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Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4

City of Hamilton

60637047

September 2021

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City of Hamilton

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Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4

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1. Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (hereafter Cultural Heritage Report) as part of the Glancaster Road improvements for the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Phase 3 and 4 (hereafter MCEA). The Study Area for the Glancaster Road MCEA is located along Glancaster Road between Garner Road East/Rymal Road West and Dickenson Road West in the City of Hamilton and traverses a largely rural context.

Glancaster Road is located within Hamilton's Airport Employment Growth District (hereafter AEGD). Over the past several years, planning has been undertaken to support the future development of lands within the AEGD. This area is identified as prime industrial and commercial employment land within various planning documents, particularly the AEGD Secondary Plan, which was approved in 2015. The Secondary Plan identified a multi-modal transportation network as being critical for supporting development in the AEGD. This network was further expanded on in the AEGD TMP prepared in 2011 and subsequently updated in 2016. The need and justification for widening of the Glancaster Road section between Garner Road East/Rymal Road West and Dickenson Road West from two to four lanes is rooted in future/ultimate capacity deficiencies and operational issues coming about as a result of new development in the AEGD

The Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken to identify municipally, provincially, and federally recognized properties, as well as to identify potential cultural heritage resources or properties within the Study Area, in order to evaluate the potential impacts that the road widening may have on cultural heritage resources. This study was completed according to the guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (hereafter MHSTCI) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (2006).

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Report is to:

- Provide a brief contextual overview of the study area and its development using primary and secondary source material.
- Identify the baseline cultural heritage conditions within the Study Area.
- Present a built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes inventory of known (previously identified) properties.
- Identify potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (properties not listed or designated but which may have cultural heritage value or interest).
- Identify preliminary project-specific impacts on the known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
- Propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on previously identified and potential cultural heritage resources.

1.2 Cultural Heritage Study Area

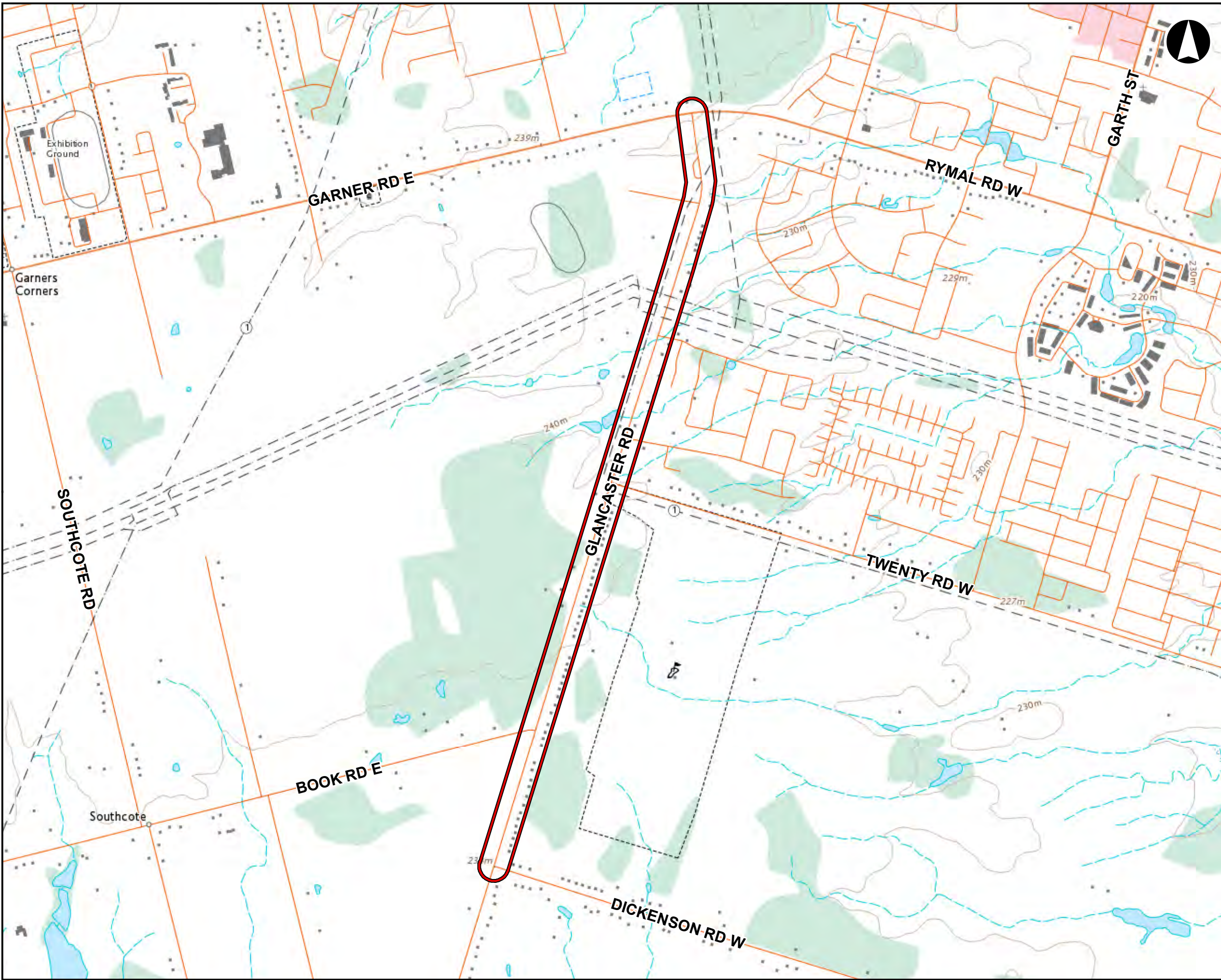
The Glancaster Road MCEA Study Area is shown on **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. The Study Area consists of a 50-metre buffer from the centre line of Glancaster Road between Garner Road East and Rymal Road West and Dickenson Road West to the south.

Glancaster Road is a divided two-lane road with a rural cross-section. The road follows a straight line throughout the Study Area and a horizontal curve in advance of the connection to the signalized intersection of Garner Road East/Rymal Road West. It has a generally flat vertical alignment throughout the corridor. The existing right-of-way

(hereafter ROW) varies, from 20 metres at Dickenson Road West, in a saw tooth pattern, to 26 metres, and 42 metres at the intersection with Garner Road East and Rymal Road West.

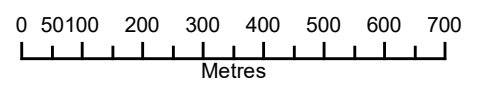
For this Cultural Heritage Report, the Study Area includes a 50 metre buffer from the centre line of Glancaster Road and includes properties that are adjacent to and framing the ROW that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts from construction activities related to this project.

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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



**Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA
Phase 3 and 4**

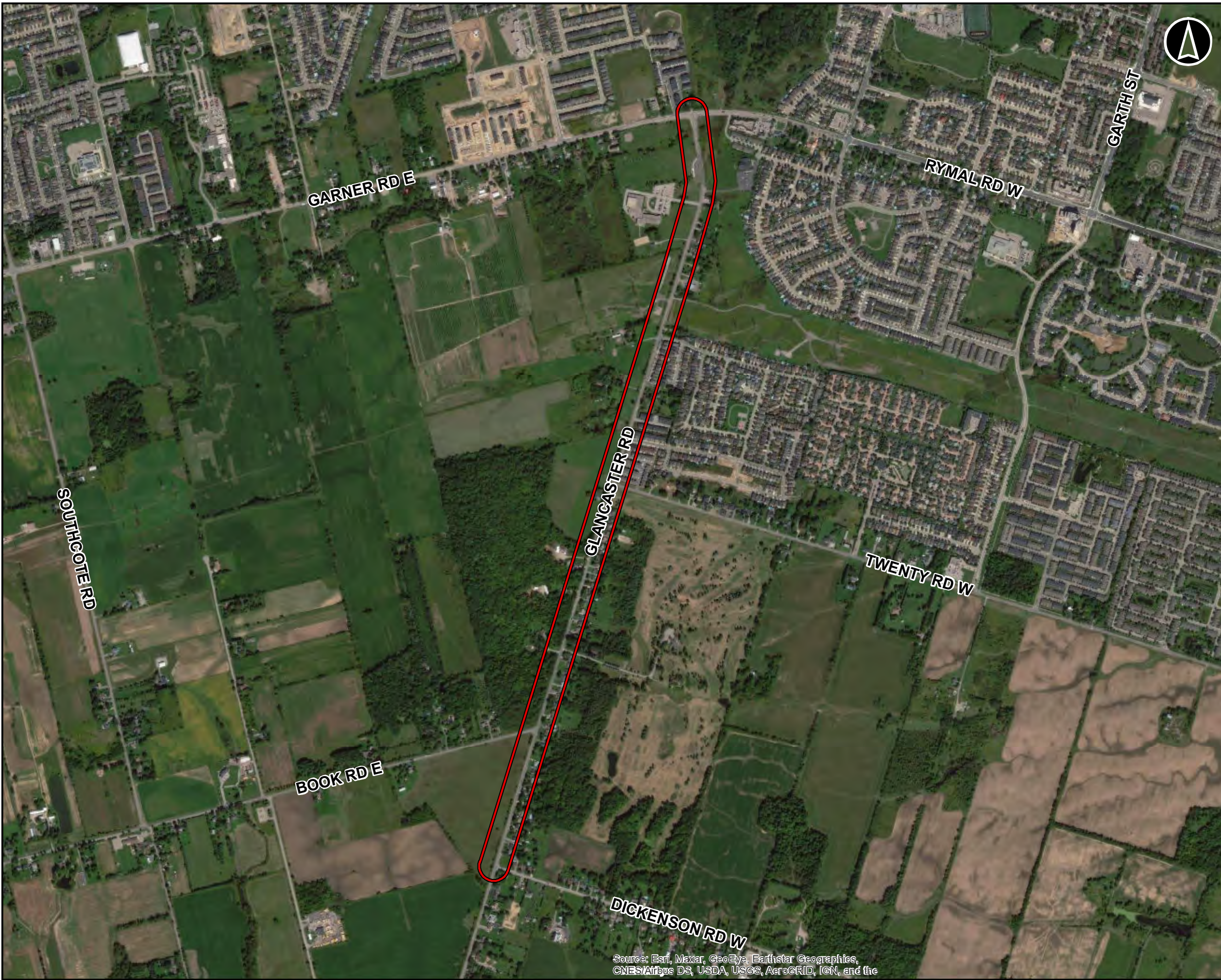
Location of Study Area, City of Hamilton

