APPENDIX D

Cultural Heritage Report

REPORT

Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment

Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) Municipal Class Environmental Assessment

Submitted to:

City of Hamilton

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc.
3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100
Burlington, Ontario, L7N 3W5

CA-EI-IM20103037



Distribution List

One PDF Copy - City of Hamilton

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ABBREVIATIONS

BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
HCP	Heritage Conservation Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OHA	*Ontario Heritage Act*
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
PPS	Provincial Planning Statement
SCHVI	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value of Interest

GLOSSARY

Adjacent Means in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, those lands contiguous to, or located within 50 metres of, a *protected heritage property*. (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Adjacent lands: Means those lands contiguous to hazard lands, a specific natural heritage feature, or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the hazard, feature or area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Built Heritage Resource: Means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community (PPS 2024)

These resources may be identified through inclusion in the City's Municipal Heritage Register, designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, and/or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions (OPA 167) (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Conserved: In the context of cultural heritage resources, means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archaeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/ or cultural heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted, or adopted by the City. Mitigative measures and/ or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessment (PPS 2024, Government of Ontario) (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Cultural Heritage Landscape: Means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms (PPS 2024, Government of Ontario) (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Development (urban): Means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the Planning Act, R.S.O.,1990 c. P.13 but does not include:

a) activities that create or maintain infrastructure used by a public body and authorized under an environment assessment process; or,

b) works subject to the Drainage Act. (Urban Hamilton Official Plan 2022 'UHOP')

Heritage Attributes: Means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest. (PPS 2024, Government of Ontario)

Protected Heritage Property:	Means property designated under Part IV or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal heritage legislation; and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (PPS 2024, Government of Ontario)
Significant	e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (PPS 2024, Government of Ontario)
Site Alteration:	Means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site (Government of Ontario 2024).

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Agency Correspondence

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete this Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) as part of the Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) for Upper Wellington Street between Stone Church Road East and Limeridge Road East, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (the Project). The intent of the MCEA Study was to identify transportation improvements for the subject corridor to address traffic capacity issues and provide dedicated facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. The Project is being undertaken under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA).

As part of the Project, property acquisitions are proposed for select properties along the street to facilitate ROW expansion. Tree removals are proposed for trees within the footprint of the new sidewalks and bike lanes, as well as the relocation of existing utility poles. To assess potential heritage impacts associated with the Project, in consultation with the Project Team, a conceptual Cultural Heritage Study Area was determined to encompass all properties with a frontage on Upper Wellington Street (the Study Area).

Following the background research, information gathering, and field assessment, WSP concluded that there are three properties inventoried on the City of Hamilton's Heritage Inventory. Of the three properties, one had been demolished by others. There are no heritage properties designated by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism or any provincial heritage properties within the Study Area.

Following a review of the preferred preliminary design, the preliminary impact assessment determined that the Project may result in indirect impacts to CHR 1 and CHR 2. Accordingly, WSP recommends the following:

1. Indirect impacts are anticipated to CHR 1 (1355 Upper Wellington Street) and CHR 2 (164 Limeridge Road) related to minor property acquisition to accommodate the proposed sidewalks and bike lines. For both properties, the property acquisition is minor and will not alter landscape elements or buildings. Post-construction landscaping is recommended to restore, or improve, pre-construction conditions.

This Cultural Heritage Report was reviewed and accepted by the City of Hamilton on February 28, 2025 and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism on April 1, 2025.

1 INTRODUCTION

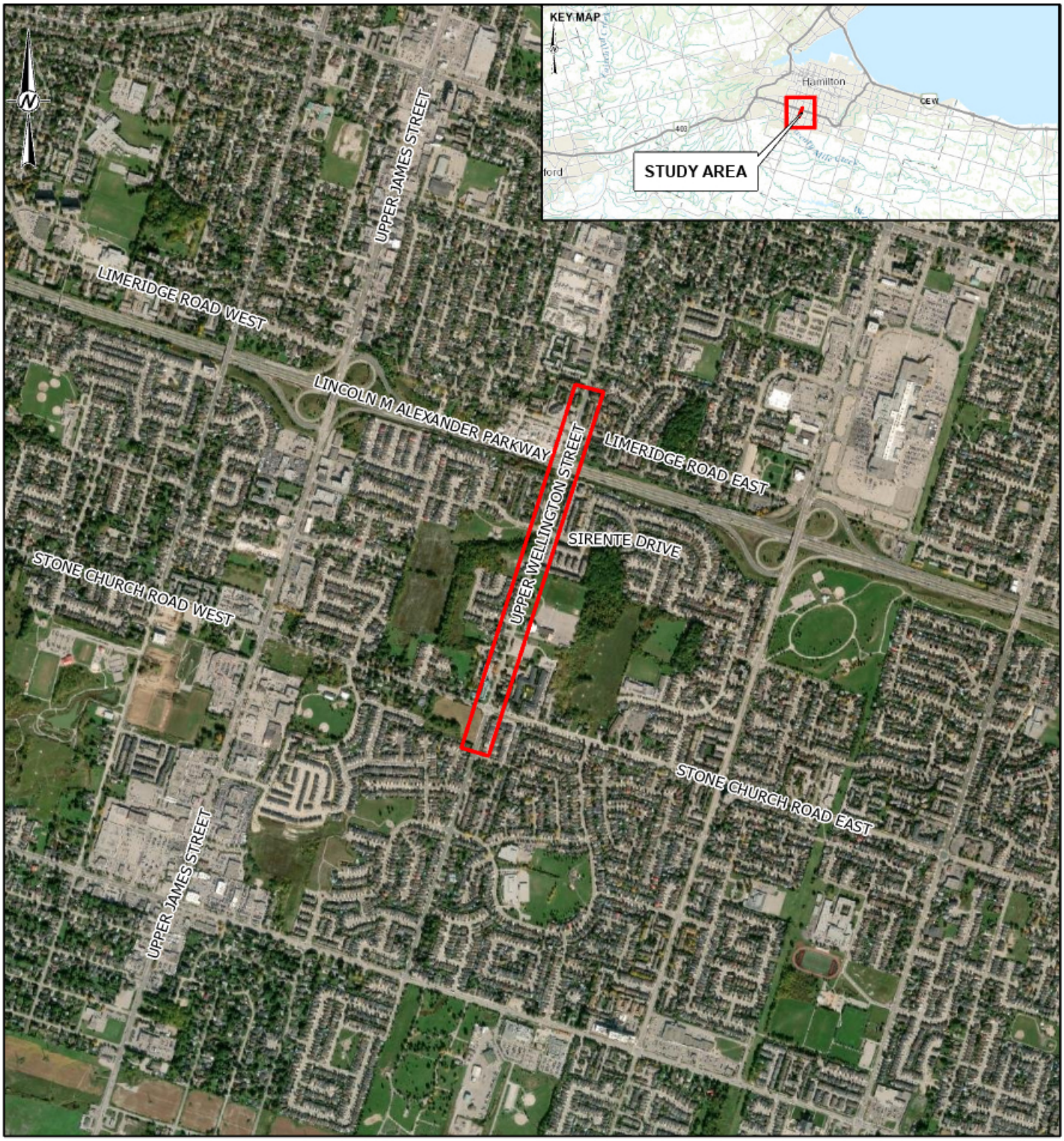
WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by the City of Hamilton to complete this Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) as part of the Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) for Upper Wellington Street between Stone Church Road East and Limeridge Road East, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (the Project). The intent of the MCEA Study was to identify transportation improvements for the subject corridor to address traffic capacity issues and provide dedicated facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. The Project is being undertaken under the MCEA process, which is an approved process under Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA).

To assess potential heritage impacts associated with the Project, in consultation with the Project Team, a conceptual Cultural Heritage Study Area was determined to encompass all properties with a frontage on Upper Wellington Street (the Study Area). The location of the Study Area is provided in Figure 1 and Figure 2. A copy of the preliminary preferred design can be found in APPENDIX A. This Cultural Heritage Report was reviewed and accepted by the City of Hamilton on February 28, 2025 and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism on April 1, 2025.

This Cultural Heritage Report established the historical context of the Study Area, identified known and potential heritage properties through information gathering and fieldwork, and developed an inventory of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs). Based on the current understanding of the Study Area, a preliminary impact assessment and recommended mitigation measures were prepared.

The tasks completed for the preparation of this Cultural Heritage Report included:

- Background Research and Information Gathering;
- Field Investigation;
- Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes; and
- Preliminary Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures.



LEGEND

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
SITE LOCATION PLAN (AERIAL)

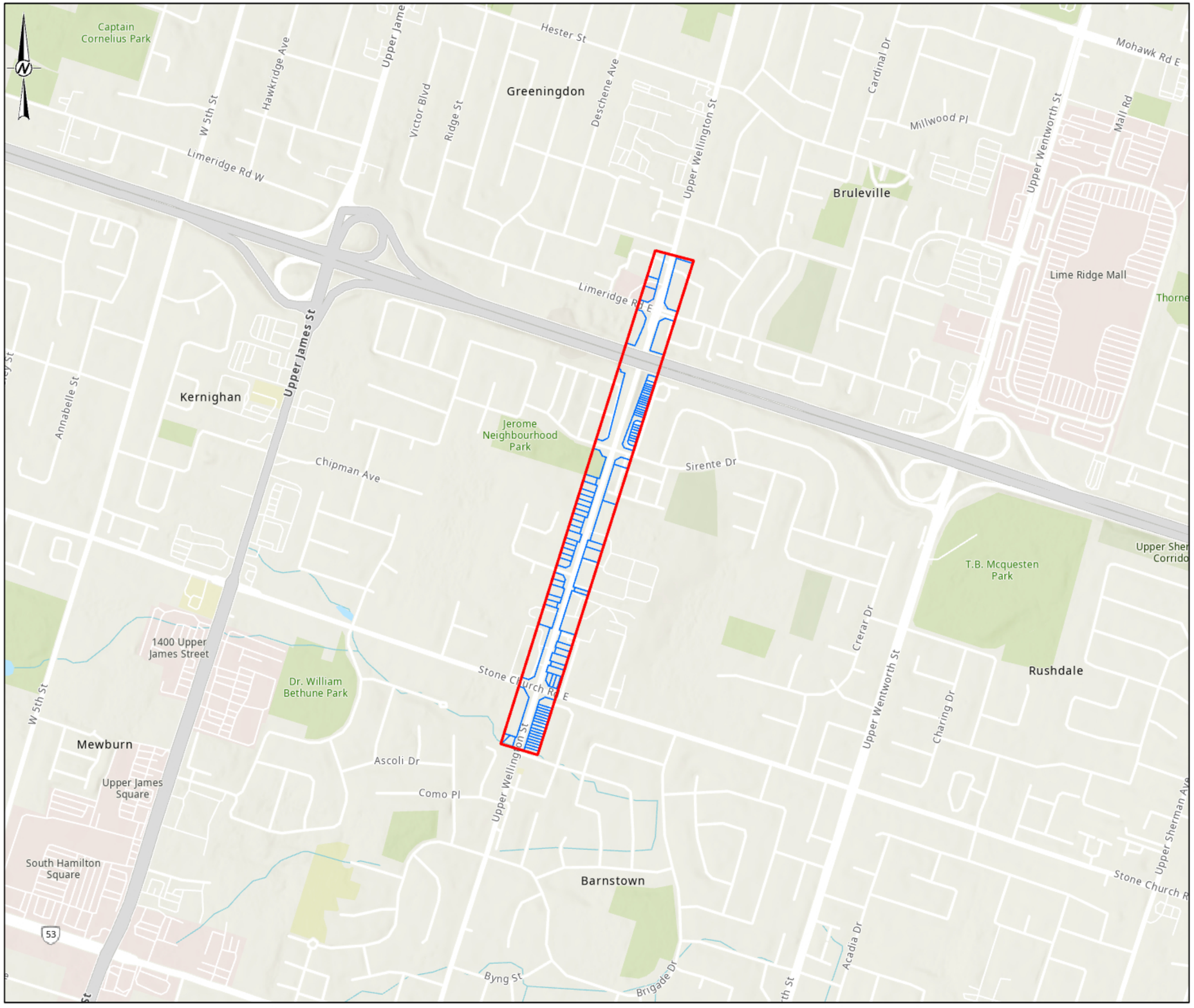
CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-04-03
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KEY MAP



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LEGEND

- LOT LINES
- STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
SITE LOCATION PLAN (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CONSULTANT

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PREPARED	MS
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APPROVED	MT

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2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The requirements to consider cultural heritage in the MCEA process can be found in the *Ontario Heritage Act, Environmental Assessment Act, and the Provincial Planning Statement.*

2.1.1 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.018, (OHA) provides a framework for the protection of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. It gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to protect heritage properties and archaeological sites. The OHA includes two regulations for determining CHVI: Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06. O. Reg. 9/06 provides criteria to determine the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of a property at a local level while O. Reg. 10/06 provides criteria to determine if a property has CHVI of provincial significance.

2.1.2 Environmental Assessment Act

The *Environmental Assessment Act,* R.S.O, 1990 (EAA) applies to governments and public bodies. The purpose of the EAA is “the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management, in Ontario, of the environment.” The EAA defines environment broadly to include the built and cultural environment and outlines a planning and decision-making process to ensure that potential environmental effects are considered before a project begins.

2.1.3 Provincial Planning Statement (2024)

The Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development in Ontario. Section 4.6 of the PPS outlines policies as they pertain to cultural heritage and archaeology. Specifically, it includes policies for conserving protected heritage properties. As the Study Area does not contain any *protected heritage properties*, the following are provided for information.

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

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

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

2.1.4 Urban City of Hamilton Official Plan

The development within the urban area of the city of Hamilton is guided by the 2013 Urban Official Plan (Official Plan) (office consolidation November 2022). Portions of the Study Area are identified as “neighbourhoods” according to Schedule E-1 of the Official Plan. The Project is not considered *development* according to the definition of that term found in the Official Plan. The following policies of the Official Plan are relevant:

3.4.2.1 The City of Hamilton shall, in partnership with others where appropriate:

b) Identify *cultural heritage resources* through a continuing process of inventory, survey, and evaluation, as a basis for the wise management of these resources.

h) Conserve the character of areas of cultural heritage significance, including designated heritage conservation districts and *cultural heritage landscapes*, by encouraging those land uses, *development* and *site alteration* activities that protect, maintain and enhance these areas within the City.

3.4.2.7 The City shall ensure these non-designated and non-registered cultural heritage properties are identified, evaluated, and appropriately conserved through various legislated planning and assessment processes, including the Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13, the Environmental Assessment Act and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act. (OPA 167)

3.4.2.8 To ensure consistency in the identification and evaluation of these non-designated and non-registered *cultural heritage properties*, the City shall use the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest established by provincial regulation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

3.8.1 Prior to any municipal or provincial public works or other development or site alteration activities that are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act or other applicable legislation, the proponent shall identify and evaluate all cultural heritage resources, and where necessary ensure that suitable conservation or mitigation measures, as assessed by a qualified heritage professional, are undertaken

3.8.2 The City shall also enhance the environs of *cultural heritage resources* as part of capital works and maintenance projects through such means as tree planting, landscaping, street improvements, buried utilities, and the provision of street furniture, lighting, signage, and other streetscape components, that are consistent or *compatible* with the character of the heritage resources.

2.2 Guidance Documents

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is responsible for the administration of the OHA and has developed checklists, information bulletins, standards and guidelines, and policies to support the conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources, including BHRs, CHLs, and archaeological sites. For cultural heritage, the *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (the Checklist) is utilized to determine if project areas/properties have either known or potential CHVI. The Checklist includes screening criteria for local or Indigenous knowledge (MCM 2016).

The MCM *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* provides guidance and information on the heritage conservation process in Ontario (MCM 2006a). MCM *InfoSheet#5: Heritage Impact Assessment and Conservation Plans* of the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit was used to guide the general preparation of this report (MCM 2006b).

2.3 Background Research

Background research on the Study Area was conducted to gain a high-level understanding of the historical context. Primary sources, secondary sources, historical maps, and aerial photographs were consulted, as appropriate, to identify historical themes relevant to the Study Area. Specifically, research regarding the physiography, Indigenous history, survey and settlement, and 19th- and 20th-century land use of the Study Area was completed. A review of historical mapping and aerial photographs was also conducted to identify settlements, structures, and landscape features within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. Historical maps and aerial imagery from 1859, 1875, 1907, 1923, 1929, 1934, 1952, and 1968 as well as recent Google Earth imagery were reviewed to identify changes within, and adjacent to, the Study Area.

