Garner Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment: Cultural Heritage Report – Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Final Report

August 2025

Prepared for:
City of Hamilton

Prepared by:
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Project/File:
165001196

Stantec

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Meaghan Rivard, MA, CAHP
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Executive Summary

As part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA), the City of Hamilton (the Client) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to develop and assess Alternative Solutions to improve transportation along Garner Road between Wilson Street West and Highway 6 (the proposed right-of-way). The MCEA will assess options to improve traffic, active transportation, transit, and stormwater management throughout the corridor to support future growth within Hamilton, specifically in the Airport Employment Growth District (AEGD) (the Project).

The requirement to consider cultural heritage in MCEAs is discussed in the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Manual* (MCEA Manual) (Municipal Engineers Association 2024). The MCEA Manual considers cultural heritage, including built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), as well as archaeological resources, as one in a series of environmental factors to be considered when undertaking an MCEA, particularly when describing existing and future conditions, development alternatives, and determination of the preferred alternative. To facilitate this Project, the Client retained Stantec to conduct a *Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (CHR). For the CHR, Stantec defined a Study Area that includes a 50-metre buffer around the proposed right-of-way for the Project.

Historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and field investigations conducted for this report identified 19 BHRs and 5 CHLs. Following an assessment of impacts, potential indirect impacts were identified for 13 BHRs and 3 CHLs:

- 1034 Garner Road West (BHR-2)
- 1028 Garner Road West (BHR-3)
- 584 Garner Road West (CHL-2)
- 542 Garner Road West (BHR-4)
- 467 Garner Road West (BHR-5)
- 392 Garner Road West (BHR-6)

- 318 Garner Road West (BHR-7)
- 254 Garner Road West (CHL-3)
- 363-7 Garner Road West (BHR-8)
- 245 Garner Road West (BHR-9)
- 48 Garner Road West (BHR-11)
- 4 Garner Road East (BHR-13)
- 44 Garner Road East (BHR-14)
- 70 Garner Road East (BHR-16)
- 99 Garner Road East (CHL-5)
- 243 Garner Road East (BHR-18)

The preferred option is to avoid these properties by establishing a buffer zone around the BHRs and CHLs to avoid construction activity within 50 metres. This should use appropriate preventative measures such as mapping on construction maps or temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied.

If the 50 metre buffer cannot be avoided, the alternative option to mitigate this risk is for a qualified building condition specialist or engineer to develop a strategy to carry out condition surveys and vibration monitoring, where required. The pre-condition survey may include screening activities to identify critical properties to determine appropriate vibration levels based on building type, age, materials, and condition. Vibration monitoring may consist of random confirmatory vibration monitoring during construction at the most critical properties. A post-condition survey should be carried out on an as-needed basis to be determined by a qualified building condition specialist or engineer.

It should be noted that both CHL-2 and CHL-5 contain historic cemeteries with stone grave markers. These grave markers should be considered heritage structures and should also be considered for potential vibration-related mitigation measures by the qualified building condition specialist or engineer.

Should detailed design result in any changes to the description of the proposed undertaking or the Study Area outlined in this report, the preliminary impact assessment contained within this report should be amended.

The Executive Summary only highlights key points from the report; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the report.

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Appendix A Project Personnel Biographies

Project Personnel

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Acronyms / Abbreviations

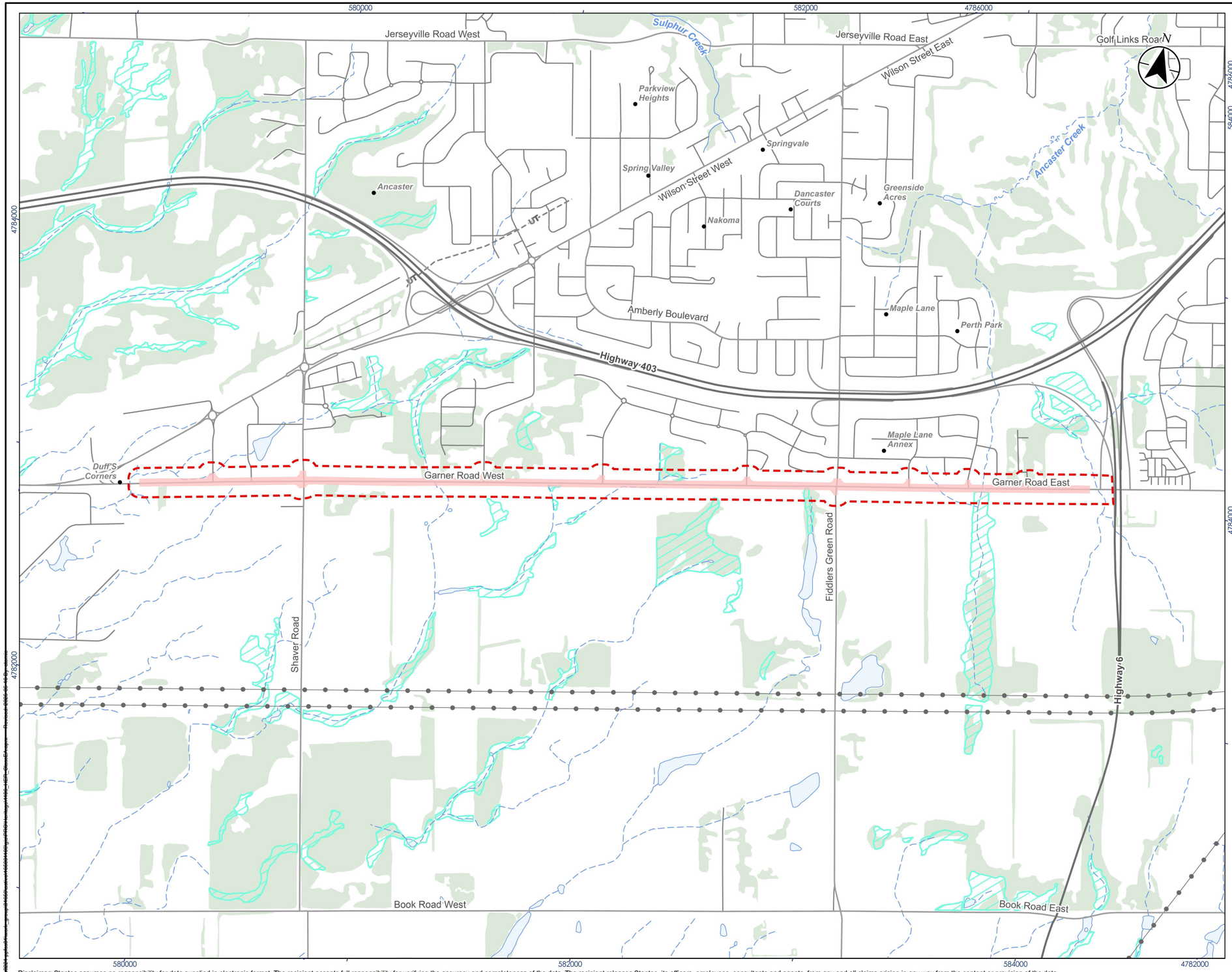
AEGD	Airport Employment Growth District
ATHS	Ancaster Township Historical Society
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CAHP	Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHR	Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
ENV SP	Environmental Speciality
GISP	Geographic Information Systems Professional
MA	Master of Arts
MCEA	Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
P. Eng.	Professional Engineer
TMP	Transportation Master Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose and Objectives

As part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA), the City of Hamilton (the Client) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to develop and assess Alternative Solutions to improve transportation along Garner Road between Wilson Street West and Highway 6 (the proposed right-of-way) (Figure 1). The MCEA will assess options to improve traffic, active transportation, transit, and stormwater management throughout the corridor to support future growth within Hamilton, specifically in the Airport Employment Growth District (AEGD) (the Project). A Transportation Master Plan (TMP) for the AEGD was developed to prepare a transportation strategy that would accommodate an increase of over 28,000 people/employees by the year 2051 within the district (City of Hamilton 2024a). The TMP, which was last updated in June 2024, recommended numerous road network improvements, transit improvements, pedestrian and cycling network improvements, goods movement improvements, transportation demand management improvements, and parking improvements throughout the AEGD.

To facilitate this Project, the Client retained Stantec to conduct a *Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (CHR). For the CHR, Stantec defined a Study Area that includes a 50-metre buffer around the proposed right-of-way for the Project (**Error! Reference source not found.**). This CHR summarizes the applicable heritage policies, the Study Area's geography and history, known and potential built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs), and screens the potential BHRs and CHLs for potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) using the criteria prescribed in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (the MCM Criteria) (MCM 2022). Based on this understanding of the Study Area and surrounding area, the potential impacts resulting from the Project are assessed, and future actions are recommended.



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Legend

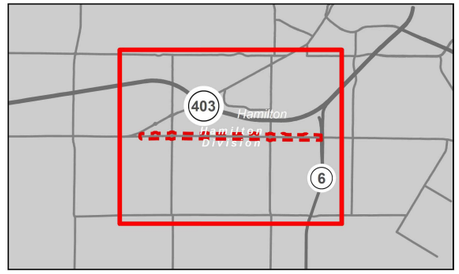
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydro Line
- Unknown Transmission Line
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary, Lower
- Wetland, Not evaluated per OWES
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 200 400 Meters

1:150,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2023.
3. Orth imagery obtained from ©First Base Solutions, Hamilton Wentworth Region, 2021.



Project Location
City of Hamilton

165001196 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
1

Title
Project Location

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Legend
- Study Area
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Municipal Boundary, Lower



0 100 200 Meters

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Notes
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Project Location
City of Hamilton

1196_HER_ClassEA_Fig02_Study_Area REV4
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Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
2-1

Title
Heritage Study Area

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Stantec

Legend
- Study Area
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Municipal Boundary, Lower



0 100 200 Meters

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Notes
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Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by ABC on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
2-2

Title
Heritage Study Area

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GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
2-3

Title
Heritage Study Area

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by ABC on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
2-4

Title
Heritage Study Area

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Stantec

Legend
- Study Area
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Municipal Boundary, Lower



0 100 200 Meters

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Project Location
City of Hamilton

1196_HER_ClassEA_Fig02_Study_Area REV4
Prepared by ABC on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD (WILSON ST TO HIGHWAY 403 RAMP)
MUNICIPAL CLASS EA PHASE 3 AND 4

Figure No.
2-5

Title
Heritage Study Area

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2 Methodology

2.1 Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) provides the primary statutory framework for the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario (Government of Ontario 1990). Conservation of cultural heritage resources is a matter of provincial interest, as reflected in the OHA and Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) policies. In order to confirm and/or identify the presence of previously identified and potential BHRs and CHLs within the Study Area, a screening was completed using the MCM Criteria (MCM 2022).

The requirement to consider cultural heritage in MCEAs is discussed in the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Manual* (MCEA Manual) (Municipal Engineers Association 2024). The MCEA Manual considers cultural heritage, including BHRs and CHLs as well as archaeological resources, as one in a series of environmental factors to be considered when undertaking an MCEA when describing existing and future conditions, development alternatives, and determining the preferred alternative.