May, 2021	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC
P#: 60637047		Figure 1

AECOM

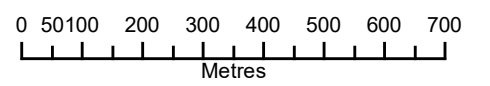
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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Study Area on Satellite Imagery, City of Hamilton		
May, 2021	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR/N, NRC
P#: 60637047		Figure 2
AECOM		

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the

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2. Regulatory Framework

2.1 Provincial Policy Context

2.1.1 Environmental Assessment Act

This report was prepared to satisfy cultural heritage reporting requirements undertaken as part of the Ontario MCEA process. Pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter E. 18), applicable infrastructure improvements and development projects are subject to appropriate studies to evaluate and assess the potential related impacts of a project on the social, economic, or cultural environment, (i.e. the cultural heritage of an area). Infrastructure improvement projects have the potential to impact cultural heritage resources in various ways including, but not limited to:

- Direct Impact: Loss or displacement of cultural resources through removal or demolition; and,
- Indirect Impact: Disruption of cultural resources due to the introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the significance of the resource and its contextual surroundings.

2.1.2 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* (1990) and the associated Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) provide a legislative framework for land use planning in Ontario. Both documents identify matters of provincial interest, which include the conservation of significant features of architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest. The *Planning Act* requires that all decisions affecting land use planning matters “shall be consistent with” the PPS. In general, the PPS recognizes that Ontario’s long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental, and social benefits.

Section 2 of the *Planning Act* makes a series of provisions regarding cultural heritage. Section 2 of the *Planning Act* identifies various provincial interests that must be considered by the relevant authorities during the planning process. Specific to cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the *Planning Act* states 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, matter of provincial interest such as...the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.”

As one of 18 interests to be considered, cultural heritage resources are to be considered within the framework of varying provincial interests throughout the land use planning process.

2.1.3 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables municipalities and the province to designate individual properties and/or districts as being of cultural heritage value or interest. The province or municipality may also “list” a property or include a property on a municipal register that has not been designated but is believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. *Ontario Regulation 9/06, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (O. Reg. 9/06) under the OHA provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. If a property meets one or more of the following criteria it may be designated under Section 29 of the OHA.

2.1.3.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation 9/06 provides the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under the OHA. This regulation was created to ensure a consistent approach to the designation of heritage properties under OHA. All designations under the OHA after 2006 must meet at least one of the criteria outlined in the regulation.

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the OHA if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether the property is of cultural heritage value or interest:

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

2.1.4 Greater Golden Horseshoe Heritage Policies

The Provincial Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2016, recognizes the importance of cultural heritage resources. In general, the Growth Plan strives to conserve and promote *cultural heritage resources* in a way that supports 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.*

2.2 Municipal Heritage Policies

2.2.1 City of Hamilton Official Plan (2014)

At the time of this report, the Study Area falls within the *Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP)*. The UHOP recognizes the importance of cultural heritage. The purpose of the current cultural report 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.

The UHOP in Section 3.4.2.1 outlines a number of policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources within the City of Hamilton:

- a) Protect and conserve the tangible cultural heritage resources of the City, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes for present and future generations.
- b) Identify cultural heritage resources through a continuing process of inventory, survey, and evaluation, as a basis for the wise management of these resources.
- c) Promote awareness and appreciation of the City's cultural heritage and encourage public and private stewardship of and custodial responsibility for the City's cultural heritage resources.
- d) Avoid harmful disruption or disturbance of known archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential.
- e) Encourage the ongoing care of individual cultural heritage resources and the properties on which they are situated together with associated features and structures by property owners and provide guidance on sound conservation practices.
- f) Support the continuing use, reuse, care, and conservation of cultural heritage resources and properties by encouraging property owners to seek out and apply for funding sources available for conservation and restoration work.
- g) Ensure the conservation and protection of cultural heritage resources in planning and development matters subject to the Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13 either through appropriate planning and design measures or as conditions of development approvals.
- h) Conserve the character of areas of cultural heritage significance, including designated heritage conservation districts and cultural heritage landscapes, by encouraging those land uses, development and site alteration activities that protect, maintain and enhance these areas within the City.

In addition, the UHOP provides policies specific to the protection of non-designated or non-registered heritage properties (3.4.2.6, 3.4.2.5, and 3.4.2.5), archaeology policies (3.4.4), cultural heritage landscapes (3.4.6) and heritage conservation district (3.4.6.3, 3.4.6.4 and 3.4.6.5).

2.2.2 Hamilton AEGD Transportation Master Plan

By 2031, planned growth in the *Hamilton AEGD* is expected to reach over 28,000 employees. *The Hamilton AEGD TMP* was undertaken to prepare a transportation strategy that would suitably accommodate these employment projections and the City of Hamilton's long-term vision. Below are the Visions and Objectives of the AEGD:

- 1.2 *The Vision and Objectives for the AEGD were developed based on results of a Community Liaison Committee Visioning Workshop held on January 20, 2009. The overall Vision for the AEGD was identified as follows:*

The employment area is vibrant and visually appealing and the natural and cultural heritage resources in the area have been preserved and used to establish a distinct character for the area. It is a working community that attracts a range of airport related and other businesses providing both conventional and knowledge-based services. The environmental footprint of the area has been managed through a range of sustainable design techniques and the character of the surrounding land uses have been protected through appropriate land use transitions and transportation planning.

2.2.3 Review of City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Register

The *City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Register* is a database of architectural, historical information and photos of properties pertaining to the City of Hamilton. The Register contains:

- Architectural description of buildings and significant architectural elements
- Property information
- Historical information relating to the property

- Photos of building
- Occupant data
- Reasons for designation for individually designated heritage properties

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3. Approach and Methodology

This Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken according to the guidelines identified in the MHSTCI *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (MHSTCI, 2006). While completing the Cultural Heritage Report, AECOM undertook the following tasks:

- A review of municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories, including the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Register,
 - A review of online searchable databases including:
 - Ontario Heritage Trust Conservation Easements;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Places of Worship Inventory;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Provincial Plaque Program;
 - Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Act Register;
 - Ontario Historical Society's Ontario Heritage Directory and Map;
 - Ontario Genealogical Society's Ontario Cemetery Index;
 - Parks Canada's National Historic Sites;
 - Parks Canada's The Canadian Register of Historic Places on *Canada's Historic Places* website;
 - Parks Canada's Directory of Federal Heritage Designations;
 - Canadian Heritage River System website; and,
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites.
- Preparation of a land use history of the Study Area based on a review of primary and secondary sources;
- Consultation with municipal planners with knowledge regarding the community in general or known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area;
- A field review to confirm the location of previously identified cultural heritage resources and to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases;
- Analysis of potential adverse impacts according to the guidelines including the MHSTCI *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*;
- Preparation of recommendations to identify potential mitigation strategies in order to avoid or minimize impacts to identified or potential heritage properties; and
- Preparation of this Cultural Heritage Report.