The results of the background research are presented in Section 3 of this report.

2.4 Information Gathering

Information gathering was carried out to identify known and potential BHRs and CHLs in the Study Area. WSP contacted the City of Hamilton, MCM, and OHT via email to determine the presence of listed, designated, or protected heritage properties within the Study Area.

The results of the information-gathering activities are presented in Section 4.1 of this report.

2.5 Field Review

A field review of the Study Area was completed to identify known and potential BHRs and CHLs. During the field review, the 40-year “rule of thumb” was used to identify properties with the potential to have CHVI. The 40-year rule is generally accepted by federal and provincial agencies as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. It should be noted, however, that the 40-year threshold is a guide only and does not imply that all properties with buildings or structures 40 years or older have CHVI, nor does it assume that buildings or structures less than 40 years old do not have CHVI.

The results of the field review are presented in Section 4.2 of this report.

2.6 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

After completing the background research, information gathering, and field review, an inventory of BHRs and CHLs within the Study Area (the Inventory) was compiled. A high-level description of each BHR and CHL is provided as a basis for understanding the potential CHVI and evaluating preliminary impacts.

The Inventory is presented in Section 4.4 of this report.

2.7 Preliminary Impact Assessment

A preliminary impact assessment was completed to identify the direct or indirect impacts of the proposed work on the CHVI of the inventoried BHRs and CHLs. The impact assessment for this CHVI was prepared using the impact examples provided in the MCM *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessment and Conservation Plans* (InfoSheet #5) (MCM 2006b). The results of the preliminary impact assessment and recommended mitigation measures are presented in Section 5.

3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Indigenous History

The following section is a high-level summary of the rich history of Indigenous Nations who fished, hunted, trapped, and harvested the lands and waters presently known as the City of Hamilton. WSP is committed to gathering Indigenous perspectives on Ontario history to continually improve our understanding of cultural heritage resources that may have significance to Indigenous Nations.

Approximately 13,000 years ago at the end of the last ice age, the retreating glaciers deposited materials and meltwater across the landscape forming many of the waterways within Southern Ontario. Following the retreat of the glaciers approximately 11,000 years ago, archaeological evidence identifies the presence of human communities who moved seasonally around the Great Lakes region. The Study Area is situated within the Upper Ottawa Creek subwatershed, part of the Red Hill Creek watershed.

Michi Saagiig and Chippewa's oral histories recount the Ojibwe's presence within this portion of Ontario for thousands of years. Since at least 4,900 years ago, people have fished and gathered around the rivers (Turner 2002). Over 1,000 years ago, the Seneca Nation began visiting Niagara and recalled stories about Niagara Falls as a place of power and of the benevolent Thunder Beings who lived behind the falls (Empathic Traditions 2020). Stories from the Anishnaabe recalled Niagara Falls as the place where the Three Fire Confederacy[1] was formed (Empathic Traditions 2020). The Study Area forms part of a historic network of Indigenous trails that ran parallel to major waterways, offering travellers transportation flexibility to traverse in both directions (Burghardt 1969; Houghton 2002). Located north of the Study Area is Mohawk Road East, a remnant of the earlier "Mohawk Trail[2]" which was an east-west route that, along with other trains in the area, spanned eastern North America before colonization (Image 1) (Burghardt 1969; Houghton 2002). The trail network provided ease of navigation from Niagara and St. Catherines, along "well drained land close to Lake Ontario to Hamilton, Toronto, and Detroit" and the development of towns along the trail network benefited greatly from these east-west passages (Burghardt 1969, 434).

[1] The Three Fires Confederacy, an alliance comprised of Ojibwe (Chippewa'ag, Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg, and Nipissing Nishnaabeg), Bodewadmi, and Odawa Nishnaabeg

[2] It is unknown if Indigenous communities that utilized the trail had a name for the route

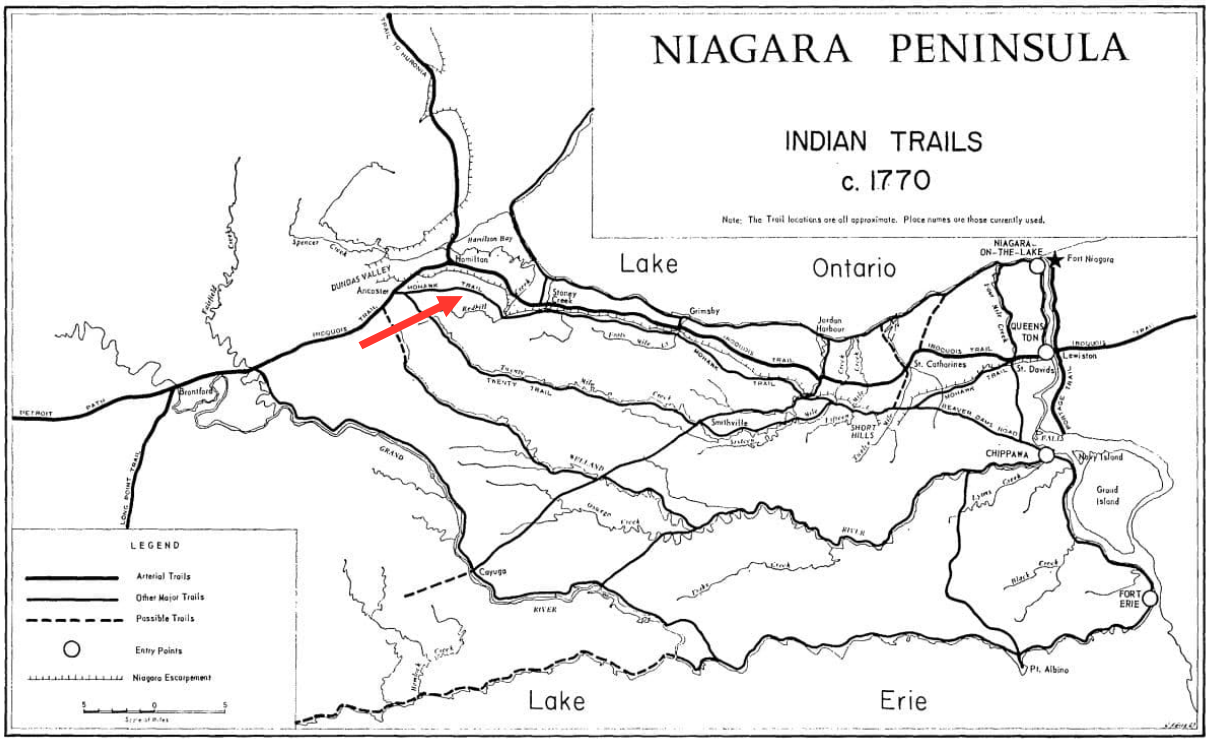


Image 1: Diagram depicting the approximate network of Indigenous trails in the Niagara Peninsula before colonization. The approximate location of the Study Area is identified by a red arrow.

During the 18th century, the British colonial regime entered into a series of treaties with the Indigenous Nations in Canada. While these treaties were intended as formal legally binding agreements that would set out the rights, responsibilities and relationships between Indigenous Nations and the federal and provincial governments, the government of Ontario acknowledges that Indigenous Nations may have different understandings of the treaties (Government of Ontario 2024, Historica Canada 2021). As French and British encroachment increased from the early 19th century onwards, Indigenous ways of life adapted to the change in complex and varied ways.

After defeating the French in the Seven Years' War, the British opened negotiations with numerous Indigenous communities in an attempt to solidify their influence and alliances over the territory that would become Canada. The 1763 Royal Proclamation was designed to prevent further unofficial incursions and land transactions in Indigenous-controlled territory (Talking Treaties Collective 2022, 78). To ratify the Proclamation with communities living in the Great Lakes Region, British colonial official Sir William Johnson convened a Treaty Council with twenty-four communities at Fort Niagara in 1764. After a month of negotiations, the communities agreed to a "grand peace and alliance" with the Crown, one that extended the 1667 Covenant Chain agreement between the Haudenosaunee and British to the Western Alliance Nations including the Anishinaabeg and Nadowek Wyandot (Talking Treaties Collective 2022, 79-86). The 1764 Treaty of Niagara was visually represented in the 1764 Great Covenant Chain Wampum Belt and the 24 Nations Wampum Belt, which were to serve as a record that any future agreements between the communities and Crown must be negotiated through Treaty and as equals (Talking Treaties Collective 2022, 86-87).

Between the Lakes Purchase (treaty No. 3) and the Haldimand Proclamation

In 1783, following the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the independence of the Thirteen Colonies from the British Crown, many refugees loyal to the British Crown began moving into southern Ontario. The migration created a greater demand for land to settle (Shanahan 2019). Amongst the refugees were the United Empire Loyalists[3], members of the Six Nations, and freed and enslaved Black people (Shanahan 2019). In 1784, Treaty No. 3 “Between the Lakes Purchase” was first negotiated between the British Crown and certain Mississauga peoples (the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation are the present-day treaty holders). The 1784 Treaty describes all the land “lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie” and encompasses approximately three million acres (Hamilton Civic Museum 2024). As part of the initial negotiation, Governor General Frederick Haldimand declared that members of “Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settlement upon the Banks of the River commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie” (excerpts from the Proclamation Text, retrieved from Hamilton Civic Museum 2024). The Proclamation resulted in the creation of the Haldimand Tract, approximately 550,000 acres of the three million acres as outlined in the 1784 Treaty, or six miles on each side of the Grand River (Six Nations Land & Resource Department 2019). On December 7, 1792, an amendment was made to Treaty No. 3 to reflect the lands inaccurately described in the 1784 Treaty text. The present-day boundaries of Treaty No. 3 encompass the lands between the cities of Guelph and Port Colborne (Government of Ontario 2024).

3.2 Township History

Historically, the Study Area is located within Lots 12, 13, Concession 6, and 8 in the former Barton Township, within the United Counties of Lincoln, Welland, and Wentworth.

3.2.1 Barton Township

During the British colonial period, the Study Area was within Barton Township, Wentworth County. The official survey of Barton Township was completed by Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor Augustus Jones in 1796 (Gentilcore and Donkin 1973: 42) though this was at least a decade after Americans and British settlers had begun occupying the area. By 1785 American Richard Beasely had established a trading post to the Anishnaabe near Burlington Heights, while Robert Land was a squatter on lands near Barton and Leeming Streets (Triggs 2004:159; Freeman 2001:13).

Despite early land sales in the Township disproportionately favouring Jones’ assistants James Kirkpatrick and Samuel Ryckman, the settlement grew exponentially after the War of 1812 (Widdis 1982:447). By 1833, the community named for founder George Hamilton was incorporated as a town, and by 1845 the township had 6,475 urban inhabitants with a further 1,434 people living in the rural periphery above and below Hamilton Mountain (Smith 1846:65, 75; Page and Smith 1875). Population growth continued through the mid-19th century with the arrival of the railways and shipping, and by the 1870s Hamilton was known as the “Birmingham of Canada” and “Steeltown” for its industrial output (Newell & Greenhill 1989:69; Palmer 1979:15-16). In the vicinity of the Study Area, one predominant industry was quarrying. Along present-day Limeridge Road, small quarries (Image 2) extracted limestone from the escarpment, which was then processed into lime (The Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society 2022).

By the early 20th century, the region around the present-day City of Hamilton became a “mix of a large industrial based urban centre surrounded by Wentworth County containing a richly productive agricultural

[3] American colonist who supported the British during the conflict (Dow and Scott 2021)

region, and a variety of distinctive small towns and villages which helped give the community its character and identity" (Henley 2024). In the 1950s and 1960s, labour movements brought about increased wages, job security, and vacation pay to union members within the local, manufacturing industries. In addition, increased immigration created demand for new housing, which was replicated at scale across formerly rural regions of the municipality (see Section 3.2.2). By the 1970s and 1980s, industrial restrictions and the shift away from steel production and manufacturing brought about decreases in blue-collar employment (Harris et al. 2014). In 1974, the Regional Municipality of Wentworth County was created. In 2001, Barton Township amalgamated with other municipalities of the former Regional Municipality to become the City of Hamilton.

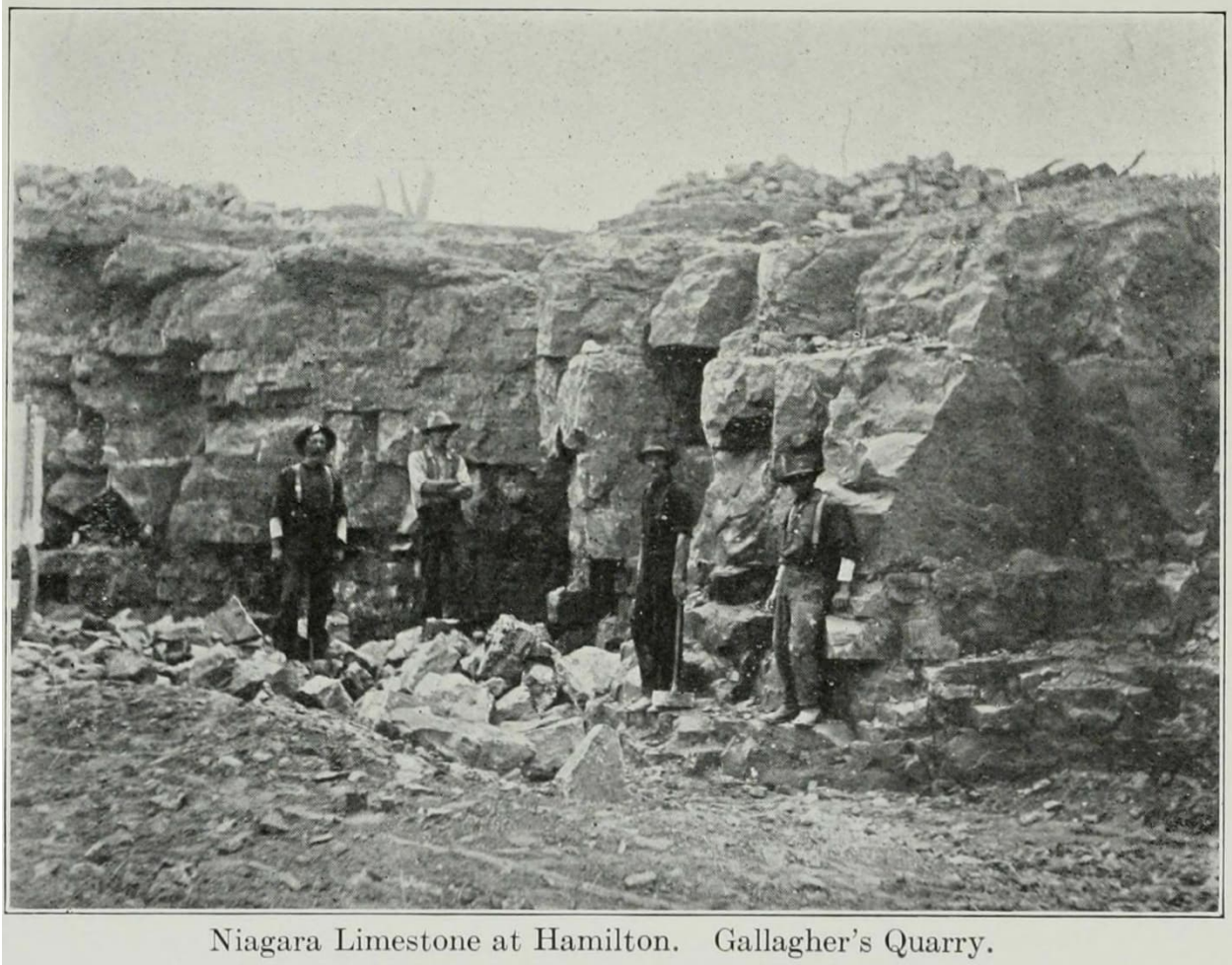


Image 2: Image c. 1912 of workers at Gallagher's Quarry, located at Lot 16, Concession 5 (Parks 1912)