The MCEA Manual further suggests that cultural heritage resources that retain heritage attributes should be identified early in the environmental assessment process and avoided where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, potential effects to these attributes should be identified and minimized. Adverse impacts should be mitigated according to provincial and municipal guidelines. It is suggested that this happen early in the process so that potential impacts to significant features can be included in understanding project impacts and mitigation plans.

2.2 Background History

To familiarize the study team with the Study Area, local historical resources were consulted, archival documents were reviewed, and a summary of the historical background of the local area was prepared. Specifically, historical mapping and

topographic mapping from 1859, 1875, 1907, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1934, 1938, and 1940 were reviewed to identify the presence of structures, settlements, and other potential BHRs and CHLs in advance of the field program.

2.3 Municipal and Agency Information Requests

To determine provincial, municipal, and community interest in the Study Area from a cultural heritage perspective and to determine the presence of previously identified BHRs and CHLs, input was requested from the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), MCM, the City of Hamilton, Hamilton Civic Museums, and the Ancaster Township Historical Society (ATHS). The results of these information requests are included in Section 3.2. Consultation with the public and Indigenous peoples is undertaken as part of the broader MCEA process. BHRs or CHLs identified by the public or Indigenous peoples will be incorporated into this report.

The City of Hamilton maintains a Municipal Heritage Register containing listed and designated properties. In addition, the City has compiled an Inventory of approximately 6,000 addresses from over 30 years of data on properties identified as having potential CHVI (City of Hamilton 2024b). The goal of the City's Inventory process is to evaluate each property to determine if it has CHVI that should be recognized by adding it to the Municipal Heritage Register or further evaluated for potential designation under the OHA. This approach is illustrated in Plate 1. Properties identified on the Municipal Heritage Register or the City's Inventory have been included in Table 2.

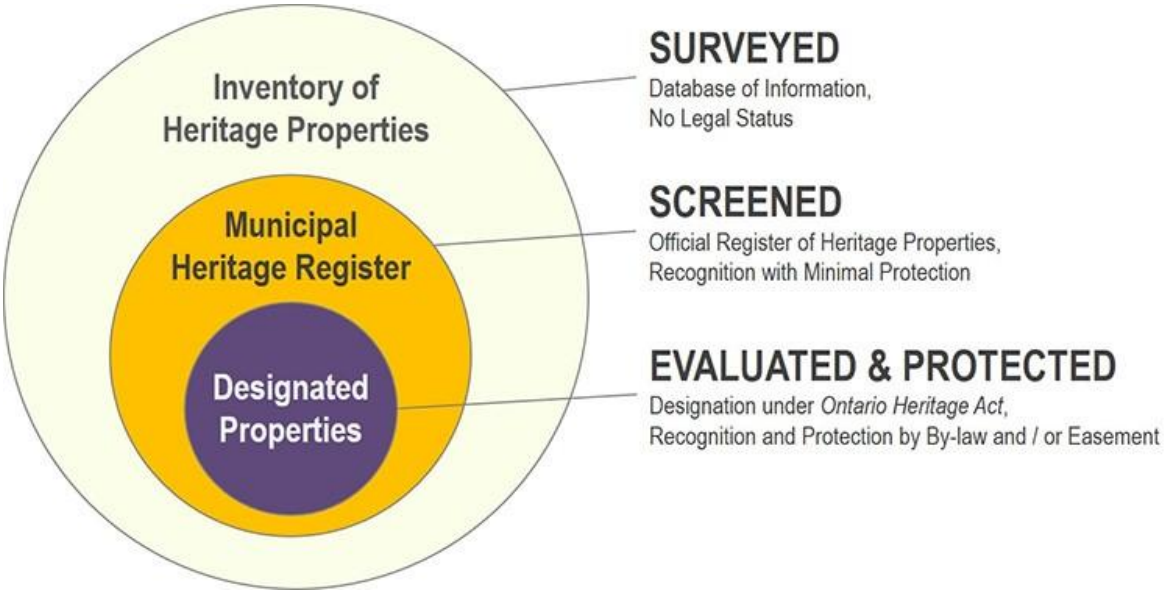


Plate 1: Infographic illustrating the City of Hamilton's approach to heritage conservation (City of Hamilton n.d.)

2.4 Screening of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

In general, buildings, structures, and landscapes were screened for potential CHVI using the criteria prescribed in the MCM Criteria (MCM 2022) and professional judgement. Properties containing buildings, structures, or landscapes determined to have the potential to contain CHVI were inventoried.

The use of the 40-year threshold is generally accepted by both the federal and provincial authorities as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherent of significant heritage value, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of significant cultural heritage value.

A vehicular windshield and pedestrian survey was conducted by Jenn Como and Paige Murray, Cultural Heritage Specialists, both with Stantec, on Friday April 25, 2025, from publicly accessible roadways, unless specified otherwise. During the survey, the Study Area was surveyed for previously identified or potential BHRs or CHLs. Where

identified, these were photographed, the characteristics noted while in the field, and their locations recorded.

Each potential resource was screened both as an individual structure and as a potential CHL. Where potential CHVI was identified, a structure or landscape was assigned a BHR or CHL number as applicable and the property was determined to contain a potential heritage resource.

2.5 Assessment of Impacts

Where a component of a previously identified or potential BHR or CHL was situated within the Study Area, the impacts of the proposed undertaking were evaluated. The impacts, both direct and indirect, are evaluated according to InfoSheet #5 in the *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement* (InfoSheet #5) (Government of Ontario 2006).

Seven potential negative effects have been identified, including:

1. **Destruction** of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features
2. **Alteration** that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance
3. **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden
4. **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship
5. **Direct or indirect obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features
6. **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
7. **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource

(Government of Ontario 2006)

In addition to direct effects related to destruction, the potential for indirect effects resulting from vibration due to construction and operation activities and the transportation of Project components and personnel were also evaluated. Although the existing effect of traffic and construction vibrations on historic period structures is not fully known, negative effects have been demonstrated on buildings with a setback of less than 40 metres from the curbside (Crispino and D'Apuzzo 2001; Ellis 1987; Rainer 1982; Wiss 1981; National Park Service 2001).

While "historic period structures" typically refers to buildings, it may also include other historic built features such as bridges, fences/masonry walls, monuments, and grave markers. The proximity of Project components to BHRs and CHLs was considered in this assessment, particularly those within 50 metres, to encompass a wide enough buffer zone to account for built resources less than 40 metres from curbside or potential Project activities. The 50-metre buffer represents a conservative approach to effects identification.

Indirect impacts resulting from land disturbances apply to archaeological resources in the form of potential graves, which are beyond the scope of this assessment. An Archaeological Assessment has been prepared under separate cover which addresses the archaeological potential of the Study Area and includes recommendations for further work (Stantec 2023). No further consideration to archaeological resources is provided in this report.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Background and Historical Research

3.1.1 Introduction

The Study Area is located in the present-day City of Hamilton in the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Ontario. The Study Area includes the proposed right-of-way for the Project and a 50-metre buffer. The Study Area was historically located in the former Township of Ancaster on the following lots and concessions:

- Lots 34 to 46, Concession 3
- Lots 34 to 46, Concession 4

3.1.2 Physiography

The Study Area is located within the both the Haldimand Clay Plain and the Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic regions of southern Ontario.

The Haldimand Clay Plan is located between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Eire and covers about 1,350 square miles (approximately 3,496 square kilometres) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 156). The region is divided into a series of environmental belts and varies in elevation from 600 to 750 feet (approximately 183 to 229 metres) above sea level (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 157). The region is characterized by many water ways, contained within the deep notches of the escarpment, including the Twenty Mile Creek, Forty Mile Creek, the Welland River, and the Grand River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 157). The soil of the region tends to have a heavy texture with poor drainage, the best of which is found in the Oneida clay loam around the Grand River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 157). The usage of the Haldimand Clay Plain varies significantly with agricultural farming, dairy farming, and fruit farming (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 158-9).

The Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region is a wedge shaped piece of land that curves along Lake Erie and includes Brantford and part of the Grand River, covering 775,000 acres (approximately 3,136 square kilometres) (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 153). Settlement began early in the region, however, the light textured, sandy, soil was unable to withstand the regular cropping attempted by settlers (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 155). As the original humus of the soil declined and wind erosion increased (an effect of the light nature of the soil), agricultural productivity in the region decreased significantly (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 155). During the 19th century, field crops, like wheat, corn, rye, and peas were commonly grown by settlers; by the early 20th century, the primary agriculture had shifted to canning crops and orchards. It was also in the early decades of the 20th century that it was discovered that tobacco grew successfully in the Norfolk Sand Plain soil (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 155). As a result, tobacco became a major crop in the area, becoming a good example of fitting a crop to specifically adapted soil (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 155). This region also has an abundant water well and drainage occurs through small rivers which flow directly to Lake Erie (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 154).

3.1.3 Indigenous Context

Indigenous peoples have lived in present-day southern Ontario for thousands of years, beginning with the retreat of the glaciers and gradual end of the Ice Age about 10,000 years ago (Ellis 2013). Contact between Indigenous peoples in Canada and European culture began in the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016). The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory (Ferris 2009: 114).

The City of Hamilton is located on the traditional land of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the Neutrals (sometimes referred to by the Wendat name Atawandaron), the Haudenosaunee, and other Anishinaabeg peoples (Native Land 2024). The land of the City of Hamilton was part of the Between the Lakes Purchase, also known as Treaty 3. Signed in 1792, but representatives of the Crown and some Mississauga peoples the

Treaty covered approximately 3 million acres. Originally, the Treaty was signed in 1784, but confusion over the boundaries of the Treaty prevented cessation of lands. It was clarified in 1792 and included all land “lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie” (Government of Ontario 2024).

3.1.4 Survey and Settlement

Governor John Graves Simcoe, who was a military strategist, recognized that there were no cleared roads through Upper Canada and that travel through Ancaster Township was limited to water which could easily be controlled by an enemy force. Simcoe pioneered efforts to build two military roads, Dundas Street and Yonge Street in the late 18th century (Johnston 1967). Dundas Street was completed first and connected Lake Ontario with Cootes Paradise, and Burlington Bay, as well as Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. Ancaster would eventually be laid out in relation to Dundas Street, also referred to as the Governor’s Road at the time and was the impetus for the township to be surveyed in the coming years (ATHS 1973).

Prior to survey, what became Ancaster Township already had colonial settlers and squatters. The first of these were United Empire Loyalist squatters who arrived in 1789. A total of 22 squatters were recorded in the township prior to survey (Johnston 1983). In 1792, one year before survey, James Wilson built the first saw and grist mill located on what was known then as Mohawk Road on Lot 45, Concession 2. Mohawk Road was a major transportation route in Upper Canada connecting the Niagara Peninsula to the northern interior. Wilson’s mill was the first mill built west of Grimsby and initiated the development of the Village of Ancaster. The mill was so prosperous the township was briefly known as Wilson’s Mill. The mill later burned down in 1809. Three more mills were built on the same site but ultimately also burned down. In 1863, a stone flour mill was built on the site and the mill structure, which has been incorporated into a restaurant and event venue, continues to exist today (Ancaster Mill 2024).

