



City of Hamilton

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

20-010

Wednesday, May 13, 2020, 9:30 A.M.

Due to the COVID-19 and the Closure of City Hall

All electronic meetings can be viewed at:

City's Website: <https://www.hamilton.ca/council-committee/council-committee-meetings/meetings-and-agendas>

City's YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/InsideCityofHamilton> or Cable 14

Call to Order

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

(Added Items, if applicable, will be noted with *)

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1 April 29, 2020

4. COMMUNICATIONS

4.1 Correspondence from the Township of Mapleton requesting support for their resolution to request the Province of Ontario review the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme in light of economic competitiveness concerns between

Rural and Urban Municipalities.

Recommendation: Be received.

- 4.2 Correspondence from the Township of Armour requesting support for their resolution on the need to make substantial investments in high-speed internet connectivity in rural areas.

Recommendation: Be supported.

- 4.3 Correspondence respecting concerns with the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) changes with respect to 354 King St. W.:

4.3.a Barry Coombs

4.3.b Robin Parsons

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

- 4.4 Correspondence from Ian Sloan, Minister, New Vision United Church communicating their desire to designate 24 Main Street West, under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate actions.

- 4.5 Correspondence from Dr. Richard Kool, Royal Roads University respecting asking our local CBC station to do what CBC Victoria BC has been reporting on for 7 months, CBC Radio in Victoria BC has been reporting the daily levels of carbon dioxide in the

atmosphere in the morning market and commodity report.

- 4.6 Correspondence from Anne Newbigging requesting that 558 Wilson St. East be included on the Municipal Heritage Register

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee.

- 4.7 Correspondence from Murray Costello, Enbridge Gas Inc., respecting the Natural Gas Expansion Program for Hamilton Airport Employment Growth District and Red Hill Business Park

Recommendation: Be received.

- 4.8 Correspondence from the Honourable Todd Smith, Minister of Children, Community and Social Services in response to the Mayor's letter respecting the request for a personal hygiene supplement for menstruation to be added to Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) social assistance rates.

Recommendation: Be received.

4.9 Correspondence from the Town of Lincoln requesting support for their resolution requesting emergency funding for Municipalities from the Government of Canada.

Recommendation: Be received.

4.10 Correspondence from the Ministry of Long-Term Care respecting the additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding to the Long-Term Care Home sector:

4.10.a Macassa Lodge - Allocations - May 2020

4.10.b Wentworth Lodge - Allocations - May 2020

Recommendation: Be received.

4.11 Correspondence from the Town of Grimsby requesting support for their resolution respecting the Commercial Rent Assistance Program.

Recommendation: Be received.

5. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

5.1 CONSENT ITEMS

5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS / WRITTEN DELEGATIONS

5.3 STAFF PRESENTATIONS

5.3.a Confederation Beach Park - Wild Waterworks 2020 Season (PW20029)
(City Wide)

5.3.b Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery (PED20102) (City Wide)

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS

5.4.a Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review (FCS19025(a))
(City Wide)

5.4.b Early Payment Removal and Parking Fine Increase Implementation Update
(PED19052(a)) (City Wide) - WITHDRAWN

5.4.c Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former
Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
(PED20044) (Ward 2)

5.4.d Amending Fireworks and Administrative Penalties By-law (Temporary
Fireworks Ban 2020) (LS20012) (City Wide)

5.4.e 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Report (LS20010) (City Wide)

6. MOTIONS

6.1 Sidewalk and Minor Road Repairs (Ward 8)

6.2 Culinary Scene Support

7. NOTICES OF MOTIONS

8. STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

9. PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

9.1 Closed Session Minutes - April 29, 2020

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matters pertain to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose

9.2 Local Planning Appeal Tribunal Appeals of the Commercial Mixed Use Zones (UHOP 69 and Zoning By-law 17-240) (LS18008(b)/PED18050(a)) (City Wide)

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matters pertain to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

9.3 Appeal to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal on the City of Hamilton's Refusal or Neglect to Adopt an Official Plan Amendment and

Zoning By-law Amendment for the lands located at 41 Stuart Street (Hamilton) (LS20008 / PED19028(a)) (Ward 2)

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matters pertain to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

- 9.4 Appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) (now LPAT) on the City of Hamilton's Refusal or Neglect to Adopt an Amendment to the Urban Hamilton Official Plan, Town of Glanbrook

Zoning By-law No. 464, and Draft Plan of Subdivision, for Lands Located at 9684, 9694, 9704, 9714, and 9730 Twenty Road West (Glanbrook) (PED18009(a) / LS20005) (Ward 11)

Pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the subject matters pertain to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

10. BY-LAWS AND CONFIRMING BY-LAW

- 10.1 089

To Set Optional Property Classes Within the City of Hamilton for the Year 2020

Ward: City Wide

- 10.2 090

To Establish Tax Ratios and Tax Reductions for the Year 2020

Ward: City Wide

- 10.3 091

To Set and Levy the Rates of Taxation for the Year 2020

Ward: City Wide

- 10.4 092

To Adopt Municipal Options for Tax Capping

Ward: City Wide

- 10.5 093

To Amend By-law No. 19-127, a By-law to Provide Tax Rebates for Charities, Similar Organizations and Veterans Organizations

Ward: City Wide

10.6 094

To Levy a Special Charge Upon the Rateable Property in the Business Improvement Areas for the Year 2020

Ward: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15

10.7 WITHDRAWN - Formerly 095

To Amend City of Hamilton By-law No. 17-225, being a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties

Ward: City Wide

10.8 095

To Amend Zoning By-law No. 90-145-Z Respecting Lands Located at 383 Dundas Street East, Flamborough

ZAH-20-020

Ward: 15

10.9 096

A By-law to Amend By-law No. 02-285 being a By-law to Regulate the Sale and Use of Fireworks and to amend City of Hamilton By-law No. 17-225, being a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties

Ward: City Wide

10.10 097

To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council

11. ADJOURNMENT



CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 20-009

9:30 a.m.
April 29, 2020
Council Chamber
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West

Present: Mayor F. Eisenberger
Councillors M. Wilson, J. Farr, N. Nann, S. Merulla (Deputy Mayor), C. Collins, T. Jackson, E. Pauls, J.P. Danko, B. Clark, M. Pearson, L. Ferguson, A. VanderBeek, J. Partridge, T. Whitehead and B. Johnson.

Mayor Eisenberger called the meeting to order and recognized that Council is meeting on the traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, HuronWendat, Haudenosaunee and Mississaugas. This land is covered by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, which was an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek to share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. It was further acknowledged that this land is covered by the Between the Lakes Purchase, 1792, between the Crown and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. The City of Hamilton is home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island (North America) and it was recognized that we must do more to learn about the rich history of this land so that we can better understand our roles as residents, neighbours, partners and caretakers.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The Clerk advised of the following changes to the agenda:

4. COMMUNICATIONS (Item 4)

4.1 Correspondence respecting concerns with the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) changes with respect to about 354 King St W:

(d) George & Peggy Donner

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

- 4.6 Correspondence from the Honourable Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General respecting an extension to the deadline for municipalities to prepare their Community Safety and Well-Being (CWSB) plan.

Recommendation: Be received.

- 4.7 Correspondence from Vivien Underdown, Food Advisory Committee Chair and Elly Bowen, Food Advisory Vice-Chair urging Council to include stakeholders from the food and agriculture industry, across production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste in the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery and they also urge Council to consider how tax increases could impact low to middle-income community members and contribute to worsening food insecurity.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 6.3.

5. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE (Item 5)

5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS / WRITTEN DELEGATIONS

- 5.2 (a) Written Delegation from West End Home Builder's Association on the Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (City Wide) (PED19015(b)) and response from the City to their comments:

- (i) April 23, 2020 – West End Home Builder's Association
- (ii) April 27, 2020 – West End Home Builder's Association
- (iii) April 28, 2020 - Response from City staff

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (b).

- 5.2 (b) Written Delegations respecting Report FCS20023, New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy:

- (i) Larry Freeman
- (ii) Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture
- (iii) Mathers Family

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (a).

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 5.4 (b) Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (PED19015(b)) (City Wide) – **REVISED APPENDIX 'A'**

- 5.4 (e) Metrolinx Transit Initiative Program (PW20027) (City Wide) -
WITHDRAWN

7. NOTICES OF MOTION

- 7.1 Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020

(Pearson/Pauls)

That the agenda for the April 29, 2020 meeting of Council be approved, **as amended**.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 14 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Clark declared an interest to Item 4.3 respecting correspondence from David Neligan, Aird & Berlis LLP, on behalf of Arbor Developments Inc., respecting GRIDS 2 and the Municipal Comprehensive Review, due to his son's business interest with Sergio Manchia.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

3.1 April 22, 2020 (Item 3.1)

(Johnson/Partridge)

That the Minutes of the April 22, 2020 meeting of Council be approved, as presented.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 14 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann

YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

COMMUNICATIONS

(Merulla/Farr)

That Communication 4.3, be approved, as presented, as follows:

- 4.3 Correspondence from David Neligan, Aird & Berlis LLP, on behalf of Arbor Developments Inc., respecting GRIDS 2 and the Municipal Comprehensive Review.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the Director of Planning / Chief Planner for appropriate action.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
CONFLICT - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Merulla/Farr)

That Council Communications 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4 to 4.7 be approved, as presented, as follows:

4.1 Correspondence respecting concerns with the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) changes with respect to about 354 King St W:

- (a) Denise Minardi
- (b) Aleda O'Connor
- (c) Barbara Ledger
- (d) George & Penny Donner

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

4.2 Correspondence from Mark & Helen Hagel respecting suggestions to help with the shortages of municipal funds given the current Corona crisis

Recommendation: Be received.

4.4 Correspondence Montreal City Councillor Marvin Rotrand respecting a request for support from the Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) for federal funding to stabilize public transport until the end of the COVID-19 crisis.

Recommendation: Be received.

4.5 Petition from Change.org demanding transparency and immediate full public disclosure of the process followed for the demolition of well-known and loved Brandon House (462 Wilson Street East, Ancaster)

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 6.2 and to the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development for appropriate action.

4.6 Correspondence from the Honourable Sylvia Jones, Solicitor General respecting an extension to the deadline for municipalities to prepare their Community Safety and Well-Being (CWSB) plan.

Recommendation: Be received.

4.7 Correspondence from Vivien Underdown, Food Advisory Committee Chair and Elly Bowen, Food Advisory Vice-Chair urging Council to include stakeholders from the food and agriculture industry, across production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste in the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery and they also urge Council to consider how tax increases could impact low to middle-income community members and contribute to worsening food insecurity.

Recommendation: Be received and referred to the consideration of Item 6.3.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 14 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson

- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Merulla/Farr)

That Council move into Committee of the Whole.

CARRIED

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

5.1 CONSENT ITEMS

5.1 (a) Chedoke Creek Ministry Order Update (PW19008(h)) (City Wide)

(Ferguson/Merulla)

That Report PW19008(h) respecting the Chedoke Creek Ministry Order Update, be received.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 14 to 1, as follows:

- NO - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Nann/Pearson)

That Consent Items 5.1 (b) and (c), be approved as presented:

5.1 (b) Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20096) (Ward 3)

That the following individuals be appointed to the Barton Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management:

- (i) Christine Furtado
- (ii) Sophie Dixon
- (iii) Michal Cybin

5.1 (c) Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Revised Board of Management (PED20097) (Ward 1)

That the following individuals be appointed to the Westdale Village Business Improvement Area (BIA) Board of Management:

- (i) Ron Gabor
- (ii) Anita Shilliday

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS / WRITTEN DELEGATIONS

5.2 (a) Written Delegation from West End Home Builder's Association on the Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (Clty Wide) (PED19015(b)) (Item 5.4 (b)) and response from the City to their comments:

- (i) April 23, 2020 – West End Home Builder's Association

- (ii) April 27, 2020 – West End Home Builder’s Association
- (iii) April 28, 2020 - Response from City staff

5.2 (b) Written Delegations respecting Report FCS20023, New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (Item 5.4 (a)):

- (i) Larry Freeman
- (ii) Hamilton-Wentworth Federation of Agriculture
- (iii) Mathers Family

(Partridge/Pearson)

That the Items 5.2 (a) and 5.2 (b), be received and referred to the consideration of the respective agenda items.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS

5.4 (a) New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (FCS20023) (City Wide)

(Partridge/Pearson)

- (a) That the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy, attached as Appendix “A” to Report FCS20023, be approved and effective as of May 1, 2020;
- (b) That the City Solicitor be authorized and directed to prepare all necessary by-laws to implement the New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy set out in Recommendation (a) of Report FCS20023;

- (c) That Multi-residential and Industrial / Commercial / Institutional (ICI) properties under construction with active building permits issued prior to May 1, 2020, be required to pay the Unmetered Rates by Meter Size as outlined in Appendix “A” to Report FCS20023 at the time of the plumbing inspection stage where a water meter has not been installed;
- (d) That staff in Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division coordinate a working group comprised of staff from Growth Management, Building Services, Hamilton Water and Alectra Utilities Corporation to identify the complete population of non-compliant, non-metered water service accounts and transition the accounts to metered service.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Johnson/Clark)

That Written Delegations 5.2 (b) (i) to (iii), referred to the consideration of Item 5.4 (a) New Development Water Customer Attachment Billing Policy (FCS20023) be referred to the Director, Hamilton Water and considered during the preparation of the 2020 report detailing the next steps of the stormwater rate review including potential incentive programs.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins

YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (b) Proposed Amendment to the Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications (PED19015(b)) (City Wide)

(Whitehead/Pearson)

That Council waive the notice provision within By-law 07-351, a By-Law to Adopt and Maintain a Policy with Respect to the Provision of Public Notice in order for an amendment to be made to User Fees and Charges By-law effective May 1, 2020.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a 2/3's majority vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Whitehead/Pearson)

(a) That the 2020 Tariff of Fees for Planning and Engineering Development Applications, attached as **REVISED** Appendix "A" to Report PED19015(b) be approved and incorporated into the User Fees and Charges By-law, effective May 1, 2020;

- (b) That upon written request to the Director of Planning and Chief Planner by the owner / applicant / agent of a Complex Rezoning and / or Site Plan Control Application submitted and deemed complete between January 1, 2020 and May 1, 2020, staff be authorized and directed to refund any fees paid that are higher than the revised fees, provided said request is received prior to July 1, 2020.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (c) Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal (PED20053(a)) (Wards 13 and 15)

(Danko/Nann)

WHEREAS, General Issues Committee on February 7, 2020 and then again on February 19, 2020 deferred the consideration of Sub-Section (a) of Report PED20053 respecting the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal; and

WHEREAS, Report PED20053(a) refers to staff's opportunity to discuss the OEB process with the OEB Project Advisor for this file and now recommend that "Intervenor" status be maintained.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That Sub-Section (a) of Report PED20053 respecting Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal, be deleted in its entirety, as follows:

~~(a) That the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development be authorized and directed to advise the Ontario Energy Board that Hamilton withdraws its request for intervenor status for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway and Integrated Resource Planning Proposal.~~

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Clark/Ferguson)

- (a) That the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development be authorized and directed to maintain "Intervenor" status with the Ontario Energy Board for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension;
- (b) That it be confirmed that no outside consultants will be retained and therefore no evidence will be submitted in response to Procedural Order #4 of the Ontario Energy Board for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension;
- (c) That the General Manager of Planning and Economic Development be authorized and directed to file interrogatories and respond to any interrogatories in accordance with the deadlines of Procedural Order #4 of the Ontario Energy Board, for file EB-2019-0159 in respect of the Enbridge Gas Inc. Leave to Construct Application for the 2021 Dawn to Parkway Extension.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (d) To Incorporate City Lands into Upper Sherman Avenue by By-Law (PED20083) (Ward 7)

(Pauls/Jackson)

- (a) That the following City Lands designated as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1 and 2 on Plan 62R-20487, be established as a public highway to form part of Upper Sherman Avenue;
- (b) That the By-Law to incorporate the City lands to form part of Upper Sherman Avenue be prepared to the satisfaction of the City Solicitor and be enacted by Council;
- (c) That the General Manager of Public Works be authorized and directed to register the By-Law.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger

- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (f) Tax and Rate Operating Budget Variance Report as at December 31, 2019 - Budget Control Policy Transfers (FCS19055(b)) (City Wide)

(Nann/Ferguson)

(a) That, in accordance with the “Budgeted Complement Control Policy”, the 2019 complement transfer transferring complement from one department / division to another with no impact on the levy, as outlined in Appendix “C” to Report FCS19055(b), be approved;

(b) That, subject to final audit, the Disposition of 2019 Year-End Operating Budget Surplus / Deficit be approved as follows:

Table 1

DISPOSITION / RECONCILIATION OF YEAR-END SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	\$	\$
Corporate Surplus from Tax Supported Operations		\$ 14,718,163
Disposition to/from Self-Supporting Boards & Agencies		\$ (2,077,958)
Less: Police (Transfer to Police Reserve)	\$(1,425,221)	
Less: Library (Transfer to Library Reserve)	\$ (706,285)	
Add: Farmers Market (Transfer from Hamilton Farmers Market Reserve)	\$ 53,548	
Balance of Corporate Surplus		\$ 12,640,205
Less: Transfer to Unallocated Capital Levy Reserve		\$ (3,527,594)
Add: Transfer from HEF Capital Project Reserve		\$ 203,999
Less: Transfer to Flamborough Capital Reserve		\$ (456,076)
Less: Transfer to Tax Stabilization Reserve		\$ (8,860,534)
Balance of Tax Supported Operations		\$ -
Corporate Surplus from Rate Supported Operations		\$ 10,242,775
Less: Transfer to the Rate Supported Water Reserve		\$ (5,280,315)
Less: Transfer to the Rate Supported Wastewater Reserve		\$ (4,962,460)
Balance of Rate Supported Operations		\$ -

* -anomalies due to rounding

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann

- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

5.4 (g) Red Hill Valley Parkway Enquiry Update (LS19036(a)) (City Wide)

(Partridge/Ferguson)

That the consideration of Report LS19036(a) respecting the Red Hill Valley Parkway Enquiry Update, be deferred until after the Closed Session portion of the meeting.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

For further disposition, please refer to Item 5.4 (g) following Closed Session.

MOTIONS

6.1 Recognizing Ken Curry

(Pearson/Clark)

WHEREAS, Ken Curry, the last surviving Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (RHLI) Veteran to have fought at Dieppe has passed away;

WHEREAS, Ken Curry was a volunteer firefighter in Stoney Creek; and

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to the public life and well-being of the City of Hamilton through the naming of municipal facilities and properties.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Facility Naming Sub-Committee include 'Ken Curry' on the list of names for a municipal facility and/or property in Stoney Creek.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

6.2 Properties of Potential Cultural Heritage Interest in Ancaster**(Ferguson/Farr)**

WHEREAS the following properties (henceforth referred to collectively as "the properties" and being 40 in total) located in the Village Core of Ancaster, as defined in Section B.2.8.3 of the of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan, from Rousseaux Street to Dalley Drive, are listed on the City's Heritage Inventory but have no formal protection from demolition under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

WHEREAS the list below includes properties that are identified on the map in Appendix A of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan and properties that have been listed since the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan came into affect on February 18, 2015;

- 490 Old Dundas Rd
- 406 Wilson Street E
- 303 Wilson Street E

- 469 Wilson Street E
- 454 Wilson Street E
- 450 Wilson Street E
- 449 Wilson Street E
- 442 Wilson Street E
- 437 Wilson Street E
- 430 Wilson Street E
- 426 Wilson Street E
- 425 Wilson Street E
- 420 Wilson Street E
- 419 Wilson Street E
- 413 Wilson Street E
- 412 Wilson Street E
- 400 Wilson Street E
- 380 Wilson Street E
- 370 Wilson Street E
- 363 Wilson Street E
- 357 Wilson Street E
- 347 Wilson Street E
- 346 Wilson Street E
- 340 Wilson Street E
- 335 Wilson Street E
- 327 Wilson Street E
- 326 Wilson Street E
- 323 Wilson Street E
- 311 Wilson Street E
- 297 Wilson Street E
- 289 Wilson Street E
- 287 Wilson Street E
- 286 Wilson Street E
- 283 Wilson Street E
- 280 Wilson Street E
- 277 Wilson Street E
- 265 Wilson Street E
- 231 Wilson Street E
- 213 Wilson Street E
- 176 Wilson Street E

WHEREAS there is concern that the properties may be lost to demolition or subject to significant alterations prior to a full assessment of their cultural heritage value;

WHEREAS including the properties on the Municipal Heritage Register as non-designated properties under Section 27(1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides the properties with interim, 60-day protection from demolition;

WHEREAS a preliminary evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest of the properties indicate they meet the criteria specified in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, including but not limited to:

- Historical Associations – Located within the historic village core of Ancaster, these properties are associated with the history, growth and development of the village. Through further research, the properties have the potential to yield additional information which may contribute to an historic or contemporary understanding of the community;
- Physical and Architectural Design – Dating from the 19th-century to the mid-20th century, the properties can be considered representative examples of a variety of vernacular Ontario architectural types. Through further research, the properties may be found to display high degrees of craftsmanship, artistic merit, or technical achievement; and,
- Contextual Value – These properties are important in defining and maintaining the historic character of the Ancaster Village core. Given their location within the Village core, the properties are physically, visually, and historically linked to their surroundings. Through further research, the properties may be identified as local landmarks that contribute to our understanding of the development of the Ancaster community; and,

WHEREAS including the properties on the Register and staff's designation work plan supports the policies of the Ancaster Wilson Street Secondary Plan, specifically

Section B.2.8.13 and Appendix A – Character Areas and Heritage Features, being objectives to retain and conserve historical buildings, structures, or features on their original sites and seek adaptive re-use and preservation of existing buildings before new development or redevelopment is considered;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

(a) That the following properties be added to the City’s Municipal Heritage Register as non-designated properties, after consultation with the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee; and

- 490 Old Dundas Rd
- 469 Wilson Street E
- 454 Wilson Street E
- 450 Wilson Street E
- 449 Wilson Street E
- 442 Wilson Street E
- 437 Wilson Street E
- 430 Wilson Street E
- 426 Wilson Street E
- 425 Wilson Street E
- 420 Wilson Street E
- 419 Wilson Street E
- 413 Wilson Street E
- 412 Wilson Street E
- 406 Wilson Street E
- 400 Wilson Street E
- 380 Wilson Street E
- 370 Wilson Street E
- 363 Wilson Street E
- 357 Wilson Street E
- 347 Wilson Street E
- 346 Wilson Street E
- 340 Wilson Street E
- 335 Wilson Street E
- 327 Wilson Street E
- 326 Wilson Street E
- 323 Wilson Street E
- 311 Wilson Street E
- 303 Wilson Street E
- 297 Wilson Street E
- 289 Wilson Street E
- 287 Wilson Street E
- 286 Wilson Street E
- 283 Wilson Street E
- 280 Wilson Street E
- 277 Wilson Street E
- 265 Wilson Street E
- 231 Wilson Street E
- 213 Wilson Street E
- 176 Wilson Street E

(b) That Cultural Heritage staff in the Development Planning, Heritage and Design Section be directed to add the following properties to staff’s designation work plan and be assigned high priority for completion:

- 490 Old Dundas Rd
- 469 Wilson Street E
- 454 Wilson Street E
- 450 Wilson Street E
- 449 Wilson Street E
- 442 Wilson Street E
- 437 Wilson Street E
- 430 Wilson Street E
- 426 Wilson Street E
- 425 Wilson Street E
- 420 Wilson Street E
- 419 Wilson Street E
- 413 Wilson Street E
- 412 Wilson Street E
- 406 Wilson Street E
- 400 Wilson Street E
- 380 Wilson Street E
- 370 Wilson Street E
- 363 Wilson Street E
- 357 Wilson Street E
- 347 Wilson Street E
- 346 Wilson Street E
- 340 Wilson Street E
- 335 Wilson Street E
- 327 Wilson Street E
- 326 Wilson Street E
- 323 Wilson Street E
- 311 Wilson Street E
- 303 Wilson Street E
- 297 Wilson Street E
- 289 Wilson Street E
- 287 Wilson Street E
- 286 Wilson Street E
- 283 Wilson Street E
- 280 Wilson Street E
- 277 Wilson Street E
- 265 Wilson Street E
- 231 Wilson Street E
- 213 Wilson Street E
- 176 Wilson Street E

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson

YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

6.3 Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery

(Jackson/Ferguson)

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 pandemic, as much as it is a public health challenge, is also an economic challenge;

WHEREAS, the health and safety of our community remain our primary concern, we also need to begin to look beyond COVID-19 pandemic to ensure our local economy is well-positioned to rebound from this crisis as quickly as possible,

WHEREAS, several short-term measures, including the City of Hamilton's Property Tax Assistance Program, have been initiated to attempt to mitigate some of the impact caused by the pandemic;

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton has recently completed a Business Impact Survey in conjunction with the Flamborough, Hamilton and Stoney Creek Chambers of Commerce, all thirteen Business Improvement Associations and Workforce Planning Hamilton; and

WHEREAS, the business survey has identified the economic impacts of COVID19 on key industry groups in Hamilton.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the Director of Economic Development and Director of Tourism and Culture, develop a Terms of Reference for the creation of a *Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery* to position the City of Hamilton for long term economic recovery and report back with a proposed Terms of Reference to Council for approval;
- (b) That the Task Force be comprised of, but not limited to, representatives of local business, industry, labour, and the academic community who will provide advice on solutions to achieve long term economic recovery; and

(c) That Economic Development staff provide Council with a complete report of the Business Impact Survey findings once they have been compiled.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

6.4 Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020

(Farr/Jackson)

WHEREAS, the holy month of Ramadan is underway.

WHEREAS, as a symbolic gesture, the directors at the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque have requested a call to prayer (adhan) for two occasions of five per day and until Ramadan concludes on May 23, 2020

WHEREAS, Municipal Law Enforcement staff may collaborate with the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque on an acceptable level to broadcast the adhan twice daily.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque be permitted to broadcast outside two daily call to prayers (of five) each day until Ramadan's conclusion on May 23, 2020; and

That a Noise Exemption Permit be granted to allow for the two broadcasts lasting approximately 2 minutes each at noon and one half hour prior to sunset.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

NOTICES OF MOTION

7.1 Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020

(Farr/Jackson)

That the Rules of Order be waived to allow for the introduction of a Motion respecting the Hamilton Downtown Mosque and Hamilton Mountain Mosque Call to Prayer Twice Daily During Ramadan, 2020.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a 2/3's majority vote of 16 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko

YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
YES - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

Refer to Item 6.4 for further disposition of this item.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Members of Council used this opportunity to discuss matters of general interest.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Council determined that discussion of Item 9.1 was not required in Closed Session; therefore, the matter was addressed in Open Session, as follows:

9.1 Closed Session Minutes – April 22, 2020

(Pauls/VanderBeek)

That the Closed Session Minutes dated April 22, 2020 be approved, as presented, and remain confidential.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 14 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Pearson/Danko)

That Council move into Closed Session respecting Items 9.2 and 9.3, pursuant to Section 8.1, Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the City's Procedural By-law 18-270, as amended, and Section 239(2), Sub-sections (e) and (f) of the Ontario Municipal Act, as amended, as the

subject matters pertain to litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the City and the receiving of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 1, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
YES - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
NO - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
NOT PRESENT - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
YES - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

9.2 Commercial Relationship Between City of Hamilton and RossClair Contractors Inc. (LS20011 / FCS20046) (City Wide)

(Partridge/VanderBeek)

- (a) That, due to the impairment of the commercial relationship between the City of Hamilton and RossClair Contractors Inc. that has resulted from construction litigation, staff be directed to reject any current and future bids, proposals or quotations received from RossClair Contractors Inc. or any of its related corporate or individual entities, until April 22, 2025;
- (b) That the City of Hamilton not enter into any contract with RossClair Contractors Inc. or any of their related corporate or individual entities until and including April 22, 2025; and
- (c) That the contents of Report LS20011/FCS20046 remain confidential.