For this Cultural Heritage Report, cultural heritage resources are classified and defined as either built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, according to the following definitions provided within the PPS (2020):

- **Built Heritage Resource (hereafter BHR)** – 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. BHR's are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the OHA, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape (hereafter CHL)** – 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. CHL's may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the OHA or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

In addition, properties are mapped according to a property's heritage status or recognition mechanisms and include:

- **Previously Identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes** – means built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that have an existing level of municipal, provincial, or federal heritage protection, designation, or recognition.
- **Potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes** – means built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes identified during the field review that include a building or structure that appears to be older than 40 years of age, that, informed by the MHSTCI Criteria Checklist and combined with professional judgement, have been determined in this study to have potential cultural heritage value or interest.

This Cultural Heritage Report addresses built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes over 40 years old and including those built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that have already been identified by municipal heritage inventories or earlier cultural heritage reports/studies. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is an indicator that a property may be of cultural heritage value or interest. While identification of a built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscapes 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 cultural heritage value or interest. Similarly, if a built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape is less than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining cultural heritage value or interest. In addition to the 40-year rule, professional knowledge, expertise and the *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes, a Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (hereafter ‘Criteria Checklist’; MHSTCI 2016) was also applied in this Cultural Heritage Report to screen for potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area.

This Cultural Heritage Report includes a high-level assessment of potential impacts to all built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes based on the proposed alternative routes within each section. This assessment will contribute to the evaluation of the Glanaster Road, Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4. Following the preliminary impact assessment, recommendations are made on next steps in order to ensure all BHR’s and CHL’s identified in this report are properly mitigated in the widening of Glanaster Road.

3.1.1 . Public Consultation

The following stakeholders were contacted to gather information on known and potential BHCHLs, active and inactive cemeteries, etc. within the Study Area:

Table 1: Record of Public Consultation

Contact	Contact Information	Date	Notes
Stacey Kursikowski / City of Hamilton / Cultural Heritage Planner	Stacey.Kursikowski@hamilton.ca	September 3, 2021	A request was made to determine if the Municipal Heritage Register is up to date. Stacey Kursikowski confirmed that no additional properties had been added to the Municipal Heritage Register and informed the team that the language being used in the report to describe Inventoried Properties was outdated.

4. Historical Overview

4.1 Historical Context

Historically, the Study Area is located on the border of the Township of Ancaster and the Township of Glanford, both in Wentworth County. The Study Area has since amalgamated into the City of Hamilton.

4.2 Natural Environment and Physical Setting

The modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free approximately 12,500 years ago. The landscape of southern Ontario can be subdivided into physiographic regions based on the physiographic characteristics of the geographic areas. These characteristics have played important roles in the evolution of the landscape and settlement within the respective regions (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

4.3 Historical Context Overview

4.3.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago. The land now encompassed by the City of Hamilton has a cultural history which begins approximately 10,000 years ago and continues to the present. **Table 2** provides a general summary of the history of Indigenous land use and settlement of the area¹.

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for Indigenous Settlement in the City of Hamilton

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fluted Points ■ Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points ■ Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Notched and Bifurcate base Points ■ Growing populations
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development ■ Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Narrow Point ■ Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broad Point ■ Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small Point ■ Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex ■ Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meadowood Points ■ Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics

¹ While many types of information can inform the precontact settlement of the Wentworth County, this summary table provides information drawn from archaeological research conducted in southern Ontario over the last century. As such, the terminology used in this review relates to standard archaeological terminology for the province rather than relating to specific historical events within the region..

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Princess Point ■ Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ European settlement (French and English)

4.3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

4.3.2.1 Wentworth County

Early settlers in the area that would later be known as Wentworth County were United Empire Loyalists, who built saw and grist mills at area creeks in the early 1790's. The water powered industries attracted more settlers to the area. In 1816, Wentworth County was created as part of the Gore District in what was then Upper Canada and, later, Canada West. Wentworth County originally consisted of seven townships which formerly belonged to the counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and York. Townships that were included in Wentworth County were Ancaster, Barton, Beverly, Binbrook, Caistor, Flamborough East and West, Glanford, Onondaga, Saltfleet, and Seneca. The County was named in honour of Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792-1808. During this time the population at the Gore District had grown sufficiently in size that a new district was created. The Gore District was established and included parts of the future Counties of Haldimand, Brant, Halton, Wellington and Waterloo. Wentworth County was established following the abolition of the old Upper Canadian district system in 1849, being temporarily united with Brant and Halton Counties.

Between 1850 and 1854, Wentworth and Halton Counties were joined for government purposes into the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton; however, this change was short-lived. In 1973, Wentworth County was renamed the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth and, in 2001, was amalgamated with six constituent municipalities into the City of Hamilton.

4.3.2.2 Township of Glanford

Glanford Township was first 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. The resulting survey created the modern farm landscape and road pattern that is visible throughout most of Glanford Township today (Dean & Mathews 1999). The township was named from Glanford-Brigg in Lincolnshire, England.

Most of the land grants originally given out following the Crown Survey were owned by absentee owners; however, settlers began to arrive shortly after the survey. Due to the barrier presented by the Niagara Escarpment, settlement was slower and sparser than that of the neighbouring townships to the north, in Saltfleet and Barton. After being deforested by pioneer settlers, Glanford was suitable for grain cultivation and mixed agriculture. However, its harsher climate did not make it nearly as suitable for growing fruit as its counterparts on the Niagara Peninsula. By 1841, the population in the township had grown to over 1,000 people (Glanford Historical Society 1985). By the mid-1950's the township population had grown to over 2,000 inhabitants. In 1974, Glanford and another original township, Binbrook, were amalgamated into a new township of Glanbrook.

4.3.2.3 Township of Ancaster

The Township of Ancaster takes its name from the parish of Ancaster in Lincolnshire, England. The name was given to Ancaster in 1793 by the surveyor of the Township (debate whether the surveyor was Augustus Jones or Lieutenant

Governor John Graves Simcoe) (Welch & Payne, 2015). The Township was first settled in the 1790s and became a part of Wentworth County in 1816 (Local History & Archives). Located beside the natural break in the Niagara Escarpment, and beside a significant creek flowing over it, the police village of Ancaster became the location of a large number of mills (Local History & Archives). By the 1830s Ancaster became a popular destination as it was the commercial centre for the area, but this popularity was short-lived. In 1832 the Desjardin Canal in Dundas, Ancaster's neighbour and rival opened which allowed a bypass of Ancaster (Welch & Payne, 2015). In addition, the town was also bypassed by the railway, which went to Hamilton (Welch & Payne, 2015).

In 1973 Bill 155 created the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. The predominately rural Township of Ancaster and the village of Ancaster became known as the Town of Ancaster in 1974 (Local History & Archives). The Town of Ancaster was amalgamated with several other communities to form the City of Hamilton in 2001.

4.3.2.4 The City of Hamilton

In 1820, Hamilton was surveyed and established primarily because of the efforts of George Hamilton, James Durand and Nathaniel Hughson. George Hamilton purchased farm holdings from Durand after the War of 1812 (Weaver 1985). Hamilton, Durand and Hughson had all offered land to the Crown for the future town site. In 1832, a canal was cut through the outer sand bar connecting Burlington Bay to Lake Ontario that enabled Hamilton to become a major port city. By 1845, the population was 6,475 and included present day concession roads, with stagecoaches and steamboats in operation between Toronto, Queenston, and Niagara. A large number of churches, store fronts, and industry ventures were operational throughout the community. It was incorporated as a City in 1846. In the early 1900's, the majority of the Gore of Ancaster had already been developed for the City of Hamilton by the time it was annexed. Settlement and City expansion moved easterly because of the geographic boundaries of the escarpment to the south, Burlington Bay to the north, and a wide ravine to the west (Weaver 1978). After 1911, private expansion westward continued with considerable financial support from the City. The construction of McMaster University in the west end increased city expansion in that direction (Weaver 1978). On January 1, 2001, the new City of Hamilton was formed from the amalgamation of Hamilton and its five neighbouring municipalities: Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook and Stoney Creek.

The Great Western Railway was completed in 1854 and became the City of Hamilton's first functioning railway. This centre portion of railway connected Niagara Falls and Windsor in the colony of Canada West (Ontario), which became a significant thoroughfare servicing the American immigration route, from New York City and Boston to Chicago and Milwaukee. The line was absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1882, and ultimately became a major part of the Canadian National Railway's southern Ontario routes.

4.3.3 Historical Mapping Review

A number of 19th and 20th century maps were reviewed to provide a visual summary of many of the trends in community development described in the previous section. The review also determines the potential for the presence of historical features within the Study Area. Historically, Glancaster Road was the dividing township road between the Township of Glanford and the Township of Ancaster, in Wentworth County. Historically the Study Area is located within: Lot 53, Concession III, Ancaster, Lot 53, 52 and 51, Concession IV, Township of Ancaster, Lot 51 and 50, Concession V, Township of Ancaster, Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford and Lot 1, Concession II, Township of Glanford.