Many of the early settlers to Ancaster Township became significant members of the local community. In the late 18th or early 19th century, William Shaver (previously Schaeffer/Shafer), a United Empire Loyalist during the Revolutionary War, and his wife Mary Catherine Book, settled on Lot 35, Concession 3 (Plate 2) (Evans Shaw 2004: 25). William and Mary Catherine were buried across the street from their home (BHR-1) in a family cemetery (CHL-1) which was established by their children in 1848, both of which are located within the Study Area (Shavers of Ancaster no date [n.d.]).



Plate 2: 1166 Garner Road West, undated (Ancaster Village Heritage Community n.d.)

In 1793, the township was surveyed and laid out using a single-front system with each concession comprised of long and narrow lots approximately 200 acres in size (Plate 3). Lot sizes in the township were often irregular due to the township's triangular shape (ATHS 1973). Simcoe named the Township after the Village of Ancaster located in Lincolnshire, England (ATHS 1973).

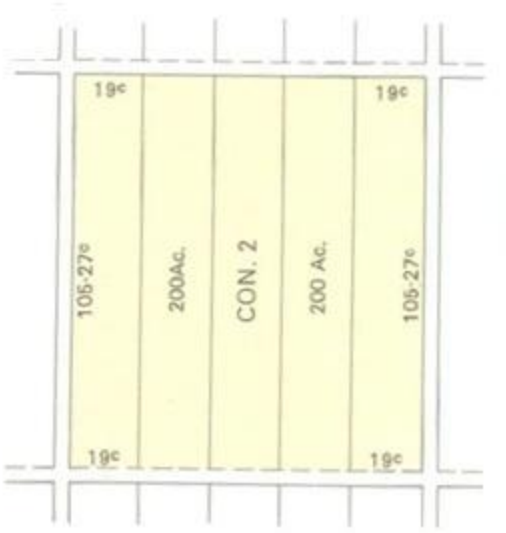


Plate 3: Single-front survey system (Dean 1969)

Euro-Canadian settlement began in earnest following the survey as lots were assigned to veterans and soldiers from the American Revolutionary War based on rank from the Crown: private soldiers were granted 200 acres, sergeants were granted 500 acres, lieutenants were granted 1,000 acres, captains were granted 3,000 acres, majors were granted 5,000 acres, and lieutenant colonels were granted the most at 10,000 acres (ATHS 1973). Additionally, civilians who were considered United Empire Loyalists were granted 200 acres, plus an additional 200 acres for their wife and each child who would also reside on the land with them. Regular civilian settlers with no military attachment were granted 200 acres plus another 50 acres for each child (ATHS 1973). Settlers who received grants were required to clear 30 feet (approximately 9 metres) of road allowance on their property. Together, neighbours would clear the 60-foot road allowance. However, there were several absentee owners which hindered the development of roads within the Township leading to several impassable gaps, impacting travel and settlement (ATHS 1973).

As Ancaster grew, James Wilson built additional structures to support and attract settlers. These included a general store, tavern, blacksmith shop, and distillery. Additional residences were built adjacent to the mills (ATHS 1973). In 1798 Richard and

Samuel Hatt built a mill downstream from Wilson's Mills, leading to the construction of the Old Ancaster-Dundas Road to access the mill (ATHS 1973). Richard Hatt purchased the village site from Wilson and subdivided it into streets and building lots. At the end of the 18th century, Wilson Street was opened as a trail between Brantford and Ancaster (ATHS 1973).

3.1.5 19th Century Development

Following the War of 1812 numerous settlers arrived in the township. It became one of the largest townships in the County of Wentworth as it developed quickly with largely arable and flat land, lending itself well to crop production and farming. By 1817, the population of the township reached 1,000 (ATHS 1973). Around this same time the hamlet of Ancaster was reported to be one of the most prosperous settlements west of the Town of York (now Toronto) (Page & Smith 1875: VIII). The first post office in Ancaster was built in 1830 (Plate 4) (ATHS 1973).



Plate 4: Mail delivery in Ancaster, undated (Ancaster Village Heritage Community n.d.)

Growth declined in the hamlet of Ancaster following the opening of the Desjardins Canal in 1837 which redirected the population of the Township to Dundas (Hamilton Public Library 2017). In the early 19th century, churches began to be established within the

township. The White Brick United Church, located within the Study Area (CHL-5), was established on Lot 43, Concession 3, previously owned by John Rymal, an early settler in Ancaster. The church was dedicated in October 1857 (Plate 5) (Ontario Genealogical Society n.d.). Hamilton quickly surpassed both Dundas and Ancaster as it rapidly developed in the mid 19th century due to is pivotal location at the head of Lake Ontario, now known as Burlington Bay. The head of the lake provided Hamilton with a natural port and allowed for industry to flourish (Johnston 1967). Other settlements were developing in the Township of Ancaster at the beginning of the 19th century and similar to the settlement of Ancaster they developed along waterways which acted as a source of power for mills (Figure 3) (ATHS 1973).



Plate 5: White Brick United Church, undated (Ancaster Village Heritage Community n.d.)

Mineral Springs became an important industrial centre in the township. Cold Spring Creek is mentioned in the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth*, under the Township of Ancaster, as having a large flour mill and woolen factory (Page & Smith 1875: VIII). By 1875, Ancaster Township remained largely rural but saw an increase of settlement (Figure 4). The Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Railway opened in

1895, with a station in Mineral Springs. The railway brought increased prosperity to the Cold Springs Mill (City of Waterfalls 2024). That same year a group of owners purchased the railway line including the New York Central, the Canada Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Canadian Pacific Railway (T.H. & B. Railway Historical Society 2011).

3.1.6 20th Century Development

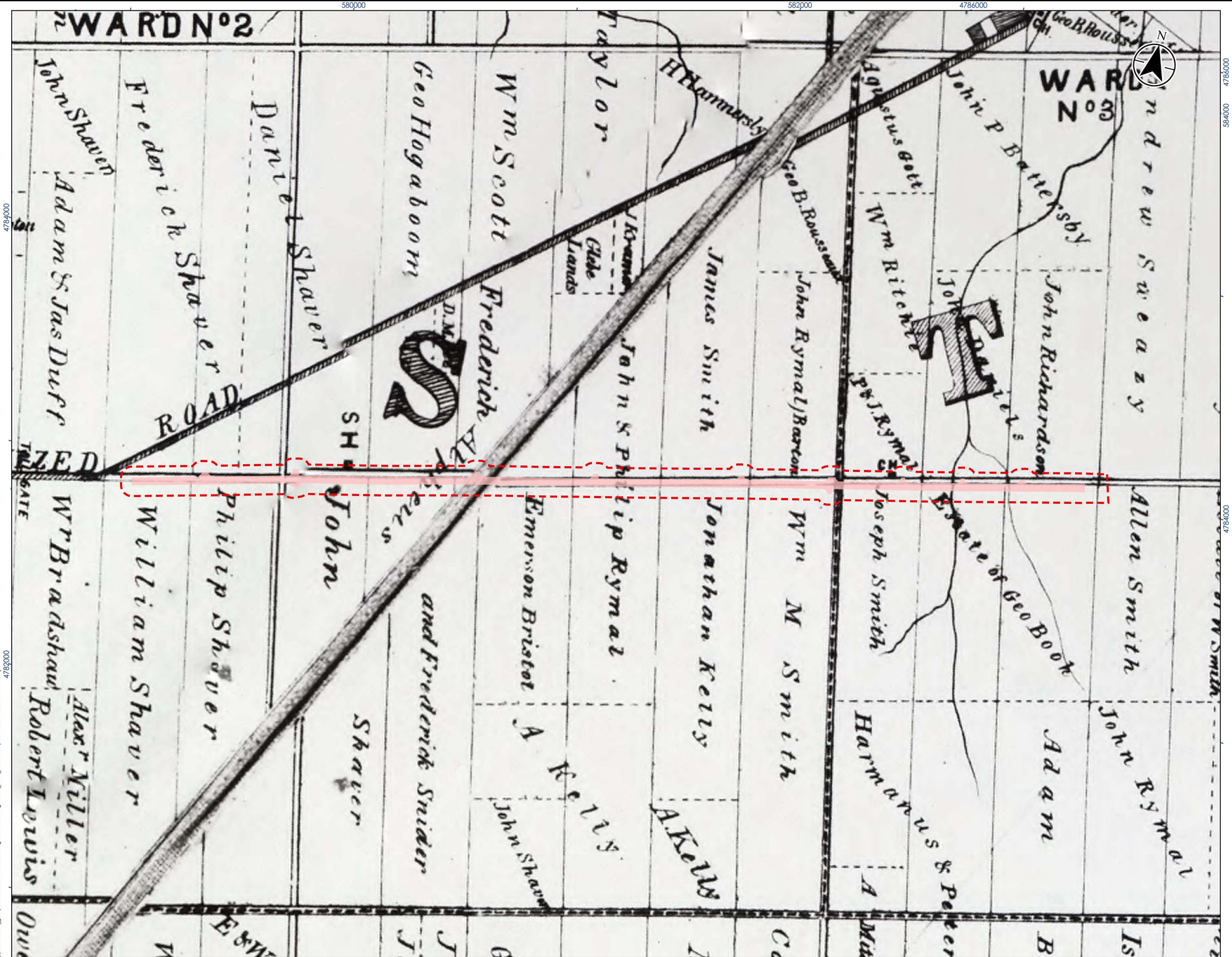
At the beginning of the 20th century, Ancaster Township and the Village of Ancaster went through a new period of development and changes in settlement patterns due to its close proximity to the City of Hamilton as retired farmers began to move into the village from the surrounding township (Figure 5). The construction of the Hamilton and Brantford Electric Railway in 1907 facilitated this shift and provided an easy connection between the Village of Ancaster and the City of Hamilton. At this time, Hamilton was booming and offered more employment opportunities. Residents in the Village of Ancaster could work in Hamilton while maintaining their homes in the Village (Hamilton Public Library 2017). The large farm lots surrounding the village were gradually altered into estates of wealthy industrialists from the City of Hamilton (ATHS 1972). Large industries in Hamilton that attracted Village of Ancaster residents included the Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Steel Castings Ltd. (Dofasco Inc.), National Steel Car Corporation, and Canadian Westinghouse (Bailey 1983: 81).

Traffic between the Village of Ancaster and Hamilton increased with the development of better roads and highways beginning in the 1930s. The Department of Highways Ontario assumed the Governor's Road as a new provincial highway in 1938 and renamed it King's Highway 5B. The highway was renumbered in 1940 as King's Highway 99 (Bevers 2017a). Construction began on the highway known as King's Highway 403 in the early 1960s and the section from Hamilton to Brantford was completed in 1966. Highway 403 was extended east to reach the Queen Elizabeth Way in 1982 (Bevers 2017b) and west to Woodstock to connect with Highway 401 in the early 1990s. With the increased accessibility between the Village of Ancaster and



Hamilton, subdivisions surrounding the village began to develop following the Second World War (ATHS 1972). By the 1960s, significant residential development had occurred within the Study Area (Figure 6). Ancaster was incorporated as a Town in 1974.