(Partridge/VanderBeek)

That the following sub-section be included as sub-section (c) and renumber the remainder of the sub-sections accordingly:

- (c) ***That staff be directed to review RossClair Contractors Inc. 2020 five year ban for possible continuation in March 2025 and report back to Council with recommendations.***

Result: Amendment CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
NOT PRESENT - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
NOT PRESENT - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

The Main Motion as ***Amended*** to read as follows:

- (a) That, due to the impairment of the commercial relationship between the City of Hamilton and RossClair Contractors Inc. that has resulted from construction litigation, staff be directed to reject any current and future bids, proposals or quotations received from RossClair Contractors Inc. or any of its related corporate or individual entities, until April 22, 2025;
- (b) That the City of Hamilton not enter into any contract with RossClair Contractors Inc. or any of their related corporate or individual entities until and including April 22, 2025;
- (c) ***That staff be directed to review RossClair Contractors Inc. 2020 five year ban for possible continuation in March 2025 and report back to Council with recommendations;*** and
- (d) That the contents of Report LS20011/FCS20046 remain confidential.

Result: Main Motion as Amended CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
NOT PRESENT - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson

YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
NOT PRESENT - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE - CONTINUED

5.4 DISCUSSION ITEMS - CONTINUED

5.4 (g) Red Hill Valley Parkway Enquiry Update (LS19036(a)) (City Wide)

(Collins/Clark)

- (a) That report LS19036(a) respecting the Red Hill Valley Parkway Enquiry Update, be received;
- (b) That the direction to staff in Closed Session as per Confidential Appendix "A", be approved; and
- (c) That Confidential Appendix "A" and Confidential Appendix "B" remain confidential.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 12 to 1, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
NOT PRESENT - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
NOT PRESENT - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
NO - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Merulla/Farr)

That the Committee of the Whole Rise and Report.

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 0, as follows:

- YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
- YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
- YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
- YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
- YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
- YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
- YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
- YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
- YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
- YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
- NOT PRESENT - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
- YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
- YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
- YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

BY-LAWS

(Merulla/Farr)

That Bills No. 20-084 to 20-088, be passed and that the Corporate Seal be affixed thereto, and that the By-laws, be numbered, be signed by the Mayor and the City Clerk to read as follows:

- 084 Respecting Removal of Part Lot Control, Block 92 (Parts 1-7), Registered Plan No.62M-1249 "Empire Caterini, Phase 1", municipally known as 316, 318, 320, 322,324, 326, and 328 Pumpkin Pass
PLC-20-002
Ward: 11

- 085 To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Part 1 on Plan 62R-21218 as Part of Inverness Avenue East
Ward: 8

- 086 To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Parts 2 & 3 on Plan 62R-21218 as Part of Upper Wellington Street
Ward: 8

- 087 To Establish City of Hamilton Land Described as Part 2 on Plan 62R-20462, Parts 1and 2 on Pan 62R-20143, and Part 2 on Plan 62R-20463, save and except Parts 1and 2 on Plan 62R-20487 as Part of Upper Sherman Avenue
Ward: 7

- 088 To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council

Result: Motion CARRIED by a vote of 13 to 0, as follows:

YES - Ward 1 Councillor Maureen Wilson
YES - Ward 2 Councillor Jason Farr
NOT PRESENT - Ward 3 Councillor Nrinder Nann
YES - Deputy Mayor Ward 4 Councillor Sam Merulla
YES - Ward 5 Councillor Chad Collins
YES - Ward 6 Councillor Tom Jackson
YES - Ward 7 Councillor Esther Pauls
YES - Ward 8 Councillor John-Paul Danko
YES - Mayor Fred Eisenberger
YES - Ward 15 Councillor Judi Partridge
NOT PRESENT - Ward 14 Councillor Terry Whitehead
YES - Ward 13 Councillor Arlene VanderBeek
NOT PRESENT - Ward 12 Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
YES - Ward 11 Councillor Brenda Johnson
YES - Ward 10 Councillor Maria Pearson
YES - Ward 9 Councillor Brad Clark

(Johnson/Pearson)

That, there being no further business, City Council be adjourned at 7:03 p.m. on April 29, 2020.

CARRIED

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor F. Eisenberger

Andrea Holland
City Clerk



April 21, 2020

To: Municipalities of Ontario – by email

Re: A Resolution to Request the Province of Ontario Review the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme in Light of Economic Competitiveness Concerns between Rural and Urban Municipalities

Please be advised that at its March 10, 2020 meeting, the Council of the Township of Mapleton carried the following Resolution 2020-04-14:

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario implemented changes to property assessment and introduced taxation reform which came into effect in 1998;
AND WHEREAS prior to 1998 farm properties were subject to taxation at the base residential tax rate and qualified farmers applied annually to the province to be reimbursed 75% of the farm portion of the taxes paid to the local municipality;
AND WHEREAS the province changed the method of delivering farmer's rebates by creating the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA);
AND WHEREAS rather than apply annually and wait for property tax rebates, the delivery of the programme shifted to local municipal governments and onto the property tax system;
AND WHEREAS eligible farmland assessment values are now locally subsidized by 75% of their full current value assessment (CVA) to produce a lower weighted assessment base which is used for tax rate setting purposes;
AND WHEREAS the effect of the locally subsidized weighted assessment shifts an increased burden of tax onto all other property classes within the municipality;
AND WHEREAS these taxation reforms were originally supposed to be revenue neutral and offset by funding from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF) and its predecessor the Community Reinvestment Fund (CRF);
AND WHEREAS the province has been reducing support from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund while the cost of the farm tax rebate programme is continuously increasing;
AND WHEREAS an economically competitive agricultural industry provides affordable food and agricultural products to all Ontarians and is a provincial objective that should be cost shared amongst all of its citizens;
AND WHEREAS the cost of this programme disproportionately falls upon property taxpayers in rural municipalities;
AND WHEREAS higher property taxes in rural municipalities is creating economic competitiveness issues between rural and urban municipalities;

(over for page two)



Page 2 of 2, Mapleton Resolution
Re: Prov. Review of Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

AND WHEREAS the province hasn't undertaken a review of this programme since it was implemented in 1998;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Township of Mapleton requests that:

1. The Province of Ontario undertake a review of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme to determine:
 - a. The appropriateness of the cost of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme falling disproportionately amongst rural residential and business property owners when the benefit of an economically competitive agricultural industry and affordable food and agricultural products is a provincial objective that should be shared amongst all taxpayers in Ontario;
 - b. The adequacy of funding being provided to rural municipalities to offset the cost of the Farm Property Tax Class Rate Programme;
 - c. The differences between the amount of property taxes paid in rural and urban municipalities and the root causes of those differences;
 - d. Economic competitiveness concerns with disproportionately higher average property taxes being paid in rural municipalities;
 - e. Other methods of delivering the farm tax rebate programme to farmland owners where the cost can be shared province-wide.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this motion be sent to Hon. Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Hon. Rod Phillips, Minister of Finance, Hon. Ernie Hardeman, Minister of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs, MPP Randy Pettapiece, Hon. Ted Arnott, all Ontario Municipalities, Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) and Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO).

Attached you will find the County of Wellington Committee Report dated January 16, 2020 regarding the 'Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme' for review and consideration.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely

Larry Wheeler
Deputy Clerk

Attach. (1)



COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

COMMITTEE REPORT

To: Chair and Members of the Administration, Finance and Human Resources Committee
From: Ken DeHart, County Treasurer
Date: Thursday, January 16, 2020
Subject: **Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme**

Background:

The Province of Ontario implemented changes to property assessment and introduced taxation reform which came into effect in 1998. Prior to this, farm properties were subject to taxation at the base residential tax rate and farmers applied annually to the Minister of Finance to be reimbursed 75% of the farm portion of taxes paid to the local municipality.

As part of assessment reform, the Province changed the method of delivering farmer's rebates by creating the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA). Under the new programme, rather than apply annually and wait for property tax rebates, delivery of the programme shifted to local municipal governments and onto the property tax system. Eligible farmland assessment values are now discounted by -75% of their full current value assessment (CVA) to produce a lower weighted assessment base which is used for tax rate setting purposes. With residential tax rates being the benchmark ratio of 1.0, farmlands have been set in legislation to have a 0.25 ratio or lower. The effect of the discounted weighted assessment shifts an increased burden of tax onto all other property classes in the County by way of increasing the benchmark tax rate. Doing so has a pronounced effect on the residential sector which comprises 78% of the County's levy base. By comparison, farmland taxes comprise 7% of the total levy base.

	2019 CVA	% raw CVA	WTD CVA	% Wtd CVA	2019 Levy	% of Levy
Residential	12,584,607,345	68.02%	12,584,474,157	77.91%	77,709,877	77.91%
Multi Residential	86,932,592	0.47%	165,171,925	1.02%	1,019,946	1.02%
Farmland	4,499,862,369	24.32%	1,124,965,592	6.96%	6,946,730	6.96%
Commercial	863,761,038	4.67%	1,287,867,708	7.97%	7,952,660	7.97%
Industrial	368,081,028	1.99%	882,959,280	5.47%	5,452,326	5.47%
Pipeline	41,303,954	0.22%	92,933,897	0.58%	573,872	0.58%
Managed Forest	55,959,714	0.30%	13,989,929	0.09%	86,389	0.09%
County Total	18,500,508,040	100.00%	16,152,362,486	100.00%	99,741,800	100.00%

Challenges facing Rural Municipalities

Shifting of farmland discounted assessment onto residential taxpayers is specific to rural municipalities. Schedule A shows the difference between raw (unweighted) assessment roll values and resulting weighted assessment in Wellington County as compared to a typical urban municipality. In 2019 the residential tax class comprised 68.02% of Wellington County's assessment base, but the residential class pays 77.91% of property taxes once tax ratios are factored in. The farmland ratio of 0.25 has the effect of increasing the residential tax burden by approximately 10% across the County.

Conversely, in an urban municipality with very little farm tax class, the residential assessment base of 78.50% is reduced to 66.27% of total weighted assessment used for tax rate setting purposes. A reduction of more than 12% off the residential tax burden. This causes Wellington County economic competitiveness issues for the County's southern municipalities that border a number of urban municipal centres. Tax policy treatment greatly favours urban municipalities in Ontario.

Since the cost of providing the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme was downloaded by the province in 1998; provincial funds have been allocated annually to rural municipalities to offset the tax loss. This was supposed to be a revenue neutral allocation. However, each year transfer amounts from the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund (OMPF) continue to decline. The Table below shows that a total tax levy of \$34,669,691 was necessary in order to provide the farmland tax incentive rebate benefiting 5,807 farm property owners in Wellington. The OMPF allocation county-wide in 2019 was \$7,065,800 leaving a shortfall of more than \$27 million in levy which is shifted onto every other property owner in Wellington County. This translates to \$754 per property in the County or 15.7% of total taxes for the typical homeowner. This is a significant amount of additional property tax burden that our residents continue to bear annually and which are subject to increase depending on market value of farmlands.

In essence, County residents are providing the -75% rebate instead of the Province for the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme, creating significant financial hardship amongst our ratepayers and limiting the County's economic competitiveness with neighbouring jurisdictions.

**WELLINGTON COUNTY - 2019 FARMLAND PROPERTIES
OMPF FUNDING TO MITIGATE COST OF FARM PROPERTY CLASS TAX REBATE**

Municipality	Municipal Rebates	Municipal OMPF Grant	Municipal Levy Impact	County Rebate* Distribution	Total Additional Levy Required
Puslinch	\$ 232,040	\$ 415,700	\$ (183,660)	\$ 2,846,353	\$ 2,662,693
Guelph/Eramosa	\$ 1,137,235	\$ 490,300	\$ 646,935	\$ 3,120,713	\$ 3,767,649
Erin	\$ 890,468	\$ 593,300	\$ 297,168	\$ 2,852,697	\$ 3,149,866
Centre Wellington	\$ 1,987,127	\$ 319,600	\$ 1,667,527	\$ 5,553,231	\$ 7,220,758
Mapleton	\$ 5,235,570	\$ 837,400	\$ 4,398,170	\$ 1,961,338	\$ 6,359,507
Minto	\$ 1,446,483	\$ 1,604,600	\$ (158,117)	\$ 1,153,001	\$ 994,884
Wellington North	\$ 2,900,554	\$ 1,296,800	\$ 1,603,754	\$ 1,844,780	\$ 3,448,534
Wellington County	\$ 20,840,213	\$ 1,508,100	\$ 19,332,113		
Total	\$ 34,669,691	\$ 7,065,800	\$ 27,603,891	\$ 19,332,113	\$ 27,603,891

Additional levy required to provide farm rebate after OMPF grant

Total Properties **	36,607	Tax per property	\$754
Less # of Farms	5,807		
	30,800	Excluding farms	\$896
Population	97,610	Tax per resident	\$283

* County farm rebate distribution based on local municipal levy % share

** excludes special/exempt properties

Farm Application Deadline Requirements

Another challenge faced by rural municipalities is how the farm application and deadline requirements are administered by OMAFRA (now by AgriCorp). In any given year, many farm owners do not submit their applications within the specified deadline. The result is that many bona fide farm properties end up ‘flipping’ out of the discounted farm class and into the full residential tax class upon the next roll return. The assessment of these farm values are no longer discounted when calculating total weighted assessment, which is used for tax rate setting purposes.

This creates two distinct ongoing problems for rural municipalities. One is that the benchmark residential tax rate is lower than it otherwise would be; and two, upon approval of the late applications by OMAFRA, municipalities must refund the -75% difference in farm taxes retroactive to January of the current or sometimes even the preceding taxation year. There is no administrative or monetary penalty for late applications. Each year Wellington County finds approximately \$20,000,000 of farmland valuation excluded from the farmland discount programme due to late applications.

This year staff identified a major anomaly with farmland assessment loss of close to \$90,000,000. Upon enquiry, it was reasoned that the extremely high change in farm CVA was due to administrative changes as programme delivery shifted from OMAFRA to AgriCorp. County staff expect that most of the outstanding farm applications will be approved and revert back to the farm tax rate during 2020. Staff have included an additional \$300,000 in estimated property tax write-offs into the 2020 budget to set aside additional funds in preparation for the County’s share of potential write-offs as tabled below:

2019 FARMLAND CVA CHANGE OVER TO RESIDENTIAL RT CLASS

(Between September 25 in-year growth and final November 2019 growth)

Possible write-off amounts IF all properties revert back to AGRICORP approved FTIP

	PUSLINCH	GET	ERIN	CTR WELL	MPLTN	MINTO	WN	COUNTY
Est Prop Count	-20	-24	-26	-18	-22	-19	-28	-157
Farm CVA Loss	8,500,000	17,500,000	13,000,000	10,000,000	19,000,000	5,000,000	16,500,000	89,500,000
Res Tax Rate	0.00167135	0.00260652	0.00295749	0.00321969	0.00476387	0.00544891	0.00481749	0.00617506
Res Taxes	14,206	45,614	38,447	32,197	90,514	27,245	79,489	552,668
Farm Tax Rate	0.00041784	0.00065163	0.00073938	0.00080492	0.00119097	0.00136223	0.00120437	0.00154376
Farm Taxes	3,552	11,404	9,612	8,049	22,628	6,811	19,872	138,167
Potential w/o *	(\$10,655)	(\$34,211)	(\$28,835)	(\$24,148)	(\$67,885)	(\$20,433)	(\$59,616)	(\$414,501)
							Grand Total*	(\$660,285)

* excludes Education Tax Component

Farmland Property Assessment Valuation

The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) is responsible for placing current market value assessment (CVA) on all properties in Ontario. The most recent province-wide reassessment updating the base year to January 1, 2016 was returned for the 2017 tax year. As mandated by the Province, any assessment increases are phased-in over a 4-year cycle. MPAC reported the average farmland increase province-wide was 64% and residential CVA increased by 18%. By comparison, Wellington County CVA has increased by 68% and 13% respectively.

In the 2016 Assessment Update Summary, MPAC reports they have strengthened the accuracy and equity of farm valuations by improved sales verification processes of bona fide farmer-to-farmer sales along with undertaking a comprehensive review of vacant farmland sales as far back as January 2008. They report that upward trends continue to increase provincially as demand for farmland outweighs the supply and non-agricultural buyers continue to purchase farmlands creating competition. Agri-Food Canada reported the net worth of an average farm was expected to reach \$2.8 million in 2017.

Staff conducted a preliminary review of open market farm sales in Wellington County during 2018 and 2019. The data reveals that the current 2016 base year CVA of farm properties sold continue to be under-assessed by 27.43%. Sale prices ranged from \$26,000 to \$4,200,000.

Wellington County	2019 Farm Sales	2018 Farm Sales	Total Sales
Number of valid farm sales	97	108	205
Total CVA of farm sales	90,515,500	89,366,400	179,881,900
Combined sale prices	130,333,790	117,533,356	247,867,146
Difference sales to assessment	39,818,290	28,166,956	67,985,246
As a percentage	30.55%	23.97%	27.43%

* source MPAC Municipal Connect

Assessment Act Considerations

Current value assessment is defined as “the amount of money the fee simple, if unencumbered, would realize if sold at arm’s length by a willing seller to a willing buyer.” For farm properties, the province has clearly indicated that farm properties are to be treated different from the concept of current value. Section 19(5) of the Assessment Act requires that current value of the land and buildings should only be used when sales are for farm-purposes only and reflect the productivity of the land for farming purposes.

MPAC assessment methods must only consider farmer-to-farmer sales. In this case, the Assessment Act requires MPAC to exclude any sales to persons whose principal occupation is other than farming. This has the effect of excluding any other type of buyer and highest and best-use considerations from current value assessment.

From a land productivity perspective, land classes are adjusted for their productivity. For example, Class 1 farmlands are the most productive for crops, while on the other end of the scale, Class 6 is for swamp and scrublands that are the least productive. Lands in Wellington County and in particular, the southern portion of the County sell for far more per acre than what farms are assessed at for farm purposes. Analysis undertaken with regard to current assessment appeals shows that the best lands (Class 1) are currently being assessed in the \$14,000 to \$16,000 per acre range for farms. Sales of larger land holdings are selling in the range of \$20,000 to \$25,000 per acre range.

The intent of Section 19(5) of the Assessment Act is to limit and protect farm property from current value considerations outside of farming. This means that generally speaking, farms are naturally under-assessed from general market considerations – providing favourable assessments to the farming community in comparison to true market value.

Other Assessment Considerations

- Farm owners who reside on the property do pay a residential tax component for their home plus one acre of land at the farmland rate. However, the valuation is based on a replacement cost method that produces a much lower value (\$223,125) than non-farm residences (\$424,187) as shown here on the average (County) property value and tax comparison.

Average 2019 Farm and Residential Value and Taxes

2019 farm house CVA	223,125	2019 Average Residential Property CVA	\$424,187
2019 Farmland CVA	901,900		
Average 2019 total farm CVA	\$1,125,025		
2019 farm house taxes	\$2,526		
2019 farmland taxes	\$2,553		
2019 total farm taxes	\$5,079	2019 Average residential taxes	\$4,803

- As seen above, while the average farm value is assessed at over 2.6x the value of the average residential property, overall taxes are comparable.
- According to MPAC's 2019 Market Change Profile report, of the 6,465 properties classified as farms, 1,892 are owned and/or occupied by non-farmers. Although the property owners are not engaged in farm activity or business, their properties are valued as if they are. These non-farmers benefit from lower residential structure values and lower land values, which translate to lower taxes simply by nature of leasing their land to a bona fide local farmer. This treatment can be perceived as rather unfair to typical residential property owners in Wellington County.
- Many owners of farmland also enjoy other property tax discounts if they are eligible to enter into either the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Programme (0.25 ratio) or the Conservation Land Programme which is fully exempt from property taxes.
- In order to receive the farm class tax discount, the owner must have a Farm License and be in the business of farming. Municipal taxes paid are then able to be written off as a business expense on annual income tax returns. Whereas residential property owners are not able to do so.

Impacts of Assessment Increases on the Farming Community

Being predominantly a rural community with strong roots planted in farm trades, Wellington County farmers observed significant increases in their farmland valuation. It is acknowledged that farmland values have increased significantly in the County of Wellington. In the 2012 base year valuation, farmland made up 19.8% of the County's assessment base and 5.4% of the taxable assessment base. For the 2016 base year valuation, farmland now makes up 25.1% of the Wellington County assessment base and 7.2% of the taxable assessment base.

Recently, groups such as the Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario (see correspondence received on this agenda) and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture began approaching local Councils to lower the farmland ratio below 0.25 in order to help offset property tax increases. Their efforts have been successful in some municipalities. Schedule B lists the municipalities that have implemented farmland ratio reductions in Ontario as reported to BMA Consultants in the 2019 Municipal Study Report.

When reviewing the list of municipalities on Schedule B, the majority of those municipalities have very little farmland valuation. Many of the urban municipalities that have granted farm ratio reductions have a much higher commercial and industrial base and farmland makes up a much lower percentage of their assessment base than Wellington County.

Many of the other Counties and rural municipalities that have granted ratio reductions (Brant, Chatham-Kent, Dufferin, Grey, Lambton and Oxford) are located further away from the GTA. These municipalities generally have lower residential assessment values and are not competing with GTA municipalities for business to the same extent as Wellington County.

Property Taxes as a Percentage of Income

- OMAFRA reported that in 2018, Wellington County farmers generated \$804,000,000 of revenue at the farm gate. The table below shows farm property taxes as a percentage of farm income to be 1.49%. Average household income in Wellington County for the same period was \$118,474. Average property tax as a percentage of residential income was significantly higher at 4.02%.

<u>Average Farm and Residential Assessment and Taxation</u>	<u>2018</u>
County average residential value	409,368
Total average property taxes *	4,764
Average income	118,474
Portion of residential income devoted to property taxes	4.02%
Total farm taxes paid in Wellington County *	11,971,488
County farmers income **	804,000,000
Portion of farm income devoted to property taxes	1.49%

* total taxes include County, local and Education

Closing Comments

Farmland values have been increasing significantly in the County of Wellington, much like other areas of the province. However, there does not appear to be an imbalance in the level of property tax burden shared by the local farming community in comparison to the average residential taxpayer in Wellington County. Under current legislation, farmland benefits from favourable property tax and assessment treatment.

The County’s current assessment base cannot bear a further shift from farmland taxes onto other property types and maintain its economic competitiveness. Wellington County does not have a comparable commercial and industrial assessment base to neighbouring urban municipalities that would support such a shift without significantly burdening our residential and business class owners. Provincial grants such as the Ontario Municipal Partnership Fund, which were originally setup to compensate rural municipalities for the loss in farm taxes has been declining, leaving Wellington County taxpayers to support the industry without adequate province-wide cost sharing.

Wellington County is supportive of its local farming community. We recognize the importance of the agricultural industry on the County and in the Province of Ontario. Wellington supports the farming communities’ interests in remaining economically competitive. The County is supportive of returning

the responsibility of funding the farm property class tax rebate programme back to the Province where it could be shared province-wide. Residents in urban municipalities, while retaining the benefits of cheap food and agricultural products, are not contributing financially to the economic competitiveness of the industry.

Recommendation:

That the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme report be received for information; and

That Wellington County support agricultural industry efforts in lobbying the Province to provide adequate funding to rural municipalities; and

That County Council pass a resolution in support of returning the responsibility of administering the Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme back to the Province.

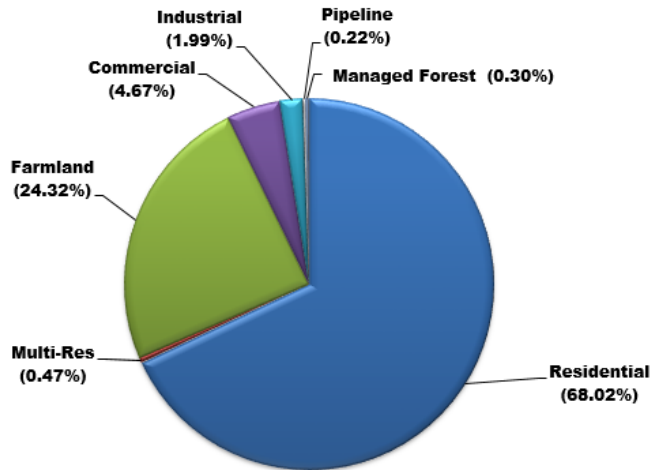
Respectfully submitted,



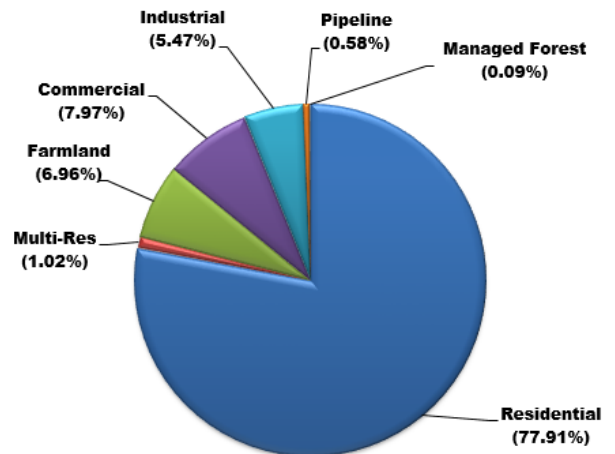
Ken DeHart, CPA, CGA
County Treasurer

SCHEDULE A Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

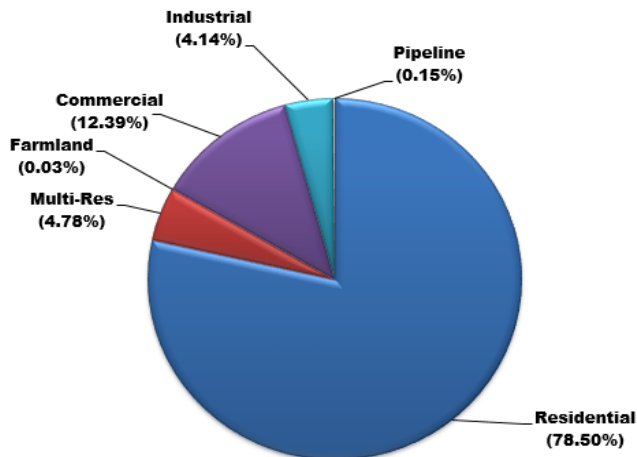
**Unweighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Value - Wellington - Rural)**



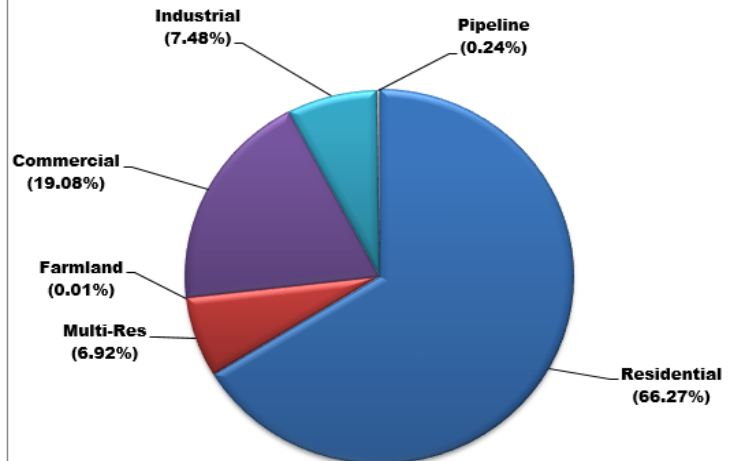
**Weighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Taxes - Wellington - Rural)**



**Unweighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Value - Urban)**



**Weighted Assessment by Property Tax Class 2019
(Share of Property Taxes - Urban)**



SCHEDULE B

Farm Property Class Tax Rate Programme

Municipalities with Farmland Ratio Reductions Implemented - 2019

Municipality *	Ratio	Farmland CVA **
Brant County	0.2400	1,319,886,818
Caledon	0.1708	998,099,123
Chathan-Kent	0.2200	5,281,633,220
Dufferin County	0.2300	1,174,945,084
Durham Region	0.2000	2,416,491,305
Greater Sudbury	0.2000	30,618,833
Grey County	0.2400	2,659,127,624
Halton Region	0.2000	971,078,709
Hamilton	0.1767	1,390,781,027
Kingston	0.2125	81,575,403
Lambton County	0.2260	4,794,630,528
London	0.1028	425,488,846
North Bay	0.1500	605,465
Ottawa	0.2000	1,561,813,865
Oxford County	0.2350	5,665,102,027
Prince Edward County	0.2319	401,646,726
Sarnia	0.2260	181,579,114
<hr/>		
Average Ratio & CVA	0.2036	1,726,770,807
<hr/>		
Wellington County	0.2500	4,464,961,956

* 2019 BMA Study Report - participating municipalities

** from MPAC Provincial Market Change Profile Report



DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

56 ONTARIO STREET
PO BOX 533
BURK'S FALLS, ON
POA 1C0

(705) 382-3332

(705) 382-2954

Fax: (705) 382-2068

Email: info@armourtownship.ca

Website: www.armourtownship.ca

April 29, 2020

Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Re: Support Resolution - High Speed Internet Connectivity in Rural Ontario

At its meeting held on April 28, 2020, the Council of the Township of Armour passed Resolution #6 supporting our Councillor Rod Ward's letter regarding the need to make substantial investments in high-speed internet connectivity in the rural areas of Ontario.