Both the 1859 Gregory map of the County of Wentworth, Ontario (**Figure 3**), and the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County (**Figure 4**) were reviewed to determine the presence of 19th century settlement features within or adjacent to the Study Area. It should be noted that not all historic structures of interest, particularly farmhouses and smaller homesteads, were mapped systematically as this would have been beyond the intended scope of the Ontario historical atlas series. In addition, given that atlases were funded by subscription, preference with regard to

the level of detail included was given to subscribers. As such, the absence of structures or other features on historic atlas maps does not preclude the presence of historic development at the time the area was surveyed.

The 1859 Gregory map illustrates that a number of concession roads were in place by this time, including modern day Glancaster Road, Rymal Road West, Twenty Road, and Dickenson Road West. Much of the land had been partitioned to multiple owners, but no structures were illustrated within or adjacent to the Study Area at this time.

The 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County map illustrates several isolated homesteads, situated within a rural context, within and adjacent to the Study Area (**Table 3**). The map illustrates two residences within the Study Area. The property located on Lot 52, Concession IV, Township of Ancaster was owned by Robert Lovell and contains one residence. The property located on Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford was owned by Bates, J. and contains one residence and an orchard. In 1875, a church is also present at the southwest corner of the Glancaster Road and Garner Road intersection. A residence located on Lot 53, Concession III, Township of Ancaster and a residence located on Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford are illustrated as adjacent to the Study area.

Table 3: Property Owners and Historical Features Within or Adjacent to the Study Area on the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map

Township	Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Features(s)
Ancaster	III	53	B.F.	Residence
Ancaster	IV	53	Robert Lovell Spohn, P.	Place of Worship
Ancaster	IV	52	Robert Lovell Spohn, P.	Residence (2)
Ancaster	IV	51	Robert Lovell Spohn, P.	-
Ancaster	V	51	Russel, G.	Residence
Ancaster	V	50	Russel, G.	Residence
Glanford	I	1	Gage, W. Bates, J.	Farmscape
Glanford	II	1	Smith, S.	Farmscape

The Study Area remained rural in the 20th century. The 1907 topographic map (**Figure 5**) shows little change throughout the Study Area. The residence located on the edge of Lot 52, Concession IV, Township of Ancaster is no longer shown within the Study Area and is illustrated as a stone or brick structure. The homestead located within Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford is within the Study Area and is illustrated as a frame structure. A church is illustrated on the 1907 topographic map further to the west but may represent the church sketched in 1875. The adjacent residence located on Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford is now illustrated as a stone or brick structure and the adjacent residence located on Lot 53, Concession III, Township of Ancaster is now illustrated as a frame structure. Three bridges on Glancaster Road of unknown material can be found spanning over small waterways between modern day Twenty Road West and Garner Road East/Rymal Road West. 1929 NTS map (**Figure 6**) shows an increase in the number of homesteads on Garner Road East and Rymal Road West, however since 1907 there is new development on Glancaster Road. The 1938 topographic map (**Figure 7**) shows an increase in farmscapes and residences on Glancaster Road. The map illustrates two new residences east of Glancaster Road. A 1954 aerial photograph (**Figure 8**) continues to illustrate that into the mid-20th century the Study Area in general remained a rural context.

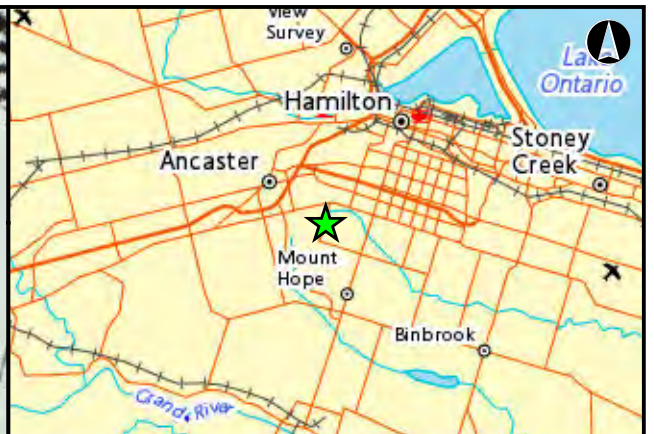
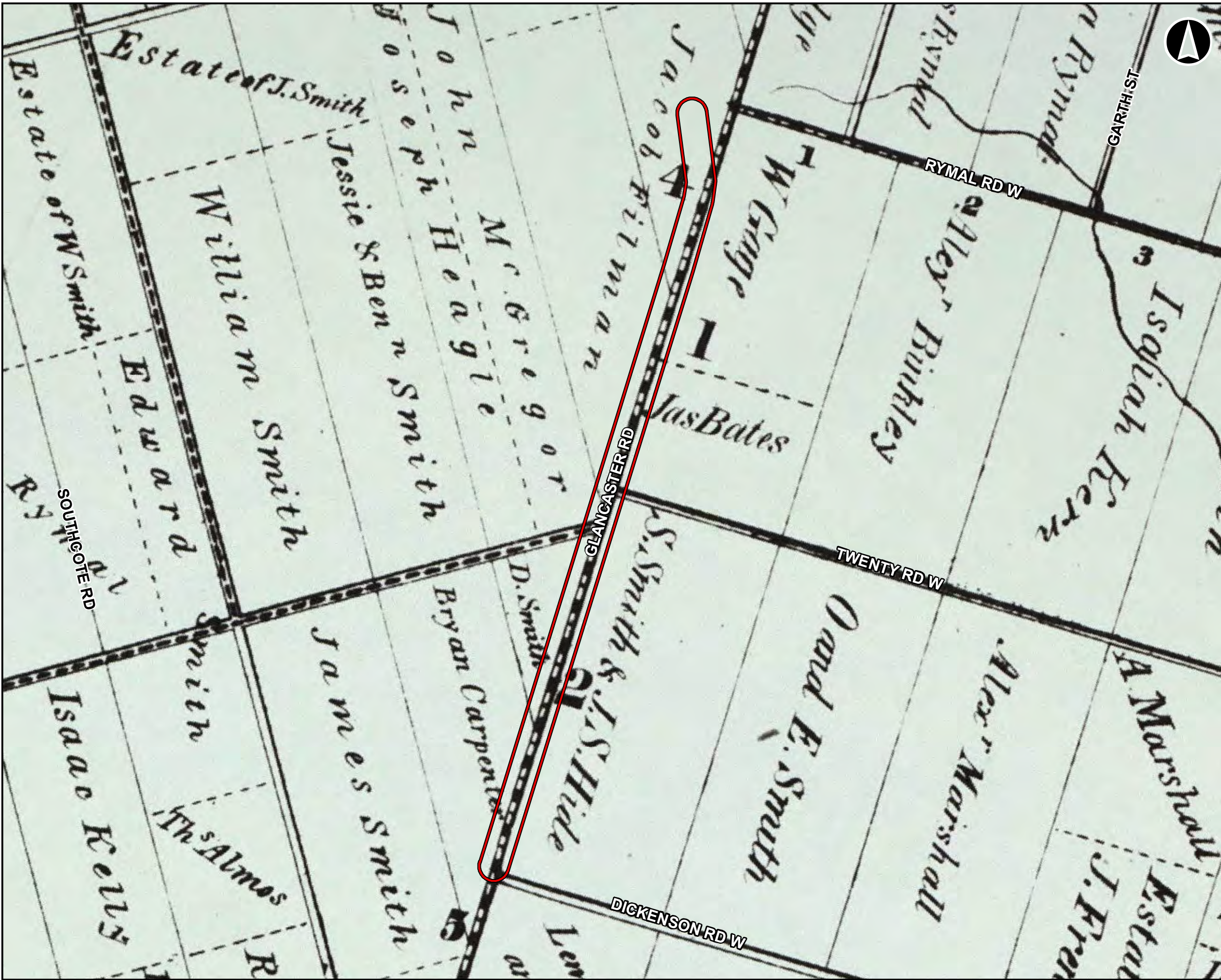
Based on current aerial photography (**Figure 2**) more recent developments in the surrounding area include:

- The construction of the Glancaster Golf & Country Club in 1989;
- A number of the single dwelling homes built on the east side of Glancaster Road;

- A small subdivision built on Glancaster Road between Twenty Road and Grassyplain Drive; and,
- A number of subdivisions built north of the Study Area;

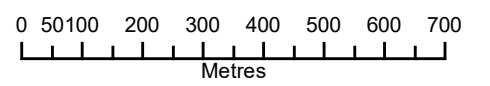
4.4 Summary of Data Collection

In summary, based on the review of available historical maps, municipal, provincial and federal data, there is potential for two residences to be located within the Study Area on Glancaster Road. When further reviewing the *City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Register* and current mapping, five properties have been previously identified as cultural heritage resources. A portion of two properties were identified as being within the Study Area and the remaining three properties were identified as being adjacent to the Study Area. One of the properties that were identified as being within the Study Area is the brick residence historically located in Lot 52, Concession IV, Township of Ancaster, and the second property within the Study Area is the former Glancaster Golf and Country Club historically located within Lot 1, Concession II, Township of Glanford. The three properties that have been identified as being adjacent to the Study Area is the residence located historically in Lot 53, Concession III, Township of Ancaster, the brick residence located historically in Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford and the Rehoboth United Reformed Church that was historically located in the northwestern corner of Lot 1, Concession I, Township of Glanford.