In the late 20th century, the Provincial Government of Ontario merged local municipalities resulting from a change in responsibilities from local and provincial government. As part of this amalgamation, Ancaster amalgamated with the City of Hamilton in 1999 (Archives of Ontario 2015). The population in Hamilton West, Ancaster, and Dundas was recorded as 117,565 in 2021, an increase of 4.0% since 2016 (Statistics Canada 2021).



Stantec

Legend
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes
1. Source: Gregory, Hardy. 1859. Map of the County of Wentworth. Canada West. Hamilton: Hardy Gregory Lithographer & Engraver.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by ST on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3

Title
Historical Mapping 1859

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Legend

- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Source: Source: Page & Smith. 1875. Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Wentworth, Ont. Toronto: Page & Smith.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

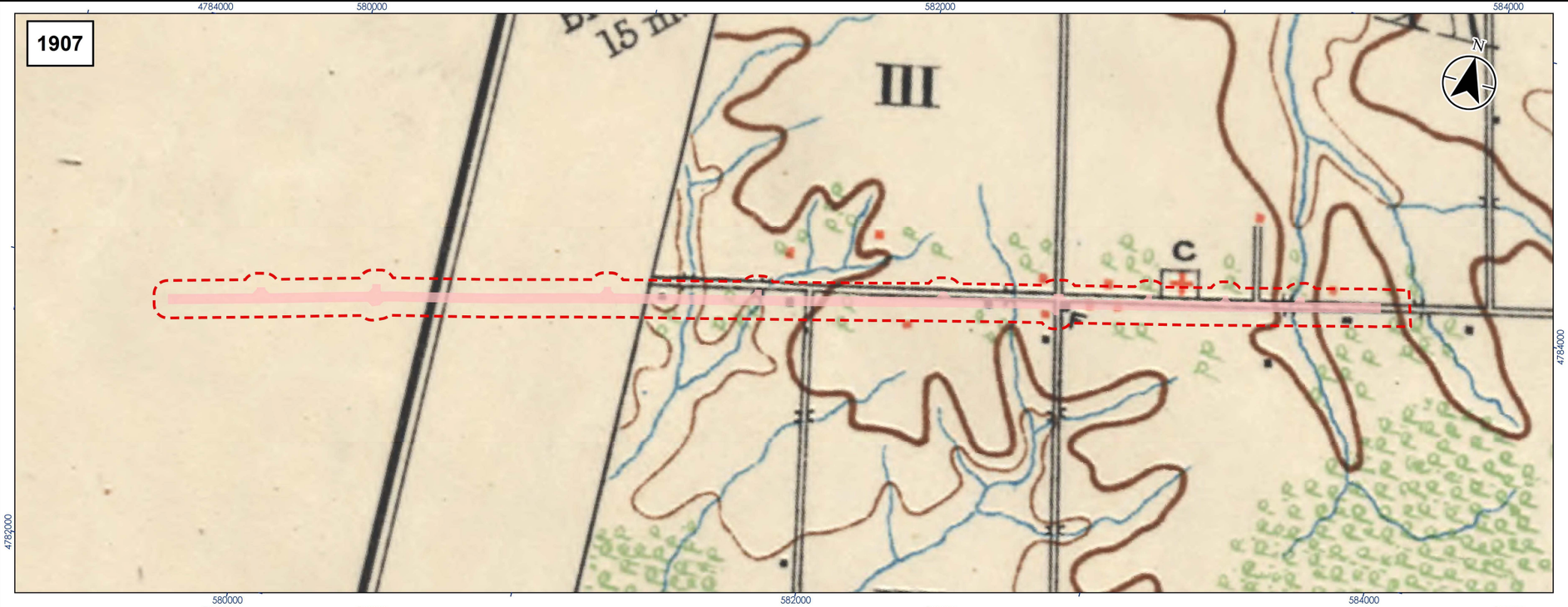
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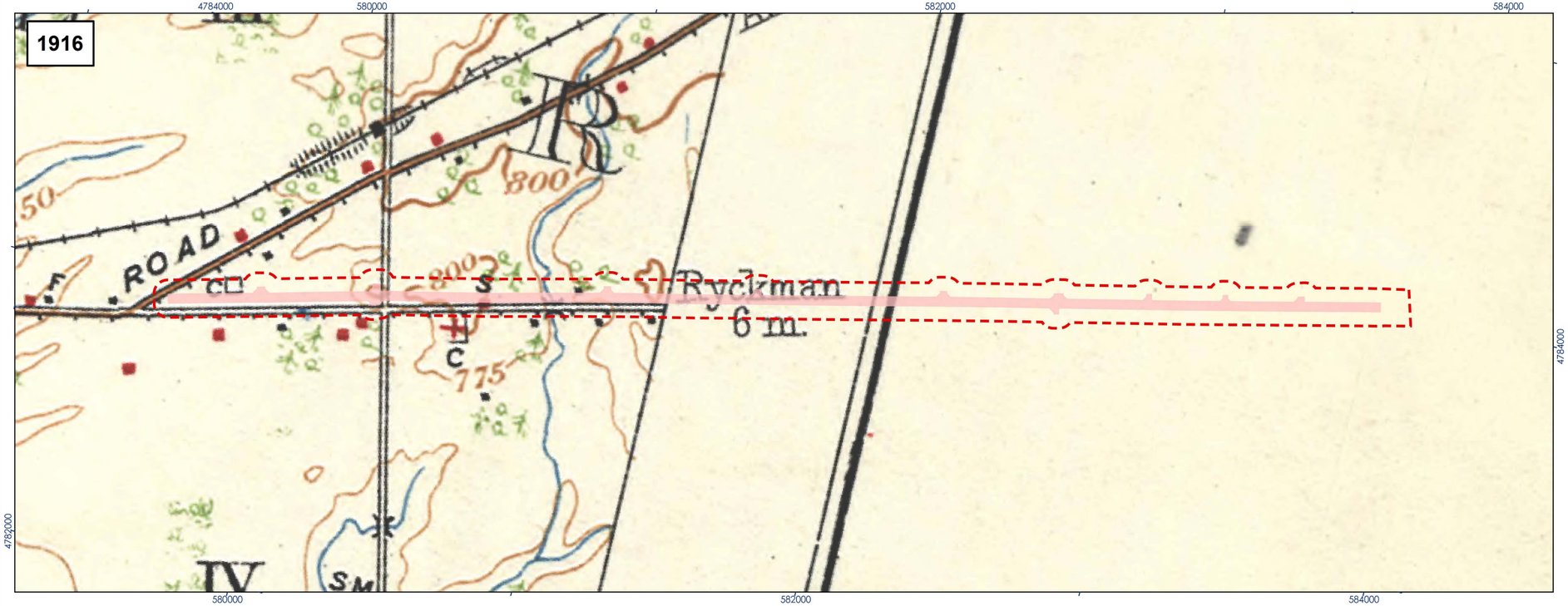
Client/Project
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GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4

Title
Historical Mapping 1875

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Legend
- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Study Area

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Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Department of Militia and Defence. 1907. Topographic Map Ontario Grimsby Sheet. Department of Militia and Defence.
3. Department of Militia and Defence. 1916. *Topographic Map Ontario Brantford Sheet*. Department of Militia and Defence.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by ST on 2025-05-16

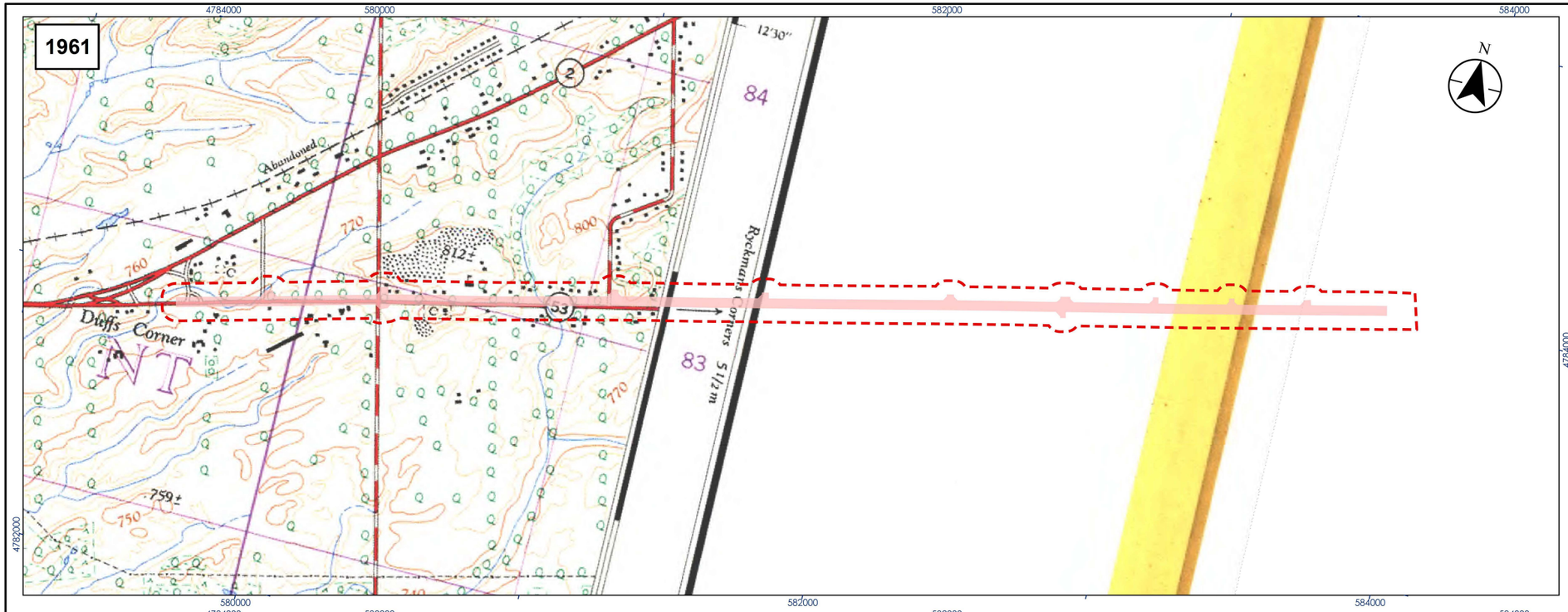
Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