3.2.2 Post-War Residential Buildings

In 1946, the Canadian federal government established the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and introduced new, mass-produced designs for affordable, small-frame houses that were widely circulated (Gordon 2024). These buildings were widely constructed in new, non-grid suburban residential subdivisions. The designs are intended to be replicated *at scale*, with exterior cladding and other finishes

to be determined by the occupant. Within the Study Area, residential buildings constructed in the immediate post-World War II period generally follow the mass-produced patterns *(*Image 3 to Image 8*).*



Image 3: One-storey bungalow (Design 123) originally produced by architect M. G. Dixon for CMHC (CMHC 1954a, 16)



Image 4: One-storey bungalow (Design 133) produced by CMHC (CMHC 1956a, 22)

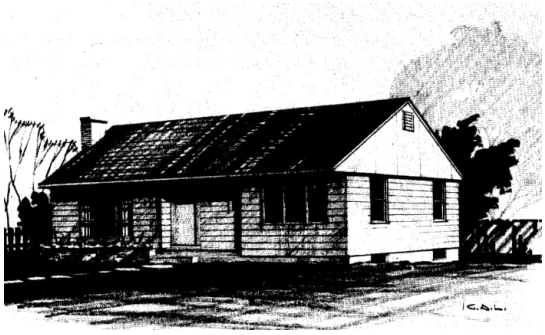


Image 5: One-storey bungalow (Design 246) produced by M. G. Dixon for CMHC (CMHC 1954a, 34)



Image 6: One-storey bungalow (Design 102) produced by M. G. Dixon for CMHC (CMHC 1954a, 18)

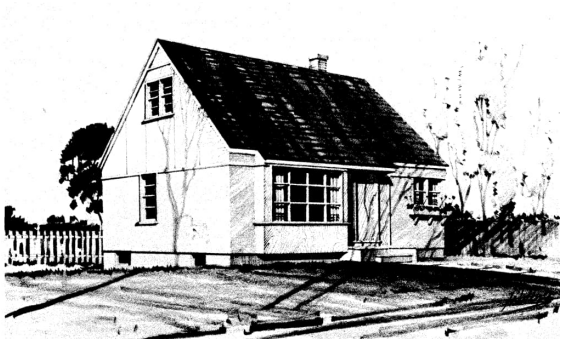


Image 7: One-and-a-half-storey house (Design 310) produced by M. G. Dixon for CMHC (CMHC 1956b, 45)

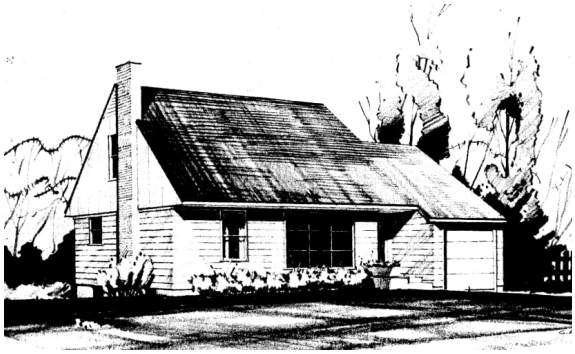


Image 8: One-and-a-half-storey house (Design 306) produced by M. G. Dixon for CMHC (CMHC 1956b, 40)

3.3 Previous Investigations

3.3.1 Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) Municipal Class EA - MHSTCI Checklist

In 2021, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (Wood E&I) prepared a cultural heritage memorandum (memo) (the 2021 Memo) for the Study Area. The 2021 Memo is a desktop review of the Study Area. The 2021 Memo accompanied the Checklist and identified two properties that are listed on the City of Hamilton's Heritage Inventory and nine properties that are 40 or more years old. The 2021 Memo consulted the online databases listed in the Checklist and sent information requests to the City of Hamilton, the Ontario Heritage Trust, and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM, formerly the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries). The findings of the 2021 Memo are updated in Section 4.3, following the field assessment (Section 4.2). Refer to APPENDIX B for a copy of the memo.

3.4 Review of Historical Maps and Aerials

A review of 19th- and 20th-century historical maps and historical aerial photographs was completed to gain an understanding of the evolving land use in the Study Area. A summary of the historical map review is presented in Figure 3 to Figure 10.

Table 1 and historical maps and aerial images are presented in Figure 3 to Figure 10.

Table 1: Review of Historical Mapping and Aerial Photographs

Figure No.	Visual Resource	Description
Figure 3	1859 Wentworth Co.	Present-day Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road are illustrated with abutting 100-acre lots. Structures are not depicted. The Study Area is located northeast of an area identified as Ryckman's Corners, and southeast of an area identified as "Lime Kilns" (present-day Upper James Street and Limeridge Road).
Figure 4	1875 Wentworth Co.	Between 1859 and 1875, lots within the Study Area are pictured with structures surrounded by rows of plantings. The lots within the Study Area are subdivided.
Figure 5	1907 Topographical Map	The 1907 topographical map depicts the Study Area with a wood-framed building at the northeast corner of present-day Upper Wellington Street and Stone Church Road. A stone building is located at the northeast corner of Limeridge Road and Upper Wellington Street.
Figure 6	1934 Aerial Imagery	The 1934 aerial imagery of the Study Area depicts a collection of structures constructed at the northeast and northwest corners of present-day Stone Church Road and Upper Wellington Street. Along Upper Wellington Street and at the southeast corner of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road are quarries.
Figure 7	1952 Topographic Map	Between 1934 and 1952, there were four quarries within the Study Area. A building was constructed mid-block between Limeridge Road and Stone Church Road. A bridge is depicted crossing Upper Wellington Street at the present-day Dragoon Drive. A cemetery is located immediately south of the crossing. In the surrounding area, buildings were constructed along Limeridge Road and Upper James Street.
Figure 8	1968 Topographic Map	By 1968, there are two quarries on lands within the Study Area. Rows of buildings were constructed within the southern portion of the Study Area, along with a church building. In the surrounding area, between 1952 and 1968, residential developments were constructed.

Figure No.	Visual Resource	Description
Figure 9	1999 Aerial Imagery	By 1999, infill construction continued within the Study Area. A church (current Bethel Gospel Tabernacle) was constructed, along with a senior citizen's home at the northeast corner of Stone Church Road and Upper Wellington Street. The quarries are no longer operational and the concrete foundations of demolished buildings are visible. A firehall was constructed across from 1411 Upper Wellington Street. Lincoln Alexander Parkway was constructed immediately south of Limeridge Road. The northern portion of Upper Wellington Street within the Study Area was widened as a four-lane road. The portion south of Towercrest and Sirente drives remain two-lane roads. A residential subdivision was constructed at the northwest corner of Upper Wellington Street and Towercrest Drive. In the surrounding area, residential subdivisions are planned on curvilinear streets that extend from concession roads.
Figure 10	2014 Aerial Imagery	Between 2005 and 2007, the parcel of land at the southeast corner of Stone Church Road East and Upper Wellington was infilled with a residential subdivision. Between 2007 and 2014, a residential subdivision was constructed at the northeast corner of Upper Wellington Street and Sirente Drive. A residential subdivision was constructed immediately across from the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle. The parcel of land at the northeast corner of Stone Church Road has been cleared.



KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. HISTORICAL MAP: AUTHENTIC SURVEYS 1859
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT

UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE

ROBERT SURTEES' 1859 MAP OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH, CANADA WEST

CONSULTANT

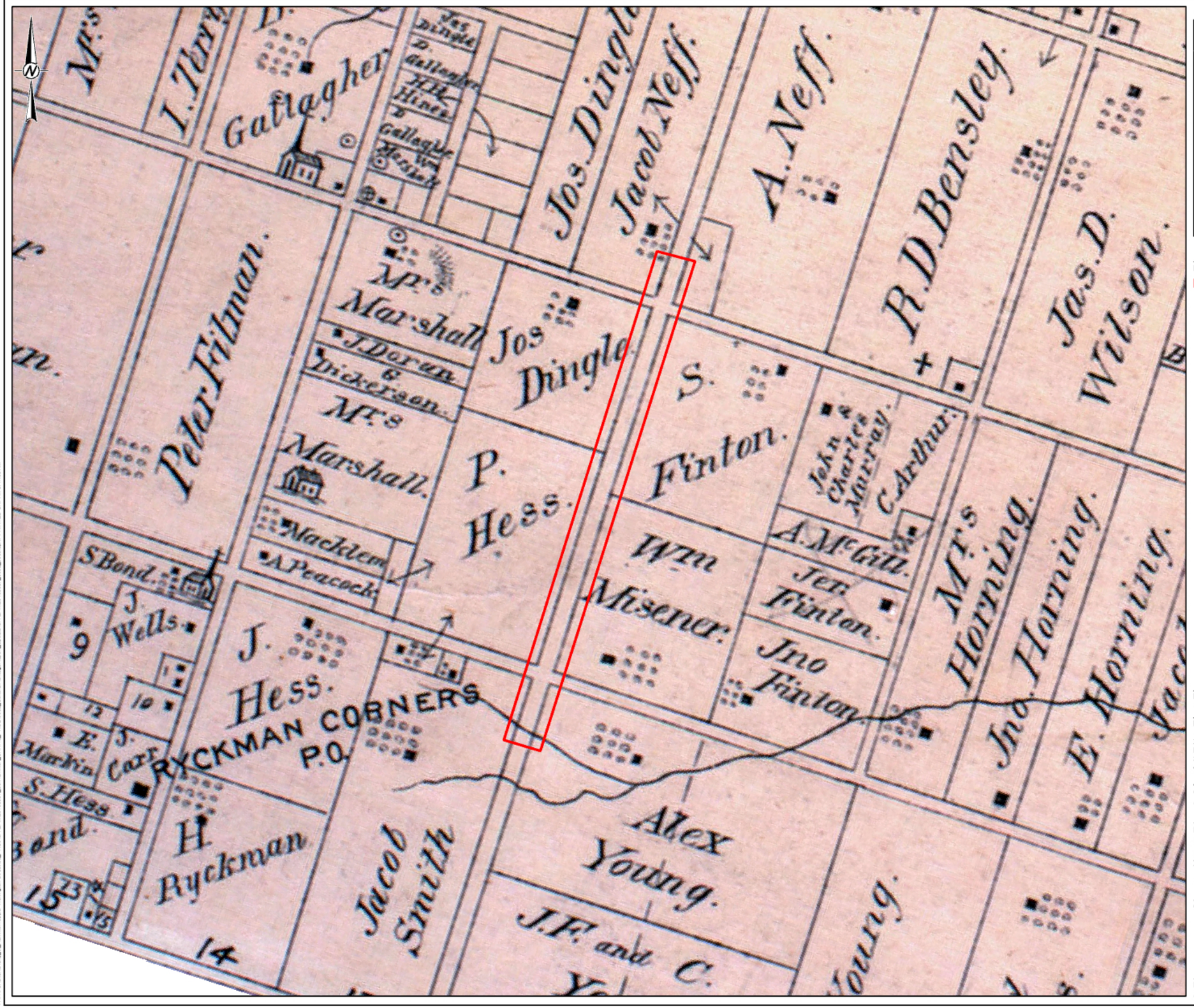
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REVIEWED	HS
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
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25mm



KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. HISTORICAL MAP: R.C. HITT 1875
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
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TITLE
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CONSULTANT

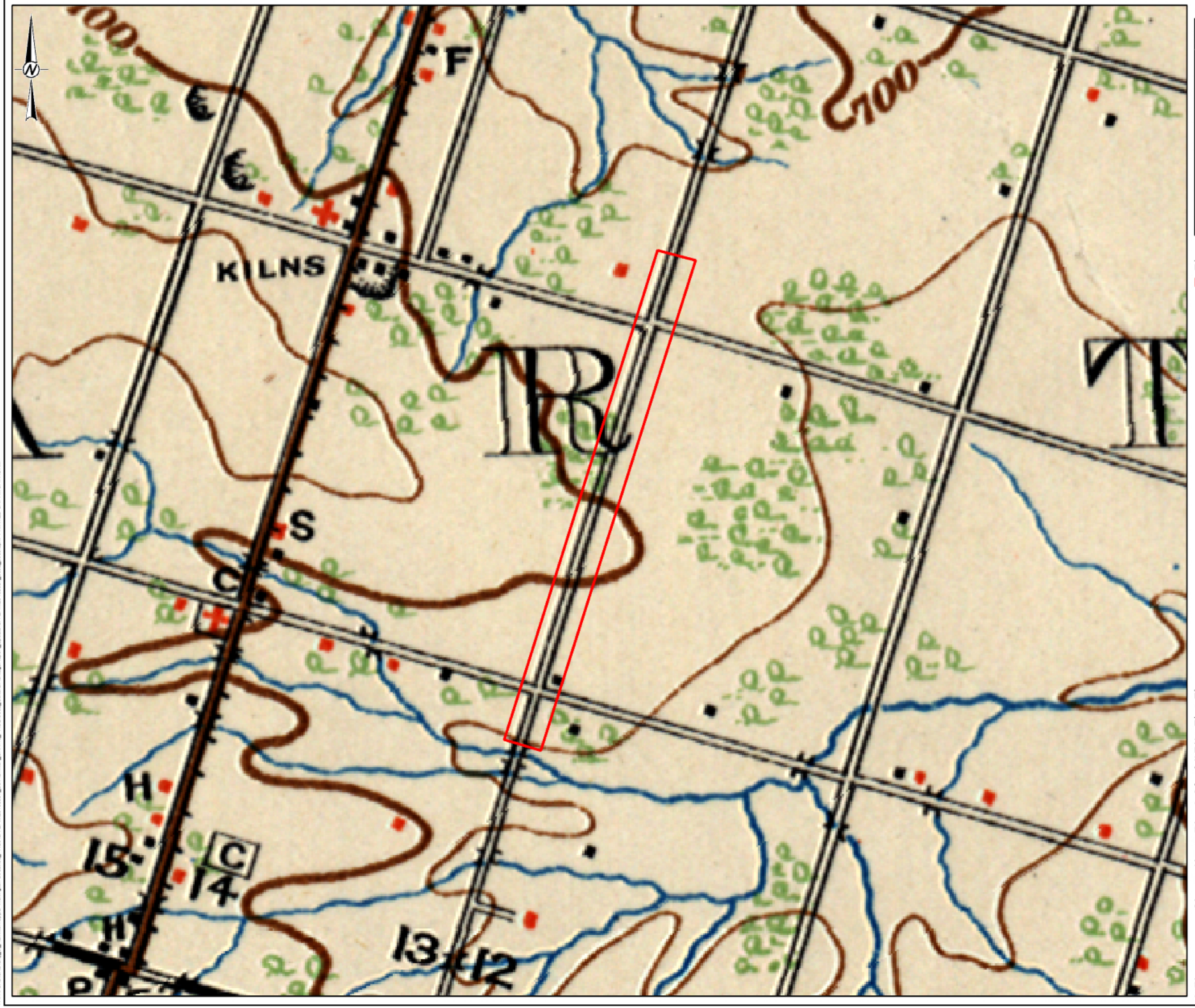
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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

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1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

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REFERENCE(S)

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2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. NTS MAP: DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1907
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT

UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 1907 NTS MAP

CONSULTANT

wsp

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PREPARED	MS
REVIEWED	HS
APPROVED	MT

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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. AIR PHOTO: NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (CANADA) 1934
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CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 1934 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