A copy of Council's Resolution #6 dated April 28, 2020 and Councillor Ward's letter is attached for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Charlene Watt". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Charlene Watt
Deputy Clerk

Cc: MPP Norm Miller, MP Scott Aitchison and Ontario Municipalities

Enclosures



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ARMOUR

RESOLUTION

Date: April 28, 2020

Motion # 6.

That the Council of the Township of Armour supports the letter, dated April 15, 2020 from Councillor Rod Ward, on the need to make substantial investments in high-speed internet connectivity in rural areas. Furthermore, that this resolution and the letter be circulated to Scott Aitchison, MP for Parry Sound-Muskoka, Norm Miller, MPP for Parry Sound-Muskoka and all Ontario municipalities requesting their support.

Moved by:

Blakelock, Rod	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brandt, Jerry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MacPhail, Bob	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ward, Rod	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whitwell, Wendy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Seconded by:

Blakelock, Rod	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brandt, Jerry	<input type="checkbox"/>
MacPhail, Bob	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ward, Rod	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whitwell, Wendy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Carried / Defeated 

Declaration of Pecuniary Interest by:

Recorded vote requested by:

<u>Recorded Vote:</u>	For	Opposed
Blakelock, Rod	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brandt, Jerry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MacPhail, Bob	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ward, Rod	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whitwell, Wendy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

April 15, 2020

To whom it may concern,

The COVID-19 pandemic in Ontario has highlighted both our positive responses to a crisis, and some definite shortcomings in infrastructure, systems and services which need to be addressed on a long-term basis. Setting priority on solving these issues will be a challenge, given the differing agendas and the strained budgets. Solving fundamental issues should focus on the most basic needs as a starting point. One of the clear needs in a rural community such as the Almaguin Highlands, highlighted further by recent events, is the need for proper high-speed internet connectivity. Healthcare and education are both going down a path where appropriate connectivity is assumed. Like many models that move outward from metropolitan areas, this assumption is lost on rural areas. For the vast majority of households in our community, true high-speed connectivity simply does not exist. For the vast majority of future strategies in healthcare and education, there is an assumption that it does exist.

Even in areas in the Almaguin Highlands which have 'high-speed' internet, the overall infrastructure is still limited. It is certainly not designed to deal with a sudden huge peak in demand. Whereas the capacity in large urban centres is built to handle the added throughput, there are clear limitations here. The best way to explain it is a comparison to hydro. Imagine if everyone went home at the same time and turned their lights on, but because there wasn't enough hydro capacity overall, all lights were 50% dimmer than normal and some appliances simply didn't work. We no longer have to imagine what happens with internet speed during peak usage. Suddenly during the COVID pandemic, people are working from home who have never worked from home. Kids are trying to do courses on-line. People who are not working are turning on-line to stay connected. Video-conferencing, which was a totally foreign concept to many, is now part of daily routine. Any idea how much internet bandwidth video uses? It's no wonder we hit a wall.

The future of healthcare sees patients being monitored and cared for in their own homes, through the use of technology. The future of education sees students doing much of their learning on-line. The future of business and commerce sees the ability to function outside the 'bricks and mortar' of an office location. Malls disappear and on-line shopping is the norm. For some, that future has already arrived. Our area has already been drastically affected by cutbacks in the area of healthcare and education through gradual decreases in budgets and services. Technology offers us the ability to level the playing field to a great extent. High-speed connectivity cannot be seen as a luxury or a nice-to-have, any more than hydro should be seen that way. In order to solve some other problems (i.e. skyrocketing budgets in healthcare and education) the wise investment is in providing connectivity for every resident in the province.



Rod Ward
Councillor
Armour Township

Pilon, Janet

Subject: 354 King Street West Feedback

From: Barry Coombs
Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2020 6:03 PM
To: clerk@hamilton.ca
Cc: Office of the Mayor
Subject: Fwd: 354 King Street West Feedback

Attn: City Clerk

Please, add the following letter to the public record concerning the requested variance for 354 King West and share with members of the planning committee and the council.

Thank you,
Barry Coombs

Begin forwarded message:

From: Barry Coombs
Subject: 354 King Street West Feedback
Date: April 30, 2020 at 1:06:00 PM EDT
To: apaton@gspgroup.ca
Cc: Andrea.Dear@hamilton.ca, ward1@hamilton.ca

Attn: Ashley Paton of GSP Group

My name is Barry Coombs. I live at 73 Ray Street North. Strathcona is the friendliest, warmest and most supportive community that I've ever resided in.

I'm writing to you to express support for the serious concerns raised by the Strathcona Shadow Dwellers (SSD) about the proposed changes to the Vrancor development at 354 King Street West. I've read the SSD Questions and Comments document dated April 23, 2020 and hope that the SSD will receive a thorough and detailed response from your firm.

The Strathcona Shadow Dwellers are all volunteers who have tirelessly worked for our community. Their efforts have been mocked on our community Facebook page by a tiny minority who claim that it's futile to challenge a developer who holds all of the financial cards. The nasty tone of that message was reprehensible but the content wasn't without some obvious truth. As I take my time to write this note, I understand that you will be reading and responding to it while on the GSP Group payroll.

The Strathcona Shadow Dwellers have been accused of NIMBYism. This is always an easy criticism to make. Who, however, would desire a twenty-five storey glass and concrete slab virtually abutting their back fence? A walk around our neighbourhood will reveal that the SSD lawn signs appear throughout and not just on Ray Street North. The Shadow Dwellers are very concerned about the impact of this and future developments on our entire community and have already sacrificed hundreds of personal hours to pore through documents,

organize meetings, pay for signage, educate our neighbours and communicate with city planners, our local councilor and the GSP Group.

I suggest that the Vrancor plan barely conforms to the values stated on the GSP Group website. Your site states that 'We shape great communities'. The Strathcona Secondary Plan, the Transit Oriented Corridor plan and the Urban Hamilton Official Plan were created to balance great communities with needed development. The variance sought by you, on behalf of Vrancor, is not a benefit to the Strathcona community.

Your site uses glowing language to describe your mission. For example, 'Art meets science to sculpt outdoor space and strike a balance between built and natural forms. GSP Group Urban Designers add character and charm to urban areas by shaping buildings, streets, villages and cities into memorable places.'

There is little aesthetic merit, character or charm to the development at 354 King West. Even if it featured pleasing or innovative architecture, the myriad problems pointed out by the SSD will, in no way, make it into a memorable place.

It's not my intention to insult or mock GSP Group but to highlight the glaring discrepancy between your own mission language and the very negative impact of the proposed variance that you have been employed to promote.

Currently, Hamilton has a great opportunity to convert vacant lots and parking lots into much-needed buildings, residential and otherwise, that will enhance the urban landscape and the lifestyles of it's citizens. The cynical practice of applying for 'minor' variances once construction is underway does not contribute to public trust or to a vibrant city.

Sincerely,
Barry Coombs

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Comment Sheet - 354 King Street West Public Consultation

From: Rob Parsons

Sent: Thursday, April 30, 2020 1:35 PM

To: apaton@gpsgroup.ca

Cc: clerk@hamilton.ca

Subject: Re: Comment Sheet - 354 King Street West Public Consultation

FROM: Robin Parsons

PART A: Hotel - Addition of 2 storeys

1. I am opposed to the proposed 2 storey addition to the hotel building.

2. I am opposed because the proposed revision does not adhere to the existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) and/or Strathcona Secondary Plan and/or Zoning Bylaw 05-200 (the Plans and Regulations) applicable to the site, and because the Plans and Regulations preceded the proponent's submission of its' application for amendments to the Plans and Regulations, and because the Plans and Regulations were established following extensive, deliberate community consultation and planning/review by City staff and review/approval by City Council in consideration of the long term viability of the Strathcona and Downtown planning areas.

PART B: Apartment - Addition of 19 storeys

3. I am opposed to the proposed 19 storey addition to the apartment building.

4. I do not foresee the specific ways that the proposed 19 storey addition to the apartment building will *directly* affect me. However, I am concerned about the potential *indirect* effects; see response to #'s 8. & 9. below.

5. I note that the proposed 19 storey addition is very similar aesthetically/architecturally to the approved original building rendering and the aesthetics/architecture of the proposed 19 storey addition is not of concern to me.

6. I have no concerns regarding the impact of the proposed 19 storey addition on sun/shadow or wind at the pedestrian level.

7. I note that the transportation study concluded that intersections surrounding the site "will operate at acceptable levels" as a result of the proposed 19 storey addition to the apartment building combined with the proposed 2 storey addition to the hotel, therefore the impact of the proposed 19 storey addition on traffic and transportation is not of concern to me. However, the proposed 19 storey addition combined with 2 storey addition will result in a deficiency of parking spots according to the Plans and Regulations applicable to the site.

8. & 9. The proposed addition of 19 storeys and 2 storeys to the approved buildings does not adhere to the current Plans and Regulations applicable to the site, therefore approval will diminish the intent and effectiveness of the Plans and Regulations, and will set a precedent for subsequent development proposals which do not adhere to the Plans and Regulations. Each subsequent application for amendment will add additional burden to City staff and City Council and neighbourhood residents, all of whom must then review and respond to such non-adhering amendment proposals.

Furthermore, the proponent's public consultation presentation suggests that the proposed amendments should be approved because they would be permitted within the adjacent downtown zone on the east side of Queen Street, across the street from the site. I suggest that if the proponent is seeking this rational, then the proponent should have chosen a site which is located in a planning area/zone which permits the proposed amended development without requiring application for amendment.

Also, the proponent's public consultation presentation lists 7 bullets (page 29) which justify the requested height increase and parking modifications according to key planning points. Certainly, a development which conforms to the Plans and Regulations (e.g. the previous approved 10 and 6 storey development) *does* support provincial planning policy and the general policies of the UHOP; hence it receives approval without further process. However, the proposed amended development application and the public consultation presentation do not acknowledge the extensive planning,

consultation, review, and approval process which preceded the Plans and Regulations. The proposed amended development does not conform to the Plans and Regulations, therefore, I suggest that in the context of the long term viability of the neighbourhood and the City, it does not support provincial planning policy and the general policies of the UHOP.

Finally, according to the presentation, the proponent submitted a proposal for 25 and 11 storeys to the City's Design Review Panel in 2017 which would have required amendments to the Plans and Regulations. So, the proponent revised the development to 10 and 6 storeys. The latter revised development received conditional approval in April 2018, a foundation permit in July 2019, and final approval in October 2019. Construction began around mid 2019. Then, the proponent submitted application(s) for zoning amendment(s) in December 2019, which proposed 25 and 12 storeys, similar to the original 2017 proposal. I expect that the addition of 19 storeys and 2 storeys would require significant revision to the engineering drawings and designs for the foundations and utilities for both buildings. Therefore, the design underlying the issued foundation permit and construction which has taken place since then must be implementing a foundation which will accommodate the proposed taller buildings. A design which was approved in July 2019, prior to application for the proposed height additions. This implies that the proponent's process of initial consultation with the City in 2017 for non-permitted taller buildings, then revision of plans and approval for shorter permissible buildings through 2018-2019, then application for the taller non-permittable buildings in December 2019, several months after foundation permit and construction commencement, has been disingenuous and of questionable intent and merit. If the proponent would have simply proceeded with application for the original 25 and 11 storeys in 2017, he would have better represented himself, and the City and residents would have been better served.

Thank-you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed development at 354 King Street West.

Sincerely,
Rob Parsons

On Saturday, April 4, 2020, 06:45:02 p.m. EDT, SCC President <strathconacommunitycouncil@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello Strathcona,

GSP (Vrancor's consultant) has provided the following information to us (below) in lieu of a face to face meeting for public consultation. This is now posted on their website for review (info below). As it stands we need to review and respond by APRIL 17. The SCC has asked them in an email today to extend the response time until May 1 so that anyone who may need alternative means to respond can have more time to do so. Please, I ask that if you know someone who doesn't have internet access and would want to be involved, that you provide them this information via the phone, or by dropping it off in their mailbox.

The contact information for GSP is:

Ashley Paton, B.U.R.Pl., MCIP, RPP
Planner

GSP Group Inc.
905 572 7477 ext. 2
apaton@gspgroup.ca
162 Locke Street South, Suite 200
Hamilton, ON, L8P 4A9

MESSAGE FROM GSP:

In light of COVID-19 and the expected social distancing measures that will likely be in place for the coming months, we wanted to continue towards a public consultation strategy that allowed for thoughtful engagement despite not being able to meet with the community face-to-face. We believe the best way forward to allow for the community to express their concerns/questions for us to consider and respond to is the following:

- A PDF of a powerpoint, similar to the one that would have been presented at the Community Open House, will be uploaded to the project website

(<https://www.gspgroup.ca/active-projects/354-king-street-west/>). Our typed speaking notes will be provided next to each slide as well. We will be posting this presentation on **Friday, April 3rd**. If people do not have a computer or require accommodations, we ask that they contact me via phone or email and we will work with them to ensure they obtain a copy in a suitable format (i.e. audio recording). If people provide their mailing address, we can also mail a hard copy of the presentation/comment sheet to them.

- A PDF comment sheet will also be available on the website. Residents can respond by completing the form or typing their responses to me via email to me (apaton@gpsgroup.ca). We ask that all comments/questions be sent to me by **Friday, April 17th**. I will send a confirmation email, confirming receipt that it's been received, to each email I receive.
- We will record and summarize all comments/questions received (and will distribute to the consultant team to provide their comments/responses). We won't respond to every question received but we will prepare a response document with answers and responses to the recurring questions along with how we plan to address the common concerns. We hope to have this response document up on the project website by the end of April, after considering the concerns and questions with the owner and the consultants.

We explored the option of a webinar and other online engagement methods but felt the method outlined above would allow for a more accessible format and would allow for more fulsome engagement and time for us to thoughtfully respond and discuss with the project team in lieu of meeting face-to-face.



Mailing Address:
24 Main St. W.
Hamilton ON L8P 1H2
(905) 522 6843

officeadmin@newvisionunited.org

May 1, 2020

Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council
City of Hamilton

By email: clerk@hamilton.ca

Dear Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council,

I write on behalf of New Vision United Church to communicate to you our desire that you designate 24 Main St. W under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

New Vision is the successor congregation to the Centenary one that opened 24 Main W this month, in 1868.

This month marks 152 years of the continuous presence of people of faith of the United Church of Canada tradition congregating, teaching and advocating for, and living social justice from the corner of Main W and MacNab S.

Unsurprisingly, the building at this present urgent moment is being used by CAREmongering Hamilton as its supply depot for deliveries to people in search of food and other items. Last week New Vision opened a Resting and Hygiene Centre for Homeless People and People Living Rough in another part of the building at the invitation of the City's Emergency Operations Centre.

The heritage of this building matters to us. We chose one of the best heritage architect firms in Hamilton, McCallum Sather, because of the firm's heritage expertise, to design the modifications to the building that will enable us to make it a year-round 1000 seat performance and event venue. We spent \$70,000 ourselves to bring the building into fire code compliance without negatively impacting even one of the architectural features under regulation by the current Fire Code.

We look forward to the City's participation and partnership in celebrating and advancing the architectural and cultural significance of 24 Main W. We look with particular pleasure to working with Councilor Farr, and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee, whom we value as key stakeholders at this time in the life and work of those who will occupy 24 Main W in the years, decades, and centuries ahead.

Yours faithfully,

Ian Sloan
Minister

Pilon, Janet

Subject: Ask your local CBC radio station to do what CBC Radio Victoria has been doing for 7 months

From: Rick Kool

Sent: Friday, May 01, 2020 1:42 PM

To: mayor@hamilton.ca

Subject: Ask your local CBC radio station to do what CBC Radio Victoria has been doing for 7 months

Ask your local CBC radio station to do what CBC Radio Victoria has been doing for 7 months

Dear Mayor Eisenberger,

On March 27, 2019, Hamilton City Council declared a climate emergency, joining more than 50 Canadian communities in recognizing that the changing climate is a threat to present and future generations of all members of the biosphere.

While many citizens are aware of the growing climate crisis through news stories in the media, there is no linking of the crisis to its root causes in the economy. We feel that one way to make this linkage is to ensure that a single measure of what is happening in the environment is included in the media reporting of what is happening in the economy.

The Conversation (May 2019): [It's worth a daily reminder: When markets are up, the environment is down](#) [Article [reposted by the National Post](#) on 10 May 2019]

CBC Radio in Victoria BC has been reporting the daily levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the morning market and commodity report, and **we think the CBC morning radio station in your area should do this as well.**

Here is the story.

The day before the global climate strike on September 27, 2019, at about 6:45 am, CBC Victoria Radio host **Gregor Craigie** slipped a new pair of numbers into his morning market update. Craigie hosts *On the Island* each morning from the CBC studio in Victoria.

On September 26, he started his update with the latest value of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, NASDAQ, TSX Composite, Canadian dollar, light crude oil, Natural Gas and the price of 1000 board feet of lumber. But he finished by adding the previous day's reading for carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere and compared it with the same day, previous year's value; for his first report, it was 408.50 parts per million, up from 405.35 a year before.

As far as we know, this was the world's first radio broadcast with the current daily atmospheric CO₂ levels and trend. And on top of that, the value was part of a business report with market index numbers and commodity prices.

Craigie has been reporting daily CO₂ every weekday since late September 2019 to the people of Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast. It takes him ~10 seconds a day, and you can hear how he does it by [listening here](#). We think that Gregor Craigie's initiative has shown that daily CO₂ numbers don't need much of an introduction before assuming a regular spot on the radio market update.

We are inviting the Hamilton City Council to encourage your local CBC Radio station to give 10 seconds a day to keep your listeners up-to-date with a number that says volumes about what's going on with the planet.

And we are offering support for starting daily CO₂ updates on those shows by providing free resources for broadcasters.

First, Rick's interviews and articles offer food for thought on mixing CO₂ levels with market numbers:

CBC Radio One (24 September 2019): [Gregor Craigie interviews Professor Kool](#)

CBC News (24 September 2019): [Include CO2 emission levels in stock market reports, says B.C. professor](#)

Second, the CO2.Earth website that Mike runs features a new Daily Number Updates webpage that refreshes each morning at about 5:35 a.m. Pacific Time. This page has the latest CO2 readings plus background info on the source data:

CO₂ Update page for broadcasters: <https://www.co2.earth/daily-co2>

Mayor Eisenberger, thank you for taking the time to consider our suggestion and invitation. To discuss any questions you might have, please reach out by phone or email.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Kool
Royal Roads University
(250) 634 2313
Rick.kool@royalroads.ca

Michael McGee, M.A.
TEEM EARTH
(604) 921 2321
mike@teem.earth

From: [Brunton, Miranda](#)
To: [Anne Newbigging](#); [Office of the Mayor](#)
Cc: [Holland, Andrea](#); Lloydferguson@hamilton.ca; [Kolar, Loren](#)
Subject: RE: Non-designated houses on the Municipal Heritage Register
Date: May 4, 2020 11:33:50 AM
Attachments: [1983 Ancaster LACAC Report.pdf](#)

-----Original Message-----

From: Anne Newbigging [REDACTED]
Sent: May 4, 2020 11:26 AM
To: Office of the Mayor <mayor@hamilton.ca>
Cc: Holland, Andrea <Andrea.Holland@hamilton.ca>; Lloydferguson@hamilton.ca; Brunton, Miranda
<Miranda.Brunton@hamilton.ca>
Subject: Non-designated houses on the Municipal Heritage Register

With respect to the motion proposed by Councillor Ferguson to include houses in the village core on the list of non-designated houses in the Municipal Heritage Register, I ask that my house be included despite the fact that it lives just outside the core. It should be noted that there are houses on the Old Dundas Road that are included in the list. I live at 558 Wilson St. East in the house built for the miller of the old mill. It was built in 1853 and is of stone construction in the typical "T" shaped farm house found in Ontario. The exterior of the house remains mainly unchanged, while improvements to amenities have been done inside. In 1983 LACAC prepared a report on the house and its historical importance. In 2017, the house qualified for a "Still Standing" sign in recognition of Canada's celebration of 150 years of nationhood.

Thank you your attention to my request, Anne Newbigging
Sent from my iPad

THE MILLER'S HOUSE



FRONT FACADE OF MILLER'S HOUSE
FACING WEST



SIDE VIEW OF MILLER'S HOUSE
FACING NORTH (WILSON ST.)

558 The Miller's House
~~580~~ Wilson St. E.
ANCASTER, Ont.

Research Report
prepared by
Summer LACAC
students of '83:

Tina Agnello
Michael Ward
Wanda Zsiros

Introduction

The Miller's House, located at ~~580~~⁵⁵⁸ Wilson St. East, is one of the many heritage homes in Ancaster that stands to mark the roots of our town and reminds us of the industry and hard work that gave Ancaster a history and a heritage to be proud of. This house, built in 1852 on a small section of land in Concession II, on lot 46, was originally part of the Old Mill property and was, in fact, built to house the miller of that same mill. The fact that the Miller's House does not even lie on the same side of Wilson St. as the Old Mill may be responsible for its now rather obscure relationship with the history of the Old Mill. Although its connection with the Old Mill is now and has long been broken, it is, nevertheless, and will always be a monument to Ancaster's history and heritage.

This report will include well-researched data (from books, maps, newspapers, and other documents), architectural designs and patterns, as well as photographs, maps, and sketches, in hopes that this building and its heritage may be conserved.

This is the purpose behind the establishment of the LACAC group. The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee has formed a chapter in Ancaster which has been in operation for six years now and which strives to maintain and conserve Ancaster's amazingly well-kept century-old homes. This report is to increase our awareness and our pride in our town and in our heritage.

Thank you.

HISTORY

The old Miller's House, which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Newbigging, is located on Concession II, lot 46 and was originally part of a 400 acre Crown Grant. This Crown Land Patent was granted in 1791 to Richard Beasley, a Hamilton merchant, and James Wilson, one of the original twenty-two United Empire Loyalists who fled from America to settle in Ancaster township, and after whom Wilson St. is named. Eventually, the whole 400 acre plot including the Mill which had been built between 1788 and 1794 were sold to James Russell in 1849

In 1852, James Russell contracted James Russell of Jackson Mills in Caledonia to build the home on the east side of Wilson St. (what is now the Newbigging home and the old Miller's House). It was to be built in conformity with the design of the Mill, which was rebuilt in 1850 due to a fire. Due to the fire and a series of tragic accidents which caused him to lose both his arms and for the amputation of one of his daughter's arms, Russell put his operations in the hands of a trustee, Rev. John Jennings of Toronto, and returned to Scotland. (Terpstra report p 7)

In 1862, Harris and Alonzo Eggleston from New York state bought the property from James Russell's trustee. In 1868 Alonzo Eggleston sold his share of the mill and its holdings to his brother Harris, who lived in the Miller's House until 1888, at which time it was sold to James Jackson of Jackson Mills by Harris' widow, Elizabeth. It was at this time that the house, as a property, became independent of the Mill operations.

The Jackson family lived in the Miller's House (so named because Jackson was a miller) until 1958. When James Jackson died he left the house and property to his only child, Jennie, who continued to live there with her husband, Holly Robinson, until 1958 when she sold it to the Newbiggings. Mr. Newbigging, a professor at McMaster University continues to live there today with his family.

ARCHITECTURE

The Newbigging home is located at 558 Wilson St. East. The front facade of the building faces to the west with its back to the east and its sides facing north and south accordingly. The location of the site is on a .4 acre rolling hill directly off the south side of Wilson Street. The landscaping is modest with large trees around three-quarters of the perimeter for privacy. Its basic design is Upper Canadian Vernacular, being simplistic in style and form and containing elements of Georgian, gothic, and Regency design.

The exterior of the dwelling is very similar to the mill in construction. The house itself is only 1½ stories. Its "T" shaped structure is built of 27" thick rough squared rubble whose corners are marked with quoins. The roof is made of brown shingle sheathing and has two central gothic gables on the north and west sides and contains three stone chimneys, one on each side of the "T" roof. All bays of the home have modest stone head surrounds and protruding slipsills. The arched windows are adorned by protruding keystones. The large four paned windows are set close to the ground.

The design of the front facade is one of order with one rectangular window on either side of the door and an arched gothic window above the door and beneath the gable. The highlight of this facade is the front door. This large white door is framed by seven rectangular glass panels. The center of the door holds a nine panel window. Six of the surrounding windows are placed vertically alongside each side of the door, whereas the seventh window is placed horizontally alongside the top of the door. On the whole the door serves to give the front of the building a very inviting, welcoming appearance.

Of major interest to the rest of the exterior are the porches to the north and south. The open porch located on the north side and complimented by three white pillars of stone and wood is original. It has a slight bellcaste roof, very unusual around these parts and more typical of Lower Canadian architecture. The screened porch on the

south side of the building was added by the present owner, Mr. Percy Newbigging. These two porches reinforce the ordered design of the building. They also give it the effect of being squared rather than "T" shaped.

Internally this Upper Canadian house has a typically Georgian division of space, being a long rectangle, in this particular case- two intersecting rectangles- bisected by a center hall. Also typically Georgian is the main staircase directly in front of the main door with rooms on either side of it.

Characteristic of the vernacular is the kitchen which is behind the stairs and hallway. Originally there was a small circular staircase (spiral) in the small corner in the kitchen leading to what was thought to be a nursery. Both these stairs and the nursery are no longer in existence.

Interesting to note from the interior are the windows which have the effect of being dormers because the walls are extremely thick and so the windows are set well into the walls and are therefore built with almost an in-built shelf or shelves. These sort of windows are to be found all over the house. The second floor is strictly for sleeping accommodations and houses four bedrooms. The basement is located beneath the living room and parlour. There is also a small cistern located beneath the kitchen.

At the front of the house, beside the living room, is now a study, but what used to be what is known as a Minister's Parlour and behind that a closet. The Newbigging's have torn out the wall between the parlour and the walk-in closet to make a larger, more practical room which they now use as a study.