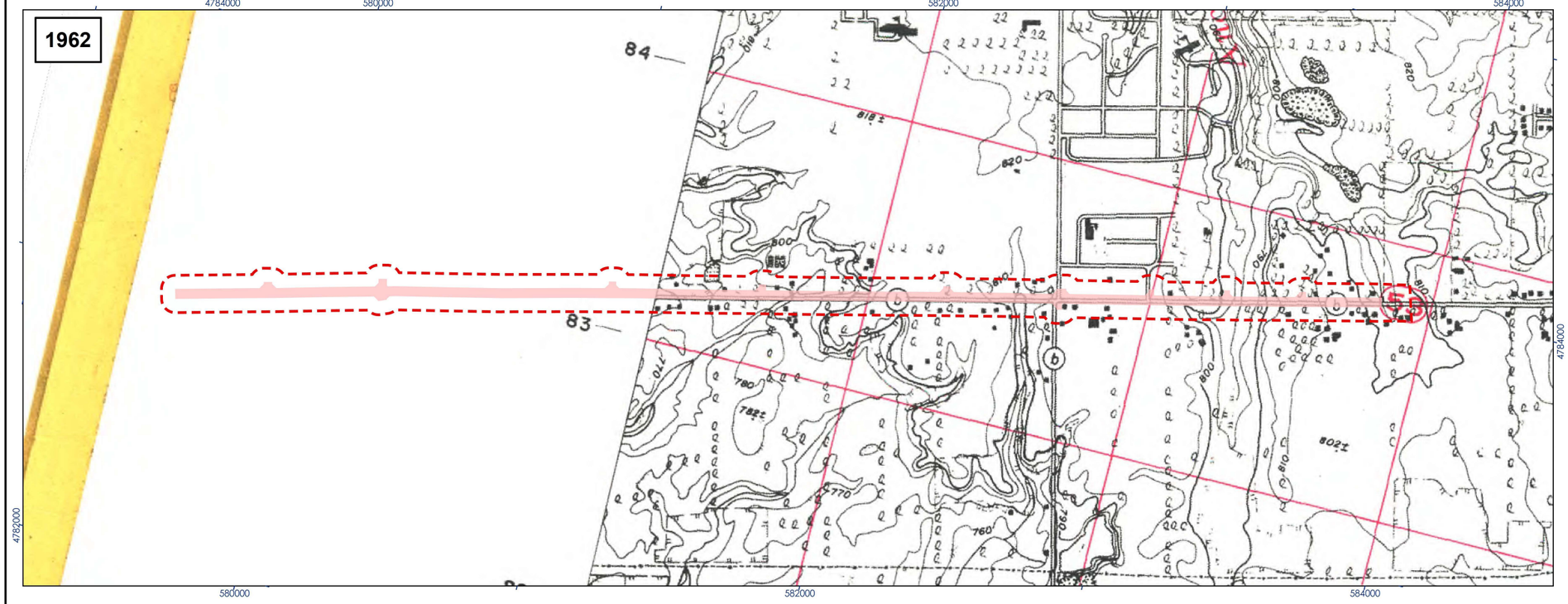
Figure No.
5

Title
Topographic Mapping, 1907/1916

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- Proposed Right of Way/Area of Impact
- Study Area

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Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. 1961. *Jerseyville Ontario*. Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E
3. Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. 1962. *Hamilton Area Mount Hope*. Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E.

Project Location
City of Hamilton

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Prepared by ST on 2025-05-16

Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6

Title
Topographic Mapping, 1961/1962

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3.2 Municipal and Agency Information Requests

To identify known BHRs or CHLs, the MCM, OHT, the City of Hamilton, Hamilton Civic Museums, and the ATHS were contacted, and municipal heritage register and inventory were reviewed. The results of the information requests are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Information Request Results

Organization	Contact	Results
MCM	registrar@ontario.ca	A response was received from Mariana Kimie Nito, Heritage Advisor for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, on April 28, 2025. Nito confirmed that the Study Area contains no properties which have been designated by the Minister, nor records of any provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area.
OHT	Samuel.Bayefsky@heritagetrust.on.ca	A response was received from Sammy Bayefsky, Real Property Coordinator, on April 30, 2025. He confirmed that the OHT neither owns nor protects via conservation easement properties within or adjacent to the Study Area. The OHT does not have heritage plaques within or adjacent to the Study Area.
City of Hamilton	culture@hamilton.ca and culturalheritageplanning@hamilton.ca	Email inquiry sent April 28, 2025. At this time, no response has been received. The email sent to culturalheritageplanning@hamilton.ca was unable to be delivered.
Hamilton Civic Museums	museums@hamilton.ca	A response was received from Meghann Haggerty, Museum Operations Clerk, on May 1, 2025. She replied that they would try to get information to Stantec regarding the Study Area however “none of these properties fall under our section”. She shared a link to the City of Hamilton Heritage Register and provided a link to contact the Hamilton heritage planners.
Ancaster Township Historical Society	ancaster.history@gmail.com	Email inquiry sent April 28, 2025. At this time, no response has been received.

3.3 Identification of Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

As described in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**, potential CHVI was identified through professional judgement, historical research, and screening following the MCM Criteria (MCM 2002). If found to have potential CHVI, a structure or landscape was assigned a BHR or CHL number and deemed to contain a potential heritage resource. These resources were documented from publicly accessible roadways and their locations were digitally recorded using ESRI's ArcGIS Field Maps application.

The Study Area is situated along Garner Road between Wilson Street West and Highway 6. The entire Study Area contains scattered historic properties with infill of various types and ages. At the western end of the Study Area, Garner Road West is a two lane, paved road with turn lanes, gravel shoulders, and timber utility poles (Photo 1). Between Wilson Street West and Shaver Road, the Study Area contains a mixture of commercial properties and plazas with large parking lots and agricultural/rural properties. East of Shaver Road, Garner Road West transitions to a suburban area. It remains a two lane road with turn lanes, but the road has curbs and sidewalks in a small area between Shaver Road and Hamilton Drive (Photo 2). There are modern subdivision developments on the north side of the road, with residential properties with large lot sizes and occasional agricultural properties along the south side of the road (Photo 3).

West of Hamilton Drive, Garner Road West returns to having primarily gravel shoulders without curbs or sidewalks (Photo 4). Between Hamilton Drive and Braithwaite Avenue, Garner Road West remains suburban. Most of the properties immediately adjacent to Garner Road West in this area are residential ones with larger lot sizes, but this area also includes the football field for Bishop Tonnos High School, James Smith Park, Resurrection Catholic Cemetery, and the occasional agricultural field (Photo 5). East of Braithwaite Avenue there are late 20th to 21st century subdivision developments on the



north side of Garner Road West and the south side contains primarily residential properties with larger lots. There is a sidewalk lining the north side of the road between Braithwaite Avenue and Fiddler's Green Road (Photo 6 and Photo 7).

Garner Road West transitions to Garner Road East at Fiddler's Green Road. It also begins to transition to a slightly more rural character east of Fiddler's Green Road, especially on the south side of the road where the residences are spaced father apart and there is a woodlot (Photo 8). A small section of sidewalk exists along the north side of the road between Anson Drive and Woodmount Avenue where there is a late 20th to 21st century subdivision development.

At the eastern end of the Study Area, Garner Road remains a two lane, paved road with gravel shoulders. Between Woodmount Avenue and Highway 6, there are mid- to late 20th century residential properties on both sides of the road with large lot sizes and mature trees (Photo 9). The Study Area terminates at the Highway 6 overpass (Photo 10).



Photo 1: Garner Road West with a commercial property on the north side of the road and an agricultural field on the south side, looking east



Photo 2: Garner Road West with curbs and sidewalks, looking east



Photo 3: Garner Road West with a modern subdivision development on the north side of the road, looking west



Photo 4: Garner Road West transitioning back to gravel shoulders near Hamilton Drive, looking east



Photo 5: James Smith Park sign, looking south



Photo 6: Sidewalks along the north side of Garner Road West between Braithwaite Avenue and Fiddler's Green Road with the late 20th to 21st century subdivision on the north side of the road visible behind the trees, looking west



Photo 7: Sidewalks along the north side of Garner Road West between Braithwaite Avenue and Fiddler's Green Road, looking east



Photo 8: Garner Road East transitioning to a more rural character with a woodlot visible in the distance, looking east



Photo 9: Garner Road East, east of Woodmount Avenue, looking west



Photo 10: Garner Road East, looking east towards the Highway 6 overpass

As described in Section 2, known and potential BHRs and CHLs were screened based on the MCM Criteria (MCM 2022), which was supplemented by historical research, field investigations, and professional judgement. A total of 54 properties within the Study

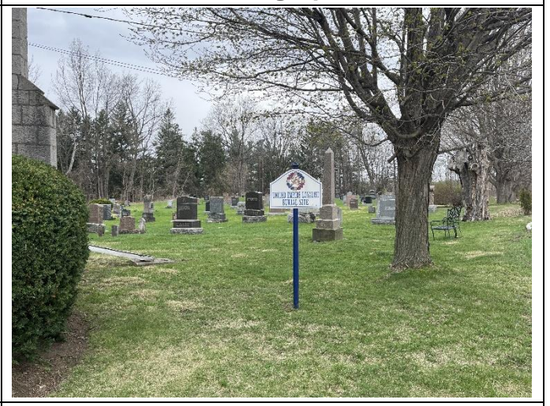
Area were inventoried. Following application of the screening criteria, 19 BHRs and 5 CHLs were identified to have previously identified or potential CHVI. These resources include properties inventoried, listed, or designated by the City of Hamilton, properties identified during field review, and properties identified in previous cultural heritage reports for the AEGD. **Note to Draft: Responses have not been received from the City of Hamilton. This information will be updated upon receipt.**

The location of these resources is depicted in Figure 7. The label placed on each resource indicates the approximate location of each BHR or CHL and is not meant to indicate an exact distance from the proposed right-of-way. Table 2 provides an overview of the identified BHRs and CHLs in the Study Area.