CONSULTANT

wsp

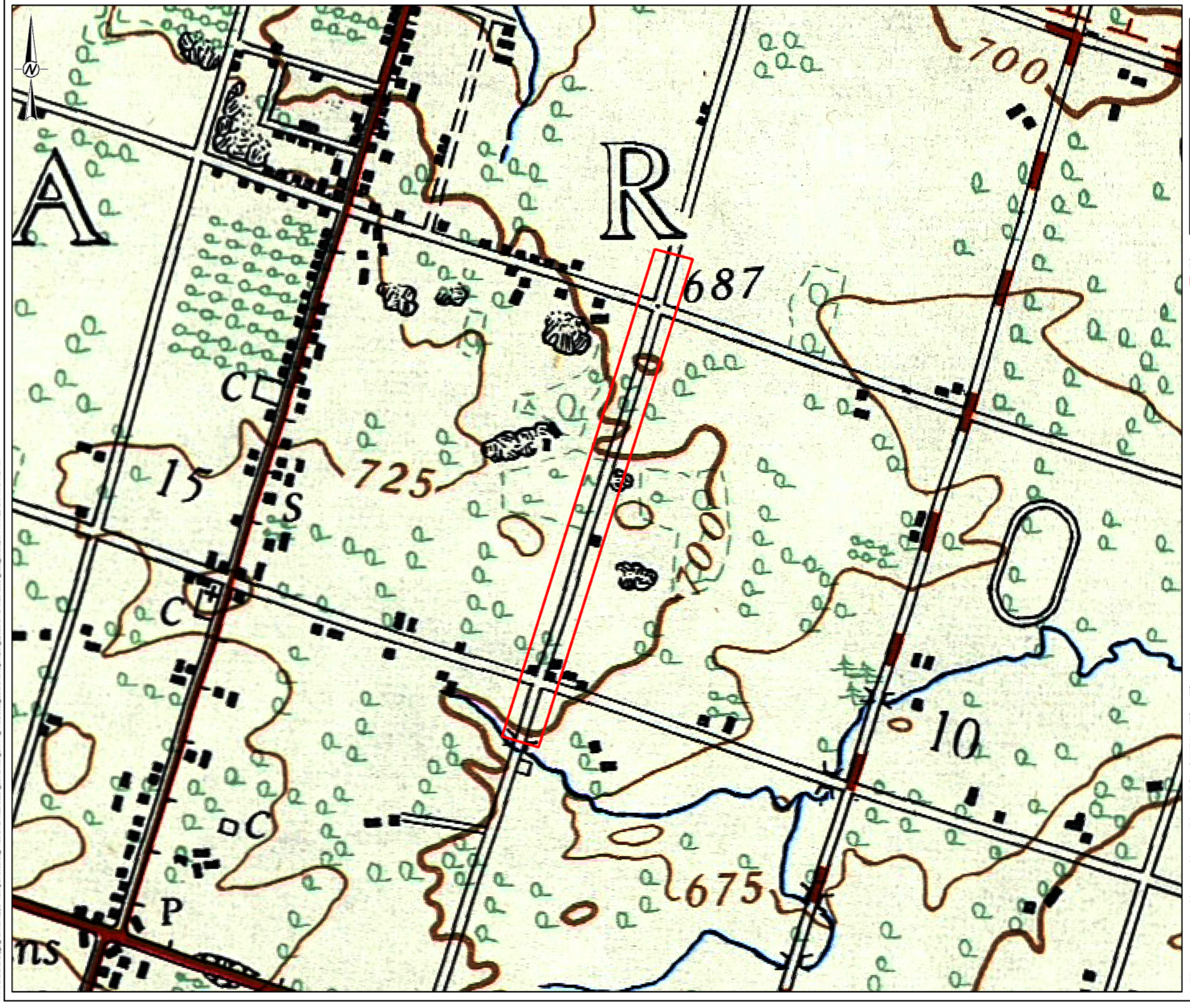
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APPROVED	MT

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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. NTS MAP: DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE 1952
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CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
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TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 1952 NTS MAP

CONSULTANT

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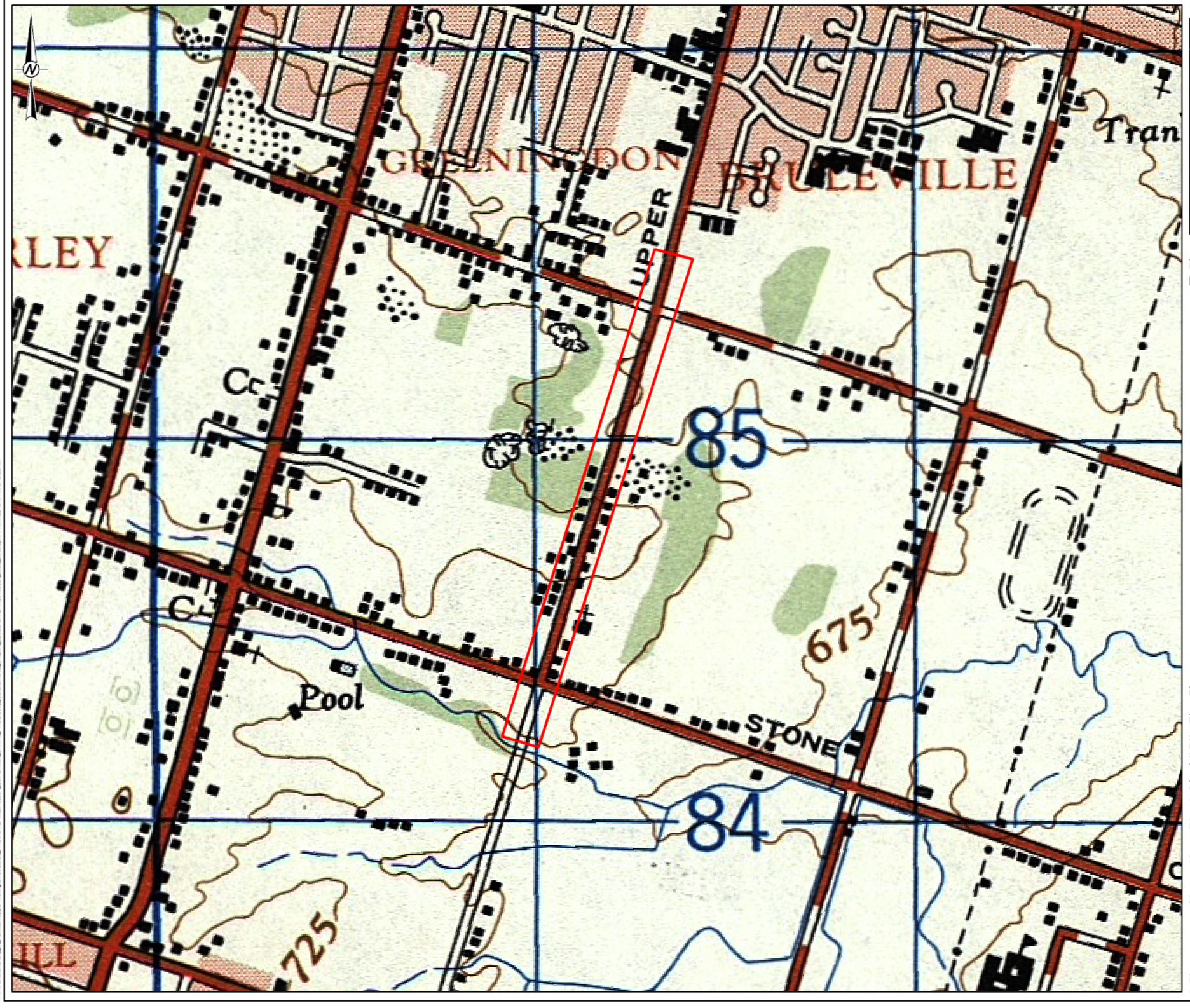
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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 100 200 400

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. NTS MAP: DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE 1968
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CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
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CONSULTANT

wsp

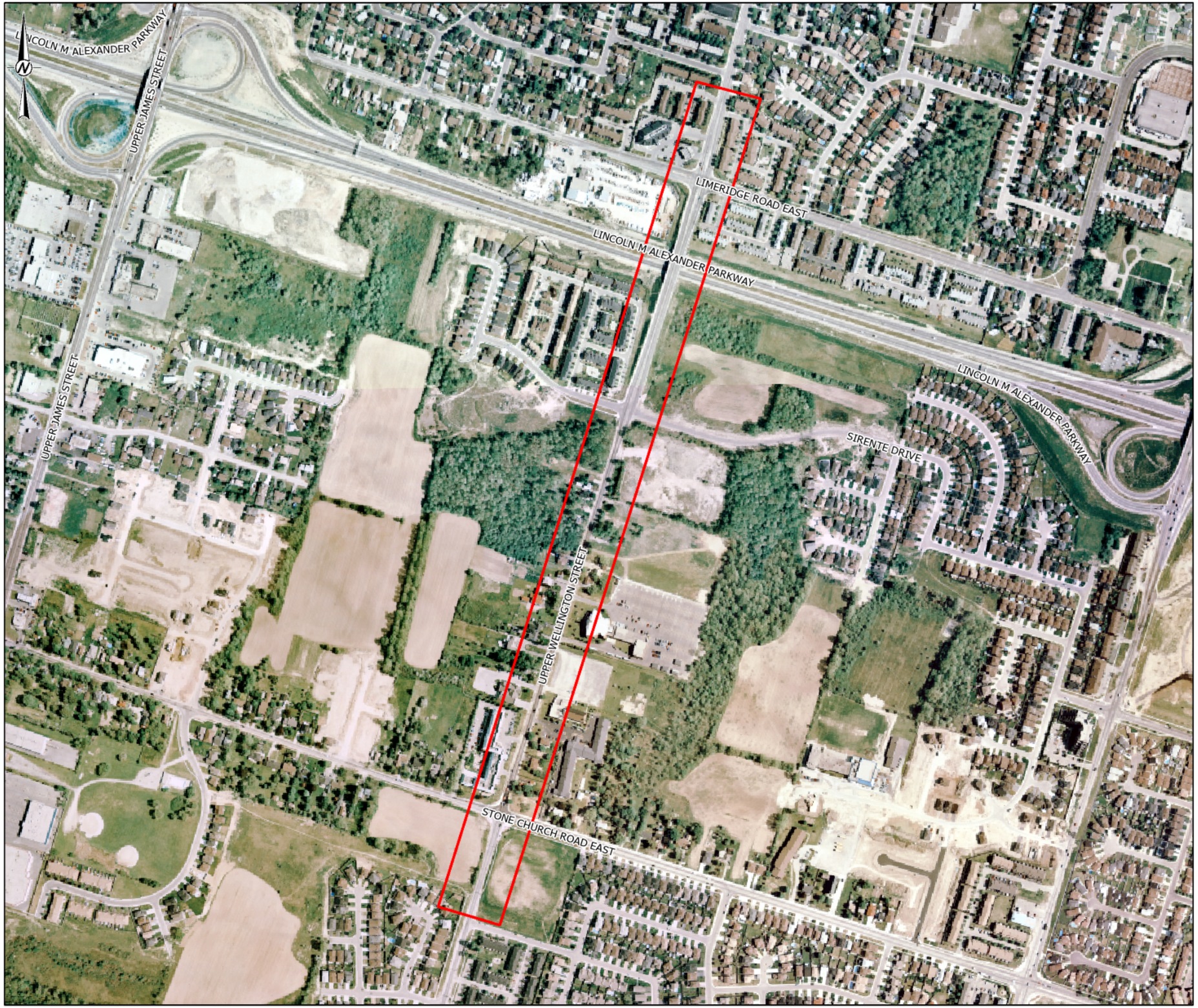
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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 62.5 125 250

1:6,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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3. AIR PHOTO: CITY OF HAMILTON, MAXAR 1999
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 1999 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

CONSULTANT

wsp

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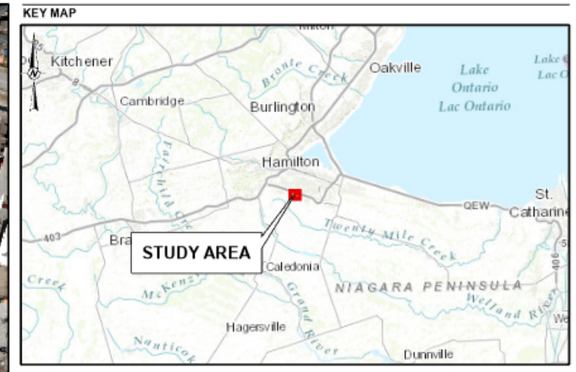
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KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 62.5 125 250

1:6,000 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, MAXAR
3. AIR PHOTO: CITY OF HAMILTON, MAXAR 2014
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 2014 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

CONSULTANT

wsp

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DESIGNED	MS
PREPARED	MS
REVIEWED	HS
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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
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4 RESULTS

4.1 Information Gathering and Engagement

The City of Hamilton, MCM, and OHT were consulted to gather information on the Study Area. The information received is summarized in Table 2. As part of the overall MCEA Study, the project team engaged with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River's Elected Council, the Huron-Wendat, and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute.

Additionally, a total of two Public Information Centres (PICs) were held as part of this Class EA Study. PIC #1 was held in June 2021 to introduce the Study and present the preferred solution. PIC #2 was hosted in December 2024 to present the preliminary preferred design for Upper Wellington Street and the associated evaluation process. No feedback regarding cultural heritage was received at the PICs.

Table 2: Agency Data Requests

Contact Name / Position	Contact Information	Contact Dates	Information Received
Emily Bent, Cultural Heritage Planner, City of Hamilton	culturalheritageplanning@hamilton.ca	July 26, 2024; response: July 26, 2024	WSP wrote to clarify the municipal address of the inventoried property at the southwest corner of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road. WSP asked City of Hamilton staff to confirm the number of known and potential heritage properties. City of Hamilton staff confirmed the municipal address of the property at the southwest corner of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road as 164 Limeridge Road and there is no affiliated information on preliminary heritage value. City of Hamilton staff confirmed that there are three inventoried properties within the Study Area.
Courtney Kovacich, Provincial Heritage Registrar, Ontario Heritage Trust	Registrar@heritagetrust.on.ca	July 26, 2024; response: August 15, 2024	The Study Area does not contain, nor is it adjacent to, any properties subject to a Trust easement or Trust ownership, or a provincial plaque.
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage, MCM	registrar@ontario.ca	July 26, 2024; response: August 12, 2024	To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister. At this time, the MCM is not aware of any provincial heritage property within or adjacent to the Study Area.

4.2 Field Review Results

The field review of the Study Area was completed by WSP Cultural Heritage Specialist Robert Pinchin on July 16, 2024. The Study Area comprises predominantly residential and institutional uses.

4.2.1 Upper Wellington Street (North of Towercrest Drive and Sirente Drive)

Upper Wellington Street is a north-south road that commences at Concession Street to the north and terminates at Rymal Road East to the south. The portion of Upper Wellington Street within the Study Area from Bryna Avenue to Sirente Drive is a four-lane street with sidewalks on the east and west sides (Image 9). The portion of Limeridge Road East that intersects with Upper Wellington Street contains commercial uses at the northwest and southwest corners (Image 10) and residential uses at the northeast and southeast corners of Upper Wellington Street (Image 11). The commercial properties have long frontages and sidewalks on the north side only. The residential properties at the northeast and southeast corners and beyond, have rear yards that abut Upper Wellington Street, with their principal frontages within the interior of the residential block. The portion of Limeridge Road East east of Upper Wellington Street has tree-lined sidewalks on the north and south sides (Image 11).

South of Limeridge Road East, Upper Wellington Street elevates over the Lincoln M. Alexander Parkway with a two-span, concrete bridge. The buildings that line this portion of Upper Wellington Street south of the bridge are rowhouse buildings constructed in phases between 1978 and 2014, as part of residential subdivisions with interior streets that extend from Upper Wellington Street. The rowhouse buildings are generally low-rise in scale, with rear yards abutting Upper Wellington Street. The rowhouse buildings have principal frontages facing the interior street network of the subdivision block. As seen from Upper Wellington Street, the rear elevation is partially visible but obstructed by fences and plantings. The rear elevations of the buildings have a regular pattern of flat-headed window openings.



Image 9: Looking southeast from Upper Wellington Street and Bryna Avenue



Image 10: View looking northwest from Upper Wellington Avenue and Limeridge Road East



Image 11: View from the northwest corner of Upper Wellington Street looking southeast along Limeridge Road East



Image 12: Looking north from the west side of the Upper Wellington Street overpass



Image 13: Looking northeast from the southwest intersection of Upper Wellington Street and Towercrest Drive

4.2.2 Upper Wellington Street (South of Towercrest Drive and Sirente Drive)

The portion of Upper Wellington Street south of Sirente Drive and Towercrest Drive comprises buildings containing residential and institutional uses. There are two parks within the Study Area, however, they are not located immediately adjacent to the Upper Wellington Street. The residential buildings are constructed with a range of architectural influences. This portion of Upper Wellington Street is a two-lane road with wide shoulders and no sidewalks (Image 14). A residential subdivision was constructed between 2009 and 2014 immediately south of Upper Wellington Street and Sirente Drive. The subdivision contains buildings raised above grade, with rear yards and fences abutting the street (Image.