RENOVATIONS

The Newbiggings have had to make many renovations to the interior of there home to both preserve it and to make it more practical for modern day living. All in all they have done a wonderful job of maintaining as much of the original plan as possible. In fact, they have gone out of there way to preserve history. The ground limestone and sand that was originally used to hold the stones together, much as cement and putty is used today, is naturally decaying and rather than repair it or re-do it with economical cement, the Newbiggings went out of their way to find someone who could come up with close to the same colour of the filler used more than a century ago.

These renovations as well as others were all done out of the Newbigging's personal funds which demonstrates more clearly than any words could say how personal an interest and pride they take in the preservation and conservation of Ancaster's historical houses and in our valuable heritage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ancaster's Heritage: A History of Ancaster Township,
published by the Ancaster Township Historical
Society, 1970

Colonial Ancaster, 1790-1820

Macrae, Marion and Adamson, Anthony: The Ancestral Roof: Domestic
Architecture of Upper Canada
pub. by Clarke, Irwin & Co.
Toronto, 1963

Tax Assessment maps: Concession II, lot 46
Ancaster Town Hall

Terpstra, Nicholas: Research Report on the Ancaster Old Mill
LACAC, 1980

CORSEY I
1/2 1/2



The ownership of lot 46, Concession II
and more specifically, the pie shaped
piece of land on which the miller's
house stands was as follows:

1791 - Richard Beasley & James Wilson

1794 - Jean Baptiste Rousseau

1807 - Union Mill Co.

1820 - Samuel Tisdale & Samuel Andrus

1822 - Samuel Andrus

1823 - Job Loder

1849 - James Russell

1858 - Hon. Sillyard Cameron

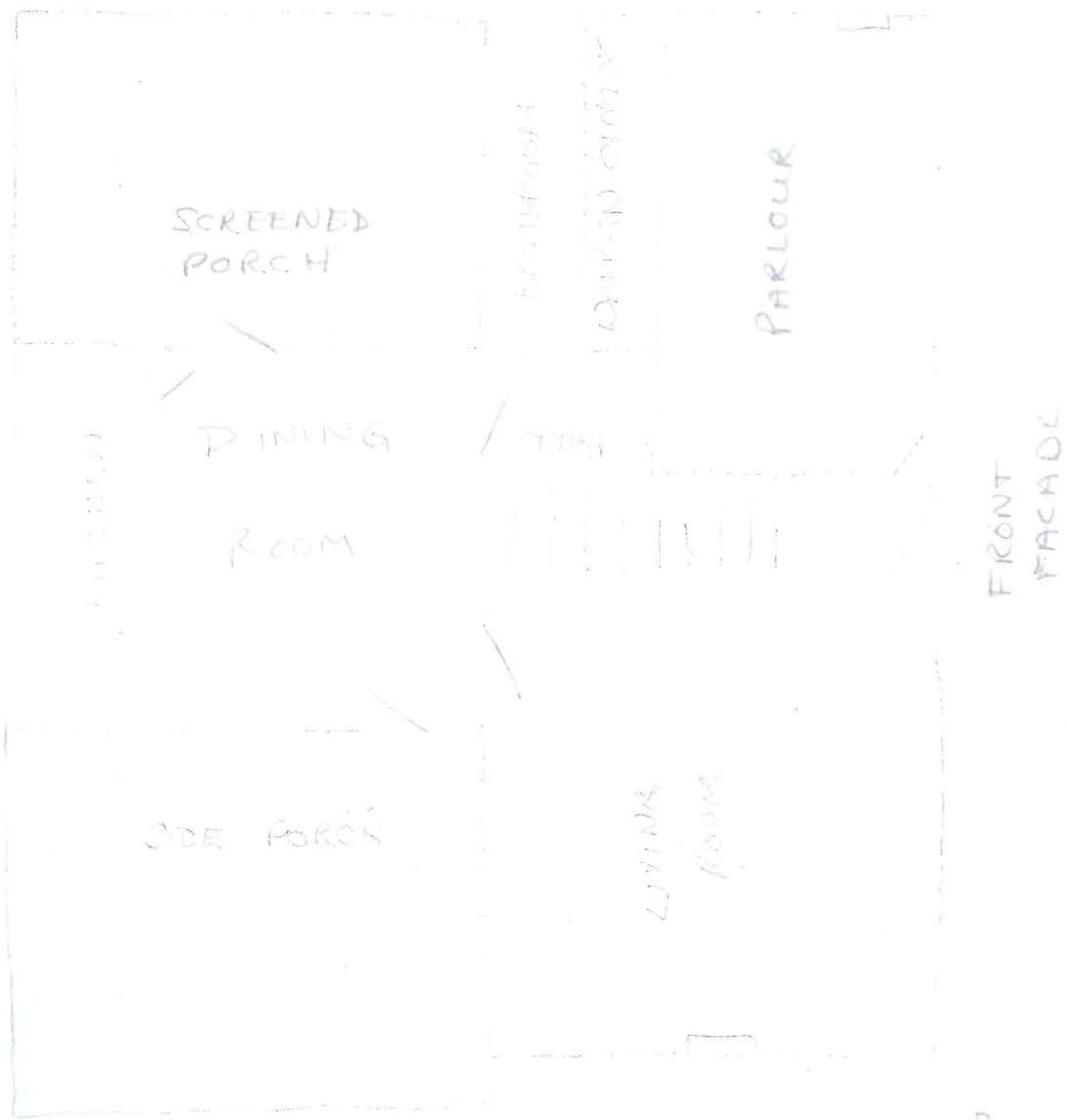
1862 - Harris & Alonzo Eggleston

1868 - Harris Eggleston

1888 - James Jackson

1958 - Percy L. Newbigging

Present - Percy L. Newbigging.



W. H. S. N. 1911

W.B.

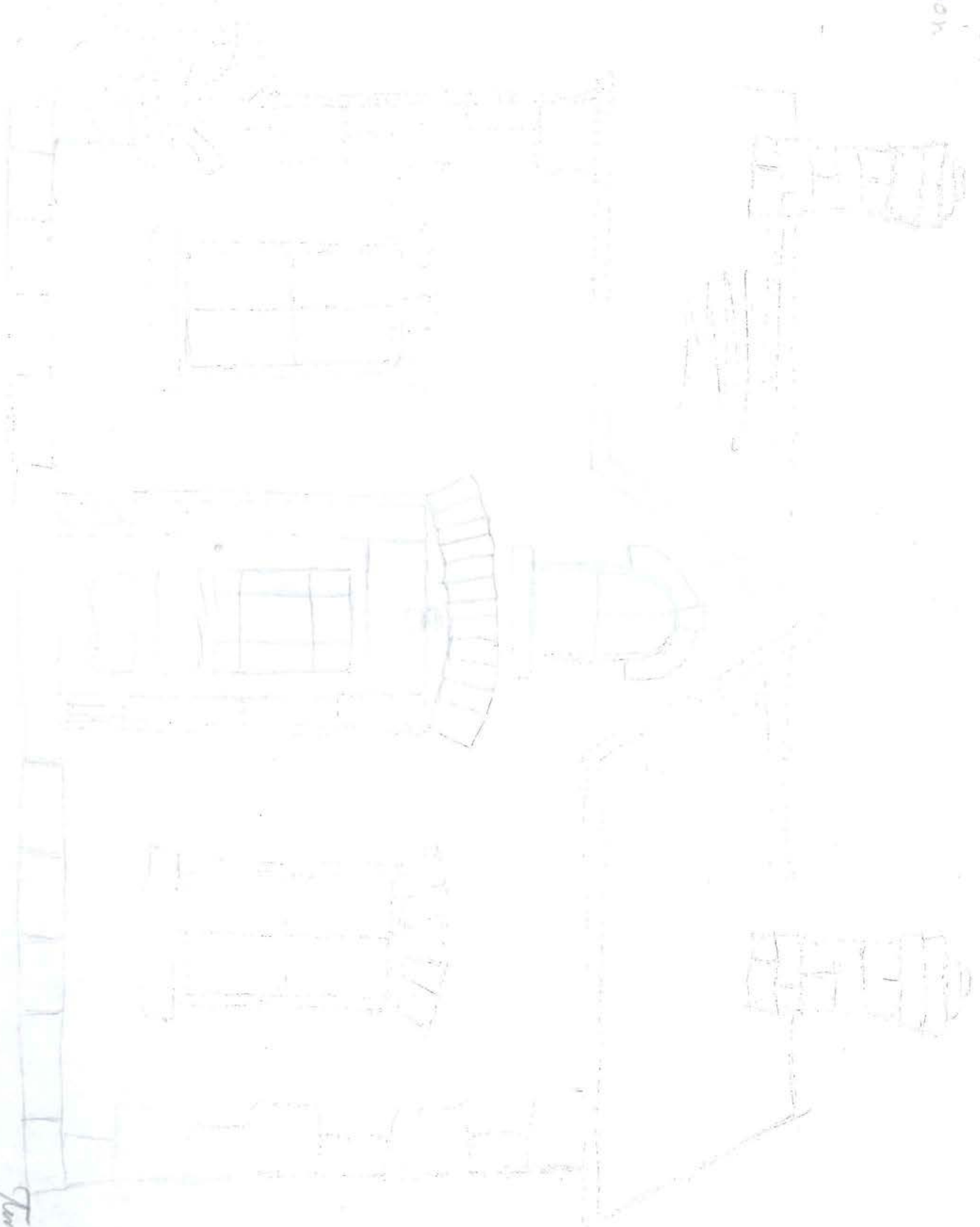
Tina Apple

W. Apple



Garage ↘

Facade
Miller's Home,
558 Wilson



James Miller



Enbridge Gas Inc.
603 Kumpf Drive
Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 4A4

May 6, 2020

Mayor Fred Eisenberger
The City of Hamilton
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 4Y5

Dear Mayor Eisenberger and Members of Council,

Re: Natural Gas Expansion Program for Hamilton Airport Employment Growth District and Red Hill Business Park

I am writing to request a letter of support to help bring affordable gas service to the Hamilton Airport Employment Growth District and Red Hill Business areas. Enbridge Gas has been working with the City of Hamilton's Growth Management Division and Economic Development group to understand the long-term natural gas needs of this area and we are currently conducting an Expression of Interest process to that end. With all the incremental developments anticipated in and around the AEGD and the Red Hill Business Park, Enbridge Gas will likely require significant and costly upstream reinforcements. There is an opportunity to request funding from Ontario's Natural Gas Expansion Program (NGEP) to help defray some of those costs and make natural gas service more affordable for new and expanding customers in the area.

Ontario's Natural Gas Expansion Program offers an opportunity to drive economic development and enhance the quality of life and prosperity of families and businesses across Ontario. As your Regional Director for Enbridge Gas Inc., I'm writing to provide an update on next steps, and how we can work together to help bring affordable natural gas service to the area around the Hamilton Airport and the Red Hill Business Park.

Enbridge Gas is planning to submit a project proposal to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) based on the NGEP Guidelines for a project to serve the Hamilton Airport Employment Growth District and the Red Hill Business Park area. One of the requirements of those Guidelines is a letter of support from the host Municipality. The deadline for the submission of applications to the OEB is June 3, 2020. In order to meet that deadline, we require the letter of support prior to the end of May 2020. The OEB will review project submissions and provide a report to the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines later this year recommending potential natural gas expansion projects that the Ontario government could consider as candidates for financial support. The Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines will review the recommendations of the OEB along with other considerations and issue a decision on future natural gas expansion projects eligible to receive financial support. A sample letter of support is also included for your consideration.

Although the NGEP does not mandate any requirement for municipal financial contributions to qualify for grant funding under the Natural Gas Expansion Program, Enbridge Gas believes that a municipality's contribution toward project costs (e.g., equivalent to the municipal portion of property taxes recovered on the new infrastructure being built for a period of 10 years) would demonstrate the community's support for the proposed project. How this contribution is made is up to the discretion of the municipality in consultation with Enbridge Gas Inc.

For more than 170 years, Enbridge Gas has been delivering the energy that Ontarians need and want. With our long history, anchored in our commitment to operational excellence and strong safety performance, Enbridge Gas is in the best position to bring natural gas to currently underserved areas. We have numerous expansion projects underway, and we are committed to building on this success. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or your Municipal Advisor, Brian

Lennie, at brian.lennie@enbridge.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Murray Costello". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "M".

Murray Costello, P.Eng.
Director, Southeast Operations
Enbridge Gas Inc.
Murray.costello@enbridge.com

**Ministry of Children,
Community and Social
Services**

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**Ministère des Services à
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Télec. : (416) 325-5240



127-2020-3735

May 4, 2020

His Worship Fred Eisenberger, Mayor
City of Hamilton
71 Main Street West, 2nd Floor
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 4Y5

Dear Mayor Eisenberger:

Thank you for your letter concerning your request for a personal hygiene supplement for menstruation to be added to Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) social assistance rates. I appreciate you making me aware of Hamilton City Council's approval of a pilot project, and am pleased to respond.

Our government is moving forward with social assistance transformation that will restore dignity, encourage employment, and empower the province's most vulnerable to break free from the poverty cycle. Building on this work, we are taking steps to develop a new Poverty Reduction Strategy, one that puts people first. It recognizes that we need partners across sectors to be part of the solution so that we can provide people with the right supports and services, lower the cost of living, and make life more affordable.

.../cont'd

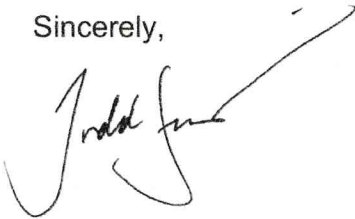
As you may know, social assistance clients are currently provided with funds for basic needs that are intended to assist with the costs of food, clothing and other personal items including personal hygiene items. In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, Ontario is also providing \$200 million in relief funding to help protect the health and safety of the province's most vulnerable people. For those receiving social assistance who need increased support, we are expanding discretionary benefits and making funds for extraordinary needs more flexible and accessible. Eligible individuals and families will receive financial assistance with the cost of food, rent, informal childcare, and other needs and services.

Our government will continue to explore new ways to support the most vulnerable and look at how all Ontarians can work together to create better outcomes. We are committed to listening and working with individuals, communities, organizations, partners and all levels of government to empower people and support those in need during challenging times or throughout their journey.

Your letter has been shared with appropriate staff in my ministry and will be taken into consideration as our work continues. I hope you will share the results of your pilot project with me when they are available.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Todd Smith", with a long, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.

Todd Smith
Minister

4800 SOUTH SERVICE RD
BEAMSVILLE, ON L0R 1B1

905-563-8205

May 7, 2020

SENT VIA EMAIL

The Honourable William Francis Morneau
Minister of Finance
90 Elgin Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G5
Bill.Morneau@canada.ca

Dear Minister of Finance Morneau:

**RE: REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY FUNDING FOR MUNICIPALITIES FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

At its Special Council meeting held on Monday, May 4, 2020, the Council of the Town of Lincoln approved the following resolution:

Moved by: Councillor J.D. Pachereva; Seconded by: Councillor P. MacPherson

WHEREAS that the COVID-19 pandemic has created a global crisis;

AND WHEREAS towns, cities and communities are major economic drivers across Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) on April 23, 2020 released its position, and called on all orders of government to work together in partnership, starting with an appeal to national leadership and stating that municipalities face challenges supporting isolation and good health among vulnerable populations;

AND WHEREAS, the Large Urban Mayors Caucus of Ontario (LUMCO) passed a resolution on April 28, 2020 stating that running deficits as a way to manage municipal financial challenges as a result of the pandemic is not in the public interest, and asked for emergency operating funding to keep critical services running;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Town of Lincoln has expanded fiscal relief measures to ease the burden for businesses and residents and strategically plan for recovery for long-term sustainability;

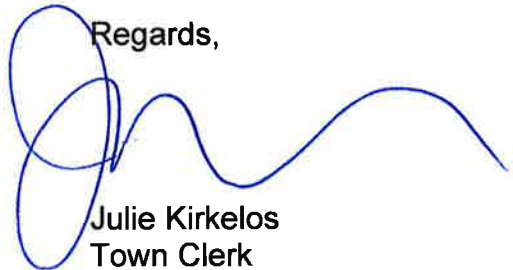
AND WHEREAS that staff continue to explore ways to assist Lincoln residents and businesses as well as continue to pursue advocacy with various levels of government as they experience and manage the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Town of Lincoln has an obligation to run an effective, fiscally responsible and trusted local government, the intent of the Town's fiscal relief efforts are to support the community during the pandemic while not losing sight of long-term sustainability, which is critical to the development of an achievable and affordable long-term financial and resource strategy.

AND WHEREAS that the Council of the Town of Lincoln request emergency funding be administered to municipalities to assist with relief efforts;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the Town of Lincoln support the positions of FCM and LUMCO in calling for support to municipalities, and that this be shared with local Niagara MP's and MPP's, the Federal Minister of Finance, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Minister of Finance for the Province of Ontario, as well as the Niagara Region and the Niagara Region Local Area Municipalities.

Regards,



Julie Kirkelos
Town Clerk
jkirkelos@lincoln.ca

cc: The Honourable Rod Philips, Minister of Finance
The Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Dean Allison, MP
Sam Oosterhoff, MPP
Chris Bittle, MP
Jennifer Stevens, MPP
Tony Baldinelli, MP
Wayne Gates, MPP
Vance Badawey, MP
Jeff Burch, MPP
Niagara Region
Local Area Municipalities

Ministry of Long-Term Care

Assistant Deputy Minister
Long-Term Care Policy

6th Floor, 400 University Avenue
Toronto ON M5G 1S5
Tel.: (416) 629-3599

Ministère des Soins de longue durée

Sous-ministre adjointe
Division de la politique de soins de longue durée

400, avenue Universitaire, 6e étage
Toronto ON M5G 1S5
Téléphone: (416) 629-3599

eApproval#179-2020-20

May 7, 2020

Dear Long-Term Care Home Licensees:

Re: Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding

This letter is further to the recent letter from the Honourable Dr. Merrilee Fullerton, Minister of Long-Term Care, informing you that the Ministry of Long-Term Care (“the Ministry”) will be providing additional one-time emergency funding to the long-term care home (LTC) sector of up to \$88,340,000 to support the efforts in preventing and containing the spread of COVID-19.

The initial disbursement of up to \$34,838,200 for May 2020 will be flowed to homes as outlined below. I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to the representatives from AdvantAge Ontario and the Ontario Long-Term Care Association for their input in informing the allocation process.

- Every LTC home will receive a base allocation of \$12,000 and \$200 per bed to support the necessary incremental expenditures of long-term care homes to prevent and contain COVID-19.
- Small and medium homes with B, C and/or D beds will receive additional funding of \$15,000 (for small homes – with 96 beds or fewer) or \$10,000 (for medium homes – with between 97 and 160 beds, inclusive) per home respectively. This is intended to provide further support to homes that are facing greater prevention and containment challenges due to the older physical structure and living spaces within the homes.
- Homes with COVID-19 infection are expected to incur more costs as more efforts are needed for further prevention and containment, and in recognition of this, these homes will receive an additional allocation of \$10,000 per home and \$200 per bed. This adjustment applies to all homes with infections reported or resolved as of April 30th, 2020. Homes with infection after this date will be addressed in the next tranche of funding. The additional per bed allocation applies to all beds in operation.

Please review the Appendix: Additional Emergency COVID-19 Prevention and Containment Funding Summary to identify the estimated allocation for your home.

This funding will be provided to eligible licensees that are party to a Letter of Agreement for Ministry Direct Funding to Long-Term Care Homes (Direct Funding Agreement, or DFA) with the Ministry. This letter sets out the applicable Ministry policy with respect to this transfer payment funding program for the purposes of Schedule A of the DFA.

Eligible expenses may include operating expenses incurred as a result of COVID-19, such as increased extraordinary costs associated with:

- Providing immediate 24/7 health screening to ensure staff and visitors are not ill when entering the building, and to screen residents on an ongoing basis to provide early containment of any new infections.
- Prevention and containment activities, through hiring new staff to carry-out the added workload for essential services and/or replacing workers who are sick or in isolation.
- Staffing recruitment and retention strategies (e.g. over-time pay, additional costs of converting part-time staff to full-time, costs of back-filling staff on sick leave).
- Cleaning, equipment, and operating supplies beyond typical levels.
- Implementing infection control measures based on clinical evidence, advice by a physician or other regulated health practitioners with expertise in infection control.
- Supporting virtual care and services for residents and staff.
- Providing hotel or other accommodation to some staff to assist them in reducing travel or exposure to families.
- Any other incremental expenditures required for the rapid response to prevent and contain COVID-19 in a long-term care home.

This additional funding is intended to financially support the necessary incremental expenditures and provide flexibility to prevent and contain COVID-19 and **is not limited to specific expenditure categories.**

We recognize that actual expenditures will vary across homes depending on a variety of local circumstances and the nature of the spread of the virus. This funding will be reconciled through a separate line in Section I Part A of the LTCH Annual Report at the end of the applicable year, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this letter and the LTCH Annual Report Technical Instructions and Guidelines. We will also consult with your representatives and provide further directions on any in-year reporting that may be required to support the allocation process to ensure that funding is provided in accordance with need and other accountability requirements.

The disbursement of the remaining investment will be communicated at a later date upon further consultations with the associations. At this time, we anticipate a further instalment will be processed for June 2020.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact the ministry by e-mail at LTC.Info@ontario.ca.

Thank you for your continued service and dedication, particularly during this unprecedented time as we work together to implement enhanced measures to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19 in long-term care homes.

Sincerely,



Janet Hope
Assistant Deputy Minister
Long-Term Care Policy Division
Ministry of Long-Term Care

Enclosure

c:

Mr. Richard Steele, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Long-Term Care

Mr. Peter Kaftarian, Assistant Deputy Minister and Chief Administrative Officer, Corporate Services

Mr. Brian Pollard, Assistant Deputy Minister, Long-Term Care Operations Division

Mr. Jim Yuill, Director, Corporate Services

Mr. Michael Robertson, Director, Public Inquiries Branch, Long-Term Care Policy Division

Mr. William Hatanaka, Board Chair, Ontario Health

Ms. Donna Duncan, Chief Executive Officer, Ontario Long-Term Care Home Association

Ms. Lisa Levin, Chief Executive Officer, AdvantAge Ontario

Pilon, Janet

From: Info, Ltc (MLTC) <Ltc.Info@ontario.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 4:43 PM
To: Johnson, Paul
Subject: Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding Allocation for May 2020-Macassa Lodge
Attachments: 2020-05-07 - Additional COVID Funding - ADM letter (002).pdf

Hello Paul Johnson,

Please see the attached ADM letter regarding Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding. The appendix below as referenced in the letter provides the detailed allocation for Macassa Lodge.



Appendix – Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding Allocations - May 2020

1. Small Homes <=96 beds in total | Medium Homes >=97 and <=160 beds in total | Large Homes >160 beds in total
2. Data source: August 2019 Long-Term Care Homes Renewal Branch
3. Based on information submitted to the Ministry of Long-Term Care as of April 30th, 2020

Home Name	Macassa Lodge
Ministry Funded Beds	270
Home Size¹	Large
Homes with B, C and/or D Beds²	No
With Infection³	No
Base Allocation	\$12,000
Additional Base for Small B, C and/or D	\$0
Additional Base for Medium B, C and/or D	\$0
Additional Base for Infection	\$0
Per Bed Allocation	\$54,000
Additional Per Bed Allocation for Infection	\$0
Total Funding for May 2020	\$66,000

This funding will be allocated to your home within the next 10 business days.

Thank you for your continued support as we work together to implement enhanced measures to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19 in long-term care homes.

Sincerely,

Funding and Programs Branch

Ministry of Long-Term Care

Ltc.info@ontario.ca

Pilon, Janet

From: Info, Ltc (MLTC) <Ltc.Info@ontario.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2020 4:41 PM
To: Johnson, Paul
Subject: Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding Allocation for May 2020-Wentworth Lodge
Attachments: 2020-05-07 - Additional COVID Funding - ADM letter.pdf

Hello Paul Johnson,

Please see the attached ADM letter regarding Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding. The appendix below as referenced in the letter provides the detailed allocation for Wentworth Lodge.



Appendix – Additional COVID Prevention and Containment Funding Allocations - May 2020

1. Small Homes <=96 beds in total | Medium Homes >=97 and <=160 beds in total | Large Homes >160 beds in total
2. Data source: August 2019 Long-Term Care Homes Renewal Branch
3. Based on information submitted to the Ministry of Long-Term Care as of April 30th, 2020

Home Name	Wentworth Lodge
Ministry Funded Beds	160
Home Size¹	Medium
Homes with B, C and/or D Beds²	No
With Infection³	Resolved
Base Allocation	\$12,000
Additional Base for Small B, C and/or D	\$0
Additional Base for Medium B, C and/or D	\$0
Additional Base for Infection	\$10,000
Per Bed Allocation	\$32,000
Additional Per Bed Allocation for Infection	\$32,000
Total Funding for May 2020	\$86,000

This funding will be allocated to your home within the next 10 business days.

Thank you for your continued support as we work together to implement enhanced measures to prevent and contain the spread of COVID-19 in long-term care homes.

Sincerely,

Funding and Programs Branch

Ministry of Long-Term Care

Ltc.info@ontario.ca



**The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration**

Office of the Town Clerk
160 Livingston Avenue, P.O. Box 159, Grimsby, ON L3M 4G3
Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010
Email: skim@grimsby.ca

May 6, 2020

SENT VIA EMAIL

The Honourable Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A2

The Honourable William Francis Morneau
Minister of Finance
90 Elgin Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G5

The Honourable Doug Ford
Premier of Ontario
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau, Minister of Finance Morneau and Premier Ford:

Re: Support for Commercial Rent Assistance Program

At its meeting of May 4, 2020, the Town of Grimsby Council passed the following resolution:

*Moved by Councillor Ritchie; Seconded by Councillor Vaine;
Whereas these are unprecedented times that have not been seen in generations;
and,
Whereas on April 16, 2020 the Canadian Federal Government announced a new
program called the Canada Emergency Commercial Rent Assistance; and,
Whereas this program is to be developed in unison with the Provincial and
Territorial counterparts; and,*



**The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration**

Office of the Town Clerk

160 Livingston Avenue, P.O. Box 159, Grimsby, ON L3M 4G3

Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | Fax: 905-945-5010

Email: skim@grimsby.ca

*Whereas this program is to provide relief to small business (in Grimsby and throughout Canada) with their rent for the months of April, May, and June; and,
Whereas many Provincial programs have been announced to date but have generally aimed at the residential, rather than the commercial, rent markets; and,
Whereas many small businesses in the Town of Grimsby have been affected financially due to COVID-19, thus making rent payments difficult;*

Therefore be it resolved that the Town of Grimsby endorse this program whole heartedly, and request the Federal Government of Canada to work with its Provincial and Territorial Partners to expedite this program and offer this program as soon as possible; and,

Be it further resolved that the Town of Grimsby ask the Federal Government, and Provincial and Territorial Partners look at the possibility of extending this program if the impacts of COVID-19 continue past the month of June; and,

Be it further resolved that the Town of Grimsby ask the Federal Government and its Provincial, and Territorial Partners to make this program 100 percent forgiving to the small businesses effected; and,

Be it further resolved that this motion be distributed to the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable Minister of Finance, the Honourable Premier of Ontario, and all municipalities in Ontario

Regards,

Sarah Kim
Town Clerk

SK/dk

Cc: Ontario Municipalities



**The Corporation of the Town of Grimsby
Administration**

Office of the Town Clerk


160 Livingston Avenue, P.O. Box 159, Grimsby, ON L3M 4G3

Phone: 905-945-9634 Ext. 2015 | **Fax:** 905-945-5010

Email: skim@grimsby.ca



CITY OF HAMILTON
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Environmental Services Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	May 13, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Confederation Beach Park - Wild Waterworks 2020 Season (PW20029) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Adriana Byrne (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2156
SUBMITTED BY:	Craig Murdoch Director, Environmental Services Public Works
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the City of Hamilton accept the proposal from the Hamilton Conservation Authority, operator of Wild Waterworks at Confederation Beach Park, for Wild Waterworks to remain closed for the 2020 Operating Season due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) That the estimated negative budget variance of \$425,000 be funded by the Tax Stabilization Reserve (110046); and,
- (c) That the General Manager of Public Works be granted the authority to execute, on behalf of the City, any revisions to the Management Agreement with the HCA and any related or ancillary documents necessary to implement Recommendation (a) each in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA) operates Confederation Beach Park which includes Wild Waterworks under a management agreement with the City of Hamilton (City). Under this agreement the HCA is responsible for operating and maintaining the park, Wild Waterworks and to prepare an annual operating plan and budget. The Agreement requires the HCA to advise the City, as soon as it becomes aware, that the

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 2 of 9**

Park faces a risk of running an operating deficit and to jointly, with the City, identify the reason and implement measures to mitigate the deficit.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been identified as a major impact to the operations at Wild Waterworks. The HCA has made a formal recommendation that the waterpark remain closed for the 2020 operating season. This recommendation has been approved by the HCA's Board of Director's Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) who have been given this delegated authority during the pandemic. The Park Management Review Team, a joint City/HCA group that oversees the management agreement between the two parties, accepts and supports this proposal made by the HCA.