Table 2: Previously Identified or Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-1	Farmstead	1166 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	This property contains a residence and an unconfirmed number of outbuildings and barns. The residence is a two storey structure with a side facing gable and a projecting centre gable bay with return eaves. The roof of the structure is clad in metals and has two red brick book end chimneys. The residence is clad in red brick with buff brick quoins and voussoirs. The structure has a wood door surround with sidelights and a transom. The foundation was not visible. This property was designated in 2024 under by-law no. 24-084 (City of Hamilton 2024c: 5). The residence was identified to have been built around 1830. The property also contains eight other historic structures built between 1830 and 1942. The property has been identified to have design and physical value as a representative and rare example of a 19th century Ontario farmstead (City of Hamilton 2024c: 5). The property has historical and associative value due to its long-standing association with the Shaver family, a prominent family in the history of the Township of Ancaster who played a significant role in the development of the local community (City of Hamilton 2024c: 5). The property is still owned by the Shavers. Additionally, the property has contextual value as it helps define the former rural agricultural character of the area, is linked functionally, visually, and historically to several other Shaver properties, and is considered a local landmark (City of Hamilton 2024c: 5-6).	
CHL-1	Cemetery	1160 Wilson Street West or 1156 Highway 2	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	This property contains a family cemetery and retaining stone wall. The cemetery was established in 1848, following the death of William and Mary Catherine Shaver. Their children established this cemetery across the road from the family's original homestead. This property was designated in 1993 under by-law no. 93-68 (Town of Ancaster 1993). The property has been identified to have historical and associative value due to its association with the Shaver family, a prominent family in the history of the Township of Ancaster who played a significant role in the development of the local community (Town of Ancaster 1993). The property also has contextual value as a landmark (Town of Ancaster 1993).	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-2	Residence	1034 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	This property contains a residence. The residence is two storeys with a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The structure is clad in red brick and has two red brick book end chimneys. The residence has a symmetrical front façade with replacement windows. The windows have brick voussoirs and stone sills and the sides of the structure have two small quarter circle windows. The door has sidelights and a large arched transom and is covered by a small entryway with pillars and wood details. The foundation was not visible. The structure was partially screened behind a brick retaining wall. The structure has a date stone which reads “1835”. This property was designated in 1983 under by-law no. 83-95 (Town of Ancaster 1983). The residence has design and physical value as a representative example of the Georgian style (Town of Ancaster 1983). The by-law provides only architectural details for this property but it is also associated with Philip Shaver and the Shaver family more generally.	
BHR-3	Residence	1028 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storeys with a side facing gable with a projecting centre gable bay. The roof is clad in asphalt with a single red brick chimney and the residence is clad in stone. The front door is a replacement door with a transom window with stained glass and a wood entrance covering. The residence windows are replacements with shutters. All the windows and the front door have stone voussoirs and stone sills. The centre gable peak has bargeboard decoration and an upward facing finial as well as a date stone which reads “1863” and an arched window. The foundation is stone. The residence has modern rear additions. This property was designated in 1985. The property was identified to have design and physical value as one of the “best remaining” Gothic Revival style homes in Ancaster (Town of Ancaster 1985a: 1). This property also has historical and associative value due to its associations with the Shaver family (Town of Ancaster 1985a: 2).	
CHL-2	Church and Cemetery	584 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a church and a cemetery. The church has a front facing gable and a smaller projecting entranceway both with metal roofs. The structure is clad in stone and has stone voussoirs over the arched windows and doors throughout the structure. The structure has two datestones, one which reads “Bethesda”. The other datestone was illegible from the public right of way. The structure has stained glass windows throughout and wooden front door. The cemetery has stones from the 18th to 20th centuries. The Bethesda United Church Cemetery opened in 1795 and the earliest recorded burial is of John Shaver, one of Ancaster Township’s first settlers (City of Hamilton 2005: 22). Church meetings were first held at the home of William Shaver, before moving to Bethesda School (City of Hamilton 2005: 22). In 1860, the land where the church and cemetery are located was donated by Horace Shaver to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation which had been in operation since 1825 (City of Hamilton 2005: 22). This property has potential design value as a representative example of a mid 19th century Vernacular place of worship. Additionally, this property has potential historical and associative value due to its connection to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation, an	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
				early religious group in Ancaster Township, as well as its connections to the Shaver family, one of the earliest families to settle in Ancaster.	
BHR-4	Residence	542 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storey with a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The rear of the structure has a sloping roof to a one storey addition. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and has replacement windows and doors throughout. The residence has a wood covering above the front entryway. The residence has a parged foundation. Based on architectural details, township development, and historical mapping, this residence was most likely constructed between 1875 and 1890. This property has potential design and physical value as a representative example of a mid to late 19th century Vernacular structure.	
BHR-5	Residence	467 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storeys with a side facing gable clad in asphalt. The residence has red brick book end chimneys with large bases. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The windows on the first storey of the residence appear to have wood window surrounds and replacement windows. The front door has a wood surround with sidelights and a replacement door. The residence has a small stone wall in front of the front entryway. The foundation is obscured. Based on architectural details and township development, this residence was most likely constructed between 1855 and 1865. The property has potential design and physical value as a representative example of a mid 19th century Vernacular structure with Georgian design influences.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-6	Residence	392 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	This property contains a residence. The residence is two storeys with a front facing gable and a side facing gable addition clad in asphalt. The residence has wood siding and modern windows and doors throughout. The residence has a wooden door surround as well as a window in the small gable peak. The foundation was obscured. Based on architectural details, township development, and historical mapping this residence was likely constructed between 1860 and 1875. This property may have design and physical value as a representative example of a late 19th century Gothic Revival residence.	
BHR-7	Residence	318 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	This property contains a residence and a detached garage building. The residence is one storey with a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The front door has a wood surround with diamond details. The residence has a rusticated concrete block foundation with some parging. Based on architectural details and township development, this residence was likely constructed between 1930 and 1945. This property may have design and physical value as a representative example of an early 20th century Craftsman style residence.	
CHL-3	Church and Cemetery	254 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a mausoleum, a former residence, and a cemetery. The mausoleum was constructed in 2012 and was designed by Young + Wright/IBI Group Architects (Lintz 2013: 21). The structure has been described as “one of the most spectacular and innovative mausoleums in North America” (Lintz 2013: 21). The structure was inspired by the theology of light. It has a cantilevered concrete canopy at the entrance. The structure has skylights throughout. The mausoleum was entirely constructed of cast in place concrete (Lintz 2013: 21). The former residence is a red brick one and one half storey structure with a cross gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The structure has replacement windows throughout that have brick voussoirs and stone sills. The doors to the residence are replacement. The structure has a partial width front porch with wood decorations. The residence has a brick foundation. The property contains many tombstones from the late 20th and 21st centuries. The property became a church in 1973 after the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton purchased the land to establish a Roman Catholic Cemetery in Ancaster (City of Hamilton	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
				2005: 37). Based on architectural features, historical mapping, and township development, the red brick residence on the property was likely constructed between 1875 and 1890. This property has potential design value as it contains a representative mid to late 19th century example of the Gothic Revival style. The property may also have design and physical value as a result of the innovation of the mausoleum. Additionally, this property may have historical and associative value due to its connections to the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton.	 
BHR-8	Residence	363-7 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	This property contains a residence. The residence is one storey with a multi-hip roof and a front facing gable. The residence is clad in wood siding with board and batten siding in the gable peak. It has a combination of wood and vinyl frame windows. The gable portion of the roof includes an overhang with a decorative wooden support and a recessed door. The residence has a concrete block foundation. Based on architectural details and township development, this residence was likely constructed between 1935 to 1955. This property may have design and physical value as a representative example of an early to mid-20th century Ranch style residence. This residence also represents an earlier example of the Ranch style, which remained popular into the late 20th century. This example has design details, materials, a larger setback, and a larger lot size that make it distinctive from later examples of Ranches present within the Study Area.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-9	Residence	245 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA*	This property contains a residence. The residence is two storeys with a hip roof. The residence has two bookend chimneys and brackets along the roofline. The residence is clad in stone and has a centre projecting bay with return eaves. The residence has replacement windows throughout as well as stone lintels. There is a stone drip mold with keystone around the arched second storey window in the projecting gable bay. The residence has a replacement door with a wood surround including a transom and sidelights. The foundation is obscured. This residence was constructed in 1857 for Philip Rymal. The property was designated in 2004 under by-law no. 04-065 (City of Hamilton 2004). The property was determined to have design and physical value as a representative vernacular interpretation of the Italianate architectural style as well as a rare surviving example of a pre-confederation stone structure (City of Hamilton 2004). The residence has historical and associative value due to its associations with the Rymal and Marshall families (City of Hamilton 2004). The structure is currently occupied by Tapply Binet College.	
CHL-4	Park	50 Braithwaite Avenue	Identified during field review	This property contains a park. Within the park are multiple soccer fields, a baseball diamond, a park, tennis courts, a parking lot, and paved walkways. This property contains a monument with a plaque which reads “James Smith Park. This memorial is erected to honour James Smith and his descendants. The stone used here is from the original family home built on the property in 1860.” This property may have potential historical and associative value due to its connection to the Smith family.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
					 
BHR-10	Residence	58 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storeys and has a side facing gable clad in metal. The residence has a center gable peak with a window as well as a side addition. The residence appears to have replacement windows and window surrounds throughout. The foundation was obscured. Based on architectural details, township development, and city mapping, this residence was likely constructed between 1850 and 1860. This residence may have design and physical value as a representative mid 19th century example of the Gothic Revival style.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-11	Residence	48 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	This property contains a residence, a carriage house, and an outbuilding. The residence is two storeys and has a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence has a projecting two storey porch covering clad in vinyl siding. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and has modern windows throughout. The front of the residence has a large red brick chimney. The carriage house, which is clad in wood, has a plaque which reads “Carriage House circa 1890.” Based on architectural details, township development, and city mapping, this residence was likely constructed between 1850 and 1860. This residence may have design and physical value as a representative mid-19th century example of the Colonial Revival style.	
BHR-12	Residence	558 Fiddler’s Green Road	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence. The residence is two storeys with a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in red brick with buff brick corner detailing, voussoirs, keystones, and detailing along the roofline. The residence has red brick book end chimneys with dichromatic brick detailing. The residence has a slightly projecting centre gable bay with an arched central second storey window and bargeboard decoration. The front door is wood and has a wood surround with sidelights and a transom. The residence appears to have replacement windows throughout. The residence has a wrap around porch with pillars. The foundation of the residence was obscured. Based on architectural details, city mapping, and township development the residence was constructed in 1840 and was built by Stephen Smith. The residence may have potential design and physical value as a representative early 19th century example of the Gothic Revival style.	
BHR-13	Residence	4 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storeys with a hipped roof and double gable roof dormers clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in red brick, wood brackets along the roofline, and has a single red brick chimney. The residence has a projecting centre gable bay with return eaves, bargeboard decoration, a downward facing finial, and a double arched wood window with a stone sill. The residence has a wood double door with a wood surround with a double transom and sidelights. The windows of the residence appear to be wood. The foundation of the residence is stone. This residence was constructed in 1850 for George Clink and his family (WSP Golder 2023: 13). The residence has potential design and physical value as a representative mid-19th century example of the Gothic Revival style. The residence may also have potential historical and associative value due to its connection to the Clink family.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-14	Residence	44 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence. The residence is one and one half storeys and has a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in stucco and has two additions to either side of the main structure. The residence has a centre gable peak with a double rectangular window. The windows as well as front door of the residence appear to be replacements. The front door has sidelights. The residence has two bookend chimneys which are also stuccoed. The residence has a stone foundation. Based on architectural details, city mapping, and township development the residence was likely constructed around 1850. The residence may have potential design and physical value as a representative mid-19th century example of a Gothic Revival style residence.	
BHR-15	Residence	45 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence. The residence is one- and one-half storeys with a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in red brick. The residence has a centre gable peak with an arched window with a brick voussoir as well as bargeboard decoration and a downward facing finial in the gable peak. The residence has two bay windows on the first storey as well as a front porch which runs the full width of the front facade. The windows and front door appear to be replacements; however, the front door has a transom and one sidelight. The foundation is obscured. Based on architectural details, city mapping, and township development, the residence was likely constructed around 1880. The residence may have potential design and physical value as a representative late 19th century example of the Gothic Revival style.	
BHR-16	Church	70 Garner Road East	Identified during field review Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains the Grace Community Christian Reformed Church. The church is one storey with a hexagonal roof and plan. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has a white spire in the centre. The church is clad in red brick with pairs of tall, vertical windows and a projecting stone accent wall on the north façade. There is an addition clad in grey brick attached to the building's south façade. The foundation is not visible. Originally called the Ancaster Christian Reformed Church, the Grace Community Christian Reformed Church was instituted in 1976 and moved to the building at 70 Garner Road East in 1986 (Grace Community Christian Reformed Church 2023). The church may have potential design and physical value as a late 20th century example of modern architecture. The church also has potential historical or associative value for its connection to the Grace Community Christian Reformed Church.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
CHL-5	Church and Cemetery	99 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a church and a cemetery. The church is a one storey structure with a front facing gable with return eaves. The structure is clad in buff brick in a Flemish bond pattern. The structure has decorative brick arches over the windows and door. The windows are original wood windows and the front door is wood as well. The structure has a date stone with “1857” inscribed. The structure has a stone foundation. The cemetery on the property was in use as early as 1846 by an Episcopal Methodist Church (City of Hamilton 2025: 43). The White Brick Church was built on land donated by John Rymal and was dedicated on October 11, 1857 (Ontario Ancestors n.d.). This property may have potential design and physical value as a representative example of a mid-19th century Vernacular church structure. The property may also have historical and associative value due to its connections to the original Episcopal Methodist Church and the congregation of the White Brick Church.	 
BHR-17	Residence	114 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence. The residence is one storey and has a side facing gable clad in asphalt shingles. The residence is clad in wood board and batten and has modern, but sympathetic, windows throughout. The front door is a modern door with sidelights. The foundation is parged. Based on architectural details, city mapping, past environmental assessments, and township development this residence was constructed in 1850 (WSP Golder 2023: 14). This property has potential design value as a representative example of a mid-19th century Vernacular structure. The property may also have historical and associative value due to its associations with the Book family, an important local family.	