Located on the west side of the street are one-storey residential buildings with narrow frontages constructed between 1952 and 1968, and new, two-storey infill residential buildings constructed 1970s onwards. There is no consistent architectural pattern within this segment of Upper Wellington Street. The c. 1952-1968 residential buildings follow CMHC mass-produced building plans and have side-gable, gable-front, and hipped roof forms, and street-facing elevations that are both symmetrical and asymmetrical in design. The c. 1952-1968 buildings are clad in siding (Image 16) or overclad and altered (Image 17). All buildings have driveways with surface parking, with buildings constructed from the 1970s onwards containing attached or integral garages. The remaining pre-World War II structure extant is 1441 Upper Wellington Street, a vernacular residential building with Colonial architectural elements (Image 15).

A place of Worship, the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle, is located across from Desoto Drive and contains surface parking lots at the rear of the building (Image 20). A fire station is located immediately south of Desoto Drive. Located at the northwest corner of Stone Church Road East is a two-storey residential building complex that is set back from the street. The parcel of land containing 1411 Upper Wellington Street is under construction and the church on-site demolished (Image 21). Located at the northeast corner of Upper Wellington Street and Stone Church Street are one- to two-storey residential buildings with a range of setbacks, constructed in phases between c. 1907 to 1934 (Image 15), 1968, 1978, and 2018.



Image 14: Looking north from the northeast corner of Upper Wellington Street and Stone Church Road East



Image 15: The west and partial south elevation of 1441 Upper Wellington Street, a building constructed between c. 1907-1934



Image 16: 1356 Upper Wellington Street, a building constructed between 1952 and 1968



Image 17: View looking northwest from Upper Wellington Street towards 1322 Upper Wellington Street (left) and 1318 Upper Wellington Street (right), both constructed between 1952 and 1968



Image 18: A new residential infill building located at 1398 Upper Wellington Street, constructed in 2009



Image 19: Looking southeast from Upper Wellington Street and Sirente Drive



Image 20: Looking east from Upper Wellington Street towards the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle



Image 21: The development at 1411 Upper Wellington Street

4.2.3 Upper Wellington Street (South of Stone Church Road)

The segment of Upper Wellington Street south of Stone Church Road is a two-lane road with a centre-turning lane, northbound and southbound bike lanes, and sidewalks on both the east and west sides of the street. Located at the southwest corner of Upper Wellington Street is an open space with vegetation (Image 22). The buildings abutting this segment of Upper Wellington Street are residential in use and constructed in phases between 1978 and 1996, and 2002 and 2007 in subdivisions that extend from Upper Wellington Street. The residential buildings are two-storey, detached buildings with principal elevations and frontages facing the interior street network of the subdivision block. As seen from Upper Wellington Street, the rear elevation is partially visible but obstructed by fences and plantings (Image 23). Located immediately outside of the Study Area is a cemetery (Image 24).



Image 22: Looking south from the northeast corner of Upper Wellington Street and Stone Church Road



Image 23: Looking north along Upper Wellington Street at Dragoon Drive

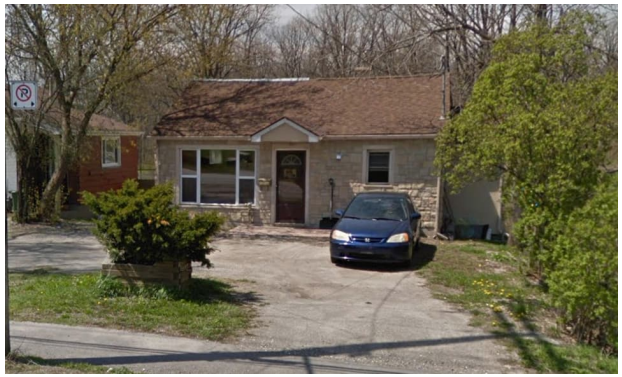


Image 24: View towards the Young Family Cemetery from the sidewalk, located outside of the Study Area

4.3 Existing Conditions Update

Table 3: Table updating the heritage resources identified in the 2021 Memo

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1411 Upper Wellington Street	Inventoried in the City of Hamilton's Places of Worship Draft Listing Recommendations: Old Ward 7 and identified by City of Hamilton Staff	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The church on-site has been demolished and a new building is being constructed. As there are no longer any built heritage resources remaining on-site, this property has been removed from consideration.	
164 Limeridge Road East (address updated from 204 Limeridge Road)	Inventoried in the City of Hamilton's Built Heritage Inventory and identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff	**Known heritage resource.** WSP confirmed with City of Hamilton staff that this property is inventoried and the correct municipal address is 164 Limeridge Road East as opposed to 204 Limeridge Road East. See Table 4.	

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1318 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The building on-site was a side-gable, one-storey residential building constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1318 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings were constructed along former concession streets after the mass-produced CMHC housing plans (CMHC 1956a and 1956b). Buildings of a similar type can be found along West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1318 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. Furthermore, the building has been significantly altered from a side-gable profile (Image 25) to a gable-front design (Image 26). An addition has been constructed and new window openings added. The building has been overclad with stone veneer and vinyl siding. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	 *Image 25: Building as seen in 2017 (Google Street View)*  *Image 26: Building as seen in 2024*

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1322 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The building on-site is a one-storey residential building with a hipped roof, constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1322 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings of a similar design were constructed along former concession streets, such as West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1322 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. Furthermore, the building has been overclad with contemporary materials and the landscape condition altered. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	 *Image 27: 1322 Upper Wellington Street, as seen in 2018 (Google Street View)*  *Image 28: 1322 Upper Wellington Street, as seen in 2024*

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1332 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The building on-site was a one-storey residential building with a side-gable profile, constructed between 1952 and 1968. Between 2012 and 2014, the building was completely altered with new roof lines and a rear, two-storey addition (Image 29-Image 30). Aside from the raised entry and pattern of window openings as seen from Upper Wellington Street, the materiality, scale, form, and ratio of solid and void, have been altered. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	 *Image 29: The building as seen in 2012 (Google Street View)*  *Image 30: The building as seen in 2024*

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1347 Upper Wellington Street	Previously identified in the 2021 Memo as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** Demolished.	N/A
1349 Upper Wellington Street	Previously identified in the 2021 Memo as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The building on-site is a side-gable, one-storey residential building constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1349 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings of a similar design were constructed along former concession streets, such as West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1349 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. The building's context has been altered, with the construction of a surface parking lot to the rear of the building, and its street-facing elevation obstructed by trees. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	 *Image 31: 1349 Upper Wellington Street as seen in 2024*
1355 Upper Wellington Street	Inventoried on the City of Hamilton's Places of Worship Draft Listing Recommendations: Old Ward 7	**Known heritage resource.** This property remains inventoried on the City of Hamilton's Places of Worship Draft Listing Recommendations: Old Ward 7. See Table 4.	

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1356 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	**No further cultural heritage work is required.** The building on-site is a side-gable, one-storey residential building constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1356 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings of a similar design were constructed along former concession streets, such as West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1356 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	
1382 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	The building on-site is a side-gable, one-storey residential building constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1382 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings of a similar design were constructed along former concession streets, such as West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1382 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	

Address	Previous Identification	Update Following 2024 Field Assessment	Photograph
1392 Upper Wellington Street	Identified by City of Hamilton Heritage Planning Staff as being over 40 years of age	The building on-site was a side-gable, one-storey residential building constructed between 1952 and 1968. Aside from the building being greater than 40 years of age, 1392 Upper Wellington Street is a common type of vernacular residential building found throughout the suburban communities of the City of Hamilton (See Section 3.2.2). During the mid-20th century, buildings of a similar design were constructed along former concession streets, such as West 5th Street, Upper Wentworth Street, and Stone Church Road in the immediate vicinity. 1392 Upper Wellington Street does not exceed an industry standard for this housing type. As such, this property is not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.	

4.4 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Study Area contains two known heritage properties. Table 4 provides an inventory of known and potential BHRs and CHLs within the Study Area. The location of each BHR and CHL are depicted in Figure 11.

Table 4: Inventory of Existing and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

CHR	Type	Address	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph
CHR 1	BHR	1355 Upper Wellington Street	Inventoried in the City of Hamilton's Places of Worship Draft Listing Recommendations: Old Ward 7 Identified inventory type as "HMHC""	The property is located on the east side of Upper Wellington Street and comprises a rectangular lot with a wide frontage on the street. The property contains a two-storey place of worship known as the "Bethel Gospel Tabernacle" that is situated mid-lot. There are plantings around the property and a surface parking lot at the rear of the building. As seen from Upper Wellington Street, the church building on-site is symmetrical in design with a prominent metal spire and cross that extends above the roofline. The building appears to be a masonry assembly with copper flashing and flat-headed openings on the street-facing elevation. This property has potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) for architectural/design and historical/associative reasons.	

CHR	Type	Address	Heritage Recognition	Description	Photograph
CHR 2	CHL	164 Limeridge Road East (previously 204 Limeridge Road)	Inventoried in the City of Hamilton's Heritage Inventory Identified inventory type as "LACA CIHB"	The property is located at the southwest corner of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road East and comprises an irregular, corner lot, with a frontage on Limeridge Road East. The property predominantly features a paved area with stone stockpiles and other construction-related materials. A sign at the intersection of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road East reads "Hamilton Builders' Supply, since 1923." The buildings within the property are deeply set back and obstructed by stockpiles, vegetation, and fencing. This property has potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) for historical/associative reasons.	



KEY MAP



SCALE: 1:1,200,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

INVENTORIED

0 62.5 125 250

1:6,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, NGA, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, MAXAR
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
CITY OF HAMILTON

PROJECT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

TITLE
INVENTORY OF EXISTING AND POTENTIAL BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-04-03
DESIGNED	MS
PREPARED	MS
REVIEWED	HS
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA-EI-IM20103037	0002	0	11

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

PATH: S:\Clients\City_of_Hamilton\Upper Wellington Street\6g_PROJ\CA-EI-IM20103037_CoHamilton_CHR-40_PROD0002_CulturalHeritageReport_Update\CA-EI-IM20103037_0002_0000.aprx, PRINTED ON: A1 8:49:40 AM

5 PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

To determine whether the Project will adversely affect the identified BHRs and CHLs, a preliminary impact assessment is provided below. The assessment uses the guidance outlined in *InfoSheet#5: Heritage Impact Assessment and Conservation Plans* contained within the *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement* of the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit (Government of Ontario 2006).

This assessment considers two categories of impacts:

- **Direct Impact:** A permanent or irreversible negative effect on the CHVI of a property that results in the loss of a heritage attribute. Direct impacts include:
  - **Destruction** of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features; and
  - **Alteration** that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance.
- **Indirect Impact:** An impact that is the result of an activity on or near a cultural heritage resource that may adversely affect the CHVI and/or heritage attributes of a property. Indirect impacts include shadows, isolation, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas, a change in land use, or land disturbances.
  - **Shadows** created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
  - **Isolation** of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
  - **Direct or indirect obstruction** of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
  - **A change in land use** such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and,
  - **Land disturbances** such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource.

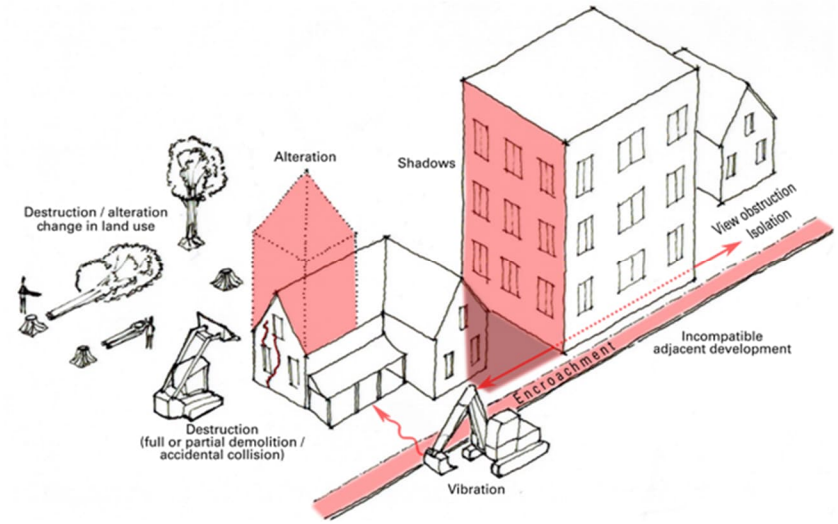


Image 32: Examples of Direct and Indirect Impacts

As such, consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures, and conservation methods required to address negative impacts may include:

- Alternative development approaches;
- Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setbacks, settings, and materials;
- Limiting height and density;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Reversible alterations; and
- Buffer zones, site plan control, and other planning mechanisms.

5.1 Description of Proposed Improvements

The MCEA Study identified the following improvements for Upper Wellington Street (APPENDIX A):

Segment 1: Upper Wellington Street between Stone Church Road and Towercrest Drive / Sirente Drive

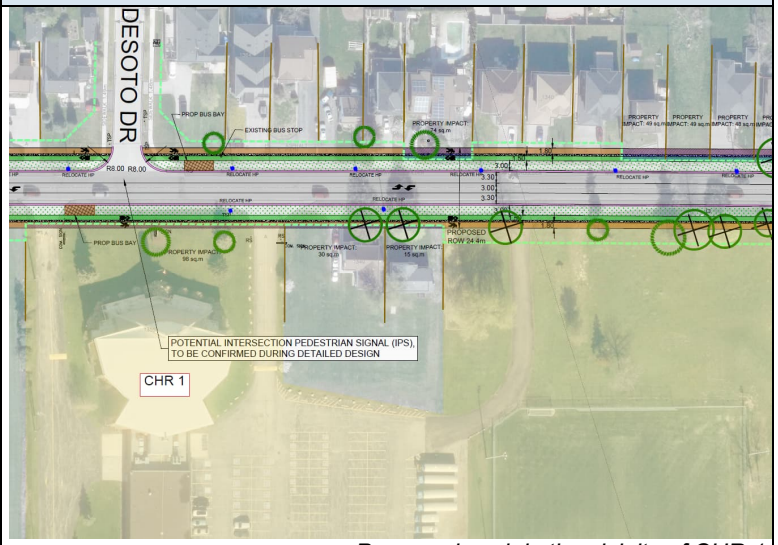
- Widening from two traffic lanes to three traffic lanes (3.3 m wide through lanes, and 3.0 m wide centre-turn lane)
- 3 m wide boulevards with 0.5 m wide curbs on both sides
- 1.5 m wide off-street bike lanes on both sides with 0.6 m buffer strips
- 1.8 m wide sidewalks on both sides

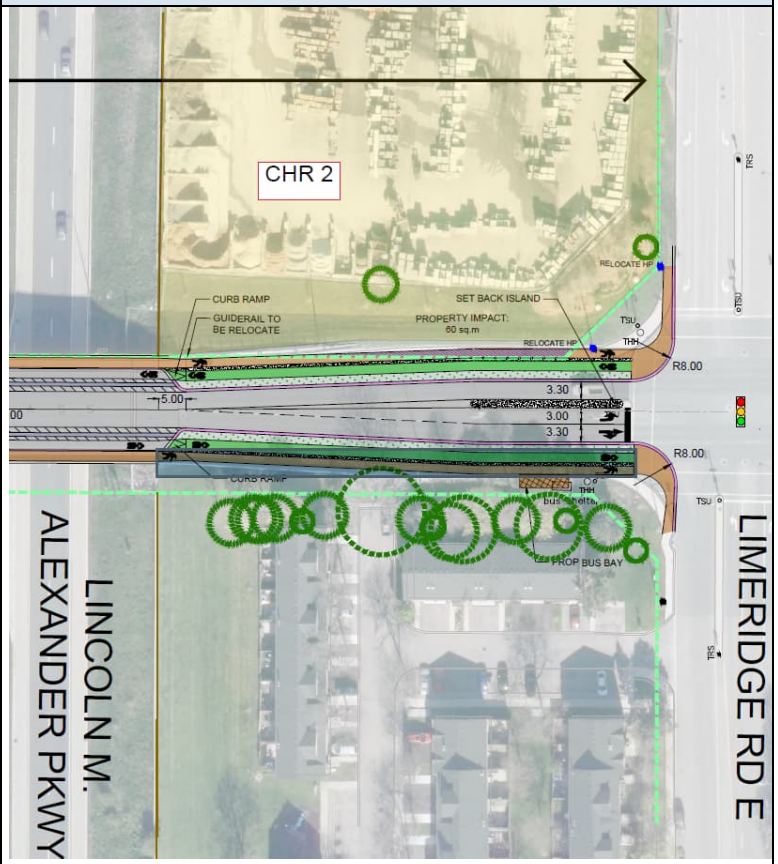
Segment 2: Upper Wellington Street between Towercrest Drive / Sirente Drive and Limeridge Road

- Reducing from four through lanes to two 3.3 m wide through lanes, separated by a 3.0 m wide median
- Turn lanes at the intersections
- 1.8 m wide off-street bike lanes on both sides
- 1.8 m wide sidewalks with 0.6 m buffers on both sides

To accommodate for the ROW improvements, minor property acquisitions are proposed at the southwest corner of Limeridge Road and Upper Wellington Street. Property acquisitions are proposed along street-facing frontages of select properties along the east and west sides of Upper Wellington Street to accommodate proposed road improvements. The property acquisitions range from approximately 1-2 metres east of the existing ROW for select properties along the east side of Upper Wellington Street to approximately 3 metres west of the existing ROW for select properties along the west side of Upper Wellington Street. Following property acquisitions, all works associated with the Project will be localized within the ROW. Tree removals are proposed for trees within the footprint of the proposed sidewalks and bike lanes. New bus bays are proposed at the intersections of Upper Wellington Street and Limeridge Road, Towercrest Drive / Sirente Drive, Desoto Drive, and Stone Church Road. Utility poles within the footprint of the new boulevards are proposed to be relocated. See APPENDIX A for a copy of the preliminary preferred design by WSP.