If the waterpark is prepared and staffed for opening during the 2020 season, the estimated operating deficit for the waterpark could be as high as \$2.63M. The COVID-19 pandemic presents risks that will negatively impact attendance and/or expenses such as: mandated maximum size of gatherings of people, physical distancing requirements, costs of new sanitation requirements and costs of personal protective equipment and barriers for staff.

The closure of Wild Waterworks would result in an estimated operating loss for the waterpark of \$425,000. This measure would mitigate the potential operating deficits that would be realized if the waterpark was to open. Closure of the waterpark does not impact the remaining aspects of Confederation Beach Park, including the opening of Lakeland pool. Other areas would remain open and operating subject to provincial and public health guidelines.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 8

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The closed waterpark will generate no revenue and will run a deficit estimated at \$425,000. Even though the waterpark would be closed, certain expenses will still be incurred related to minimal staff, equipment maintenance, grass cutting, security, basic essential preventative maintenance and the advertising fees that were incurred prior to the start of the pandemic. The operation of the rest of Confederation Beach Park could offset some or all of this deficit, although it is not yet clear the extent of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic will have on other Confederation Beach Park operations. If Wild Waterworks were to open and full or partial restrictions remain in place to limit the spread of COVID-19, the operating deficit could be as high as \$2.63M.

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 3 of 9**

Staffing: There is no impact to City staff. Staffing impacts would be experienced by the HCA and would result in 150 seasonal staff not being hired. Work will still be required at Wild Waterworks, which will be completed by 3 full-time staff and 3 contract staff who will be completing preventative maintenance.

These staff can also be redeployed to Confederation Beach Park to assist in ongoing operations and maintenance. This decision will result in no layoffs.

Legal: Legal Services has been consulted to confirm the City's obligations under the management agreement. As the agreement does not contemplate a shut-down of all or part of the Park including the Wild Waterworks portion (WWW), Legal Services has provided compliance advice primarily related to having the Park Management Review Team review the HCA recommendation and bringing this recommendation to Council.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On March 30, 2020, the Government of Ontario extended the Declaration of Emergency, issued on March 17th, and associated emergency measures, including the closure of non-essential workplaces and restrictions on social gatherings, in an effort to stop the spread of COVID-19. On this day, the Province issued a new emergency order to close all outdoor recreational amenities, such as pools, beaches, sports fields and playgrounds.

Following this announcement, the Parks and Cemeteries Section, Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department and Recreation Division, Healthy and Safe Communities Department were in communication with the HCA regarding their common operational challenges related to the pandemic and specifically the impact on Confederation Beach Park and Wild Waterworks which is operated by the HCA on behalf of the City.

On April 24, 2020, the HCA sent formal written notice to the City of Hamilton, attached as Appendix "A" to Report PW20029, recommending keeping Wild Waterworks closed for the 2020 season given the COVID-19 pandemic and the likelihood that physical distancing will extend into the summer and the financial impact it would have on operations.

On April 25th, the Government of Ontario announced an extension of the closure of Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves to May 31, 2020. Shortly after this the Government of Ontario released guiding principles to reopen the Province through a three staged approach. Although no timelines have been provided, it is believed that

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 4 of 9**

Wild Waterworks would only open under stage three of the proposed plan and there may be restrictions on how it is operated.

The City's internal consultation took place during the month of April and early May. On May 4, 2020, a special Park Management Review Team meeting was held to formally review and vote on the recommendation put forward by the HCA as is required under the Confederation Park Management Agreement which governs the relationship between the City and the HCA.

The Park Management Review Team voted unanimously in support of the HCA's recommendation and moves these recommendations to Council for approval as required by the management agreement given its ramifications for the objectives and budgets set by the City.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS – Not applicable.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

The City and the HCA have each independently conducted relevant consultations.

The HCA has:

- maintained weekly contact with other members of the Canadian Waterpark group under the World Waterpark Association umbrella. The consensus of the group is a "wait and see what happens" approach. Most are looking at a drop-dead opening date of July 1st. This is a common date in order to be able to have a successful season financially; and
- looked to The Lifesaving Society and International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions (IAAPA) which has provided guidance related to the impact of the pandemic and topics such as a reopening framework, cleaning and sanitization requirements. Wild Waterworks is one of the smaller parks (capacity wise) and does not have other attractions that it may be able to operate to help offset costs like some other parks do. Accordingly, Wild Waterworks could face greater adverse impacts relative to larger parks under social distancing requirements.

Through a joint effort, led by the Parks and Cemeteries Section, Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department and the Recreation Division, Healthy and Safe Communities Department, consultation with internal departments included input from the following internal groups:

- Corporate Services Department, Financial Planning Administration & Policy, who have confirmed the financial risk analysis.

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 5 of 9**

- Corporate Services Department, Legal and Risk Management Services Division, who have provided direction related to the management agreement.
- Healthy and Safe Communities Department, Public Health, has noted that the closures and associated restrictions are part of the Provincial direction, which may change later this year.

Formally, the Park Management Review Team Committee met on May 4, 2020 and voted in support of HCA's recommendation to remain closed for the 2020 operating season in order to mitigate the operating deficit.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The City and the HCA has a shared duty under the management agreement to implement measures to mitigate operating deficits.

Proposed Closure:

- Closure would reduce the loss to approximately \$425,000 from what could be as high as \$2.63M.
- Closure costs impact both organizations as HCA would lose revenues for its operating budget from the management fee as noted in the management agreement.
 - The HCA receives a management fee equal to 15% of expenses and closure would result in a decrease in operating costs and an anticipated loss of approximately \$300,000 for HCA which will be covered through HCA operating reserves.
- Closure of Wild Waterworks does not impact the remaining aspects of Confederation Beach Park, including the opening of Lakeland pool, and other areas would remain open and operating subject to provincial and public health guidelines.
- Closure provides an opportunity to address all required Hamilton Public Health Department capital upgrades. The Eazy River repair project would be done more economically if completed in the summer period when the weather would be more conducive for this work rather than broken up between this fall and next spring. Also, the Little Squirt Works capital upgrades will be completed this spring/summer.
- In a normal year, Wild Waterworks operates from mid-June until Labour Day and requires over 100,000 patrons during that time to generate enough revenue to cover costs. This can mean up to 4000 patrons at the site on a single day.
- The facility requires six weeks of preparation to open to the public for staff training, inspecting and maintaining all the attractions, scheduling and passing all required inspections from Technical Standards & Safety Association and Public Health prior to opening.

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
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- Given current restrictions in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and assuming that restrictions will ease to permit the facility to open at some point, the operating season has already been reduced as it will not be ready for mid-June and new opening target would be July 1.
- Each additional week delay beyond July 1 results in a further loss of \$250,000 up to an estimated maximum of \$2.63M.

The following table estimates the anticipated operating deficit for WWW that is expected for 2020 if the waterpark remains closed for the season.

Revenues	Total (\$)
Wild Waterworks admissions	-
Wild Waterworks food	-
Total Revenue (WWW)	-
Expenses	
Waterpark Operations	\$ 300,000
Concession Operations	-
Marketing & Advertising	\$ 20,000
Administration/Insurance/Water	\$ 50,000
Management Fees	\$ 55,500
Total Expenses (WWW)	\$ 425,500
WWW Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ (425,500)

The HCA would still incur costs associated with the waterpark during a closed season related to minimal staff, equipment maintenance, grass cutting, security, basic essential preventive maintenance and the advertising fees that were incurred prior to the start of the pandemic. Closure of Wild Waterworks does not impact the remaining aspects of Confederation Beach Park, including the opening of Lakeland pool, and other areas would remain open and operating subject to provincial and public health guidelines. Closure provides an opportunity to address the approved capital work on the Eazy River and Little Squirt Works attractions.

WWW Park Opening Scenario:

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic adds the following risks that will impact attendance and/or expenses:

- Mandated maximum size of gatherings of people;
- Physical distancing requirements;
- Public support and confidence in returning to a waterpark;
- Discretionary income to spend on recreation may be limited; and

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
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- Costs of new sanitation requirements for inflatable tubes, washrooms, life jackets, and high touch surfaces to keep them clean and disinfected and costs of personal protective equipment and plexi-glass barriers for staff.

It is estimated that the potential 2020 operating deficit for Wild Waterworks operation would be as much as \$2.63M.

The waterpark relies on good attendance throughout the summer which is made possible by being able to welcome large event-sized crowds each day, the desire for park users to visit the waterpark and lots of users from school and camp programs.

In a normal year, Wild Waterworks operates from mid-June until Labour Day. Preparation of the facility requires a minimum of six weeks to allow for staff training, inspecting and maintaining all the attractions, scheduling and passing all required inspections from Technical Standards & Safety Association and Public Health.

Attendance of 100,000 has been established as the break-even point to cover operating costs for a normal season. Attendance fluctuates each year; however, Wild Waterworks typically sees between 1,000 to 4,000 patrons per day, with attendance prior to 2020 being largely weather dependent. Given current timing, the operating season would be no more than 74 days, therefore requiring an average of 1,400 visitors per day to meet the break-even attendance of 100,000 entrants. Limitations on gathering sizes would greatly restrict the ability to meet this daily target to break even and increases the likelihood of a large negative budgetary variance.

Current restrictions in place until May 12th do not allow sufficient time for the facility to be made ready to open for a regular season start, given current restrictions in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and assuming that restrictions will ease to permit the facility to open at some point, the operating season has already been reduced as it will not be ready for mid-June and a new opening target would have to be July 1. Each additional week delay beyond July 1 results in a further loss of \$250,000.

Waterpark operations are based on high fixed costs, as all slides, pools and concessions must be staffed and in operating condition when the park is open; there would be no ability to reduce operating costs during an open season, in fact additional costs would be incurred during the 2020 season to cover the following:

- Anticipation that additional sanitation procedures will be required for high touch surfaces such as railings, shower and change rooms, lockers and concession areas;
- Anticipation that disinfecting of amenities such as slides and inflatable tubes as well as life jackets shared by patrons will be required (an added cost and an operational challenge);

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 8 of 9**

- Additional staffing would likely be required at the entrance to expedite entry through the front gate and provide line-up control to support physical distancing; and
- Personal protective equipment and plexi-glass barriers for staff.

Staff absences related to potential COVID-19 symptoms, could also increase operating costs and be a challenge to meeting the staff complement required to operate the

waterpark and physical distancing would be difficult to ensure within the Wild Waterworks setting and specifically the wave pool.

With consideration of the above, keeping the waterpark closed for the 2020 season will mitigate operational deficits associated with opening; closure would reduce the loss to approximately \$425,000.

Closure costs would impact both organizations as HCA would lose revenues for its operating budget from the management fee as noted in the management agreement. HCA receives a management fee equal to 15% of expenses and closure would result in a decrease in operating costs and an anticipated loss of approximately \$300,000 for HCA which will be covered through HCA operating reserves.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Direct HCA to prepare Wild Waterworks to open during the 2020 Operating Season as soon as a Provincial directive would permit its opening.

Financial:

Preparing the waterpark to open and not being permitted to welcome any patrons during the season would result in a \$2.63M operating deficit. The severity of the financial implications would depend on when the provincial restrictions would be lifted to permit a facility such as Wild Waterworks to be opened. Each additional week delay beyond July 1 results in a further loss of \$250,000 up to the estimated maximum of \$2.63M.

**SUBJECT: Confederation Park Wild Waterworks 2020 Season
(PW20029) (City Wide) - Page 9 of 9**

The following table estimates an anticipated deficit of almost \$2.63M if WWW is opened and unable to welcome any patrons.

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Total (\$)</u>
Wild Waterworks admissions	\$0
Wild Waterworks food	\$0
Total Revenue (WWW)	\$0
<u>Expenses</u>	
Waterpark Operations	1,953,600
Concession Operations	68,265
Marketing & Advertising	100,000
Admin/Ins/Water	165,000
Management Fees	343,030
Total Expenses (WWW)	2,629,895
WWW Surplus/(Deficit)	(2,629,895)*

*City is assuming a worst-case scenario of waterpark being open but no patrons and no revenues.

Staffing: The HCA would need to hire all temporary staff in addition to their permanent staff and would need additional staff estimated at 15-20 to ensure sanitization and support for physical distancing. The HCA will hire a minimum of 150 seasonal staff to ensure the waterpark is staffed appropriately.

Legal: N/A

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

Healthy and Safe Communities

Hamilton is a safe and supportive City where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A" - Letter from Hamilton Conservation Authority



BY EMAIL

April 24, 2020

Dan McKinnon
General Manager, Public Works Department
City of Hamilton
77 James Street North, Suite 320
Hamilton, ON
L8R 2K3

Re: 2020 Operating season of Wild Waterworks during COVID-19 Pandemic

Dear Mr. McKinnon,

We, at the HRCA, after careful consideration and extensive deliberation believe it would be best to leave the Wild Waterworks closed for the 2020 season given the current pandemic situation we find ourselves in and the financial impact we believe this will have on operations.

Under Section 15 subsection 3 of the Confederation Beach Park Management Agreement (the "Agreement") between the City of Hamilton and Hamilton Region Conservation Authority (HCRA) it is required of the HRCA to:

"immediately advise the Contract Administrator as soon as it becomes aware that the Park faces a reasonable risk of running an operating deficit in any one year in which case the City and the HRCA shall jointly and promptly identify the reasons for, and implement measures to mitigate, this deficit."

This step was taken last Friday April 17, 2020, when we met through conference call with several City staff including the Contract Administrator. At that time, we outlined the multiple concerns we have for this coming year to operate during a pandemic, which we will now outline for your benefit.

Impact of Pandemic on Attendance and Opening:

- 1) In a normal year, the facility operates from mid-June until Labour Day. There is pre-summer attendance between two to six thousand driven by school programs and public attendance on June weekends. We anticipate a very low probability of schools returning for this academic year and project little if any, pre-summer activity this year.
- 2) Further to point 1), with the emergency regulations in place until May 12th, it will be questionable if the park can be made ready any earlier than the weekend before Canada Day, as it takes six weeks of preparation to open the facility. This would leave an operating season of just 74 days from first entry to Labour Day closing.
- 3) Provincial and Public Health directives in regard to gatherings of people could greatly impact the number of visitors permitted in the facility at any one time. Earlier this year, in mid-March, gatherings were restricted to 250 people. The typical capacity at Wild Waterworks is comparable to that of a special event as the facility sees two to four thousand patrons on fair weather days.
- 4) Physical and social distancing concerns by the public could impact attendance and operations as well with 2 metre spacing being a challenge in a wave pool where the wave action brings patrons in contact and could prohibit attractions such as the 2-person body slides. Current recommendations from the Centre of Disease Control (CDC) advise not to visit waterparks. The CDC notes:
 - *“They are often crowded and could easily exceed recommended [guidance for gatherings](#).*
 - *It can be challenging to keep surfaces [clean and disinfected](#).*
 - *The virus can spread when people touch surfaces and then touch their unwashed hands to their eyes, nose, or mouth.”*

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/visitors.html>

Costs to Operate:

- 1) Bringing in and training in excess of 100 students from at best May 12th to June 26th will be a challenge and if the group restrictions of only 5 people maximum are extended, even more so.
- 2) Extra staffing may be required at the entrance to move people through faster and reduce lineups that push people together.

3) At this time, we do not know what new sanitation procedures will be mandated but do know they will not be less than current and most likely considerably more. Consider railings on stairs, shower rooms, lockers, and concession areas.

4) Wiping down tube slides, life jackets, tubes for the water slides and wave park and any other common items that get multiple use will increase costs.

5) KEY POINT ON COST. To open on any given day all slides, pools and concessions, etc. must be staffed, whether 100 people show or a 1,000 people show. The costs are essentially a fixed cost and do not vary with attendance. This is similar to a golf course which can't only cut 13 out of 18 fairways because it may be a slow day.

Revenues:

1) Revenue required under normal circumstances needs to be in the \$2.5 million range and to get to that level requires 100,000 people. (Actual revenue in 2019 - \$2.507 million; attendance 103,223). A 74-day season would therefore require an average 1,400 visitors per day.

2) A reduction in attendance of 10,000 people equates to \$250,000 reduction in cash flow. 10,000 people would be the average attendance in a week using the 1,400 daily attendance figure in the previous point. Therefore, each week the facility would be delayed in opening in July, or lost to weather, results in the \$250,000 reduction in cash flow.

3) Before now, the single largest variable was weather and that still is a consideration. Without a pandemic we experienced the range of a low of 88,000 visitors to a high of 145,000. As a potential worst-case scenario, if the maximum size of gatherings of people are limited to 250 people, that would equate to attendance of 18,500 for a 74-day operating period and a loss in the magnitude of over \$2,000,000.

These are the reasons we identify as the likely cause of a deficit.

We also are obligated to jointly implement measures to mitigate this deficit.

It is our recommendation to keep the waterpark closed and complete all required Hamilton Public Health Department upgrades. The small children's area, Squirtworks, requires resurfacing before any opening in 2020; the lock down may cause issues for this as access for the contractor is restricted. The easy river requires a full repainting before opening in 2021. The river repair project would be done more economically if completed in the summer period rather than broken up between this Fall and next Spring.

We truly believe the costs of suspending the facility for a season during the COVID-19 pandemic will be less than if it were opened and the needed repairs provide a legitimate reason to have the facility closed, even if it is a good summer.

Our understanding of the process as per Section 26.7(b) in the Agreement:

“The Park Management Review Team (PMRT) shall (b) review, and approve before presentation to City Council, all proposed business plans, capital and operating budgets, and any revisions thereto”.

As this is a major revision this would have to go to Council in some form.

We would ask that you, as Chair of Park Management Review Team (Section 26 2(a)), convene a PMRT meeting to this end. We would ideally like to have the decision confirmed by the first week of May as should the decision be made to go forward to operate despite the considerable financial risk due to the pandemic, we would need to expedite the hiring of seasonal staff.

This is a difficult letter to write and we are sure, equally difficult to receive and we believe is the first such instance in our operating history that began in 1990, of making such a recommendation. We are proud to operate this facility on behalf of and under the overall direction of the City of Hamilton.

Regards,



Lisa Burnside
Chief Administrative Officer
Hamilton Conservation Authority



Councillor Lloyd Ferguson
Chairman
Hamilton Conservation Authority

Cc: Andrea Holland, City Clerk - City of Hamilton (by e-mail)

2020 Operating Season of Wild Waterworks during COVID-19 Pandemic



City of Hamilton
Committee of the Whole Meeting

May 13, 2020



A Healthy Watershed for Everyone

Confederation Beach Park

- ▶ Confederation Beach Park is the City of Hamilton's four-kilometre linear waterfront park located along the south shores of Lake Ontario
- ▶ The Hamilton Conservation Authority operates Confederation Beach Park under a management agreement with the City
- ▶ Confederation Beach Park is made up of several components
 - ▶ Wild Waterworks waterpark
 - ▶ Tenants (Hutch's, Barangas, Adventure Village, Lakeland Kartway go carts, Sandbox beach volleyball, Ball hockey, Lakeland banquet hall)
 - ▶ Lakeland pool
 - ▶ Passive green space with picnic tables, pavilions, and beach area
 - ▶ Breezeway trail used by 500,000+ walkers, joggers, cyclists
- ▶ The City of Hamilton has also officially begun transforming sections of Confederation Beach Park to a new multi-use sports and recreation facility at the east end of the park

City of Hamilton and Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA) Management Agreement

- ▶ HCA and the City of Hamilton have a long history of collaboration in regard to Confederation Beach Park, dating back to 1983
- ▶ An operating agreement have been in existence since 1990 to manage Confederation Beach Park
- ▶ City of Hamilton is responsible for the overall direction and HCA is responsible to operate and prepare annual budget
- ▶ Agreement requires that HCA advise the City as soon as it becomes aware that the Park faces a risk of running an operating deficit and jointly identify the reason and implement measures to mitigate the deficit
- ▶ COVID-19 pandemic has been identified as a major impact to the operations at Wild Waterworks with a recommendation not to operate for the 2020 season

Wild Waterworks Operations

- ▶ In a normal year, Wild Waterworks operates from mid-June until Labour Day
- ▶ Requires over 100,000 patrons during that time to generate enough revenue to cover costs
- ▶ Facility requires six weeks of preparation to open to the public for staff training, inspecting and maintaining all the attractions, scheduling and passing all required inspections from Technical Standards & Safety Association and Public Health prior to opening
- ▶ Given current restrictions in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and assuming that restrictions will ease to permit the facility to open at some point, the operating season has already been reduced as it will not be ready for mid-June and new opening target would be July 1
- ▶ Each additional week delay beyond July 1 results in a further loss of \$250,000

Wild Waterworks Maximum Risk Scenario

- ▶ A reduced operating season beginning July 1, with a 250 person maximum gathering size with additional costs for cleaning is projected to result in a loss in the magnitude of over \$2 million
- ▶ Closure would reduce the loss to \$425,000
- ▶ Closure costs impact both organizations as HCA would lose revenues for its operating budget from the management fee as noted in the management agreement
- ▶ HCA receives a management fee equal to 15% of expenses and closure would result in a decrease in operating costs and an anticipated loss of approximately \$300,000 for HCA which will be covered through HCA operating reserves
- ▶ Closure of Wild Waterworks does not impact the remaining aspects of Confederation Beach Park, including the opening of Lakeland pool, and other areas would remain open and operating subject to provincial and public health guidelines

Pandemic Operating Risks


- ▶ Before the pandemic, weather was the single largest variable in meeting attendance target at Wild Waterworks to cover expenses
- ▶ Recent history has shown attendance variation of 88,000 to 145,000
- ▶ In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic adds the additional following risks that will impact attendance and/or expenses:
 - ▶ Mandated maximum size of gatherings of people
 - ▶ Physical distancing requirements
 - ▶ Public support and confidence in returning to a waterpark
 - ▶ Discretionary income to spend on recreation may be limited
 - ▶ Costs of new sanitation requirements for tubes, washrooms, life jackets, and high touch surfaces to keep them clean and disinfected
 - ▶ Costs of personal protective equipment and plexi-glass barriers for staff
 - ▶ Staff absences related to potential COVID-19 symptoms
- ▶ Each 10,000 drop in visitor attendance due to weather and/or pandemic concerns results in a further loss of \$250,000

2020 Opportunity

- ▶ Closure of Wild Waterworks for the 2020 operating season provides an opportunity to address all required Hamilton Public Health Department upgrades
- ▶ The small children's area, Squirtworks and the Easy River both require a full resurfacing before opening in 2021 as per an order requirement from public health (Squirtworks is mandated for 2020)
- ▶ The river repair project would be done more economically if completed in the summer period and when then the weather would be more conducive for this work rather than broken up between this fall and next spring
- ▶ Additional maintenance and capital projects could also be undertaken such as painting, point of sale system upgrade, upgrading freezers and other general maintenance for an enhanced 2021 operating season



CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Economic Development Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	May 13, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery (PED20102) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Norm Schleeahn (905) 546-2424 Ext. 2669 Carrie Brooks-Joiner (905) 546-2424 Ext. 3967
SUBMITTED BY:	Jason Thorne General Manager Planning and Economic Development Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the Terms of Reference for the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery (Task Force) attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED20102 be approved.
- (b) That the Mayor be authorized and directed to invite individuals that meet the criteria outlined in the Terms of Reference to sit as members of the Task Force.
- (c) That the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery report back to the General Issues Committee to provide a final report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Hamilton, along with cities across the country, are facing an unprecedented time in our collective history. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the course for cities across the globe. This global health crisis has become a social and economic crisis that is being felt by city residents, workers and local industry. The immediate effects on local economies, as a result of some companies ceasing operations and some commercial activity being halted, will be felt for many years to come.

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

The proposed Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery is to provide multi-sectoral leadership and direction to guide Hamilton's economic recovery in the immediate aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. It will formulate an aggressive, action driven plan to position the City of Hamilton now, for long-term sustainable and equitable economic recovery. Led by the Mayor and guided by representatives of local business and economic sectors, the Task Force will be supported by senior staff from the Planning and Economic Development Department.

The recommended Terms of Reference for Hamilton's Mayor's Task Force for Economic Recovery is attached as Appendix "A" to Report PED20102.

The City of Hamilton, in partnership with the Flamborough, Hamilton, and Stoney Creek Chambers of Commerce, Hamilton's 13 Business Improvement Areas and Workforce Planning Hamilton, conducted a digital business impact survey to assess the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on Hamilton businesses. A copy of the business impact survey is attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20102. A summary of the survey results is attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED20102.

Alternatives for Consideration – Not Applicable

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: There are no financial implications associated with this report. No paid external consultants or services are required.

Staffing: No additional staffing is required.

Legal: N/A

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The City of Hamilton has previously created Task Forces to address specific issues such as the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Workforce Development.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

The work of the Task Force will inform the updating of existing City planning documents including, but not limited to, the Economic Development Action Plan and Tourism Strategy.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

- City Manager
- General Manager, Planning and Economic Development Department

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Given the changing economic business climate, many cities are forming economic recovery working groups and task forces. A review of the current examples includes a common purpose to jumpstart their local economies and working collaboratively with a variety of key sector partners.

A preliminary review of municipal actions to date highlights the following trends:

- Recognition of short, medium and long-term strategies for the current fragile economy and evolving business climate;
- Focus on industry sectors that are most vulnerable (e.g. Main Street) and/or have the strongest potential for expanded investment;
- Discussion of workforce development and potential areas of action;
- Activating short-term financial aid priorities.

Despite these shared trends, municipally led COVID-19 actions are in uncharted territory and there is no common structure, membership or methodology for such groups.

The Terms of Reference from the former City of Hamilton's Mayor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Workforce Development was used as a resource for the establishment of the recommended Terms of Reference for the Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION – Not Applicable

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Community Engagement and Participation

Hamilton has an open, transparent and accessible approach to City government that engages with and empowers all citizens to be involved in their community.

Economic Prosperity and Growth

Hamilton has a prosperous and diverse local economy where people have opportunities to grow and develop.

Healthy and Safe Communities

Hamilton is a safe and supportive City where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

Culture and Diversity

Hamilton is a thriving, vibrant place for arts, culture, and heritage where diversity and inclusivity are embraced and celebrated.

