHL 2	<p>This resource is adjacent to EWSF Site 1 and located near EWSF Site 2.</p> <p>This property is located immediately south of EWSF Site 1. While EWSF Site 1 is on an adjacent property, it is in close proximity to the heritage property. Although the elevated water tower storage facility may be sited at a distance from the buildings on this property, it still may have potential to indirectly impact this cultural heritage resource, perhaps through alteration (III.2).</p> <p>This property is located west of EWSF Site 2. EWSF Site 2 is located on the east side of Fletchers Road. It was noted during field review that this property is physically separated from EWSF Site 2 by the separation of the roadway. Following the preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage values associated with this property, it was determined that there will be no direct or indirect impacts from EWSF Site 2.</p>	<p>Further work should be undertaken to determine the heritage attributes that are associated with this property, and how they may be impacted by the proposed EWSF Site 1 location. A property-specific Heritage Impact Assessment is recommended.</p>

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed that the general study area has a long rural history of agricultural development. A total of four cultural heritage resources (CHRs) consisting of two built heritage resources (BHRs) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) were identified within, or adjacent to, the eight potential site locations for the Hamilton Elevated Water Storage Facility and Pumping Station. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

- All four cultural heritage resources have previously been identified as heritage properties. Of these, one is on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (BHR 1), on the Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest (BHR 2); one on the Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest, Inventory of Places of Worship, and Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (CHL 1); and one identified in a previous assessment (CHL 2).
- Of the four cultural heritage resources, one is an outbuilding (BHR 1); one is a residence (BHR 2); one is a nineteenth-century church and cemetery (CHL 1); one is a farmscape (CHL 2); and
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with the nineteenth century land use patterns in the former County of Wentworth.



The following summarizes potential impacts of the five potential elevated water tower storage site locations and the three potential pumping station site locations on identified cultural heritage resources:

- Two of the four cultural heritage resources will not be directly or indirectly impacted (BHR 1 and CHL 1), and the remaining two cultural heritage resources will be potentially directly or indirectly impacted (BHR 2 and CHL 2);
- More specifically:
 - PS Site 1: no impacts to identified cultural heritage resources (CHRs);
 - PS Site 2: no impacts to identified CHRs;
 - PS Site 3: no impacts to identified CHRs;
 - EWSF Site 1: potential direct/indirect impacts to CHL 2;
 - EWSF Site 2: no impacts to identified CHRs;
 - EWSF Site 3: potential direct/indirect impacts to BHR 2;
 - EWSF Site 4: no impacts to identified CHRs; and,
 - EWSF Site 5: no impacts to identified CHRs;

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that two built heritage resources (BHRs) and two cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) were identified within or adjacent to the eight potential site locations for the Hamilton Elevated Water Tower Storage Facility and Pumping Station Class EA. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Site selection for the proposed Hamilton Elevated Water Tower Storage Facility and Pump Station should be suitably planned to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. Should EWSF Site 1 or EWSF Site 3 be selected as the preferred site for the elevated water tower storage facility, there is potential for negative impacts to BHR 2 (EWSF Site 3) and CHL 2 (EWSF Site 1). Further work should be undertaken to determine the heritage attributes that are associated with these heritage properties and how they may be impacted by the proposed elevated water tower storage facility. If EWSF Site 1 or EWSF Site 3 is selected, a property-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) by a qualified heritage consultant is recommended in the detailed design phase of the project (30% Design). The HIA will follow the City of Hamilton's Terms of Reference for completing HIAs and the City of Hamilton should be consulted to confirm the scope of the HIA. The HIA must be submitted to municipal heritage staff for review.
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
4. This report should be submitted to the heritage staff at the City of Hamilton and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport for review.