Table 5: Preliminary Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures for Option 1 and 2

Resource	Address	Discussion of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Proposed Design
CHR 1	1355 Upper Wellington Street	**Potential indirect impacts.** Minor property acquisition is proposed along the frontage of CHR 1 to accommodate the installation of a new sidewalk, bike lane, and bus shelter. While this will result in an alteration to the frontage of the property, the proposed work is a minor change and no landscape elements or buildings will be directly impacted.	Post-construction landscaping to restore, or improve, pre-construction conditions.	 *Proposed work in the vicinity of CHR 1*

Resource	Address	Discussion of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Proposed Design
CHR-2	164 Limeridge Road East (previously 204 Limeridge Road)	**Potential indirect impacts.** Minor property acquisition is proposed along the frontage of CHR 2 to accommodate the installation of a new sidewalk and bike lane. While this will result in an alteration to the east property line, the proposed work is a minor change and no landscape elements or buildings will be directly impacted.	Post-construction landscaping to restore, or improve, pre-construction conditions.	 *Proposed work in the vicinity of CHR 2*

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

WSP was retained by the City to complete the Cultural Heritage Report as part of the MCEA Study for Upper Wellington Street, between Stone Church Road East and Limeridge Road East, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Following the background research, field assessment, and information gathering, WSP identified three (3) properties inventoried on the City of Hamilton's Heritage Inventory, of which one had been demolished by others and two are extant:

- 1355 Upper Wellington Street (CHR 1)
- 164 Limeridge Road (CHR 2).

The Study Area does not contain known heritage properties listed on the City of Hamilton's Heritage Register, nor designated under Part IV or Part V of the OHA. There are no heritage properties designated by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism or any other provincial heritage properties within the Study Area.

Following a review of the preferred preliminary design, the preliminary impact assessment determined that the Project may result in an indirect impacts to CHR 1 and CHR 2. Accordingly, WSP recommends the following:

1) Indirect impacts are anticipated to CHR 1 (1355 Upper Wellington Street) and CHR 2 (164 Limeridge Road) relates to minor property acquisition to accommodate the proposed sidewalks and bike lines. For both properties, the property acquisition is minor and will not alter landscape elements or buildings. Post-construction landscaping is recommended to restore, or improve, pre-construction conditions.

This Cultural Heritage Report was reviewed and accepted by the City of Hamilton on February 28, 2025 and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism on April 1, 2025.

Signature Page

WSP Canada Inc.

Prepared by:

Corals Zheng, BA (Hons), MES in Planning
Cultural Heritage Specialist

Reviewed by:



Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Team Lead

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ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

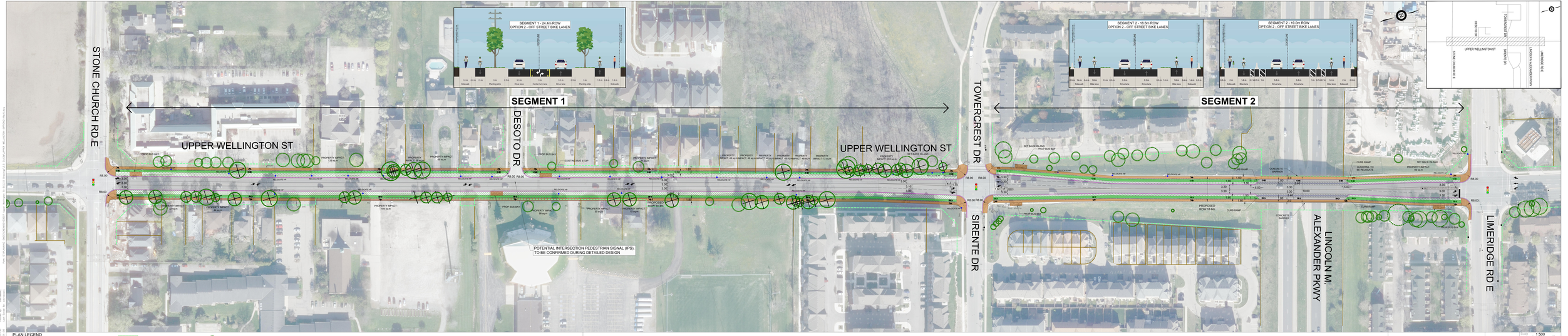
Report Writer: **Corals Zheng – Cultural Heritage Specialist:** Corals Zheng is trained as an urban planner and has been engaging in the heritage planning sector since 2020. She brings a critical perspective to the evaluation of potential heritage resources, with an emphasis on recognizing under-documented histories from marginalized communities. Prior to joining WSP, Corals primarily worked on the adaptive reuse of heritage resources in redevelopment projects. She conducted archival research, engaged communities, and participated in condition assessments for existing and potential heritage resources. She prepared Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Conservation Plans (CPs), and Lighting, Signage, and Interpretation Plans for a range of clients in both the public and private sectors. She has contributed to the preparation of expert witness statements for projects appealed to the Ontario Land Tribunal.

Field Investigation: Robert Pinchin – Cultural Heritage Specialist: Mr. Pinchin holds an Honours, B.A. Degree in Canadian History from McMaster University and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems from Toronto Metropolitan University. Mr. Pinchin has experience working in cultural heritage preservation and conducting heritage assessments in a wide range of projects. He has experience conducting Environmental Assessments and authoring Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments, Archaeological Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports. Mr. Pinchin has experience with conducting cultural heritage work for public and private clients in support of infrastructure development, oil and gas projects, utility upgrades, residential development, and more. Mr. Pinchin has experience interpreting and applying municipal, provincial, and federal legislation within the heritage context. He is an intern member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). Mr. Pinchin has experience as an archaeologist during which he conducted stage 1-4 archaeological assessments, identified, and catalogued artifacts, and worked with GIS technologies to map units and site boundaries. In these endeavours Mr. Pinchin has worked closely with First Nation community members across the country in order to develop heritage framework in a comprehensive and compassionate manner.

Report Reviewer: Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP – Cultural Heritage Team Lead: Ms. Schopf is a Cultural Heritage Team Lead at WSP and has worked in the field of Cultural Resource Management since 2007. She is a Professional Member of CAHP. She has worked on a wide variety of projects throughout Ontario, including cultural heritage resources assessments, heritage impact assessments, heritage documentation reports (photographic and 3D/LiDAR), cultural heritage evaluations, strategic conservation plans, HCD studies and plans, heritage feasibility studies, and archaeological assessments. Ms. Schopf has extensive experience applying local, Provincial, and Federal heritage guidelines and regulations to evaluate protected and potential cultural heritage properties. She is skilled at carrying out impact assessments and developing mitigation measures to conserve the heritage attributes of properties where changes are proposed. Ms. Schopf has completed hundreds of cultural heritage projects under a variety of processes, including: Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act, Ontario Heritage Act, Transit Project Assessment Process, Renewable Energy Approval, and Ontario Energy Board.

APPENDIX A

Preliminary Preferred Design by WSP dated January 31, 2025



PLAN LEGEND

- PROPOSED SIDEWALK
- PROPOSED PHYSICALLY SEPARATED BIKE LANE
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED BOULEVARD
- PROPOSED ROAD
- PROPOSED BUFFER STRIP, CONCRETE
- EXISTING TREE
- PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- EXISTING UTILITY POLE TO BE RELOCATED
- EXISTING ROW LIMITS
- PROPOSED BUS BAY
- PROPOSED PROPERTY TAKING
- EXISTING SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION
- CONCRETE BARRIER (TCB)

UPPER WELLINGTON

CITY OF HAMILTON

OPTION 2
OFF STREET BIKE LANES
VEHICLE DIAGRAMS

wsp

Scale: 1:500

Contract No. IM20103037

Drawing No. 2

Plotted: 2021-01-22
Last Saved: 2021-01-22
Saved By: [redacted]
Last Plot By: [redacted]

APPENDIX B

MHSTCI Screening Checklist for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes by Wood, dated September 14, 2021

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
a Division of Wood Canada Limited
50 Vogell Road, Units 3 and 4
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 3K6 Canada
T: 647 689 4958
www.woodplc.com

Memo

To: Nimesh Patel (City of Hamilton) **Date:** September 14, 2021

From: Heidy Schopf, Built and Landscape Heritage Team Lead, Wood PLC

Chelsea Dickinson, Cultural Heritage Specialist, Wood PLC

Ref: IM20103037, Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) Municipal Class EA - MHSTCI Checklist

Re: MHSTCI Screening Checklist for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

1.0 Introduction

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions ("Wood") was retained by the City of Hamilton (the "Client") to complete a cultural heritage memo in support of the proposed widening of Upper Wellington Street, between Limeridge Road East and 50m south of the intersection at Stone Church Road East and Upper Wellington Street (the Study Area). Historically, the Study Area is located in Lots 12, 13 Concessions 6-8, in the Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

This cultural heritage memo was completed as part of the Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for improvements to Upper Wellington Street. To consider cultural heritage in the Upper Wellington Class EA, the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (formerly the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (the Checklist) was completed to identify recognized heritage properties and potential heritage properties that may be of cultural heritage value.

The approach and methodology used to complete the Checklist are provided in Section 2.0, the results of the Checklist are provided in Section 3.0, and recommendations are provided in Section 4.0. All figures are included in Appendix A, all historic aerials are included in Appendix B, and the completed MHSTCI Checklist is provided in Appendix C.

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2.0 Approach and Methodology

2.1 Legislative Requirements and Guidance Documents

The requirements to consider cultural heritage under the Environmental Assessment (EA) process are found in the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) 2020 (Government of Ontario 2020) and the Environmental Assessment Act (1990).

The PPS provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development (Government of Ontario 2020:1). The PPS is applicable to the entire Province of Ontario. Under the PPS, the conservation of cultural heritage is identified as a matter of provincial interest. Section 2.6 of the PPS provides direction on the consideration of cultural heritage and archaeology (Government of Ontario 2020:31). Specifically, the following direction is provided regarding built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and protected heritage properties:

> 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved
>
> 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
>
> (Government of Ontario 2020)

The *Environmental Assessment Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 (EA Act) sets out planning and decision-making process so that potential environmental effects are considered before a project begins (Government of Ontario 2019). The EA Act applies to provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, and public bodies.

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.018, provides a framework for the protection of cultural heritage resources in the Province. It gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to protect heritage properties and archaeological sites. O. Reg. 157/10 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* lists prescribed public bodies that must follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Presently, there are 12 prescribed public bodies in Ontario.

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

The MHSTCI developed the Checklist to screen for known (or recognized) heritage properties and properties with potential cultural heritage value. The Checklist also includes other considerations to account for local or Indigenous knowledge that may suggest a property acts as a landmark, has special historical associations, or is part of a cultural heritage landscape. The Checklist represents a high-level screening for properties with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). Where properties with known or potential CHVI are identified as part of the Checklist, further work, such as a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER), or Heritage Impact Assessment, may be recommended as appropriate.

2.2 Desktop Data Collection and Consultation

The Checklist was completed through a combination of desktop data collection and municipal and agency

information gathering conducted via phone and email. The desktop data collection was completed by following the instructions provided pages 4-8 of the Checklist. To identify known (or recognized) heritage properties, the following online sources were reviewed:

- Hamilton Cultural Heritage Resources: Interactive Mapping (2020)
- Easements/Protections, (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021)
- Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations in Ontario (Parks Canada 2017)
- Designated Lighthouses (Parks Canada 2019)
- Directory of Federal Heritage Designations (Government of Canada 2021)
- World Heritage List (UNESCO 2021)

In addition, information requests were submitted to identify protected cultural heritage resources in the Study Area. The City of Hamilton, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the MHSTCI were contacted directly via email to determine the presence of listed, designated, or protected heritage properties within, and adjacent to, the Study Area.

At the outset of the project, Miranda Brunton, Heritage Planner at the City of Hamilton, identified that there are two Inventoried Properties within the Study Area. These are:

- 1411 Upper Wellington St, Hamilton
- 204 Limeridge Rd. East

Stacey Kursikowski, Cultural Heritage Planner at the City of Hamilton, identified an additional six properties that are over 40 years of age, these include:

- 1318 Upper Wellington Street
- 1322 Upper Wellington Street
- 1332 Upper Wellington Street
- 1356 Upper Wellington Street
- 1382 Upper Wellington Street
- 1392 Upper Wellington Street

In addition, Stacey Kursikowski confirmed that the property at 1411 Upper Wellington St, Hamilton was subject to a development application and a Documentation and Salvage Report in 2020. The report was prepared by MMMC architects and sought to document the cultural heritage resource prior to its demolition and provide recommendations regarding artifact curation and reuse.

MMMC architects identified that there was no potential for artifact curation due to the fact that the elements and materials used in the construction of the church were of utilitarian quality but did note that items of sentimental or reuse value may be salvaged prior to demolition (i.e. date stone, coloured glass, organ pipes etc.) (MMMC 2020).

Kevin DeMille, Natural Heritage Coordinator at the Ontario Heritage Trust, reported that the Study Area does not contain any conservation easements or Ontario Heritage Trust-owned properties. Mr. DeMille also confirmed that there are no properties listed on the Ontario Heritage Trust's register within the Study Area.

Karla Barboza, Acting Team Lead at the MHSTCI, reported that there are no properties designated by the Minister under the *Ontario Heritage Act* within, or adjacent to, the Study Area.

In addition, to identify properties with potential cultural heritage value, the following online sources were reviewed:

- Plaques Database (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021)
- Bereavement Authority of Ontario: Home, City of Hamilton Cemeteries (2017)
- Hamilton's Heritage Volume 6 (2005)
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System (2017)

To identify properties over 40 years of age, historical mapping from 1859, 1875, 1907, 1923, 1929, 1934 and 1938 and historic aerial photographs from 1934, 1959, and 1961 were reviewed to identify the presence of properties containing buildings and structures 40 years or older. Aerial images reviewed to complete the Checklist are contained in Appendix B. In addition, Google Earth imagery was reviewed to gain an understanding of recent change and development within the Study Area.

3.0 MHSTCI Checklist Results

As part of the Upper Wellington Class EA, the MHSTCI Checklist was completed. The full Checklist is included in Appendix C and a summary of the Checklist is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: MHSCTI Checklist Results

Screening Questions	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?		✓
Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value		
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and not found to be of cultural heritage value?		✓
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. Identified, designated or otherwise protected under the Ontario Heritage Act as being of cultural heritage value?	✓	
b. A National Historic Site (or part of)?		✓
c. Designated under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act?		✓
d. Designated under the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act?		✓
e. Identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?		✓
f. Located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?		✓
Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value		
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. Is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?		✓
b. Has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?		✓
c. Is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?		✓
d. Contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	✓	
Part C: Other Considerations		
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. Is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?		✓

Table 1: MHSCTI Checklist Results		
Screening Questions	**Yes**	**No**
b. Has a special association with a community, person, or historical event?		✓
c. Contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?		✓

The completion of the Checklist determined that there are two Inventoried Properties from the City of Hamilton's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources. and nine properties that contain buildings or structures 40 years or older within, or adjacent to, the Study Area.