Our People and Performance

Hamiltonians have a high level of trust and confidence in their City government.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A" to Report PED20102 - Terms of Reference Mayor's Task Force on Economic Recovery

Appendix "B" to Report PED20102 - City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Appendix "C" to Report PED20102 - COVID-19 Hamilton Business Impact Survey Report, April 15-24, 2020

Terms of Reference: Mayor’s Task Force on Economic Recovery
Draft - May 8, 2020

1.0 Mission

The Mayor’s Task Force on Economic Recovery will provide multi-sectoral leadership and direction to guide Hamilton’s economic recovery in the immediate aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. It will formulate an aggressive, action driven plan to position the City of Hamilton now, for long-term, sustainable and equitable economic recovery.

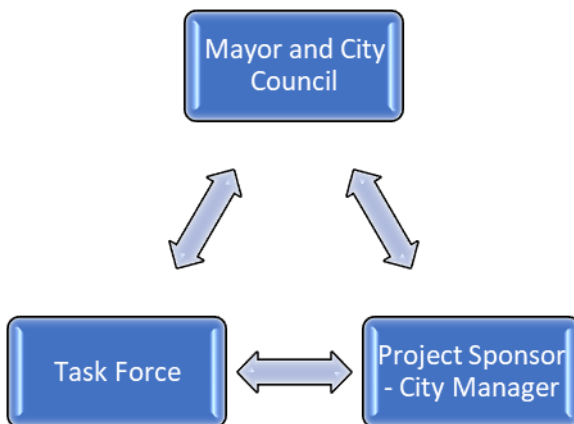
2.0 Mandate

The Task Force will:

- Develop an action driven plan to position the City of Hamilton now, for long-term, sustainable and equitable economic recovery.
- Establish defined outcomes with specific deliverables to address the priority economic impacts of the pandemic confronting Hamilton based industry/businesses, employers and employees.
- Identify issues and opportunities to convey to other levels of government.
- Provide advice and assistance in the implementation of the Task Force’s plan for economic recovery.
- Provide advice and suggestions to the Mayor, Council and senior staff for specific City of Hamilton actions and responses.

3.0 Governance

3.1 Governance Model



3.2 Project Sponsor

The Mayor’s Task Force initiative is sponsored by the City Manager, City of Hamilton.

The Project Sponsor will ensure the necessary staff and resources are in place to support the Task Force and meet the deliverables of the project.

3.3 Composition of the Task Force

The Task Force will consist of 24 members, namely:

- The Mayor
- Two (2) City Councillors
- One (1) local representative from Building/Skilled Trades
- One (1) representative from Workforce Planning Hamilton
- One (1) representative from Hamilton Chamber of Commerce
- One (1) representative from Stoney Creek Chamber of Commerce
- One (1) representative from Flamborough Chamber of Commerce
- Ten (10) Hamilton based businesses or associations representing:
 - Accommodation sector
 - Restaurant/Hospitality sector
 - Music Industry sector
 - Film Industry sector
 - Tourism/Attractions sector
 - Transportation/Logistics sector
 - Agriculture/Food and Beverage Processing sector
 - Manufacturing sector
 - Life Sciences sector
 - ICT/Digital sector
- One (1) representative of the BIAs
- One (1) representative representing employers in the non-profit sector
- One (1) representative from the Building and Development Industry
- One (1) representative representing arts and culture
- Two (2) post-secondary education representatives

In addition, the City Manager will sit on the Task Force as the project sponsor.

3.4 Ex Officio

- General Manager, Planning and Economic Development Department
- Director, Economic Development Division
- Director, Tourism and Culture Division
- Other City of Hamilton staff as required

There will be a Chair and Vice-Chair of this Task Force that will be responsible for the provision of strategic leadership in both the development and the implementation of the Recovery Plan.

The characteristics required of a Task Force member include:

- Brings a “Hamilton” focus and has an established network that can be “tapped” to assist in accomplishing the Task Force objectives.
- Recognizes that successful collaboration produces results, not just structures and activities.
- Is open, reflective and can help the Task Force find their way to the answers.
- Engages others with diplomacy.
- Is willing to put tough or delicate issues on the table and work them through.
- Is willing to pioneer, break through and identify innovative solutions to complex issues related to workforce development.

- Has experience being a change agent.
- Is able to represent a sector broadly, and not just an individual business, group or association.

3.5 Accountability

The Task Force is accountable to the following:

- 1) Their Respective Sector
 - Many Task Force members represent a sector and in such instances are accountable for ensuring that their decisions, advice and guidance are in keeping with the priorities and interests of their sector.
- 2) The Community
 - The Task Force is accountable for considering the impact of their decisions and recommendations on the broader community.
- 3) The City of Hamilton
 - The Task Force is accountable to the City of Hamilton through the Mayor and Council.

4.0 Task Force

4.1 Chair and Vice-Chair

The Task Force will be led by a Chair and Vice-Chair. The Chair and Vice-Chair play three (3) key roles:

- 1) Leaders, facilitators, and team builders for the Task Force including presiding over the Task Force meetings;
- 2) Principal overseers of the Task Force's reports to stakeholders; and,
- 3) Chief spokespersons in representing the Task Force to reviewers; the City of Hamilton; sponsors; media and the public.
- 4) Have responsibility for communications with other levels of government.

The Mayor will serve in the role of Chair. The nomination of a Vice-Chair will be at the sole discretion of the Chair and subject to approval by a majority of members of the Task Force.

4.2 Working Groups

Working groups will be established on an as needed basis and the Task Force members may be asked to volunteer in various aspects of these working groups. Working groups will report directly to the Task Force.

4.3 Staff Support

The Project Sponsor will ensure the necessary staff and resources are in place to support the Task Force and meet the deliverables of the project.

The Planning and Economic Development Department will provide resources for research and assume financial accountability for the project. The Planning and Economic Development Department will provide any necessary reporting to Council and be the Task Force’s linkage to other City staff and City departments.

The Finance and Corporate Services Department, Clerk’s Division will provide administrative support to the Task Force, including agenda setting, minute-taking and meeting management.

4.4 Decision-Making Authority

For a Task Force meeting quorum to be achieved, the majority of members must be present. A majority consists of 50% of the membership plus one (1).

All Task Force members are equal voting partners for decision-making that will be done on a consensus basis seeking 80% agreement.

The entire Task Force will meet at the call of the Chair. Meetings of the Task Force will be held virtually.

5.0 Term

The Task Force is intended to convene for a period of one (1) year, and the members of the Task Force will serve for a one (1) year term. Meeting frequency to be determined by the Chair. Members should expect the time commitment to be greatest in the first three (3) months.

If a member resigns before the end of their term, they can recommend a replacement to complete their term that would represent the same sector. The Task Force Chair, Vice-Chair and Project Sponsor will make the final determination for the replacement.

5.1 Recruiting and Selecting Members

The process for recruiting and selecting new members will be as follows:

- Recruitment - Candidates will be recruited by the Task Fore Chair and the Project Sponsor.

6.0 Code of Conduct

Members of the Task Force have a duty to make decisions solely in terms of the best interest of the community. It is expected that the members will not engage in any behaviour or conduct that may be seen to be an attempt to gain, through their position as a member or through their knowledge or contacts gained as a Task Force member, any personal advantage, advancement, favour, influence, benefit, discount or other interest, for themselves, their spouses, their relatives, or their friends.

Task Force members must therefore declare any actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest.

There may be times when members will be required to treat discussions, documents or other information relating to the work of the Task Force in a confidential manner.

Members of the Task Force will commit themselves to the following:

- Shall work for the well-being of all citizens of Hamilton.
- Will not divulge confidential information that they may obtain in their capacity as a Task Force member.

Members are expected to attend all meetings of the Task Force. Should a member not be meeting the general expectations of participation on the Task Force, they will be contacted by the Chair and/or Vice-Chair to discuss their ongoing participation.

In the event that there is a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct guidelines, the Chair and Vice-Chair will be responsible for addressing the issue with the member and recommending a suitable course of action.

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

COVID-19 Business Impact Survey Overview

Hello,

As we manage our efforts through the COVID-19 pandemic, as a City, supporting our local Business community is a key priority. The City of Hamilton in partnership with the Hamilton, Stoney Creek and Flamborough Chambers of Commerce, our Business Improvement Areas and Workforce Planning Hamilton are monitoring economic programs designed to support our local economy and understand the needs of business.

The following survey has 17 questions and will take approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete. The information you provide will help us get a better understanding the state of our local economy, the needs of local business during this crisis and your current level of awareness of municipal programs and initiatives. The City and its partners will use the results of this survey to implement strategic actions that will assist you and your businesses today and in the weeks and months ahead.

Thank you for taking the time to share your information, by continuing to work together during this challenging time we can continue to support the growth of Hamilton's economy.

Thank you,

Mayor Fred Eisenberger

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Confidentiality and Intended Use of Information

1. The information that will be collected from respondents from the following survey will be treated as strictly confidential.

The collection of information on your insights, opinions, actions and experiences as it relates to your business operations during the COVID-19 pandemic will enable a better understanding of the local business environment to inform program and policy development and resource allocation.

Any insights obtained from respondents of this survey will only be released to the public in aggregate form without revealing specific information on any individual business or respondent.

The City of Hamilton collects information under authority of section 227 of the Municipal Act, 2001.

Do you consent to participating in this Business Impact Survey?

- Yes
- No
- I would like to speak to someone about it further before I answer any questions

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Sector and Economic Impact Assessment

* 2. Which of the following best describes your industry? Please select one.

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Agriculture / Food and Beverage Processing
- Construction / Contracting
- Creative / Cultural Industries
- Finance / Insurance / Real Estate
- ICT / Digital Media
- Life Sciences
- Other
- Not For Profit
- Professional Services
- Personal Services
- Restaurants / Food Services
- Retail
- Tourism
- Transportation / Logistics

Other (please specify)

3. How has COVID-19 impacted your revenue in the past 30 days? (Please estimate the impact as a percentage change in revenue compared to last year)

- It has increased
- No change
- It has decreased less than 15%
- It has decreased between 15% - 29%
- It has decreased between 30% - 50%
- It has decreased more than 50%
- Other (please specify)

4. Number of Employees as of February 29, 2020

5. Current Number of Employees

6. As of April 10th, when the Province of Ontario updated their "Essential Services" list, was your business considered an "Essential Service" in Ontario?

- Yes
- No
- I am not sure

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Strategic Responses to COVID-19

* 7. For each of the following, what measures have you taken or are you considering in reaction to COVID-19?

	Have already taken	Considering in the next 30 days	Not considering in the next 30 days
Declaring 'force majeure' to exit or delay payments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Changing products/services to meet new business demands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increasing e-commerce activities or investment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Refinancing the business	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Temporarily closing business	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permanently closing business	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seeking additional loan / line of credit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hiring additional staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Working remotely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Decreasing staff hours	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Laying off staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Moving to a no contact pickup or delivery service model	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Information Requirements and Sources

* 8. Does your business have the information it needs to effectively access the business relief measures and programs recently announced by the federal, provincial and municipal governments?

- Yes
- No, I need more current information in a central place that is easy for me to find and access.
- No, I need more assistance understanding these programs and to answer my questions about them.
- Other (please specify)

9. What media channels are you using to consume information relating to COVID-19? (Please select all that apply)

- Twitter
- Instagram
- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- Local Newspapers
- National Newspapers
- Community TV Channel- e.g., Cable 14
- Canadian TV News Channels
- International TV News Channels
- Radio
- Internet Sites
- Company/Association E-Newsletters

Other (please specify)

10. Are you a member of any of the following Hamilton based organizations or associations? (Please select all that apply)

- Hamilton Chamber of Commerce
- Stoney Creek Chamber of Commerce
- Flamborough Chamber of Commerce
- One or more Business Improvement Areas (BIA)
- Other (please specify)

11. We are looking for your feedback on three COVID-19 related business support initiatives launched in the past couple of weeks. Please check all that apply for each initiative based on your knowledge, opinions and experiences.

	Hometown Hub e-commerce Platform	Hamilton Business Community - COVID-19 Business Continuity Microsite	COVID-19 Webpage on the City of Hamilton's Website
I have heard about it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have visited the official website related to this initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am planning to participate or use this business support initiative in the near future	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am currently participating in or using this business support initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I think this is a good business support initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have encouraged other local businesses to use this business support initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would encourage other business owners to use this business support initiative in the future	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to be emailed information about this	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Are you aware of the recently announced Property Tax Assistance Program announced by the City of Hamilton?

- Yes I am, but I would like to be emailed additional information about it
- Yes I am, and I have all the information I need relating to it
- No I am not, and I would like to be emailed additional information about it
- No I am not, and I do not want to be emailed any additional information about it
- Other (please specify)

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

Collaboration / Support Opportunities and Ideas

13. If your company provides any goods or services, or has any supplies or equipment that you think could be used to support the efforts to mitigate and overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, please identify them below.

14. If your company requires any goods or services in the short term (next 90 days) that would help in your efforts to maintain your business in the next 90 days, please identify them below.

15. If you have any suggestions, opinions or other feedback you would like to provide to the City of Hamilton's various economic development and business supporting organizations, please provide it in the box below.

16. Thank you for completing this survey. Would you be willing to participate in future surveys aimed at supporting our local business community?

- Yes
- No
- Other (please specify)

City of Hamilton - COVID-19 Business Impact Survey #1 - April 15, 2020

* 17. Respondent's Business Contact Information

Full Name	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>
Position	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>



COVID-19 Hamilton Business Impact

Survey Report - April 15 - April 24, 2020

**MAYOR'S
MESSAGE**



We all understand that the COVID-19 pandemic has been a challenge to public health. We are now turning our attention to understanding how the pandemic is a challenge to the economic health of our community.

That's why the City of Hamilton, in partnership with the Hamilton, Flamborough and Stoney Creek Chambers of Commerce, our 13 Business Improvement Areas and Workforce Planning Hamilton, recently undertook an intensive survey to understand the state of the local economy currently and the needs of businesses for economic recovery.

Over 1000 businesses answered the call and provided a valuable snapshot on the current state of our local economy. The information contained in this report will help us chart a path forward and inform the work of the Mayor's Taskforce on Economic Recovery in the coming weeks and months.

Thank you to our partners on this project and to businesses across Hamilton who provided their feedback.

We will, as a community, navigate this pandemic and emerge on the other side. When we do, we want to ensure that we not only re-establish our former economic momentum, but do so in a way that makes us stronger than ever before.

Mayor Fred Eisenberger

**OUTREACH
CHANNELS**



**EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

SURVEY SUMMARY

The City of Hamilton's Business Impact Survey #1 launched on April 15th and closed on April 24th in collaboration with the City of Hamilton's Economic Development Division, three Chambers of Commerce (Hamilton, Stoney Creek and Flamborough), Workforce Planning Hamilton and 13 Hamilton Business Improvement Areas. Numerous other organizations and individuals provided assistance to this effort by encouraging Hamilton businesses to participate in the survey.

The Business Impact Survey #1 created a direct conduit where the Hamilton business community provided insights and input on the impacts they have experienced, identified actionable items and will inform policy and program development.

Over nine days 1,040 respondents contributing qualified responses.

Qualified responses met the following conditions:

- The respondent accepted the terms and conditions of the survey;
- The respondent completed the questions requesting that they identify their Industry and the revenue impact on their business; and
- Only one response would be permitted for each individual local business.

KEY FINDINGS

- Businesses across all industry sectors, and across every business size category, have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting actions taken by governments around the world to mitigate the associated health impacts.
- The aggregated employment impact from all respondents who participated in the survey (who collectively represent approximately 35,000 employees) communicates an employment decrease of almost 13,000 jobs, which represents a city-wide decrease of 35.8%.
- Over 90% of respondents reported a decrease in revenue because of COVID-19, with over 50% of respondents indicating that the decrease in revenue was greater than 50% when compared to the month prior.
- Approximately 65% of respondents indicated that they have reduced their employment levels, with over 20% businesses reporting they have zero employees at the time they responded.

**EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

SUMMARY OVERVIEW

The survey results are as of April 25th at 11:59pm, at which time the survey was closed. The survey contained 17 major questions (some of which were of a matrix/rating scale, checkbox or other style which asked multiple questions within the major question), with a select number of questions mandating a response to move to the next section of the Business Impact Survey.

This survey report summarizes and aggregates individual and confidential data that was generously contributed by Hamilton business community leaders and entrepreneurs, for the purpose of providing aggregate industry sector and other business category overviews, and enabling direct follow up from survey partners where prompted by the respondent.

A concerted effort was undertaken by the Business Impact Survey partners and other individuals through various social media channels encourage and enable any Hamilton based business owner to participate in the Business Impact Survey, and while the outcome of those efforts appear to have produced a fairly representative group of respondents, the Business Impact Survey did not pursue academic standards and methodologies to enable the results to be considered scientifically representative (such as random sampling, etc.).

SUMMARY OF TOTAL RESPONSES

1040

NUMBER OF QUALIFIED
RESPONDENTS

71%

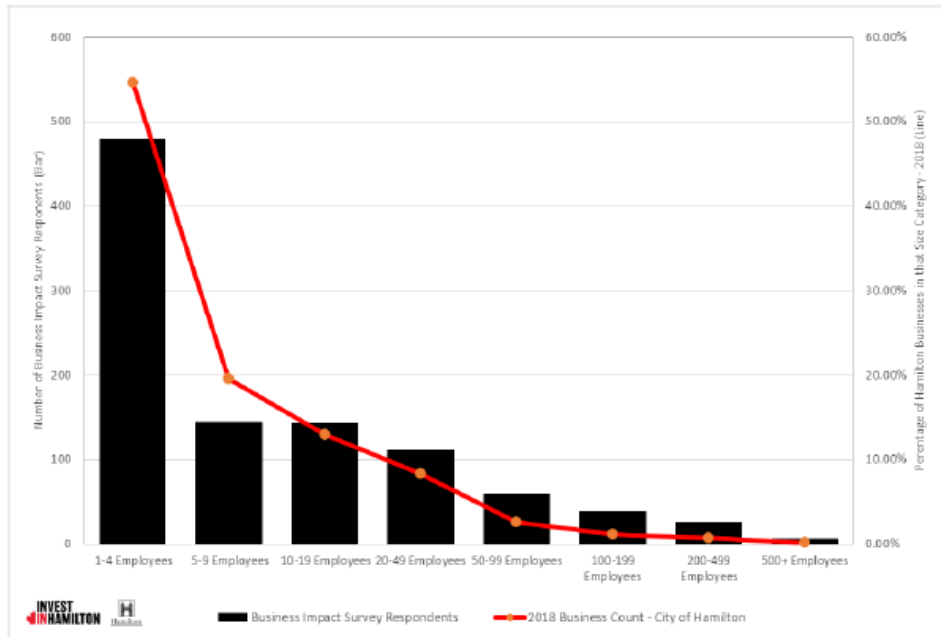
SURVEY COMPLETION

6m:14s

AVERAGE TIME SPENT

**RESPONDENT
DEMOGRAPHICS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS
BY BUSINESS SIZE**

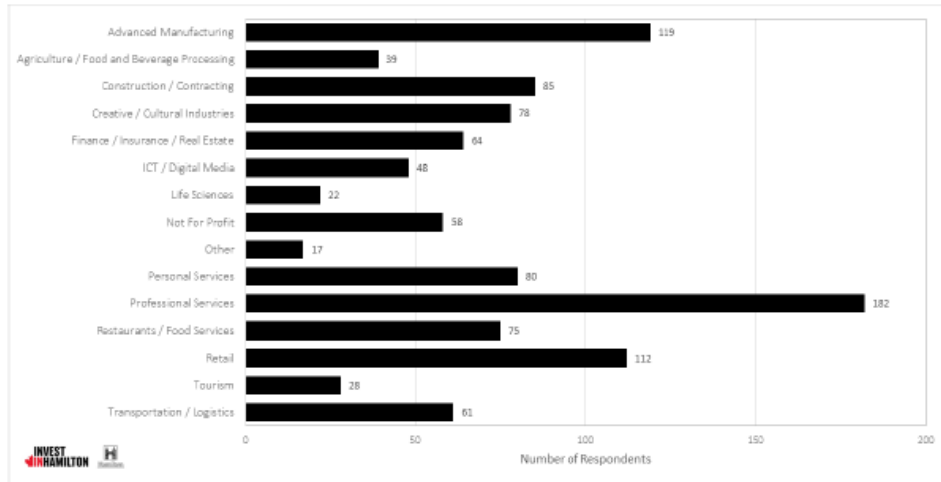


Key Findings

- The survey has organically achieved a good and representative sample of the larger business community, gathering insights and feedback from private businesses of all sizes and sectors, and from all areas of the city

**RESPONDENT
DEMOGRAPHICS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS
BY SECTOR**

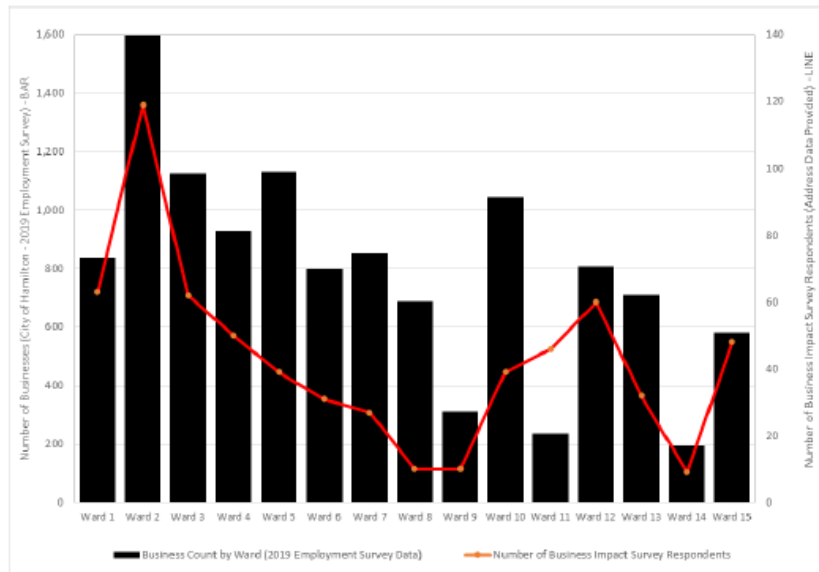


Key Findings

- The survey results show a very good mix of responses from large, traditional businesses (e.g., advanced manufacturing) and a vast collection of small and cultural based businesses- providing greater sectoral significance to the results

**RESPONDENT
DEMOGRAPHICS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IMPACT SURVEY
RESPONDENTS BY WARD**

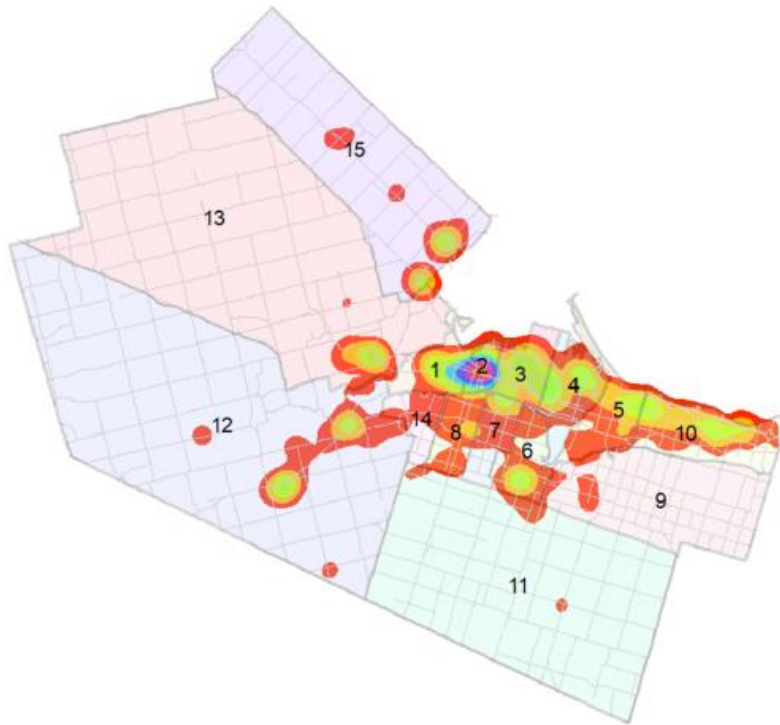


Key Findings

- Approximately 65% of respondents provided address data
- While there are some large variations noticed between ward business counts and Business Impact Survey respondent counts, we believe this is a fairly representative sample (unlikely material differences in impact noticed between two similar businesses located in different wards)

**RESPONDENT
DEMOGRAPHICS**

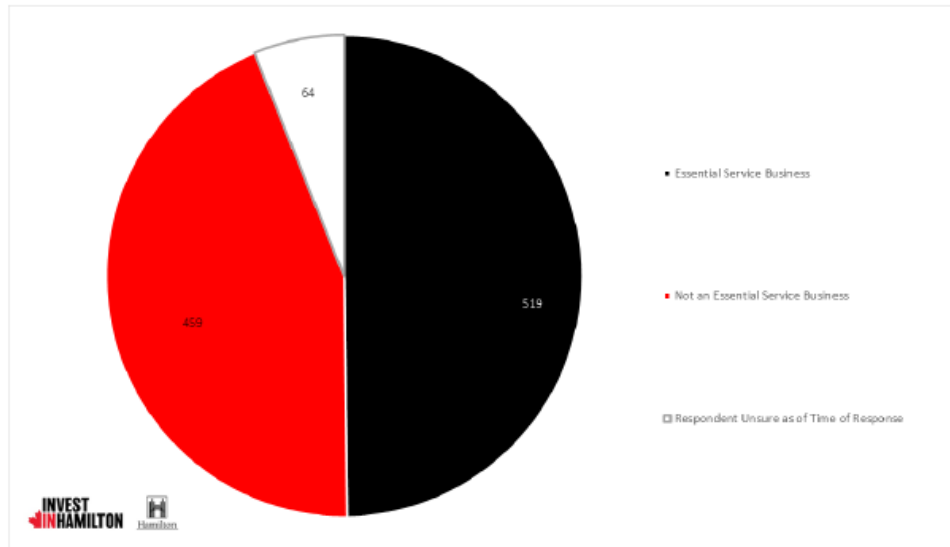
**DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS
BY WARD**



WARD	TOTAL
WARD 1	63
WARD 2	119
WARD 3	62
WARD 4	50
WARD 5	39
WARD 6	31
WARD 7	27
WARD 8	10
WARD 9	10
WARD 10	39
WARD 11	46
WARD 12	60
WARD 13	32
WARD 14	9
WARD 15	48

**RESPONDENT
DEMOGRAPHICS**

**REPORTED NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL SERVICE
BUSINESS (as of April 10, 2020)**

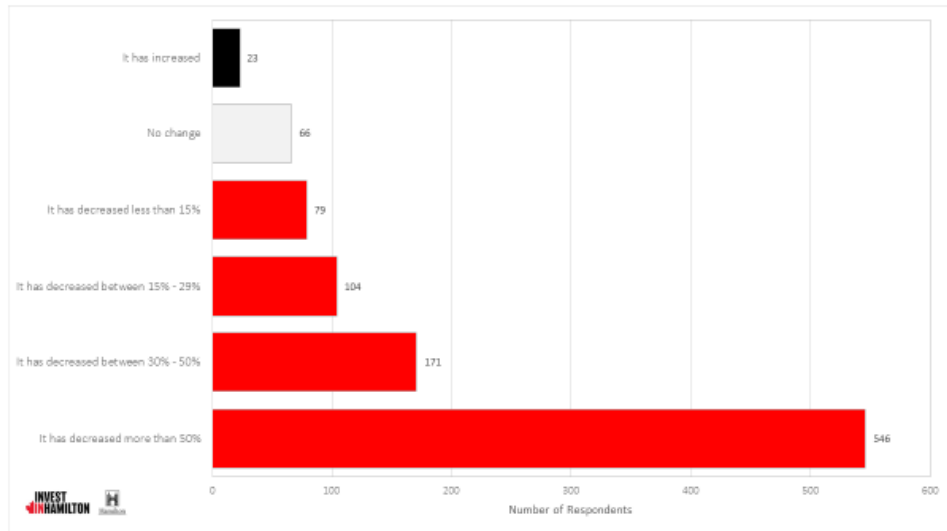


Key Findings

- Over half of the respondents indicated that they were considered an "Essential Service" business as of April 10, 2020 based on the guidelines published by the Province of Ontario