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8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 4: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources (CHR) in the Study Area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
BHR 1	Outbuilding	54 Upper Centennial Parkway, Lot 24, Con. 8, Saltfleet Township Located near to PS Site 2	Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings	<p>During the field review, Upper Centennial Parkway in front of the property was under construction and BHR 1 could not be viewed from the roadside. Recent satellite imagery shows extant storage buildings, one of which may be the storage (ca. 1873) building documented on the CIHB.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is associated with the former historical community of Elfrida. A house is illustrated in the vicinity of the property in 1875 (Figure 2). No structures are shown within the property in 1907, except for a red brick house to the north of BHR 1 (Figure 3). <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design details could not be obtained since Upper Centennial Parkway was not accessible. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings sit close to Upper Centennial Parkway near Regional Road 20, in the former community of Elfrida. 	 <p>View of BHR 1 from PS Site 2 on Upper Centennial Parkway</p>

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
BHR 2	Residence	420 Trinity Church Road, Lot 16, Con.2, Glanford Township EWSF Site 3 is located within the property of BHR 2 and near EWSF Site 4	Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest	<p>During the roadside assessment the house could not be viewed from Trinity Church Road since it is set well back from the road. A review of satellite imagery suggests the house is still extant.</p> <p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property supports the agricultural character of the area. This property is identified as belonging to J. Kelly in 1875. There is a farmhouse and orchard illustrated set close to Trinity Church Road, south of BHR 2 (Figure 2). In 1907, a house is depicted as a frame house in the location of BHR 2, set well back from Trinity Church Road (Figure 3). <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence could not be viewed from Trinity Church Road. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rural residence contributes to the rural nature of this portion of Trinity Church Road. The house, if extant, sits well back from the road and is surrounded by agricultural fields. 	 <p>View of tree lined driveway from Trinity Church Road, looking west</p>  <p>Aerial view of BHR 2 (Google Maps 2018)</p>

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 1	Church and Cemetery	10 Trinity Church Road Located near PS Site 3	Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest; Inventory of Places of Worship; Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1845, a half-acre of land was purchased from William Stewart on the northeast corner of Lot 16, Concession 1, Glanford Township. On December 26, 1848, the first wooden structure was dedicated. In 1850, the trustees purchased a second half-acre from Mr. Stewart. In 1873, a contract was made to build a new brick church. The builders were Edward Dickenson and Sons of North Glanford. They used 61, 000 bricks from their own brickyard, located on the southeast corner of Twenty Road and Highway 6. Total cost of the brick church was \$1,646. In 1951 a manse was constructed on the land just north of the church. In 1971, the care of the surrounding cemetery was taken over by the Hamilton Cemetery Board. (Inventory of Places to Worship) <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A red brick Gothic Revival style church. The cemetery has signage and chain link fencing marking its boundaries. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the south side of Rymal Road East and on the west side of Trinity Church Road. 	 <p>View of CHL 1 from Trinity Church Road</p>  <p>View of CHL 1 from north side of Rymal Road East</p>

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photograph(s)
CHL 2	Farmscape	406 Fletcher Road, Lot 7, Con.1, Block 5, Binbrook Township Located adjacent to EWSF Site 1 and near EWSF Site 2	Identified in a previous assessment (ASI 2017)	<p>Historic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The property supports the agricultural character of the area. This property overlaps lots belonging to E. Stewart and Jason Pontruff in 1875. A house is illustrated on Pontruff's lot, however south of CHL 2 (Figure 2). A house is first noted in this location by 1907 (Figure 3). <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially obscured by trees, a late nineteenth to early twentieth century Gothic Revival Cottage style frame residence, one and a half storey, with a gable roof, some early windows and a new large window seen on front façade, with possible wood siding, arched window within front gable, and rear additions. A gambrel roof barn with metal siding and a stone foundation, other agricultural outbuildings and concrete and metal silos. <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural property contributes to the rural nature of this portion of Fletcher Road. The house sits close to the road and is surrounded by agricultural fields and a rural residential property directly across the road. 	 <p>View of the house from Fletcher Road, looking west</p>  <p>View of the farm complex from Fletcher Road, looking west</p>