Legend

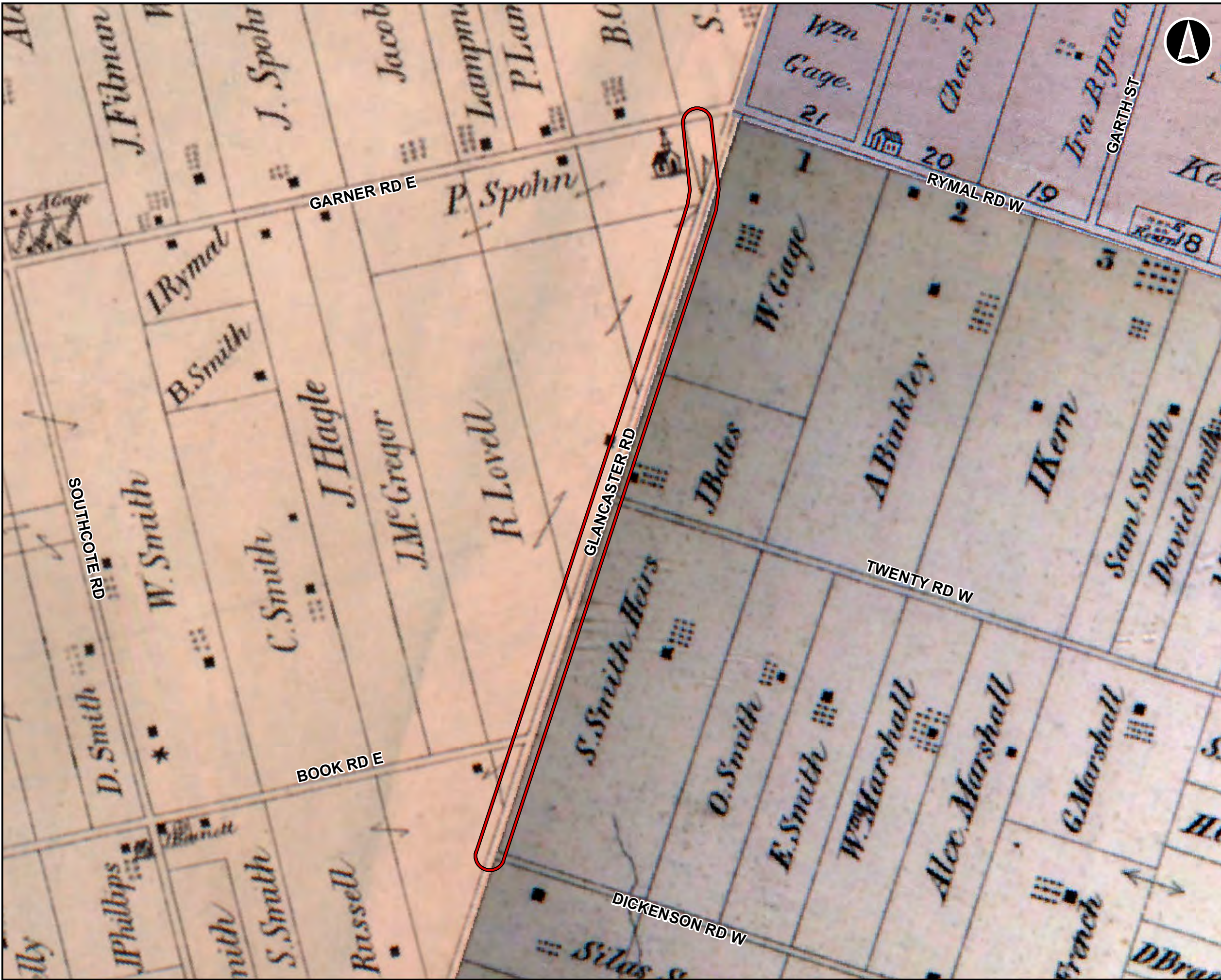
- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Study Area Overlaid on the 1859 Gregory Map		
May, 2021	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, Hardy Gregory 1859
P#: 60637047		Figure 3
AECOM		

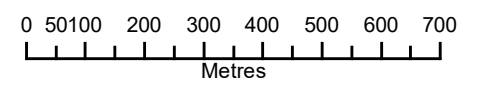
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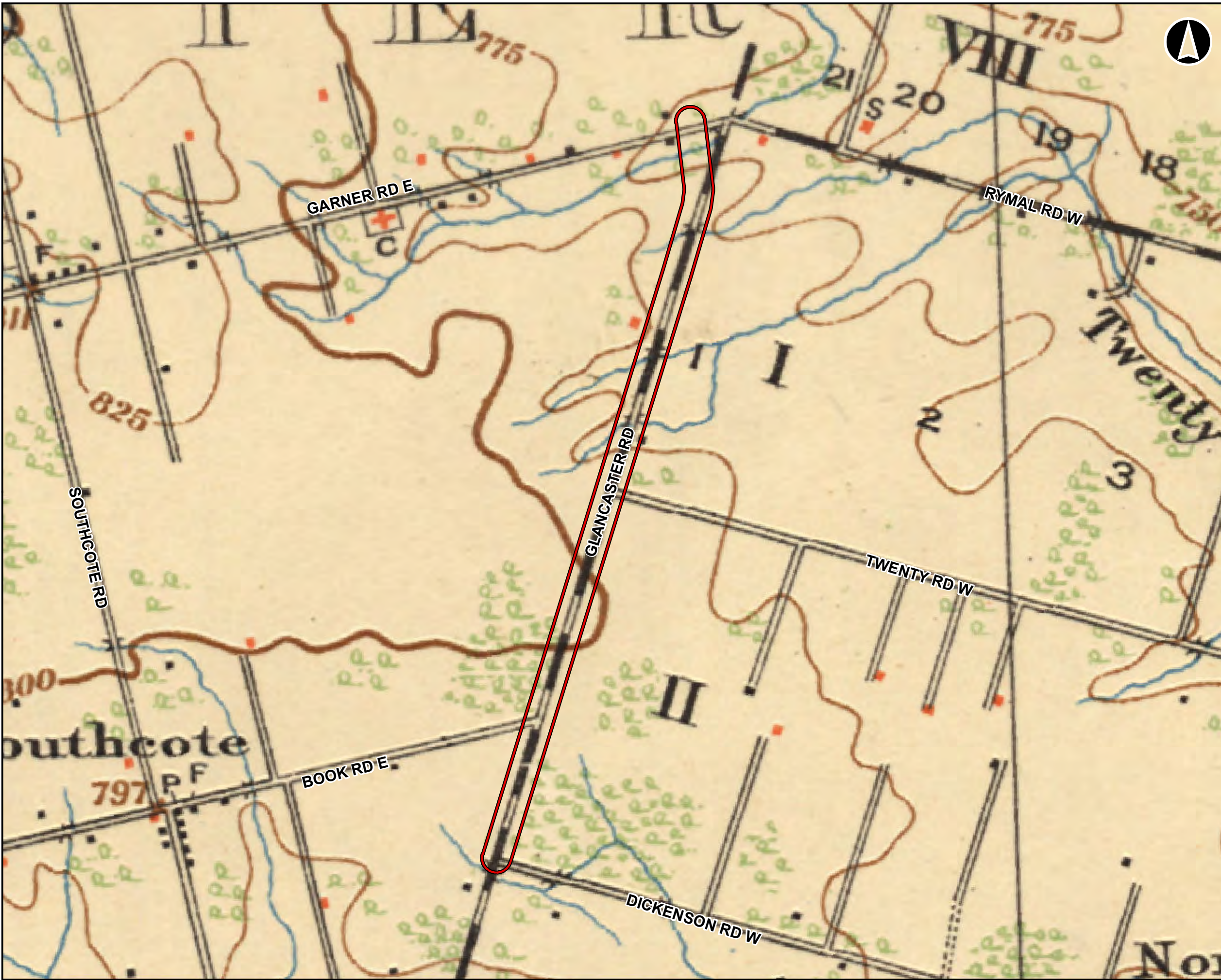
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- Study Area Location
- Study Area