**IMPACT ON
REVENUE**

**REPORTED IMPACT ON REVENUE
(compared to previous month)**



Key Findings

- Over 90% of businesses reported a decrease in revenue, with over 50% of the total respondents identifying that their revenue decrease was more than 50%
- Businesses who responded to this question highlighted that in addition to decreased revenue, they were facing material risks associated with cashflow, quality of their accounts receivables, and the status of upcoming purchase agreements and product inputs

**IMPACT ON
REVENUE**

**REPORTED IMPACT ON REVENUE COMPARED
TO MARCH 1, 2020 BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY**

Industry Category	It has decreased more than 50%	It has decreased between 30% - 50%	It has decreased between 15% - 29%	It has decreased less than 15%	No change	It has increased	Total Population Size
Personal Services	85.7%	7.8%	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	77
Tourism	84.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	25
Restaurants / Food Services	81.8%	12.1%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	66
Retail	77.8%	9.3%	6.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	108
Creative / Cultural Industries	71.6%	16.2%	4.1%	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	74
Other	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10
Life Sciences	60.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%	0.0%	20
Professional Services	58.0%	15.4%	13.8%	7.1%	5.9%	0.0%	169
Total	55.2%	17.3%	10.5%	8.0%	6.7%	2.3%	989
ICT / Digital Media	46.7%	31.1%	6.7%	2.2%	8.9%	4.4%	45
Construction / Contracting	40.2%	28.0%	9.8%	12.2%	6.1%	3.7%	82
Transportation / Logistics	34.5%	25.9%	15.5%	8.6%	12.1%	3.4%	58
Advanced Manufacturing	33.0%	22.9%	17.4%	14.7%	10.1%	1.8%	109
Agriculture / Food and Beverage Processing	29.4%	26.5%	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	23.5%	34
Not For Profit	29.1%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	21.8%	0.0%	55
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	26.3%	15.8%	22.8%	24.6%	8.8%	1.8%	57

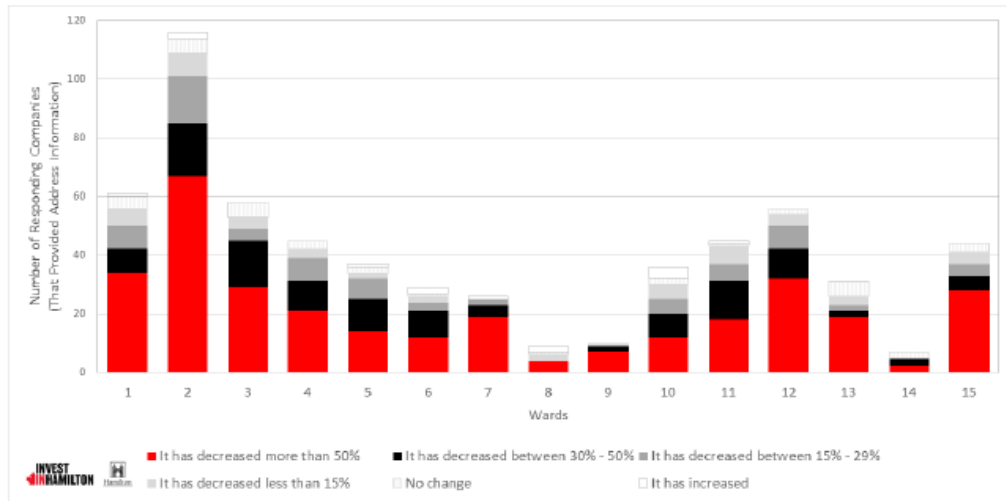


Key Findings

- The “Total” row, highlighted in red, represents all relevant data aggregated across all Industry categories
- The “Total” row has been ranked along with the other 15 categories by the percentage of companies reporting decreases of revenues greater than 50%, from highest to lowest
- The red “Total” row represents the average or mean, with all the Industry Categories listed above it having reported a higher than average total

IMPACT ON REVENUE

IMPACT ON REVENUE BY WARD

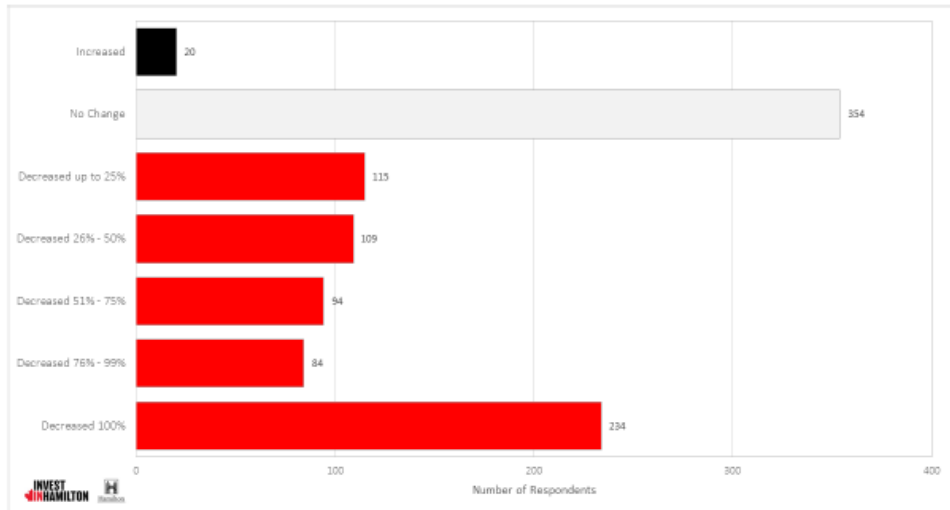


Key Findings

- There was a significant impact on revenue reported by business respondents from all of the City’s 15 wards
- These numbers represent only those respondents who chose to provide physical address information. Over 300 respondents chose not to provide physical address information

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**

**REPORTED IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT
(compared to previous month)**



Key Findings

- The survey results appear to indicate that there has been a greater impact on revenue than employment
- The retention of employment levels where possible by businesses also increases the ability and likelihood of those businesses to return to normal operations once restrictions are removed

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**

**REPORTED IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT COMPARED
TO MARCH 1, 2020 BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY**

Industry Category	It has decreased 100%	It has decreased 76% - 99%	It has decreased 51% - 75%	It has decreased 26% - 50%	Decreased up to 25%	No Change	It has increased	Total Population Size
Personal Services	57.1%	5.2%	5.2%	3.9%	1.3%	27.3%	0.0%	77
Other	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	9
Retail	40.2%	12.1%	7.5%	10.3%	4.7%	23.4%	1.9%	107
Creative / Cultural Industries	36.0%	10.7%	2.7%	9.3%	2.7%	37.3%	1.3%	75
Restaurants / Food Services	29.7%	28.4%	17.6%	4.1%	2.7%	17.6%	0.0%	74
Professional Services	24.1%	2.9%	5.7%	8.0%	8.0%	49.4%	1.7%	174
Total	23.2%	8.3%	9.3%	10.8%	11.4%	35.0%	2.0%	1010
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	18.6%	3.4%	8.5%	6.8%	6.8%	55.9%	0.0%	59
Tourism	16.7%	25.0%	12.5%	4.2%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	24
ICT / Digital Media	15.2%	2.2%	10.9%	26.1%	4.3%	32.6%	8.7%	46
Life Sciences	13.6%	13.6%	13.6%	9.1%	4.5%	45.5%	0.0%	22
Construction / Contracting	12.2%	3.7%	18.3%	23.2%	17.1%	23.2%	2.4%	82
Agriculture / Food and Beverage Processing	10.8%	8.1%	10.8%	5.4%	13.5%	32.4%	18.9%	37
Not For Profit	7.4%	11.1%	9.3%	9.3%	18.5%	42.6%	1.9%	54
Advanced Manufacturing	6.2%	6.2%	10.6%	12.4%	32.7%	31.9%	0.0%	113
Transportation / Logistics	3.5%	3.5%	8.8%	21.1%	28.1%	35.1%	0.0%	57

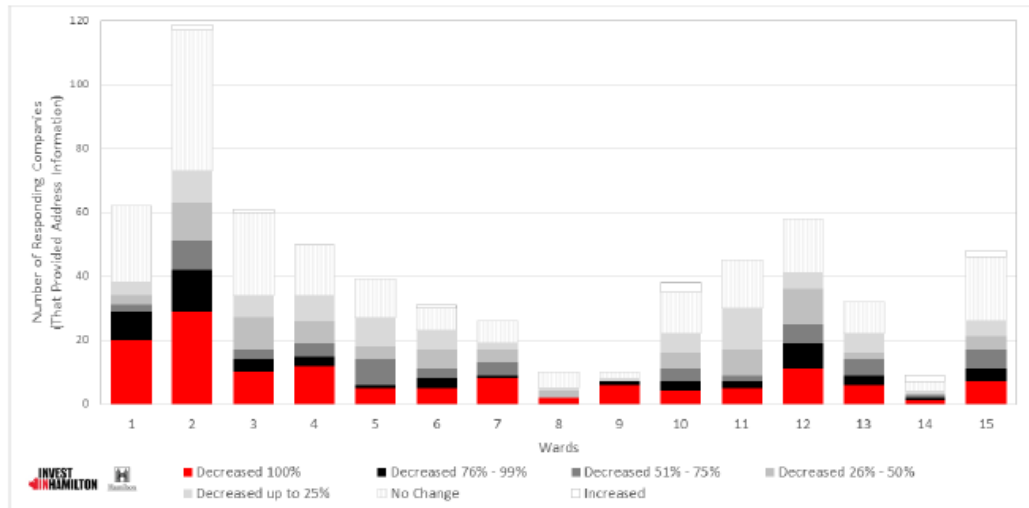


Key Findings

- The “Total” row, highlighted in red, represents all relevant data aggregated across all Industry categories
- The “Total” row has been ranked along with the other 15 categories by the percentage of companies reporting decreases of 100%, from highest to lowest
- The red “Total” row represents the average or mean, with all the Industry Categories listed above it having reported a higher than average total

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT BY WARD

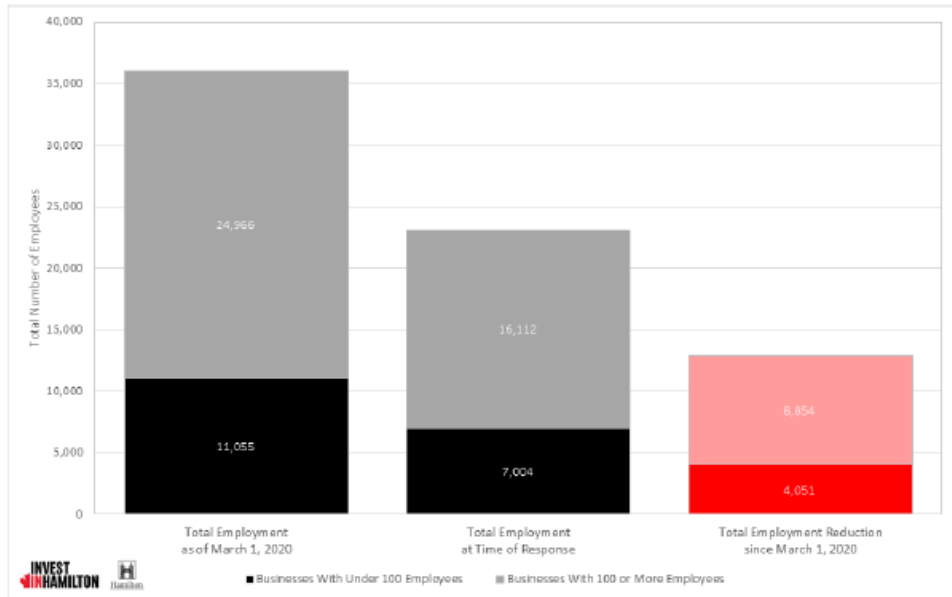


Key Findings

- There was a significant impact on employment totals reported by business respondents from all of the City's 15 wards
- These numbers represent only those respondents who chose to provide physical address information. Over 300 respondents chose not to provide physical address information

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**

**IMPACT ON TOTAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF
RESPONDENTS BUSINESS SIZE COMPARISON**

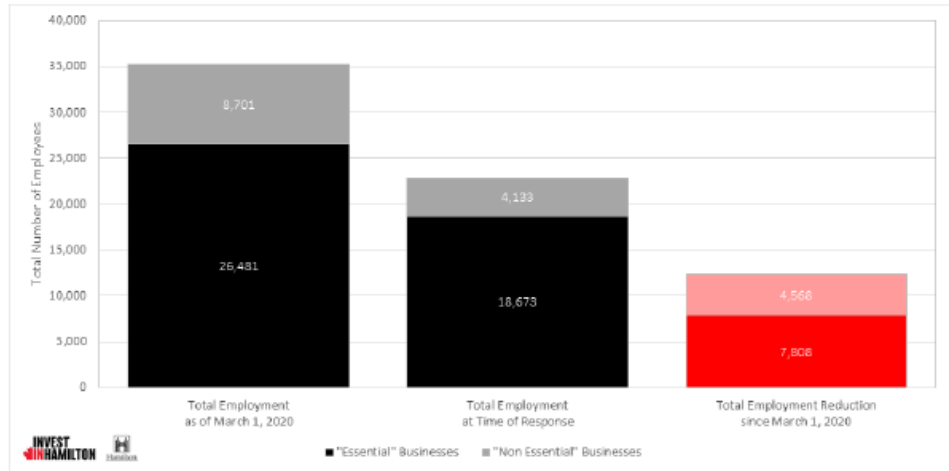


Key Findings

- The cumulative employment levels for all respondents was over 35,000, which represents over 15% of all employment in Hamilton according to the 2019 Employment Survey
- Overall the responding businesses reported a total cumulative decrease of 12,895 jobs as compared to March 1, 2020, which represents a 35.8% decrease

IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT

IMPACT ON TOTAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF "ESSENTIAL SERVICE" SIZE COMPARISON

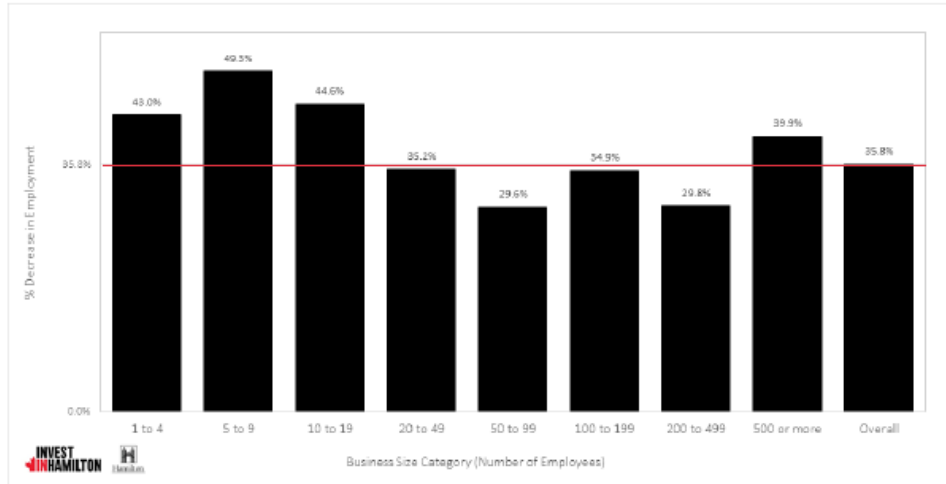


Key Findings

- Approximately 75% of the employees represented by the survey results were associated with the designated "Essential Service" businesses
- While businesses that weren't designated as an "Essential Service" accounted for 37% of the overall decrease in employment, with an average decrease of over 50%

IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT

REPORTED DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY BUSINESS SIZE CATEGORY

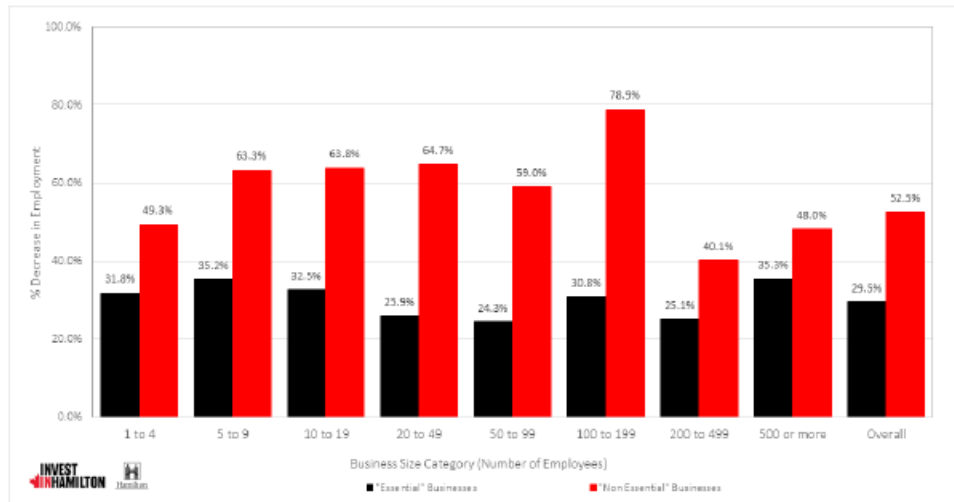


Key Findings

- Small businesses (those with under 20 employees) have seen the largest percentage decrease in employment levels compared to the levels they reported having on March 1, 2020, with businesses in the 5 to 9 employee range reporting an almost 50% decrease
- The few businesses with 500 or more employees who responded reported decreases that also sit above the mean

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**

REPORTED DECREASES IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
(by business size category and “essential service” classification)

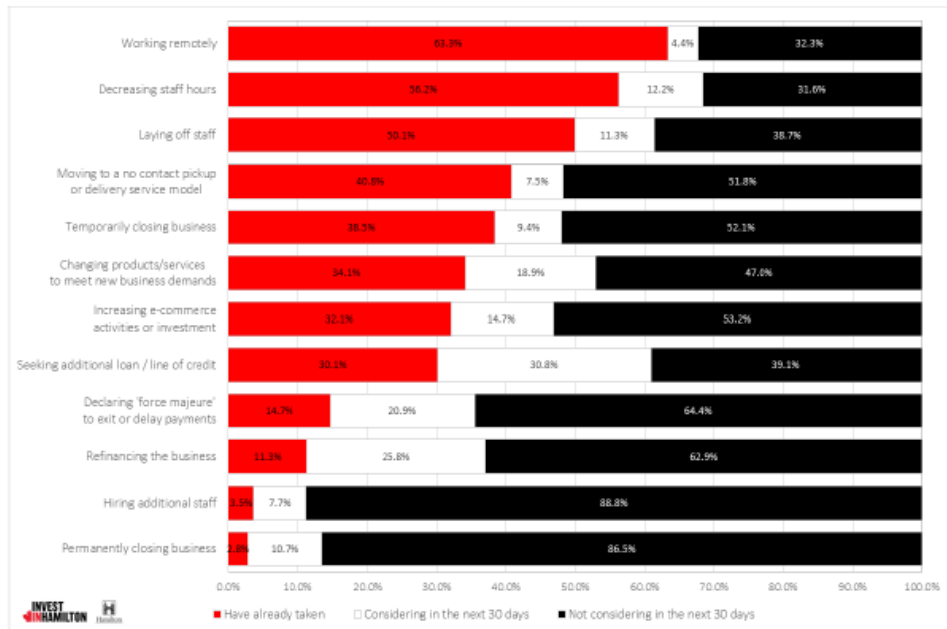


Key Findings

- Businesses that reported being covered under the “Essential Service” designation experienced a significantly reduced impact on their employment levels as compared to similar sized businesses identifying as not being covered under the “Essential Service” designation
- The largest degree of difference can be seen for companies with between 20 – 199 employees, where the decrease in employment to businesses who are not “Essential Service” is more than double what is experienced by those businesses that are deemed an essential service

**IMPACT ON
BUSINESS
BEHAVIOR**

**REPORTED MEASURES RESPONDENTS ARE
TAKING TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19**

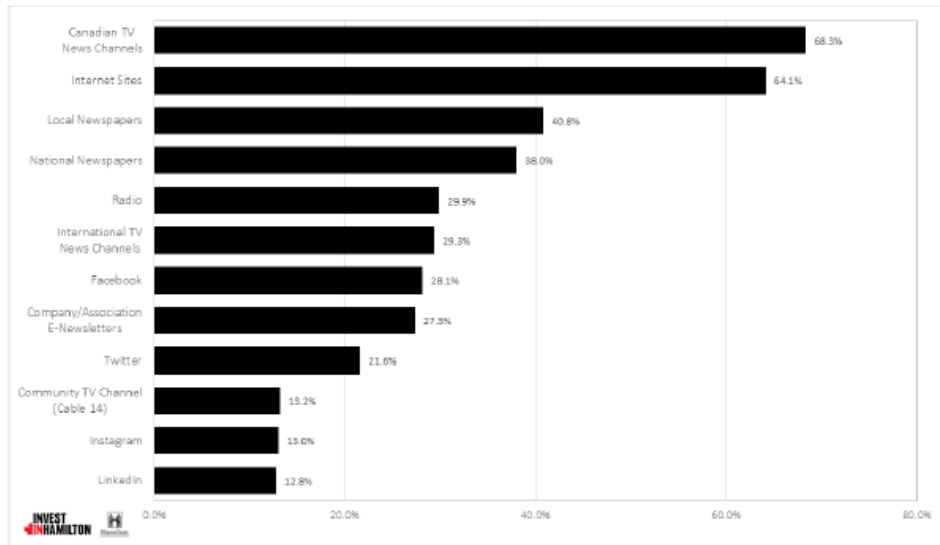


Key Findings

- A majority of businesses responded that they had already implemented a number of measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic including “working remotely”, and “decreasing staff hours” and “laying off staff”
- Close to half of the respondents indicated that they were attempting to or considering a material change in their products/service delivery procedures, or a “pivot” into a new product/service direction to meet new business demands

**LEADING
INFORMATION
CHANNELS**

**REPORTED CHANNELS RESPONDENTS ARE USING
TO GATHER COVID-19 RELATED INFORMATION**

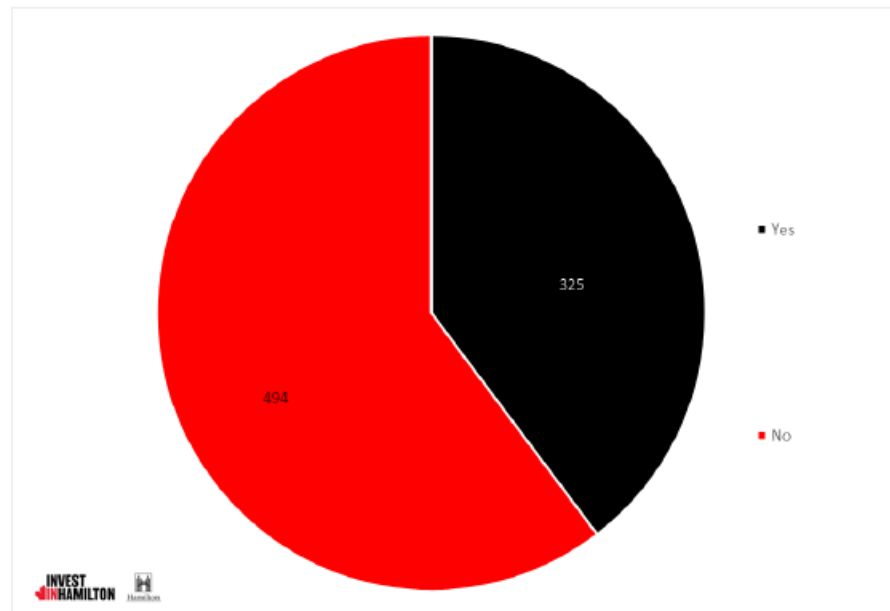


Key Findings

- Businesses are reporting to use a wide variety of information channels to gather information related to COVID-19
- Canadian television media was the most frequent response, with over 2/3 respondents identifying that media channel

**AWARENESS
OF TAX
ASSISTANCE**

**REPORTED AWARENESS OF THE PROPERTY TAX
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (at the time of completion)**



Key Findings

- There was a relatively low awareness level of the Property Tax Assistance Program among the Business Impact Survey respondents, with over 60% of respondents indicating they hadn't heard of it
- A large percentage of those responding they hadn't heard about the program requested that information about the program be sent to them



OUTREACH PROMPTED BY RESPONDENTS' ANSWERS TO BUSINESS IMPACT STUDY QUESTIONS



Key Findings

- By far, many of the respondents focused on receiving more information about the Property Tax Assistance Program to help with their current credit issues and as a tool to direct their accounting in the months to come

**CALL TO
ACTION**

**RESPONDENTS' OFFER OF ASSISTANCE TOWARDS
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY CATEGORY**



PPE
Certified Product,
Retooling and Sewing

31



**COMPANIES OFFERING
TO PIVOT**
Beds, Curtains, Sinks,
Shields, Ventilators and Parts

28



SANITIZER
Hand Sanitizer
to Washing Stations

8



CONSULTING SERVICES
Wellness, Financial
and Other

27



**TRANSPORTATION
AND LOGISTICS**

18



**TECHNOLOGY AND
SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS**

9



FOOD

13

Key Findings

- Over 100 offers of assistance came in from respondents across a wide variety of goods and services
- Offers were broken down by industry sector and handed off to Economic Development's Business Development Consultants for direct follow up and actions



Hamilton

**COVID-19 HAMILTON BUSINESS IMPACT SURVEY REPORT
(April 15 – April 24, 2020)**

**PRESENTED BY:
NORM SCHLEEHAHN - DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF HAMILTON**

SURVEY SUMMARY

The City of Hamilton's Business Impact Survey #1 launched on April 15th and closed on April 24th

In collaboration with the City of Hamilton's Economic Development Division, three Chambers of Commerce (Hamilton, Stoney Creek and Flamborough), Workforce Planning Hamilton and 13 Hamilton Business Improvement Areas

OUTREACH CHANNELS



SURVEY SUMMARY

Over nine days 1,040 respondents contributed qualified responses.

Qualified responses met the following conditions:

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SURVEY SUMMARY

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- A concerted effort was undertaken by the Business Impact Survey partners and other individuals through various social media channels encourage and enable any Hamilton based business owner to participate in the Business Impact Survey, and while the outcome of those efforts appear to have produced a fairly representative group of respondents, the Business Impact Survey did not pursue academic standards and methodologies to enable the results to be considered scientifically representative (such as random sampling, etc.).

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- The aggregated employment impact from all respondents who participated in the survey (who collectively represent approximately 35,000 employees) communicates an employment decrease of almost 13,000 jobs, which represents a city-wide decrease of 35.8%.
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- Approximately 65% of respondents indicated that they have reduced their employment levels, with over 20% businesses reporting they have zero employees at the time they responded.