Reference Number	Type of Property	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential CHVI	Photograph
BHR-18	Residence	243 Garner Road East	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA* Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence and outbuilding. The residence is one and one half stories with a side facing gable with a projecting centre gable peak. The residence is clad in cut stone and the roof in asphalt shingles. The residence has two projecting front facing triangular dormers. The projecting gable bay has bargeboard decoration as well as an upward and downward facing finial. In the peak is an arched window with a stone voussoir. The rest of the structure has boarded windows and doors with stone voussoirs and sills. The door has a gabled porch covering with pillars. The residence has a stone foundation. The residence was built between 1858 and 1867 (Town of Ancaster 1985b). This property was designated in 1985 under by-law no. 85-90 (Town of Ancaster 1985b). This property was identified to have design and physical value as one of the “best remaining” Gothic Revival style homes in Ancaster. Additionally, the property has historical and associative value due to its connections to John Richardson, who built the residence and lived on the property until 1883, and David A Hyslop, the husband of Richardson’s daughter Jennet and operator of a local canning factory.	
BHR-19	Farmstead	254 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	This property contains a residence and at least one outbuilding. The residence has a cross gable clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence has been replaced by both modern stone and wood. The windows of the residence are replacements. The foundation of the residence is obscured. Based on architectural details, city mapping, and township development this residence was likely constructed around 1895. The property has potential historical and associative value due to its connection to the Kendrick family.	



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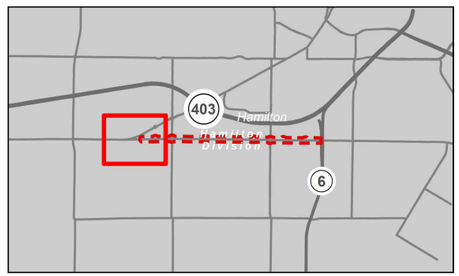
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- Study Area
- Cultural Heritage Landscape
- Parcel Fabric

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Notes

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Client/Project
CITY OF HAMILTON
GARNER ROAD MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT - EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
7-1

Title
Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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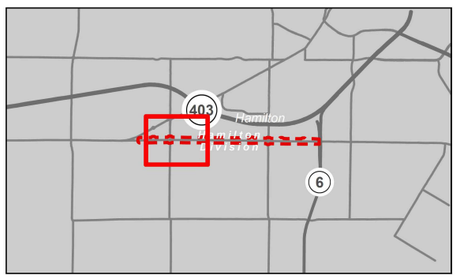
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Figure No.
7-2

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Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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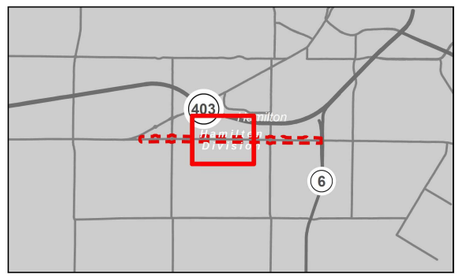
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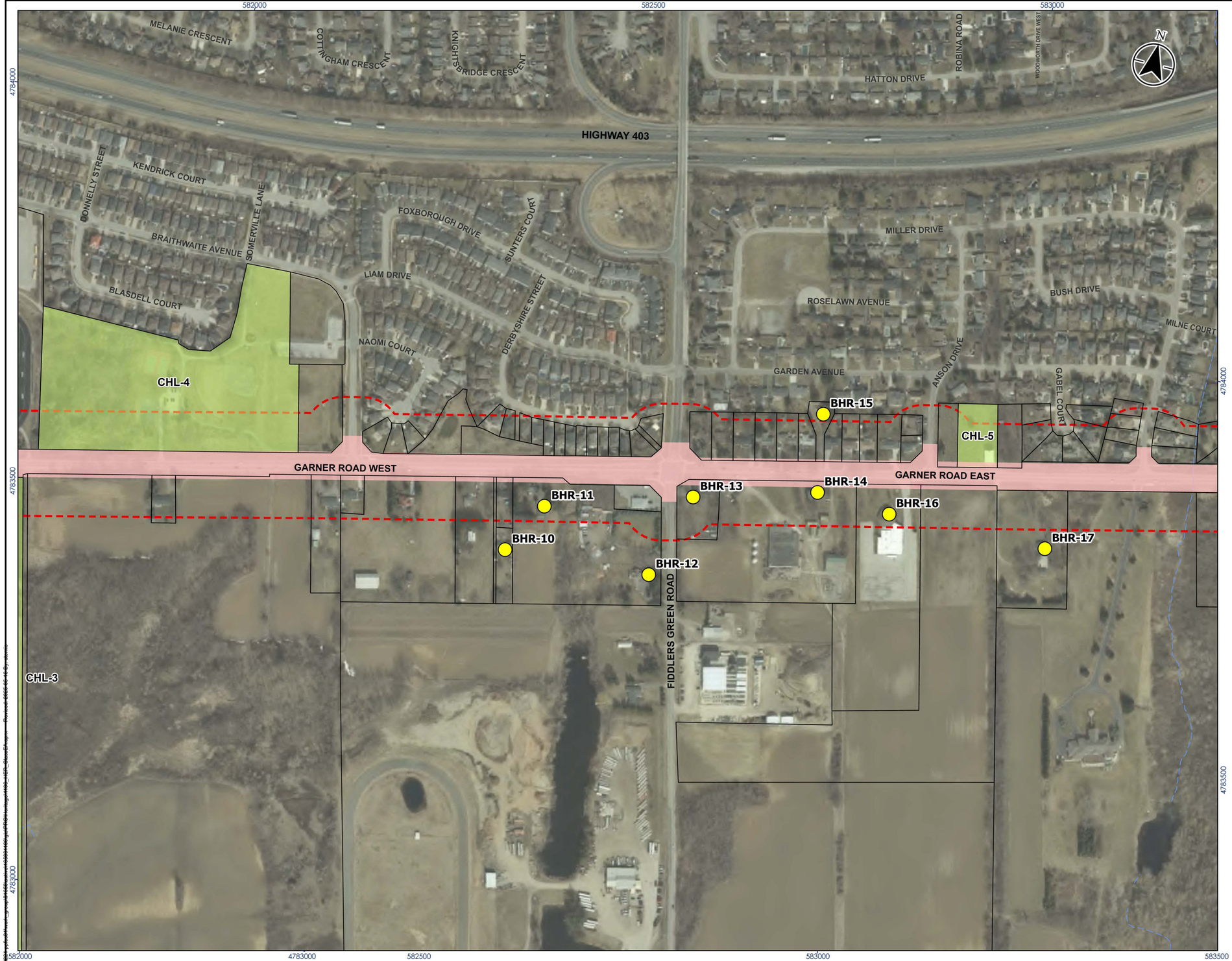
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7-3

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Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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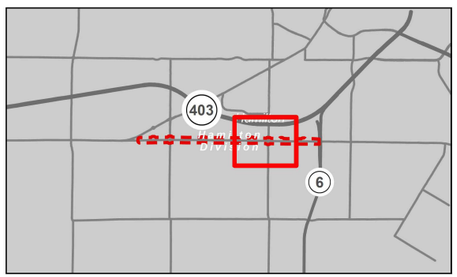
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7-4

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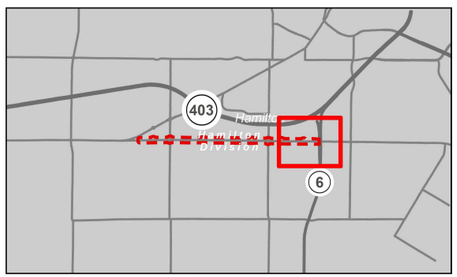
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7-5

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Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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4 Preliminary Impact Assessment

4.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

As part of an MCEA, the City of Hamilton is considering a series of transportation improvements within a proposed right-of-way along Garner Road between Wilson Street West and Highway 6. Proposed measures include road widening, improving intersections, and installation of sidewalks, multi-use paths, and bus stops. These improvements are being made in support of the long-term transportation needs identified by the AEGD TMP to accommodate future growth in this portion of Ancaster.