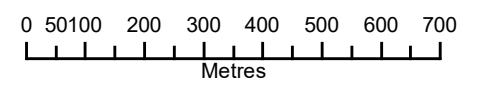
Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Study Area Overlaid on 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas Features		
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P#: 60637047	Figure 4	
AECOM		
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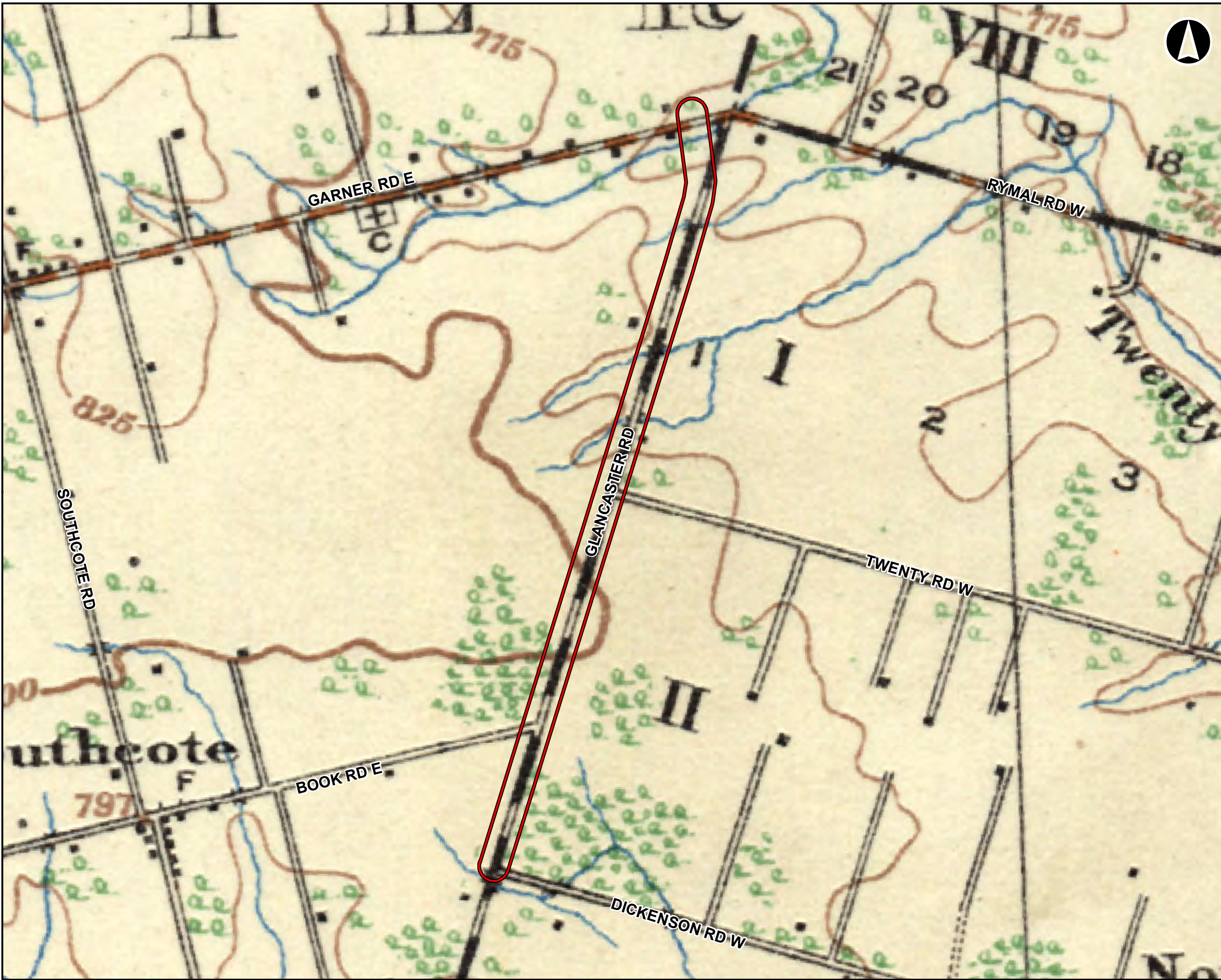
- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Study Area Overlaid on the 1907 Topographic Map		
May, 2021	1:12,771 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, NTS
P#: 60637047		Figure 5
AECOM		

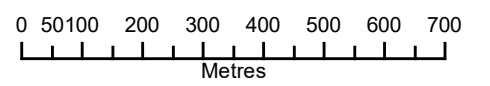
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- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA
Phase 3 and 4

Study Area Overlaid on the 1929
Topographic Map

May, 2021	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, NTS
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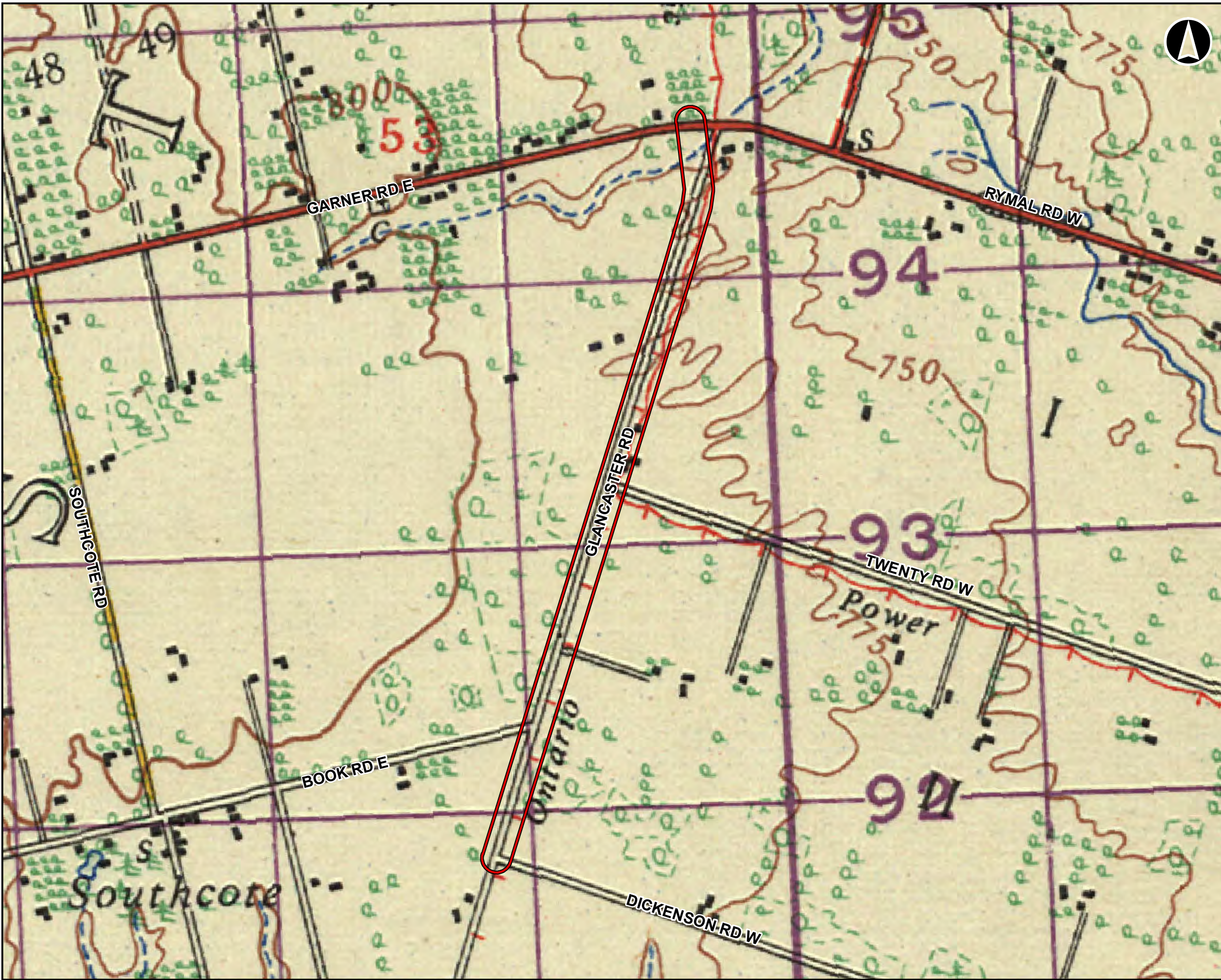
P#: 60637047



Figure 6

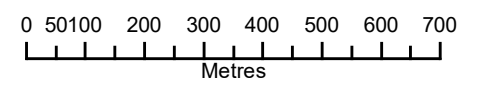
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File Path: C:\Users\mshank\OneDrive\Documents\60637047\60637047-Figure 6-1929-Map.mxd
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Legend

- ★ Study Area Location
- Study Area



Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Study Area Overlaid on the 1938 Topographic Map		
May, 2021	1:12,771 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC, NTS
P#: 60637047		Figure 7
AECOM		

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5. Existing Conditions

5.1 Study Area Existing Conditions

On May 21, 2021, a field review of the Study Area was undertaken by Liam Ryan, Cultural Heritage Specialist Intern, to document existing conditions from the ROW. The field review was conducted to document the current character of the area, confirm the presence of structures on the Municipal Heritage Register and identify potential cultural heritage resources. The existing conditions with select overview photographs are summarized in this section. The identified cultural heritage resources are described in **Table 4**, in **Section 4.2.3** and mapped in **Figure 9**.