Inventoried properties within, or adjacent to, the Study Area include:

- 1411 Upper Wellington Street (Mount Hamilton Christian Reformed Church) (BHR1)
- 204 Limeridge Road East (CHL1)

It should be noted that the above two properties are "Inventoried Properties" and not listed on Hamilton's municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. While these properties are not protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act,* they have been previously identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest by the City of Hamilton. Accordingly, the "inventoried" status of 1411 Upper Wellington Street and 204 Limeridge Road deemed to satisfy question 3 (a) for the purpose of this Checklist.

Potential heritage properties within, or adjacent to, the Study Area that contain structures that are 40 or more years old include:

- 1318 Upper Wellington Street (BHR2)
- 1322 Upper Wellington Street (BHR3)
- 1332 Upper Wellington Street (BHR4)
- 1347 Upper Wellington Street (BHR5)
- 1349 Upper Wellington Street (BHR6)
- 1355 Upper Wellington Street (Bethel Gospel Tabernacle) (BHR7)
- 1356 Upper Wellington Street (BHR8)
- 1382 Upper Wellington Street (BHR9)
- 1392 Upper Wellington Street (BHR10)

These properties are mapped on Figure 3.

3.1 Discussion

The completion of MHSTCI Checklist and associated background review determined that the Study Area contains, and is adjacent to, properties with known and potential cultural heritage value due to the presence of two Inventoried Properties and nine properties with buildings or structures that are 40 years or older (Figure 3). The proposed road work should be planned in a manner that avoids impacts to these properties. If impacts are anticipated, then further cultural heritage work in the form of a *Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: Existing Conditions and Impact Assessment* (CHAR) is recommended. The CHAR would

include an impact assessment and mitigation recommendations if warranted. If required, the CHAR should include historical background information, information gathering, fieldwork, an inventory of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and an impact assessment.

4.0 Recommendations

Based on the completion of the MHSTCI Checklist and associated background review, the following recommendations are made:

- The proposed road work should be planned in a manner that avoids impacts to the identified known and potential heritage properties (BHR1-BHR10 and CHL1). If impacts are anticipated, then further cultural heritage work in the form of a CHAR is recommended. If required, the CHAR should include historical background information, information gathering, fieldwork, an inventory of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and an impact assessment.

We trust that the information presented in this memo meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions,

a Division of Wood Canada Limited



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5.0 References

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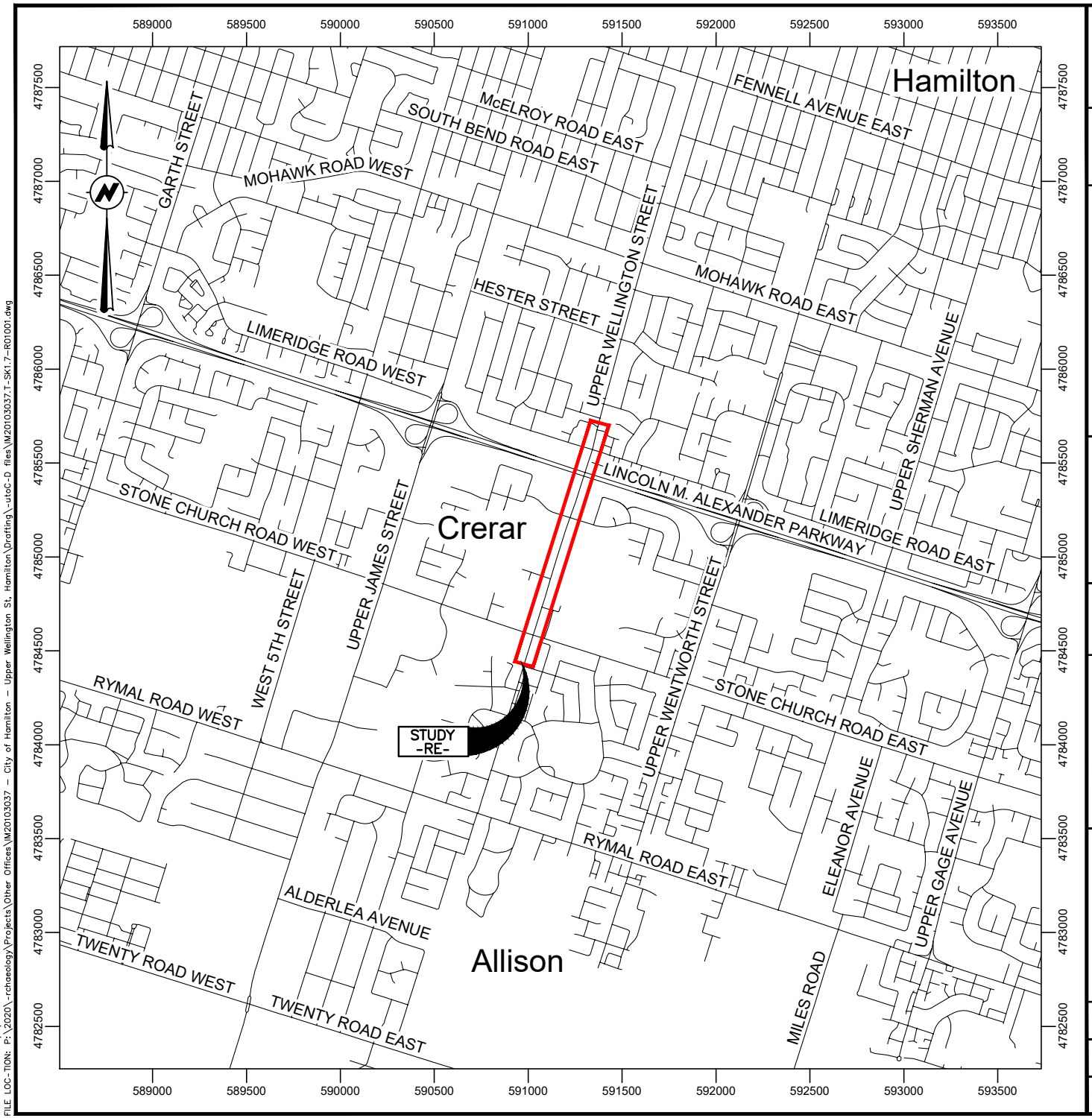
Page and Smith
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APPENDIX A: FIGURES



PROJECT:
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET (LIMERIDGE ROAD TO STONE CHURCH ROAD) MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
PART OF LOTS 12 AND 13, CONCESSION 6, 7 AND 8
BARTON TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH COUNTY
NOW THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
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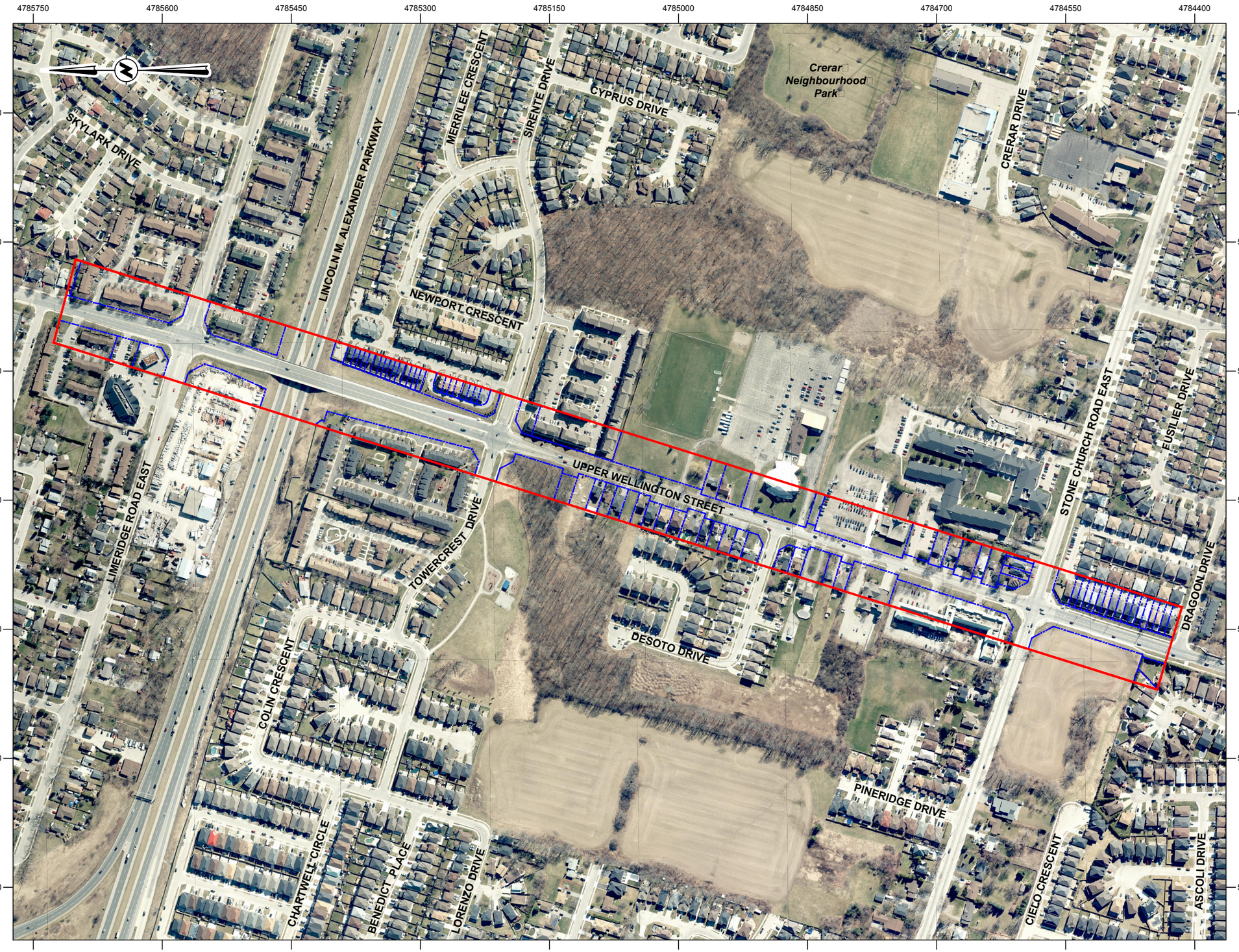
Hamilton

Wood
Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
3450 HARVESTER ROAD, SUITE 100
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, L7N 3W5
905-335-2353

wood.

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PROJECT:
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET (LIMERIDGE ROAD TO STONE CHURCH ROAD) MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
PART OF LOTS 12 AND 13, CONCESSION 6, 7 AND 8
BARTON TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH COUNTY
NOW THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING
THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
- PROPERTY LINE

NOTES:
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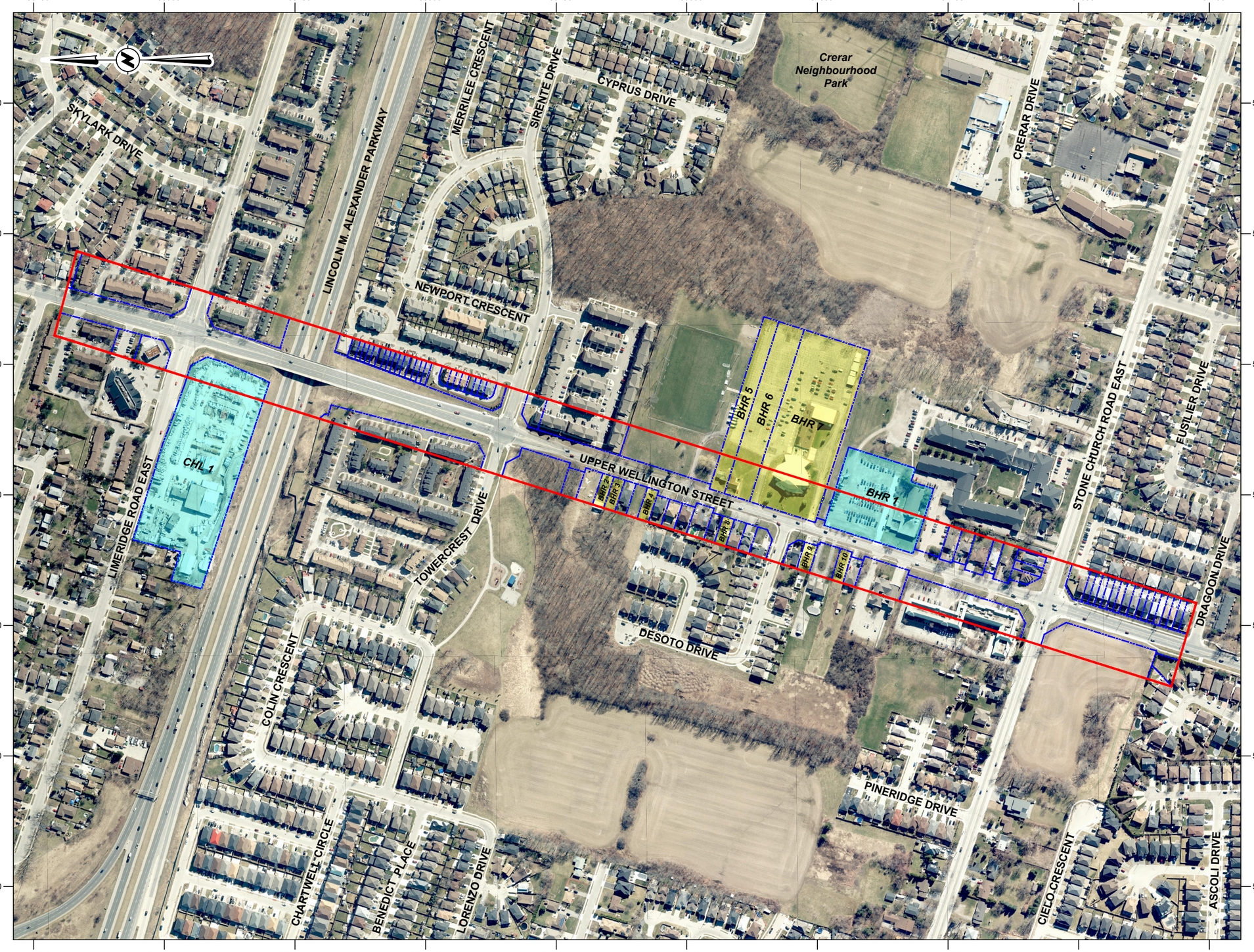
Hamilton

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Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
3450 HARVESTER ROAD, SUITE 100
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, L7N 3W5
905-335-2353

wood.