4.2 Identification of Preliminary Potential Project Specific Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The results of the preliminary impact assessment and preparation of mitigation measures are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Preliminary Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
BHR-1	1166 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA*	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 54 metres north of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
CHL-1	1160 Wilson Street West or 1156 Highway 2	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA*	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 89 metres south of the stone wall surrounding the cemetery. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
BHR-2	1034 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA*	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 18 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 18 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-3	1028 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *OHA*	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 4 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 4 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
CHL-2	584 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**Indirect:** The cemetery is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed adjacent to the cemetery and approximately 8 metres north of the associated church. The position of the cemetery adjacent to construction activities and of the church within 8 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage to the structure and grave markers during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the CHL by establishing a buffer zone around the property to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the CHL on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
				plan controls are required. This assessment should consider both the church and the cemetery's grave markers.
BHR-4	542 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 8 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 8 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-5	467 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 28 metres south of the residence. The position of the residence within 28 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-6	392 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 14 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 14 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-7	318 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 13 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 13 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
				construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
CHL-3	254 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**Indirect:** The cemetery is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed adjacent to the cemetery and approximately 18 metres north of the residence located on the property. The position of the cemetery adjacent to construction activities and of the residence within 18 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage to the residence.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the CHL by establishing a buffer zone around the property to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the CHL on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-8	363-7 Garner Road West	Identified during field review	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 21 metres south of the residence. The position of the residence within 21 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-9	245 Garner Road West	Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 26 metres south of the residence. The position of the residence within 26 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
CHL-4	50 Braithwaite Avenue	Identified during field review	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 112 metres south of the commemorative monument in the park. The proposed undertaking is not anticipated to have temporary or permanent impacts on the park landscape. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
BHR-10	58 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 83 metres north of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
BHR-11	48 Garner Road West	Listed on the municipal heritage register	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 36 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 36 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-12	558 Fiddler's Green Road	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 84 metres north of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
BHR-13	4 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 4 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 4 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-14	44 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 10 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 10 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
				recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-15	45 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 56 metres south of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
BHR-16	70 Garner Road East	Identified during field review Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 30 metres north of the residence. The position of the residence within 30 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
CHL-5	99 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**Indirect:** The cemetery is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed adjacent to the cemetery and approximately 7 metres south of the associated church located on the property. The position of the cemetery adjacent to construction activities and of the residence within 7 metres of construction activities creates potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage to the structure and grave markers during construction activities.	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the CHL by establishing a buffer zone around the property to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the CHL on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required. This assessment should consider both the church and the cemetery's grave markers.
BHR-17	114 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 66 metres north of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.
BHR-18	243 Garner Road East	Designed under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*	**Indirect:** The residence is situated adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. Construction activities are proposed approximately 19 metres south of the residence. The position of the residence within 19 metres of construction activities creates potential for	**Preferred Option:** Avoid the BHR by establishing a buffer zone around the residence to limit construction activity to more than 50 metres away. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping the BHR on

Reference Number	Location	Heritage Recognition	Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact	Mitigation
		Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	indirect impacts resulting from vibration damage during construction activities.	construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied. **Alternative Option:** Where construction activities are anticipated within the 50-metre buffer zone, a pre-construction vibration assessment by a qualified engineer is recommended to determine if vibration monitoring or site plan controls are required.
BHR-19	254 Garner Road East	Listed on the municipal heritage register Previously identified in Golder Associates Ltd. 2022 and WSP Golder 2023	**No Impacts Anticipated:** The property is located adjacent to the proposed right-of-way. However, construction activities are proposed approximately 76 metres north of the residence. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.	Continued avoidance is recommended.

4.2.1 Summary of Impacts

4.2.1.1 Direct Impacts

No direct impacts were identified within the Study Area.

4.2.1.2 Indirect Impacts

Following the assessment of potential impacts in Table 3, 13 BHRs and 3 CHLs were determined to be at risk of potential indirect impacts associated with vibration effects. This was the case where the proposed right-of-way is situated within 50 metres of a potential heritage resource. These include:

- 1034 Garner Road West (BHR-2)
- 1028 Garner Road West (BHR-3)
- 584 Garner Road West (CHL-2)
- 542 Garner Road West (BHR-4)
- 467 Garner Road West (BHR-5)
- 392 Garner Road West (BHR-6)
- 318 Garner Road West (BHR-7)
- 254 Garner Road West (CHL-3)
- 363-7 Garner Road West (BHR-8)
- 245 Garner Road West (BHR-9)
- 48 Garner Road West (BHR-11)
- 4 Garner Road East (BHR-13)
- 44 Garner Road East (BHR-14)
- 70 Garner Road East (BHR-16)
- 99 Garner Road East (CHL-5)
- 243 Garner Road East (BHR-18)

Where the potential for impacts has been identified, measures to mitigate them have been prepared. Precautions are required to conserve previously identified or potential BHRs or CHLs through avoidance and mitigation where the potential for the Project to cause an impact has been identified.

The potential for indirect impacts resulting from vibration effects is related to the Project's construction phase. Where potential impacts have been identified, components of the previously identified or potential BHRs or CHLs are positioned within

the 50-metre buffer but outside the direct proposed right-of-way. As a result, a preventive approach to mitigation measures will reduce the risk of indirect impacts. The following are the preferred and alternative mitigation options:

Preferred Option: Avoid BHRs and CHLs for which potential indirect impacts have been identified by establishing a buffer zone around the resources to avoid construction activity within 50 metres of the BHRs and CHLs. This should use appropriate preventive measures such as mapping on construction maps or plans and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied.

Alternative Option: If the 50-metre buffer cannot be avoided, the alternative option to mitigate this risk is for a qualified building condition specialist or engineer to develop a strategy to carry out condition surveys and vibration monitoring, where required. The pre-condition survey may include screening activities to identify critical properties and determine appropriate vibration levels based on building type, age, and condition. Vibration monitoring may consist of random confirmatory vibration monitoring during construction at the most critical properties. A postcondition survey should be carried out on an as-needed basis to be determined by a qualified building condition specialist or engineer.

5 Recommendations

Historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and the field investigation conducted for the report identified 19 BHRs and 5 CHLs within the Study Area. Potential indirect impacts were identified for 13 of the BHRs and 3 of the CHLs:

- 1034 Garner Road West (BHR-2)
- 1028 Garner Road West (BHR-3)
- 584 Garner Road West (CHL-2)
- 542 Garner Road West (BHR-4)
- 467 Garner Road West (BHR-5)
- 392 Garner Road West (BHR-6)
- 318 Garner Road West (BHR-7)
- 254 Garner Road West (CHL-3)
- 363-7 Garner Road West (BHR-8)
- 245 Garner Road West (BHR-9)
- 48 Garner Road West (BHR-11)
- 4 Garner Road East (BHR-13)
- 44 Garner Road East (BHR-14)
- 70 Garner Road East (BHR-16)
- 99 Garner Road East (CHL-5)
- 243 Garner Road East (BHR-18)

The preferred option is to avoid these properties by establishing a buffer zone around the BHRs and CHLs to avoid construction activity within 50 metres. This should use appropriate preventative measures such as mapping on construction maps and temporary fencing. Where avoidance is not feasible, the alternative option should be applied.

If work within the 50 metre buffer cannot be avoided, the alternative option to mitigate this risk is for a qualified building condition specialist or engineer to develop a strategy to carry out condition surveys and vibration monitoring, where required. The pre-condition survey may include screening activities to identify critical properties to determine appropriate vibration levels based on building type, age, materials, and condition. Vibration monitoring may consist of random confirmatory vibration monitoring

during construction at the most critical properties. A post-condition survey should be carried out on an as-needed basis to be determined by a qualified building condition specialist or engineer.

It should be noted that both CHL-2 and CHL-5 contain historic cemeteries with stone grave markers. These grave markers should be considered heritage structures and should also be considered for potential vibration-related mitigation measures by the qualified building condition specialist or engineer.

Should detailed design result in changes to the description of the proposed undertaking or the Study Area outlined in this report, the preliminary impact assessment contained within this report should be amended, allowing potential direct impacts and indirect can be refined as necessary.

To assist in retaining historical information, a copy of this report should be deposited with a local repository of historical material. Therefore, it is recommended that this report be deposited at the following locations:

Local History & Archives Department, Hamilton Public Library
55 York Boulevard, Box 2700
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 4E4

McMaster University Library
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8

Ancaster Township Historical Society
c/o Fieldcote Memorial Park and Museum
64 Sulphur Springs Road
Ancaster, Ontario L9G 1L8

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Appendices

Appendix A Project Personnel Biographies

Jenn Como, BA (hons): Jenn Como is a Cultural Heritage Specialist with over nine years of experience as part of Stantec's Environmental Services Team with a background in in-depth historical research and the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. Ms. Como received a Bachelor's degree with an Honors Specialization in Anthropology from Western University in London, Ontario. During her studies, she completed a faculty-supervised independent research course in history. She has worked for a wide variety of public and private sector clients, providing a variety of cultural heritage services including environmental assessment (EA) reports, heritage impact assessments (HIAs), cultural heritage evaluations (CHEs), cultural heritage reports including existing conditions and preliminary impact assessments (CHRs), documentation and salvage reports, heritage detailed design reports (HDDRs), and heritage conservation district studies (HCD studies).
For her first four years with the Stantec Environmental Services Team, Ms. Como was a Material Culture Analyst who performed lab, fieldwork, historical research, and reporting for Stage 1-4 archaeological investigations. In her current role as a Cultural Heritage Specialist, Ms. Como has accumulated over 5 years of experience conducting historical research, identifying and inventorying known and potential heritage properties, preparing public consultation materials, analyzing HCD inventories and public surveys, evaluating potential heritage resources, and conducting impact assessments. Collectively, her roles at Stantec have allowed Ms. Como to hone her proficiencies in data analysis, attention to detail, technical writing, and historical research.

Jenn was the Cultural Heritage Task Manager for the Project and assisted with fieldwork and report writing.

Jeffrey Muir, BA, CAHP: Jeffrey Muir is a Senior Archaeologist at Stantec with an Applied Research Licence (R304) who specializes in the archaeology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian groups in Ontario. He received his Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology) in 1994 at the University of Toronto. He has managed a number of renewable energy projects, plus commercial, community development, transportation,

mining, and aggregate sector archaeological projects. He has authored over 150 archaeological assessment reports and also conducted the quality review of reports for the projects that he has managed or coordinated.

Jeffrey completed quality review for the Project.

Paige Murray, MA: Paige Murray is a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Stantec, having recently completed her Masters of Public History at Western University. Paige has an extensive background in public history with experiences which include research, writing, exhibit development and installation, community consultation, and public speaking. In the summers of 2022 and 2023, Paige worked as a researcher for the Heritage London Foundation conducting research on the experience of female hosiery workers in London in the latter half of the 20th century and the history of the London Asylum for the Insane, respectively. Through these research projects, Paige carried out extensive archival research as well as conducted twenty oral histories. Paige has been growing her experience in built and cultural heritage through her time volunteering on the Stewardship Sub-Committee of the London Community Advisor Committees, as a Historical Home Sign Researcher for the Architectural Conservancy Ontario London Branch, and as the Content and Research Coordinator of the Architectural Conservancy Ontario NextGen. Through her time at Stantec and her MA degree, Paige has expanded her knowledge of provincial legislation surrounding built heritage and has had the opportunity to evaluate many properties within the O. Reg 9/06 and 10/06 criteria.

Paige assisted with field work and report writing for the Project.

Meaghan Rivard, MA, CAHP: Meaghan Rivard is Stantec's Senior Heritage Consultant with experience in the identification, evaluation, and documentation of heritage resources as well as expertise in the environmental assessment process as it pertains to heritage resources. Ms. Rivard is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and works across disciplines in a variety of settings from municipal conservation planning to transportation infrastructure and environmental assessments.

Ms. Rivard has experience managing and executing all aspects of Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Cultural Heritage Assessment Reports (CHARs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Strategic Conservation Plans (SCPs), and Documentation and Salvage Reports, among others. She has assessed more than 2,500 properties as part of windshield surveys and directed large scale inventory work across the province working under various classed environmental assessments (EAs). In addition to EA related work, Meaghan continues to be actively involved in the assessment of individual properties. Here she utilizes knowledge in the identification, evaluation, and documentation of heritage resources alongside expertise in the assessment of proposed change and preparation of options to mitigate negative impacts on heritage resources. Meaghan is focused on regulatory satisfaction balanced with an admiration for the heritage of our province.

Meaghan was the Senior Heritage Consultant and completed independent review of the Project.