The Study Area is centred on Glancaster Road located on the border of Glanbrook and Ancaster, two historic towns in the City of Hamilton. Glancaster Road is a straight paved rural road with a horizontal curve in advance of the connection to the signalized intersection of Garner Road East and Rymal Road West. In general, the road has narrow shoulders and ditches.

The field review was conducted in a north-south direction from the intersection of Glancaster Road and Garner Road East and Rymal Road West to Glancaster Road and Dickenson Road West. At the intersection of Glancaster Road and Garner Road East/Rymal Road West, the Study Area is rural in character (**Photograph 1**). Following Glancaster Road south the paved road transverses rural agricultural properties, a place of worship and a school (**Photograph 2**). Continuing south to the intersection of Glancaster Road and Twenty Road West, the Study Area crosses active agricultural lands, with small wooded areas to the east and a small residential subdivision to the west (**Photograph 3**). Following the Study Area south from Twenty Road West, a number of single-family detached homes are located on the east side of Glancaster Road (**Photograph 4**). At the intersection of Glancaster Road and Dickenson Road West, the Study Area consists of active agricultural fields to the east and single-family detached homes to the west (**Photograph 5**).



Photograph 1:

View of Glancaster Road at Glancaster Road & Garner Road East/Rymal Road West, looking south (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 2:

View of Glancaster Road, looking south (AECOM 2021)



Photograph 3:
View of Glancaster Road at Glancaster Road and
Twenty Road, looking north (AECOM, 2021)



Photograph 4:
View of Glancaster Road, looking north (AECOM,
2021)



Photograph 5:
View of Glancaster Road, looking north (AECOM, 2021)

5.2 Description of Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the data collection, the 40-year rule, the Criteria Checklist (MHSTCI 2016), consultation with the City's Heritage Planner, the field review conducted by a Qualified Heritage Professional, and professional knowledge and experience, a total of five previously identified cultural heritage resources were documented within the Study Area. No potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes were identified during the field review.

Key findings:

- Five properties were previously identified as built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes including:
 - One property is listed on the Inventory of Heritage Buildings, Previously Identified by the Ancaster Village Heritage Committee (BHR 1)
 - One property listed on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Previously Identified by the Hamilton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (BHR 2)
 - One property is listed on the City of Hamilton Inventory of Places of Worship (CHL 1)


- One property is listed on the Inventory of Heritage Buildings (CHL 2)
- One property is listed on the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (CHL 3)


Figure 9 maps the locations of the BHR's and CHL's. Each has been assigned a BHR or CHL identification number and is generally numbered from north to south along Glancaster Road. The resources are identified by their property boundaries, as heritage properties are typically identified and protected under municipal or provincial designating by-laws which are formed on the basis of real property. As a result, the entire properties are identified.



Table 4 provides a brief description of each cultural heritage resource, general consisting of construction period, building materials, roof shape, number of storeys, architectural styles, or influence and alteration- all based on information that could be viewed from public ROW.

DRAFT



Table 4: Description of Cultural Heritage Resources within the Study Area

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Type of Property Name	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Property Description	Photograph
BHR 1	Residence	1157 Garner Road East, Ancaster	Inventory of Heritage Buildings, Previously Identified by the Ancaster Village Heritage Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A residence is illustrated on the property in the general vicinity of the residence illustrated in 1875 (Figure 4) B.B. Olmstead owned the property in 1875. ▪ The 1907 NTS map shows a frame structure residence on the property (Figure 5). The 1938 NTF map shows the addition of one barn on the property (Figure 7). ▪ The residence is a one-and-a-half storey stucco residence with a low gabled roof and a red brick chimney located on east side of the residence. ▪ The house has a wood verandah that spans the length of the façade. The verandah includes some wood fretwork and wood support posts. ▪ A modern garage is located north of the building and a number of small unidentifiable structures. ▪ This rural residence represents 19th century settlement along Garner Road. ▪ This rural residence shows the evolution of farming on the property. 	 <p data-bbox="1325 933 2032 998">View of BHR 1 From Garner Road East, looking north (Google, 2019)</p>

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Type of Property Name	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Property Description	Photograph
BHR 2	Residence/T ea House	723 Rymal Road West, Hamilton	Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Previously Identified by the Hamilton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A residence is illustrated on the property in the general vicinity of the present residence in 1875 (Figure 4) B. B. Olmstead owned the property in 1875. ▪ The 1907 NTS map shows a brick residence in the location of the present residence (Figure 5). The 1938 NTF map shows the addition of one barn on the property (Figure 7). ▪ The residence is a single storey Georgian red brick house with a low hip roof. ▪ The residence has rounded headed arches above the door and simple fluting and capitals. It has four symmetrical six-over-six sash windows and well-preserved shutters on the windows on the façade of the building. In addition, the windows have simple jack arches. ▪ Modern concrete stairs lead up to the door. ▪ A 21st century commercial/residential building is located at the north western corner of the property. ▪ This residence represents 19th century settlement along Glancaster Road. ▪ The residence sits east of Glancaster Road. 	 <p data-bbox="1325 857 1984 917">View of BHR 2 from Rymal Road West, looking south (Google, 2019)</p>

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Type of Property Name	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Property Description	Photograph
CHL 1	Place of Worship /Rehoboth United Reformed Church	77 Glancaster Road, Ancaster	City of Hamilton Inventory of Places of Worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inventory of Places of Worship include the Rehoboth United Reformed Church ▪ Built in 2002 ▪ A stucco and brick church with a spire. ▪ Defines, maintains and supports the City of Hamilton’s views of protecting and recognizing the important role that places of worship play in the community life. 	 <p data-bbox="1325 797 2032 824">View of CHL 1 from Glancaster Road, looking east (AECOM 2021)</p>
CHL 2	Farmscape	204 Glancaster Road, Ancaster	Inventory of Heritage Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A farmhouse is illustrated on the property in the general vicinity of the house present on the 1875 map (Figure 4) Robert Lovell owned the property in 1875 ▪ The 1907 NTS map shows a brick farmhouse on the property. In addition, the 1938 NTF map (Figure 7) shows the addition of two barns on the property. ▪ A number of other barns are found on the property dating after 1938. ▪ The farmhouse is a two-storey Italianate red brick house with a frontispiece and a fieldstone foundation. Two brick chimneys flank the frontispiece. The windows 	 <p data-bbox="1325 1338 2032 1365">View of CHL 2 from Glancaster Road, looking west (AECOM 2021)</p>

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Type of Property Name	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Property Description	Photograph
				<p>appear to be paired and are segmentally arched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The farmhouse has an intricately designed wood verandah that spans half of the length of the façade. The verandah includes some wood fretwork and wood support posts. There is also bargeboard in the front gable. ▪ The barns feature vertical wooden siding and metal gable roofs. ▪ The long driveway and agriculture fields are consistent with early twentieth century agricultural patterns ▪ Defines, maintains and supports the agricultural character of the area. ▪ This farmscape represents 19th century settlement on Glancaster Road. ▪ This farmscape show the evolution of farming on the property. 	

Cultural Heritage Resource Ref. #	Type of Property Name	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Property Description	Photograph
CHL 3	Golf Course/ Former Glancaster Golf & Country Club	555 Glancaster Road, Mount Hope	Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHL 3 is the former Glancaster Golf & Country Club ▪ Built in 1989 ▪ 127 acres, semi-private 18-hole golf course. ▪ Defines, maintains and supports the need for green space in the area. 	 <p data-bbox="1325 797 1938 857">View of the northwestern corner of CHL 3 from the corner of Glancaster Road and Twenty Road East (AECOM, 2021)</p>  <p data-bbox="1325 1370 1902 1419">View of the front gates of CHL 3 from Glancaster Road (AECOM 2021)</p>



Legend

- Study Area Location
- Township Boundary
- Study Area
- Parcel Boundary

Heritage Recognition

- Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings
- Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Previously Identified by the Hamilton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee
- City of Hamilton Inventory of Places of Worship
- Inventory of Heritage Buildings
- Inventory of Heritage Buildings, Previously Identified by the Ancaster Village Heritage Committee

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Metres

Glancaster Road Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4		
Map of Cultural Heritage Resources		
Sep, 2021	1:12,500 <small>* when printed 11"x17"</small>	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNR, NRC
P#: 60637047	Figure 9	
AECOM		

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the

6. Proposed Undertaking and Impacts

6.1 Proposed Undertaking

AECOM was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete this Cultural Heritage Report as part of the Glancaster Road, Municipal Class EA Phase 3 and 4. The Study Area is in the City of Hamilton and traverses a largely rural context.

The current Study Area for this Cultural Heritage Report is based on the proposal for the widening of the Glancaster Road section between Garner Road East and Rymal Road West and Dickenson Road West from two lanes to four lanes. The widening of the road is rooted in future/ultimate capacity deficiencies and operational issues.