9.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

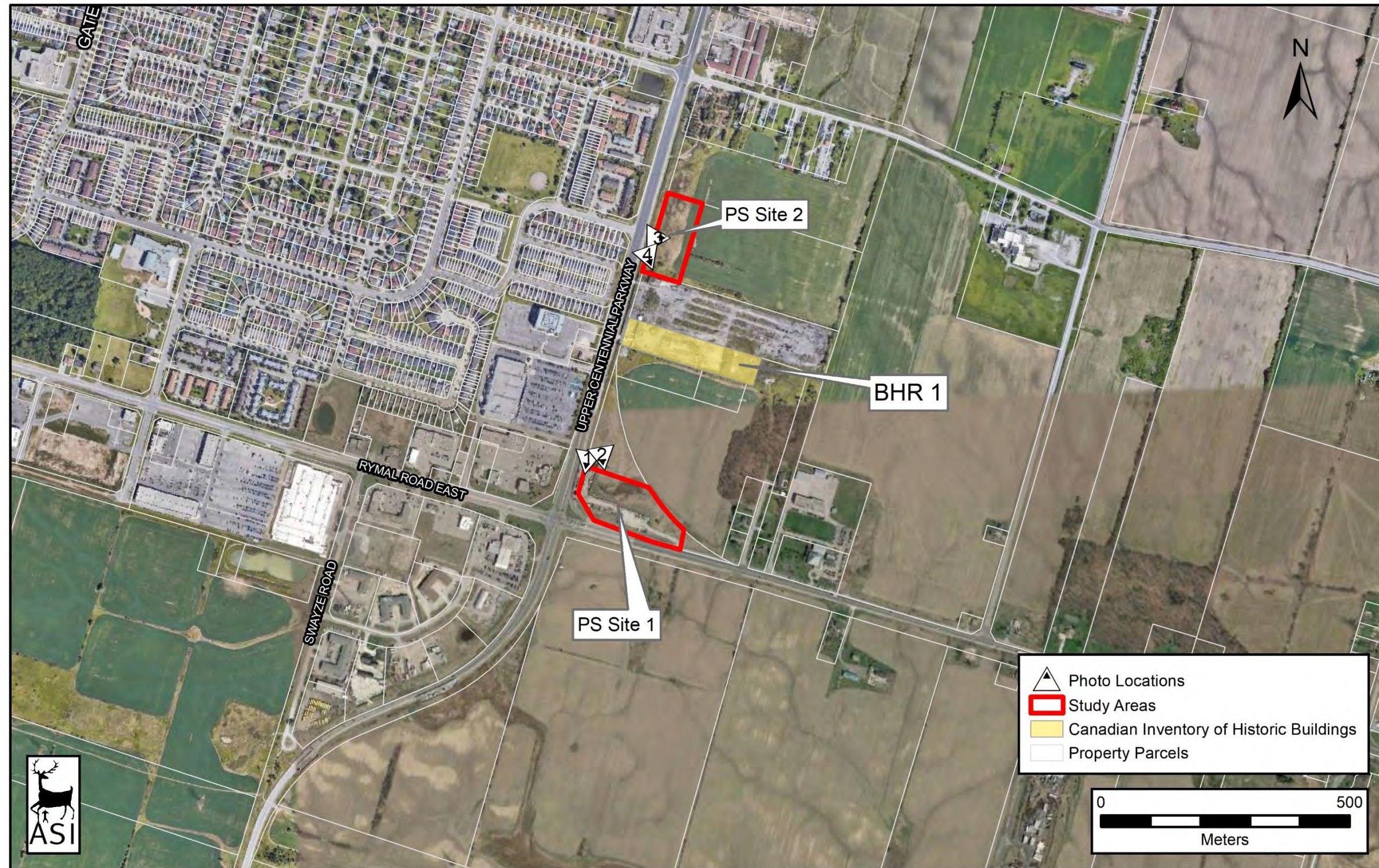


Figure 7: Cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of PS Site 1 and PS Site 2