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PROJECT:
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
UPPER WELLINGTON STREET (LIMERIDGE ROAD TO STONE CHURCH ROAD) MUNICIPAL CLASS EA
PART OF LOTS 12 AND 13, CONCESSION 6, 7 AND 8
BARTON TOWNSHIP, WENTWORTH COUNTY
NOW THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO

TITLE:
IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
- PROPERTY LINE
- PROPERTY OVER 40 YEARS OLD
- INVENTORIED PROPERTY

NOTES:
THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM20103037.TASK1.7.
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City of Hamilton
71 MAIN STREET WEST
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, L8P 4Y5

Wood
Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
3450 HARVESTER ROAD, SUITE 100
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO, L7N 3W5
905-335-2353

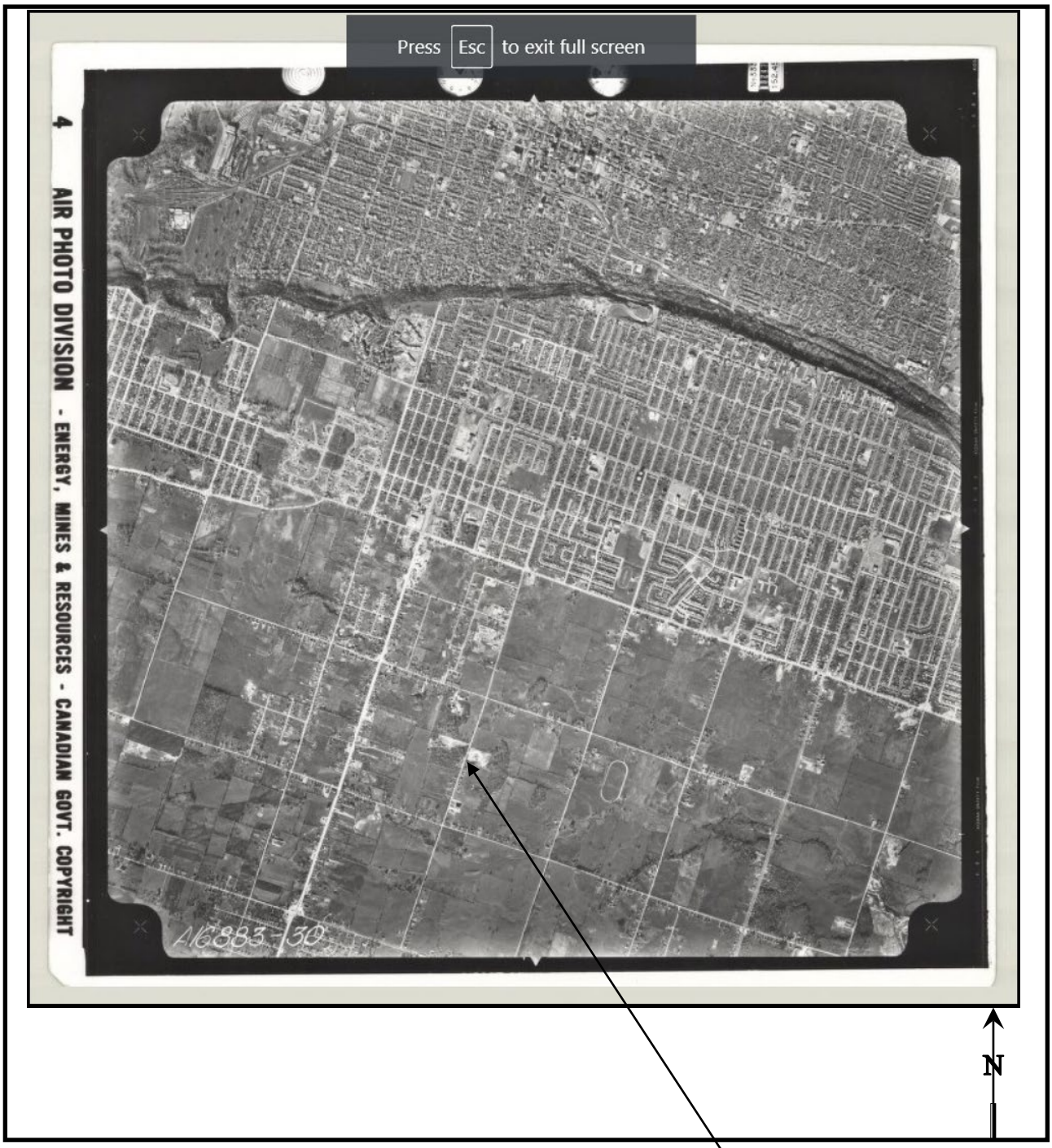
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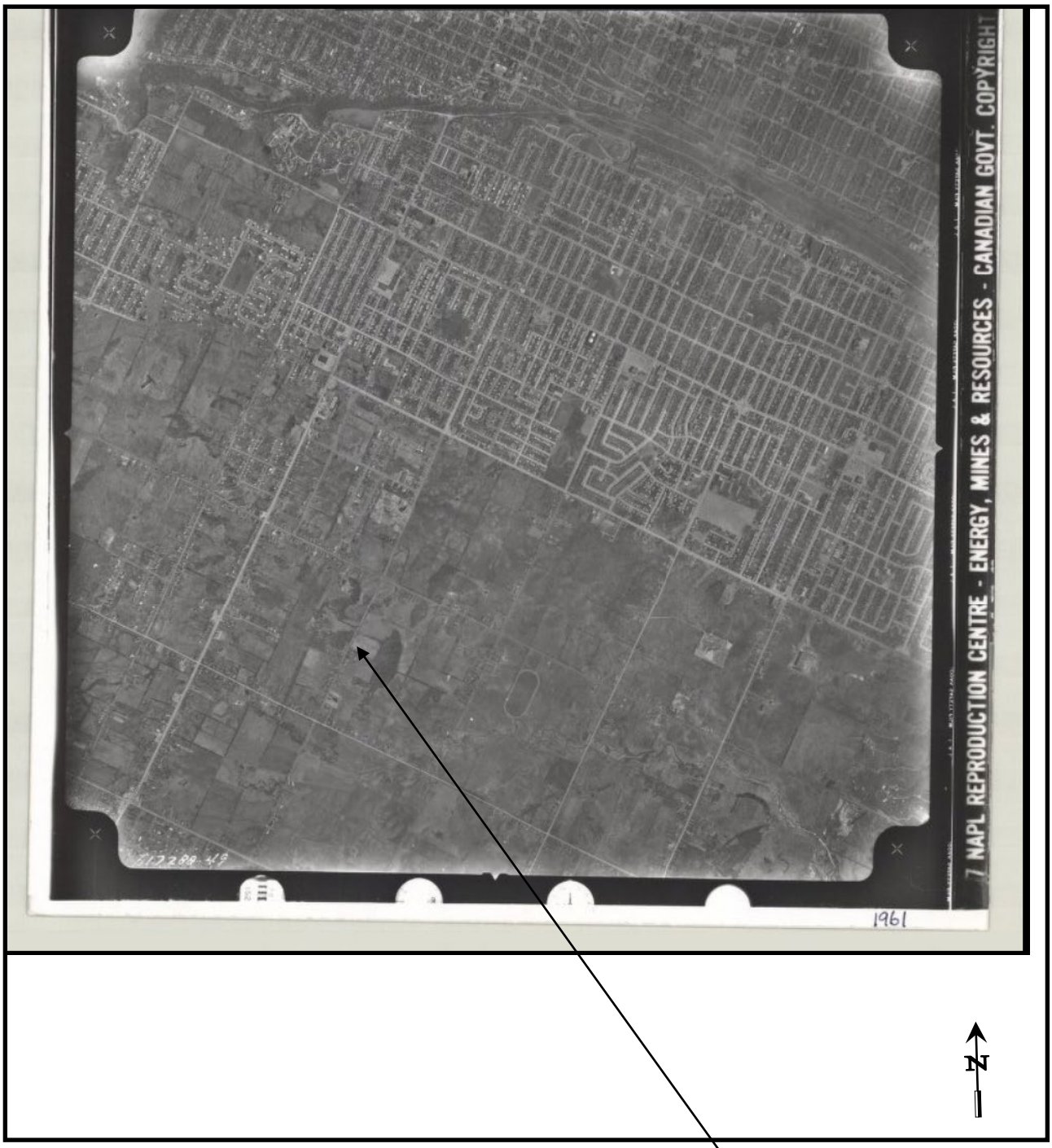
APPENDIX B: HISTORIC AERIALS



Aerial Photograph
Dated: 1934
Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) MCEA
Plate: B1



Aerial Photograph
Dated: 1959
Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) MCEA
Plate: B2



Aerial Photograph
Dated: 1961
Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) MCEA
Plate: B3

Appendix C: MHSTCI Checklist

Ontario

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

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

A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

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

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

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

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

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

The CHER will help you:

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

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

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

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

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Project or Property Name

Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road) Municipal Class EA

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Upper Wellington, between Limeridge Rd. East and 50m South of Stone Church Rd. East at Upper Wellingon

Proponent Name

City of Hamtilton

Proponent Contact Information

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	☐	☑

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

If No, continue to Question 2.

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

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value?	☐	☑

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

Instructions

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

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

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

In this context, the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

- individual designation (Part IV)
- part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

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

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

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

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

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

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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iv. subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

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

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

For more information, see the National Historic Sites website.

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

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

For more information, see the Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations.

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

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

For more information, see the Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website.

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

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

For more information, contact the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office.

See a directory of all federal heritage designations.

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

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

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

For more information, see Parks Canada – World Heritage Site website.

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact the Canadian Heritage River System.

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

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

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

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

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

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

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

A building or structure can include:

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

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

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

Information specific to trails may be obtained through Ontario Trails.

APPENDIX C

Agency Correspondence

Diwan, Lekha Kundara

From: Stanciu, Olivia <Olivia.Stanciu@hamilton.ca>
Sent: February 28, 2025 7:21 AM
To: Talpur, Mir Ahsan Ali
Subject: FW: Upper Wellington Street - Cultural Heritage Report

Good morning Mir,

Please see below. The Cultural Team has no comments.

Thank you!

Kind regards,

Olivia Stanciu, M.SC., PMP (she/her)
Project Manager – Capital Infrastructure Planning
Infrastructure Renewal
Engineering Services
Public Works, City of Hamilton
(905) 546-2424, ext. 4101
Hamilton

From: Oldfield, Meg <Meg.Oldfield@hamilton.ca>
Sent: Thursday, February 27, 2025 10:27 AM
To: Stanciu, Olivia <Olivia.Stanciu@hamilton.ca>; Golden, Alissa <Alissa.Golden@hamilton.ca>
Subject: RE: Upper Wellington Street - Cultural Heritage Report

Good morning Olivia,

Thank you for sharing the Cultural Heritage Report. Staff have no comments or concerns at this time.

Best,

Meg Oldfield
Cultural Heritage Planner
Planning and Economic Development
City of Hamilton
(905) 546-2424 Ext. 7163
Hamilton
-LAEmHhHzdJzBlTWfa4Hgs7pbKl

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Tel.: 416.786.7553

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400, av. University
Tél.: 416.786.7553

Ontario

April 1, 2025 EMAIL ONLY

Vibhuti Joshi
Cultural Heritage Specialist
WSP
Vibhuti.Joshi@wsp.com

MCM File	**:**	**0013660**
Proponent	**:**	**City of Hamilton**
Subject	**:**	**Municipal Class EA – Schedule C – Cultural Heritage Report**
Project	**:**	**Upper Wellington Street**
Location	**:**	**Hamilton, Ontario**

Dear Vibhuti Joshi:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) with the Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment for the above-referenced project, dated February 14, 2025, prepared by WSP.

We find that the report is generally consistent with MCM guidance and expectations, and have no substantial concerns with it. Our one comment is that as the findings of such a report rely on the professional expertise of its authors, it should include a summary of each staff member's qualifications and their individual role in the preparation of the report.

Thank you for consulting MCM on this project and please continue to do so throughout the EA process. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Dan Minkin
Heritage Planner
dan.minkin@ontario.ca

Copied to: Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM
James Hamilton, Manager, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM

Diwan, Lekha Kundara

From: Minkin, Dan (MCM) <Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca>
Sent: April 1, 2025 5:07 PM
To: Joshi, Vibhuti; Registrar (MCM); Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM)
Cc: Talpur, Mir Ahsan Ali; Olivia.Stanciu@hamilton.ca; Schopf, Heidy; Hamilton, James (MCM)
Subject: RE: Upper Wellington Street EA - Cultural Heritage Report
Attachments: 2025-04-01_UpperWellingtonCHR_MCMcomments.pdf

Good afternoon,
Please see attached.

Dan Minkin
Heritage Planner | Heritage Operations Branch
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service
416-786-7553 | dan.minkin@ontario.ca

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From: Joshi, Vibhuti <Vibhuti.Joshi@wsp.com>
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2025 10:04 AM
To: Registrar (MCM) <Registrar@ontario.ca>; Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca>; Minkin, Dan (MCM) <Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca>
Cc: Talpur, Mir Ahsan Ali <mir.talpur@wsp.com>; Olivia.Stanciu@hamilton.ca; Schopf, Heidy <heidy.schopf@wsp.com>
Subject: Upper Wellington Street EA - Cultural Heritage Report

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hi there,

Hope your week has been good so far! I'm part of the consultant team working on the Schedule "C" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) for a segment of Upper Wellington Street, City of Hamilton.

Please find attached the Cultural Heritage Report ready for MCM review, here's the SharePoint link: 2025-02-14 Upper Wellington - Cultural Heritage Report. Just for your reference, we have already granted access to the folder, as the file size is too large to be attached to this email. Please let me know if you are able to access it.

In addition to the Cultural Heritage Report, the folder has two email correspondences:

- MCM's response from 2023-03-17 – recommending the completion of a CHER.
- City's response from 2024-02-27 – confirming no comments on the draft CHER.

If possible, could you please complete your review by **Friday, March 21**?

Please let me know if this works for you or if you have any questions. Thanks in advance!

Have a good weekend ahead!

Best,
Vibhuti

Vibhuti Joshi
Cultural Heritage Specialist
B.Arch., M.Arch., CAHP-Intern
She/her/hers

M+ 1 343-961-8571



From: Barboza, Karla (She/Her) (MCM) <Karla.Barboza@ontario.ca> **On Behalf Of** Registrar (MCM)
Sent: Monday, August 12, 2024 11:42 AM
To: Zheng, Corals <Corals.Zheng@wsp.com>
Cc: Schopf, Heidy <heidy.schopf@wsp.com>; Talpur, Mir Ahsan Ali <mir.talpur@wsp.com>; Registrar (MCM) <Registrar@ontario.ca>; Minkin, Dan (MCM) <Dan.Minkin@ontario.ca>
Subject: MCM Response: CA-EI-IM20103037 Upper Wellington Street Information Gathering Letter

MCM File 0013660 - Upper Wellington Street (Limeridge Road to Stone Church Road)

Hi Corals,

Hope this email finds you well!

As you may know, the Ministry developed screening checklists to assist property owners, developers, consultants and others to identify known and potential cultural heritage resources:
· Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential
· Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential
· Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

I have used the document above (Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes) in order to respond to your question:

- Question 3a. i. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the Ontario Heritage Act as being of cultural heritage value e.g. a property that is designated by order of the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]?
  MCM Response: To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

- Question 3a.v. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the Ontario Heritage Act as being of cultural heritage value included in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's list of provincial heritage properties?
  MCM Response: At this time, we are not aware of any provincial heritage property within or adjacent to the study area.

  Please note that if the subject lands or parts of the subject lands are owned or controlled by an Ontario Ministry or Prescribed Public Body (PPB) on behalf of the Crown (the list of PPBs is available as O. Reg. 157/10), a Ministry or PPB may have responsibilities under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.

Regarding other protected heritage properties (e.g., designated under Part IV or V of the OHA; easement properties) and provincial plaques within or adjacent to the study area, you should contact the Ontario Heritage Trust, Provincial Heritage Registrar at registrar@heritagetrust.on.ca and the municipal planner.

MCM would appreciate if any technical cultural heritage studies (e.g., Cultural Heritage Report, Heritage Impact Assessment) be sent for our review as part of an environmental assessment process.

I hope this helps. Let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Karla

Karla Barboza, MCIP, RPP, CAHP (she/her)
Team Lead, Heritage | Heritage Operations Branch | Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism | Ontario Public Service 416-660-1027 | karla.barboza@ontario.ca

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From: Zheng, Corals <Corals.Zheng@wsp.com>
Sent: Friday, July 26, 2024 9:00 AM
To: Registrar (MCM) <Registrar@ontario.ca>
Cc: Schopf, Heidy <heidy.schopf@wsp.com>; Talpur, Mir Ahsan Ali <mir.talpur@wsp.com>
Subject: CA-EI-IM20103037 Upper Wellington Street Information Gathering Letter

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Hi there,

Il hope you're having a pleasant week so far and happy Friday!

I'm part of the consultant team working on the Schedule "C" Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) for a segment of Upper Wellington Street, City of Hamilton. The Study Area can be found on pages 2 of the attached letter.

Wood (presently part of WSP) previously completed the Checklist for this project. I've attached the Following up now that we're undertaking a Cultural Heritage Report for the MCEA. Since the issuance of the 2021 memo, were any provincial heritage properties added or identified within or adjacent to the Study Area?

Thanks in advance!

Regards,

Corals Zheng

Cultural Heritage Specialist

BA (Hons), MESPL

She/her

T: +1 416 342 2990

C: +1 437 992 0556

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