The Cultural Heritage Report was undertaken to identify municipally, provincially, and federally recognized properties, as well as to identify potential cultural heritage resources or properties within the Study Area, in order to evaluate the potential impacts that the widening of Glancaster Road may have on BHRs and CHLs.

6.2 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts based on the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process*, (MHSTCI 2006:3) which include, but are not limited to:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance
- 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
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature
- 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
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource

The MHSTCI document defines “impact” as a change, either positive or adverse, in an identified cultural heritage resource resulting from a particular activity. This Cultural Heritage Report identifies *direct (physical) impacts*, *indirect impacts*, and/or *positive impacts* as the impact types that a construction component and/or activity may have on cultural heritage resources.

A direct (physical) negative impact has a permanent and irreversible negative affect on the cultural heritage value or interest of a property, or results in the loss of a heritage attribute on all or part of the heritage property. Any land disturbance, such as a change in grade and/or drainage patterns that may adversely affect a heritage property, including archaeological resources. An indirect negative impact is the result of an activity on or near the property that may adversely affect its cultural heritage value or interest and/or heritage attributes. A positive impact will conserve or enhance the cultural heritage value or interest and/or heritage attributes of the property.

Several 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 MHSTCI) and the Ministry of the Environment 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
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource

6.3 Potential Impacts of Proposed Work on Cultural Heritage Resources

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, the PPS (2020) defines adjacent lands as “those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* or otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.”

Currently the preliminary impact assessment is based on a Study Area centred on Glancaster Road between Garner Road East/Rymal Road West and Dickenson Road. Various works associated with infrastructure improvements have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways and, as such, appropriate mitigation measures for the undertaking need to be considered.

Once a preliminary design for the Study Area has been identified, the BHRs and CHLs identified within or adjacent to the Study Area will be reassessed to confirm impacts and mitigation measures, and to identify any changes based on the proposed design.

Table 5: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies

Feature ID	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Indirect Impact	Direct Impact	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
BHR 1	1157 Garner Road East, Ancaster	Inventory of Heritage Buildings, Previously Identified by the Ancaster Village Heritage Committee	Potential	No	<p>No direct impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area as shown on Figure 9 is anticipated to be constructed in a manner that avoids any direct impacts to this property. Therefore, there are no direct adverse impacts expected. 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid direct impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required.
					<p>Potential indirect impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence within BHR 2 is within the 40m vibration buffer² from the edge of the Study Area (see Figure 9). Therefore, there is potential for indirect impacts due to vibration anticipated. 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid indirect impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required. <p>Alternative Option: The following mitigation measures for vibration impacts should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation (Review and establish) of the structural condition of the house to determine if it is vulnerable to vibration impacts Establish vibration limits based on structural conditions, founding soil conditions and type of construction vibration Implement vibration mitigating measures on the construction site and/or at the building Monitor vibration during construction using seismographs, with notification by audible and/or visual alarms when limits are approached or exceeded; and <p>Conduct regular condition surveys and reviews during construction to evaluate efficacy of protective measures.</p>
BHR 2	2468 Concession 2 Road	Potential CHL	No	Yes	<p>No direct impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area as shown on Figure 9 is anticipated to be constructed in a manner that avoids any direct impacts to this property. Therefore, there are no direct adverse impacts expected. 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid direct impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required.
					<p>No indirect impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHR 2 is not within the Study Area and all structures on the property are set back beyond the 40m vibration buffer. Therefore, there are no potential for indirect impacts due to vibration. 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid indirect impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required
CHL 1	723 Rymal Road West, Hamilton	Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Previously Identified by the Hamilton Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee	No	No	<p>No direct impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area as shown on Figure 9 is anticipated to be constructed in a manner that avoids any direct impacts to this property. The property is set apart from the Study Area by a grassed parcel of land. Therefore, there are no direct adverse impacts expected. 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid direct impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required.
					<p>No indirect impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHL 1 is not within the Study Area and the building on the property are than 40m from the Study Area boundary. Therefore, there is no potential for indirect impacts due to vibration 	<p>Preferred Option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid indirect impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required

² Although the effect of traffic and construction vibration is not fully understood, vibrations may be detectable in buildings with setbacks of less than 40 metres from a curbside (Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Ellis 1987; Rainer 1982; Wiss 1981).

Feature ID	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Indirect Impact	Direct Impact	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Proposed Mitigation Measures
CHL 2	975 Edward Street North	Inventory of Heritage Buildings	No	Yes	Potential direct impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area as shown in Figure 9, does overlap a small portion of the eastern edge of the property. The road work may cause temporary impact to the property. The landscape should be returned to pre-construction conditions and therefore there will be no irreversible negative effect on the property. It is not anticipated that a portion of CHL 2 will need to be acquired for this project. 	Preferred Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid direct impacts to this property. No further mitigation is required. Alternative Option: If a portion of the property will be directly adversely impacted (i.e. acquired) by this undertaking, then the following is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work should be undertaken to determine cultural heritage value of the property, including its heritage attributes that are associated with this property, and how they may be impacted by the road widening. A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is recommended in order to evaluate the property's cultural heritage value or interest using Ontario Regulation 9/06. If the property is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest and is proposed to be directly adversely impacted by design, then a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) is required.
					Potential indirect impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmhouse within CHL 2 is within the 40m vibration buffer from the edge of the Study Area (see Figure 9). Therefore, there is potential for indirect impacts due to vibration anticipated. 	Preferred Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid indirect impacts to this property. No further mitigation is required. Alternative Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following mitigation measures for vibration impacts should be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation (Review and establish) of the structural condition of the house to determine if it is vulnerable to vibration impacts Establish vibration limits based on structural conditions, founding soil conditions and type of construction vibration Implement vibration mitigating measures on the construction site and/or at the building Monitor vibration during construction using seismographs, with notification by audible and/or visual alarms when limits are approached or exceeded; and Conduct regular condition surveys and reviews during construction to evaluate efficacy of protective measures.
CHL 3	77 Glanaster Road, Ancaster	City of Hamilton Inventory of Places of Worship	No	No	Potential direct impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small portion of the CHL 3, mainly the entrances off of Glanaster Road are located within the Study Area (see Figure 9). The middle entrance includes stone columns on either side of the driveway that are set close to Glanaster Road. The entrance, constructed in the late 20th or early 21st century, is not considered heritage attributes of the property, however as wayfinding markers to the golf course. The road widening may impact the entrance feature and it should be conserved. 	Preferred Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid direct impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required. Alternative Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the stone entrance columns will be impacted by the road widening, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark the location of the columns on detailed design. If required, remove prior to construction and reinstate post construction
					No indirect impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although CHL 3 is within the Study Area, all structures located on the property are beyond the 40m vibration buffer from the boundary of the Study Area. Therefore, no vibration impacts are anticipated. 	Preferred Option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to avoid indirect impacts to the property. No further mitigation is required.

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

7.1 Conclusions

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Report has been to:

- Identify existing baseline cultural heritage conditions within the Study Area, including a historical summary of the development, and an inventory of all previously identified or potential above-ground cultural heritage resources; and,
- Complete a preliminary impact assessment on cultural heritage resources based on the Study Area with proposed measures to mitigate potential negative impacts.

The Study Area for cultural heritage consists of Glancaster Road and properties adjacent to and framing the ROW that may be subject to indirect adverse impacts, such as vibration impacts.

This Cultural Heritage Report identifies previously identified resources within the Study Area and describes the cultural environment relevant to the Project through primary and secondary research, field review, and screening tasks typically undertaken for a Cultural Heritage Report. Further consultation with stakeholders provided input/feedback on cultural heritage resources for the Existing Conditions, **Section 5**, of this report.

This study identified five previously recognized cultural heritage resources:

- BHR 1: Residence, 1157 Garner Road East, Ancaster
- BHR 2: Residence, 723 Rymal Road, Hamilton
- CHL 1: Place of Worship, 77 Glancaster Road, Ancaster
- CHL 2: Farmscape, 204 Glancaster Road, Ancaster
- CHL 3: Golf Course, 555 Glancaster Road, Mount Hope

7.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the data collection, field review, and preliminary impact assessment for the Study Area it was determined that two BHRs and three CHLs were located within and adjacent to the Study Area. Below are the recommendations that have been developed:

1. Construction activities, including temporary land use areas, should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to the identified adjacent cultural heritage resources (i.e. remain within the ROW).
2. Once the preliminary design for the undertaking is available, this Cultural Heritage Report should be updated by a Qualified Heritage Professional to confirm project impacts on the BHR's and CHL's identified in **Table 5**, and update, if necessary, to include appropriate mitigation measures.
3. If direct adverse impacts based on the preliminary design are anticipated to CHL 2, then a CHER should be completed to determine the property's cultural heritage value or interest. A CHIA may be required if the property is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest to address property-specific impacts and provide mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts.

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