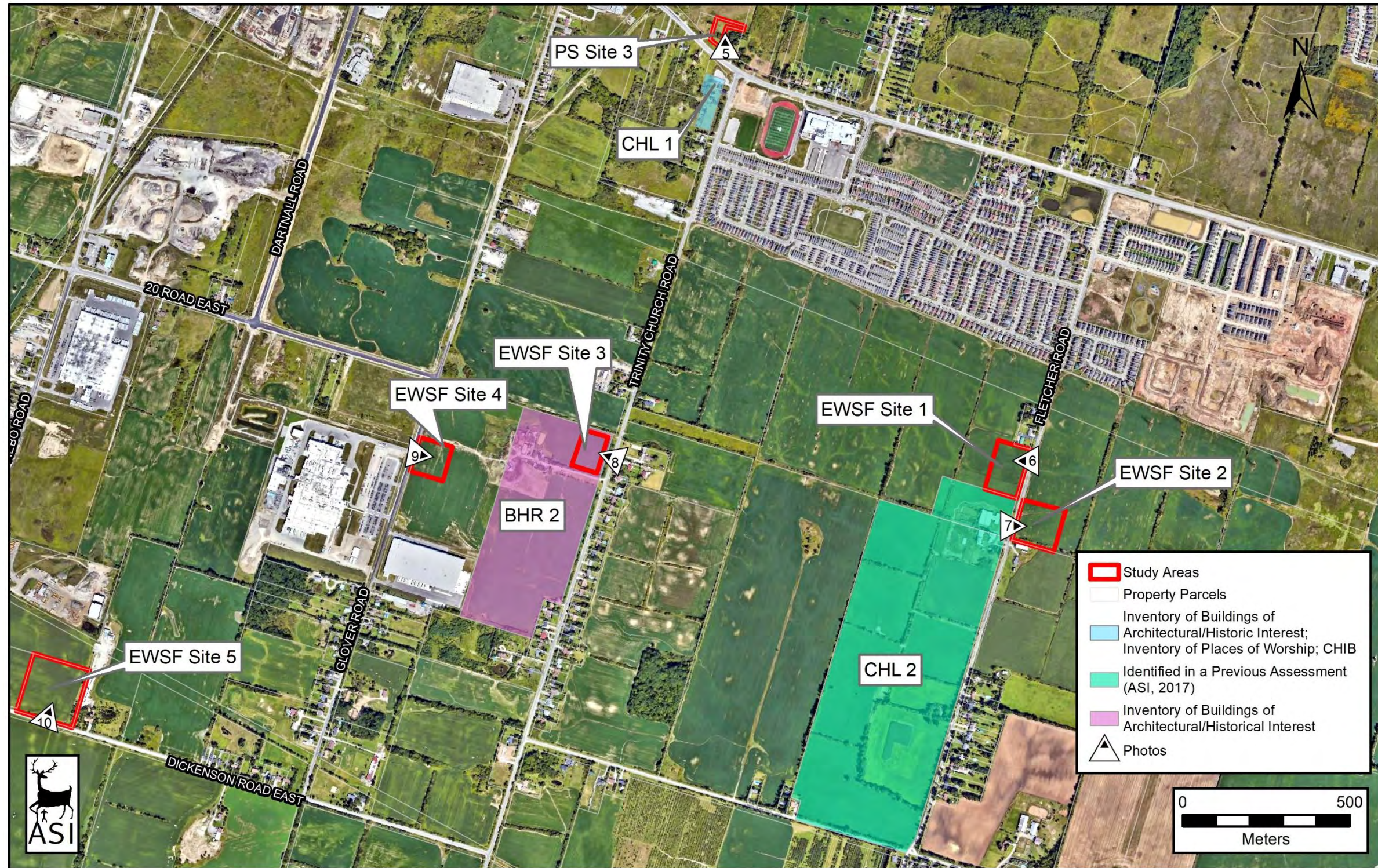


Figure 8: Cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of PS Site 3, EWSF Sites 1 to 5