KEY FINDINGS

SUMMARY OF TOTAL RESPONSES

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NUMBER OF QUALIFIED
RESPONDENTS

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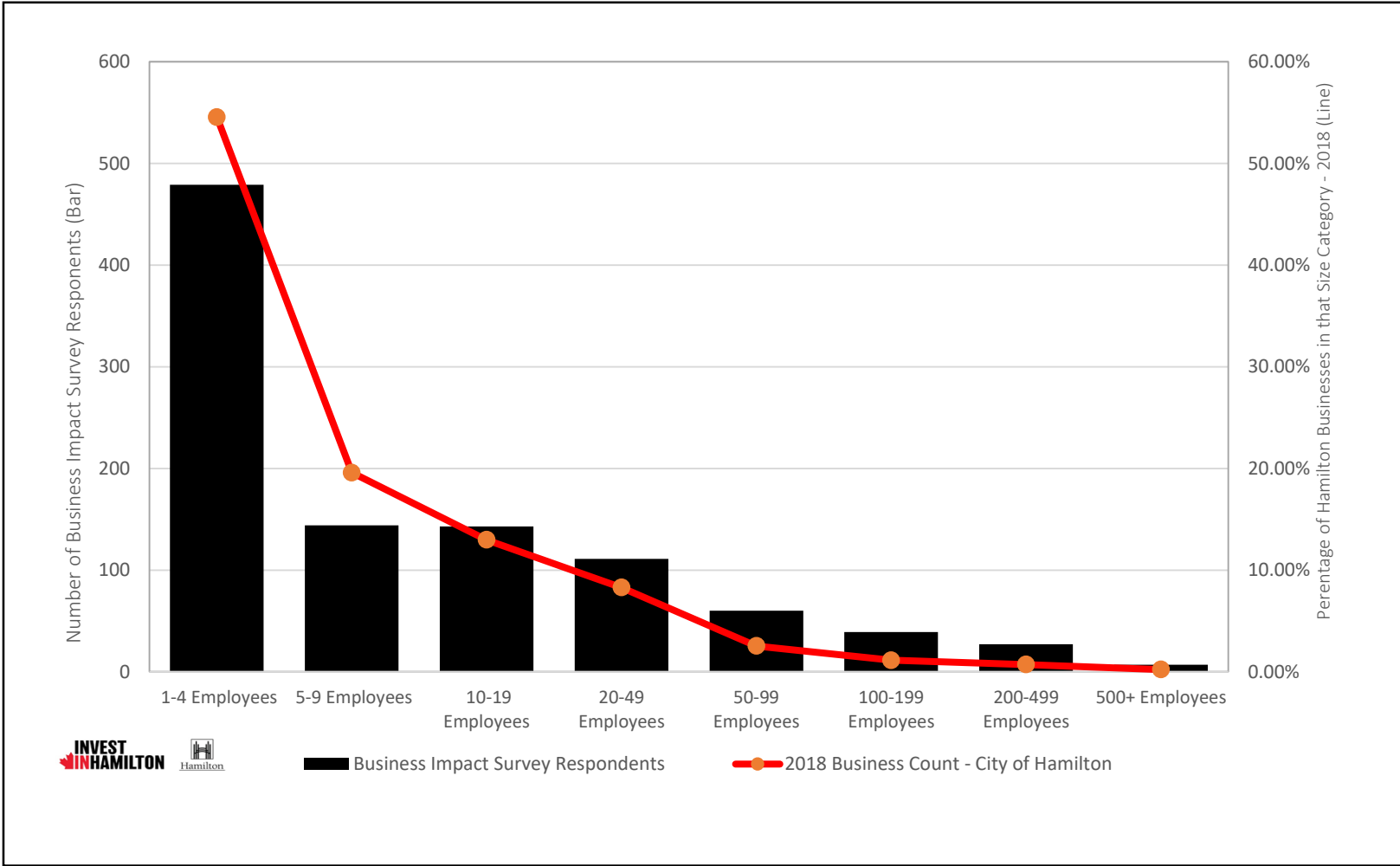
SURVEY COMPLETION

6m:14s

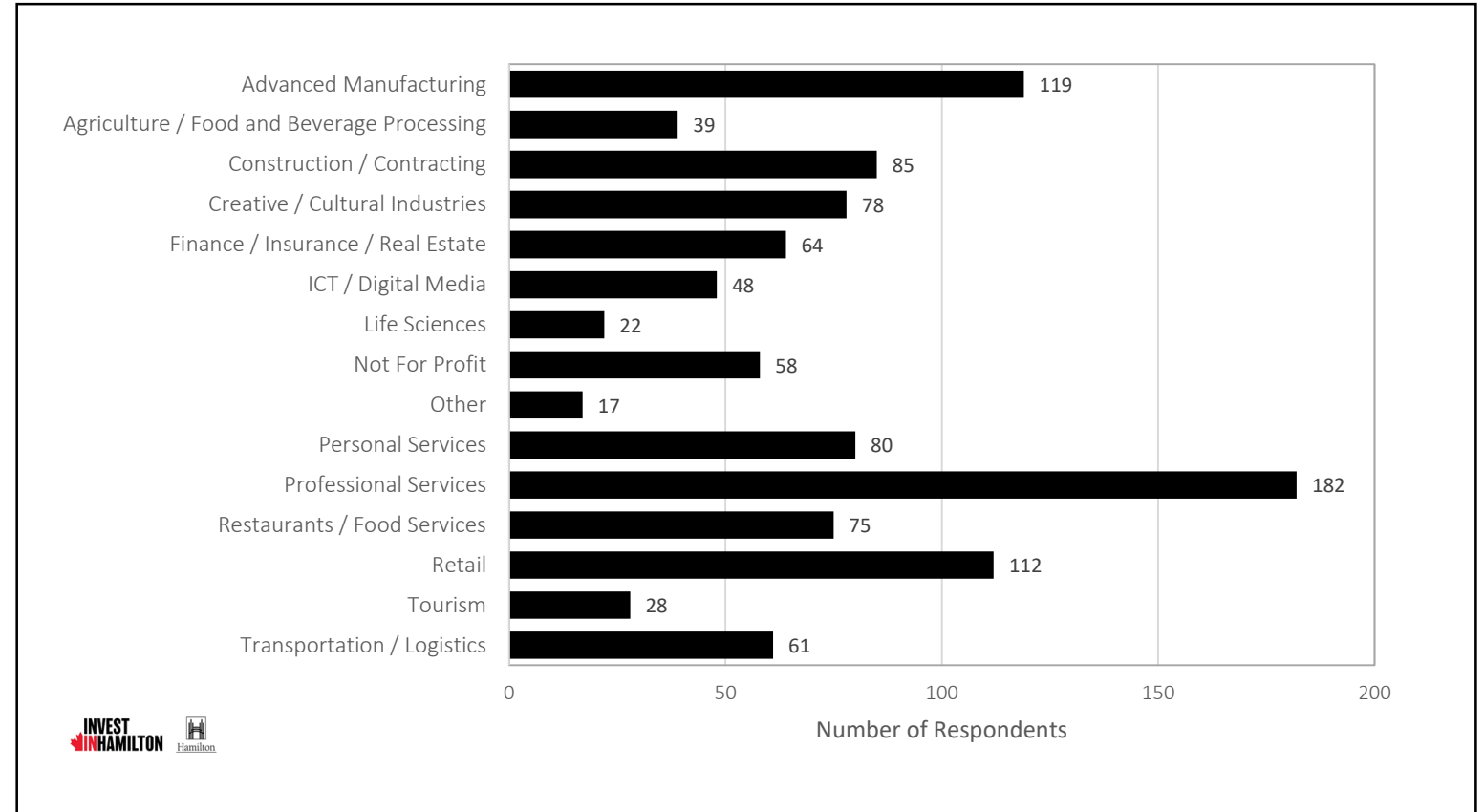
AVERAGE TIME SPENT

RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS BY BUSINESS SIZE

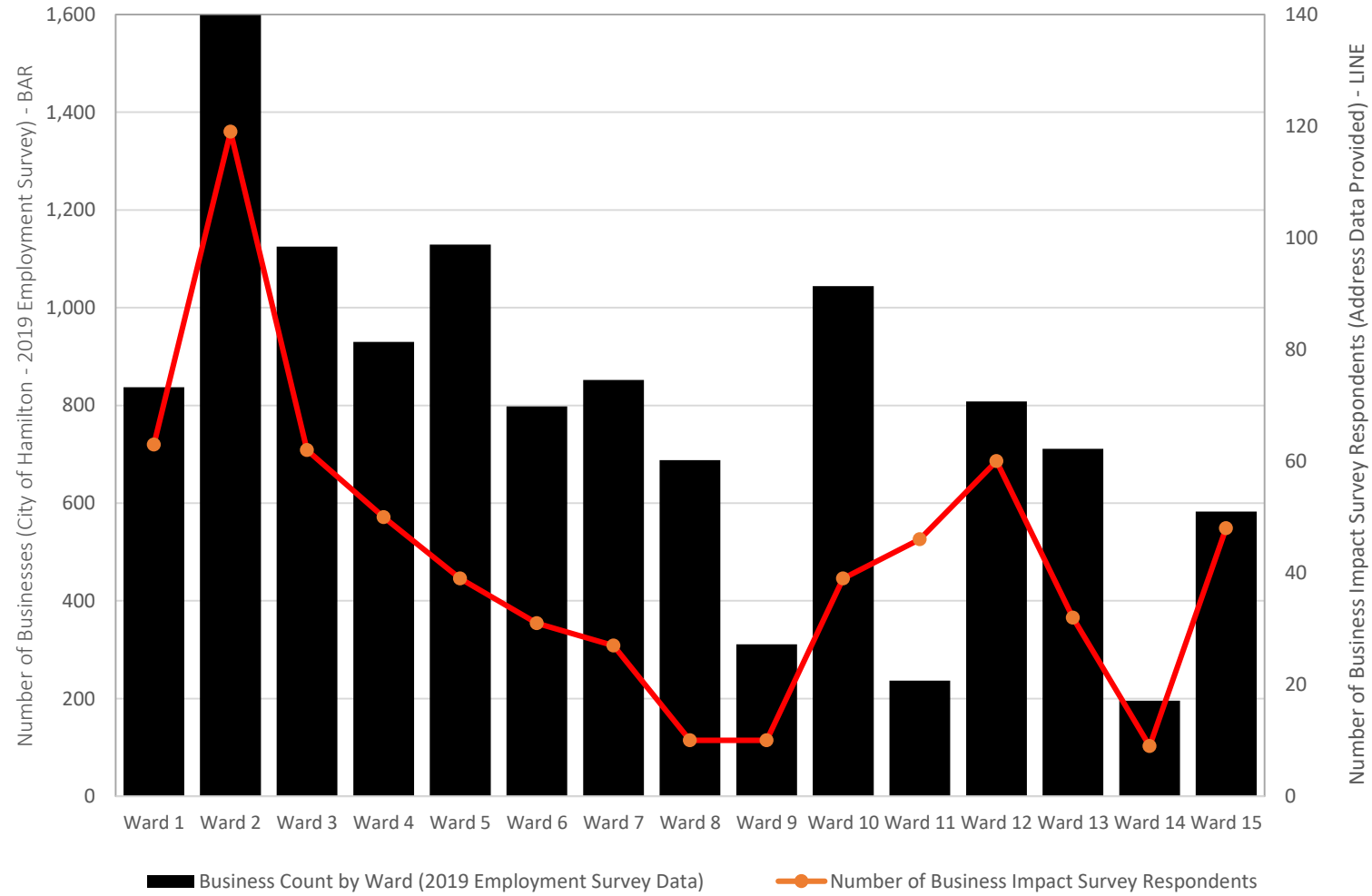


DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS BY SECTOR



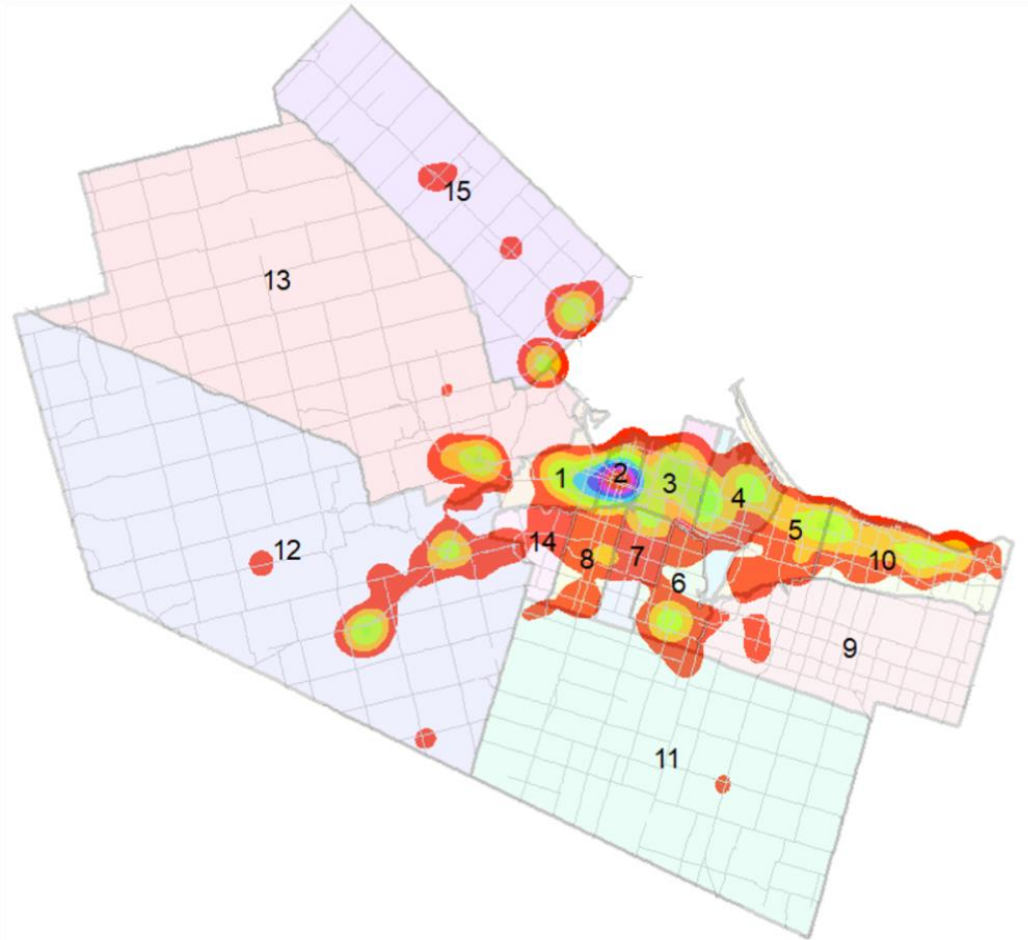
RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IMPACT SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY WARD



DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS RESPONDENTS BY WARD

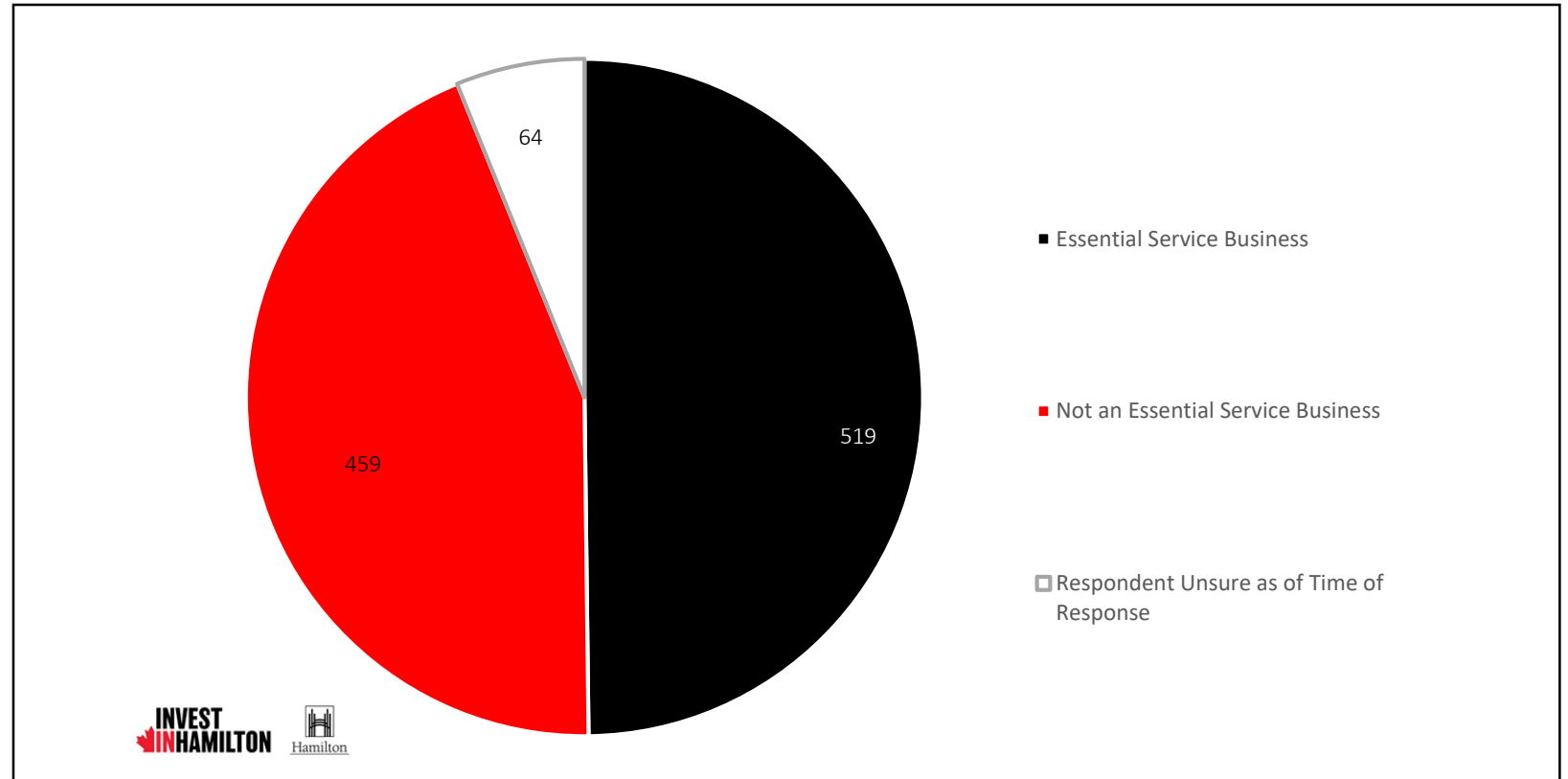
RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS



WARD	TOTAL
WARD 1	63
WARD 2	119
WARD 3	62
WARD 4	50
WARD 5	39
WARD 6	31
WARD 7	27
WARD 8	10
WARD 9	10
WARD 10	39
WARD 11	46
WARD 12	60
WARD 13	32
WARD 14	9
WARD 15	48

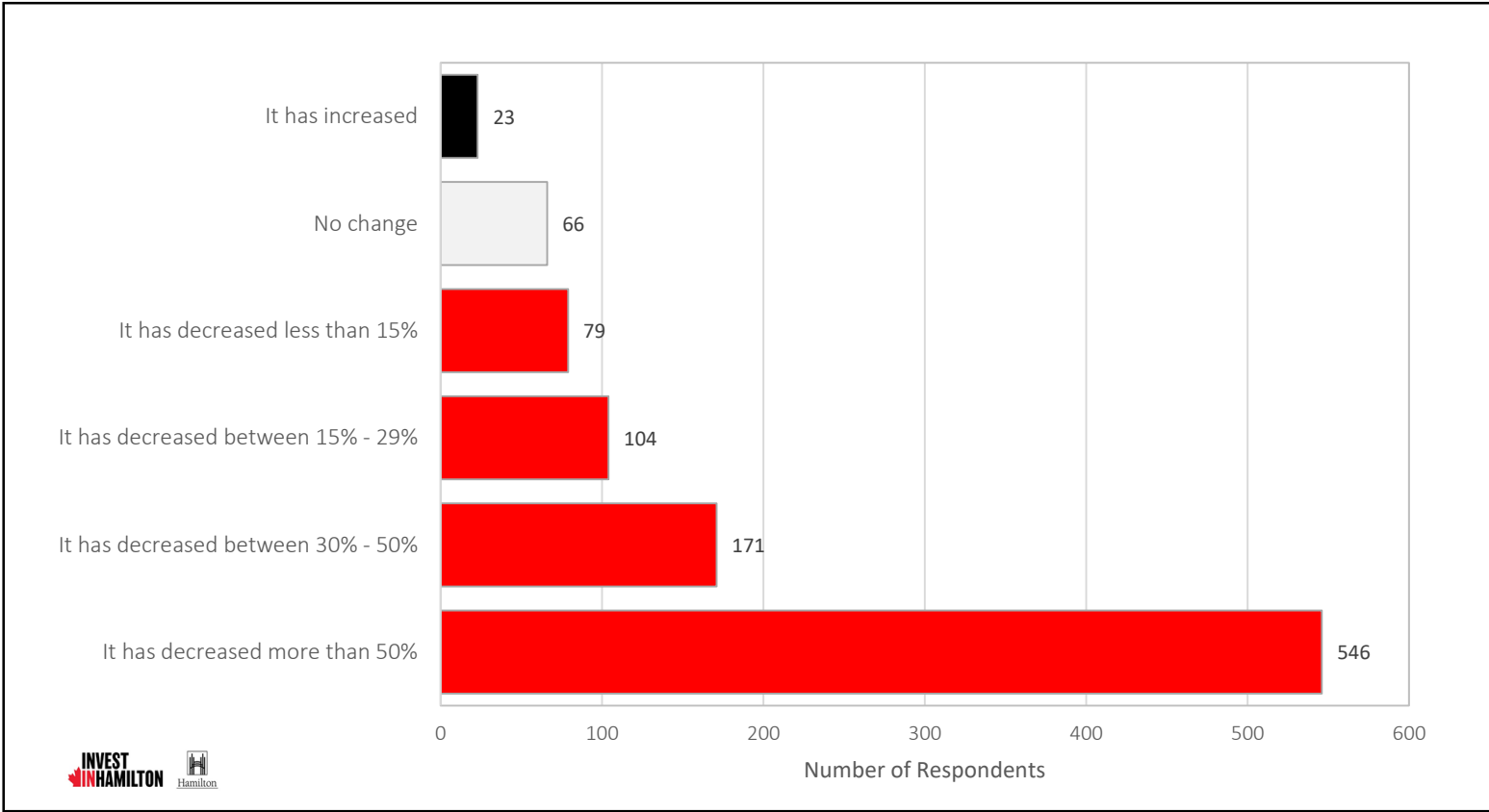
REPORTED NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL SERVICE BUSINESS (as of April 10, 2020)

RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS



IMPACT ON REVENUE

REPORTED IMPACT ON REVENUE (compared to previous month)



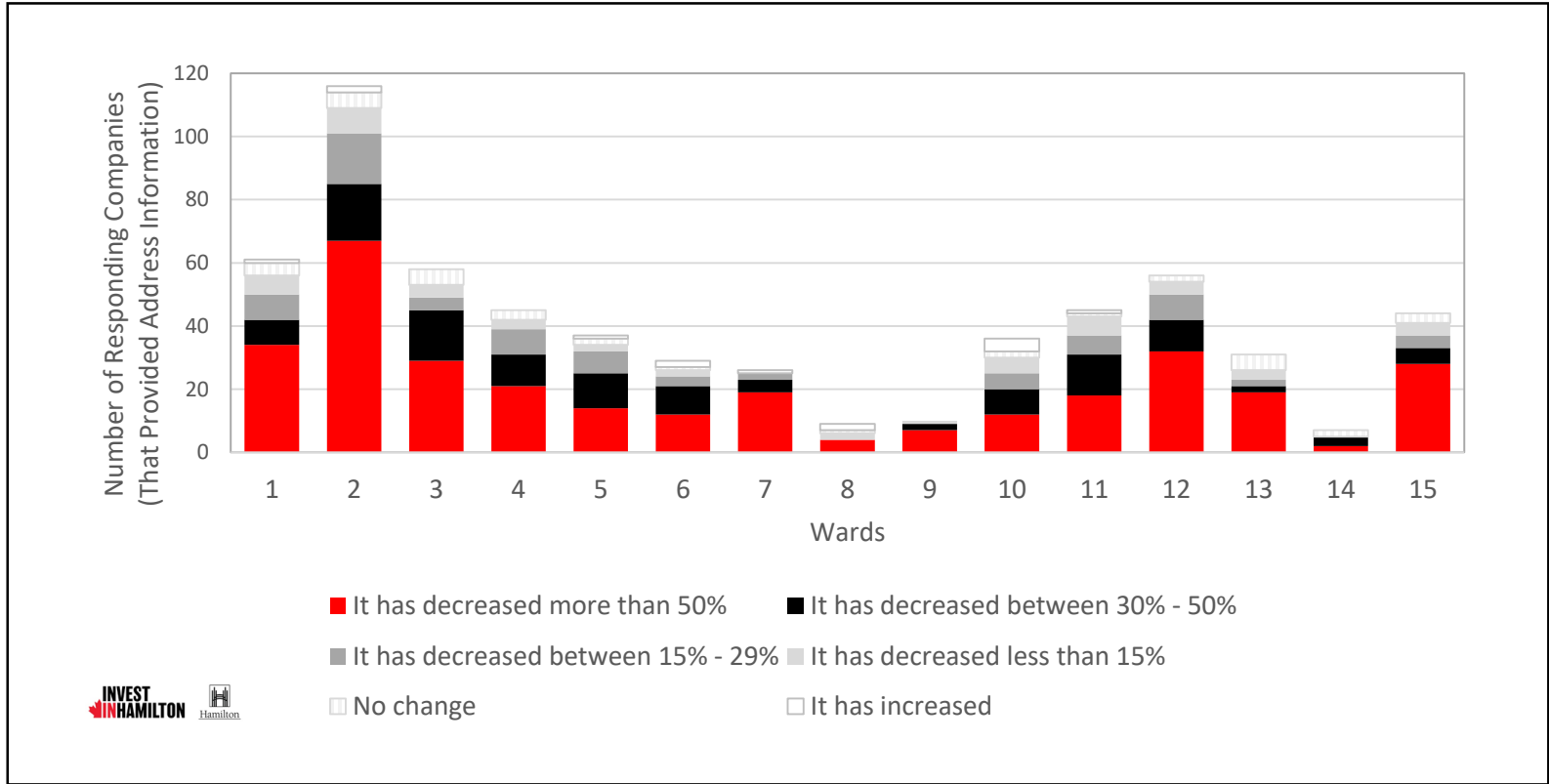
REPORTED IMPACT ON REVENUE COMPARED TO MARCH 1, 2020 BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY

IMPACT ON REVENUE

Industry Category	It has decreased more than 50%	It has decreased between 30% - 50%	It has decreased between 15% - 29%	It has decreased less than 15%	No change	It has increased	Total Population Size
Personal Services	85.7%	7.8%	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	77
Tourism	84.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	25
Restaurants / Food Services	81.8%	12.1%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	66
Retail	77.8%	9.3%	6.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	108
Creative / Cultural Industries	71.6%	16.2%	4.1%	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	74
Other	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10
Life Sciences	60.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%	0.0%	20
Professional Services	58.0%	15.4%	13.6%	7.1%	5.9%	0.0%	169
Total	55.2%	17.3%	10.5%	8.0%	6.7%	2.3%	989
ICT / Digital Media	46.7%	31.1%	6.7%	2.2%	8.9%	4.4%	45
Construction / Contracting	40.2%	28.0%	9.8%	12.2%	6.1%	3.7%	82
Transportation / Logistics	34.5%	25.9%	15.5%	8.6%	12.1%	3.4%	58
Advanced Manufacturing	33.0%	22.9%	17.4%	14.7%	10.1%	1.8%	109
Agriculture / Food and Beverage Processing	29.4%	26.5%	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	23.5%	34
Not For Profit	29.1%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	21.8%	0.0%	55
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	26.3%	15.8%	22.8%	24.6%	8.8%	1.8%	57

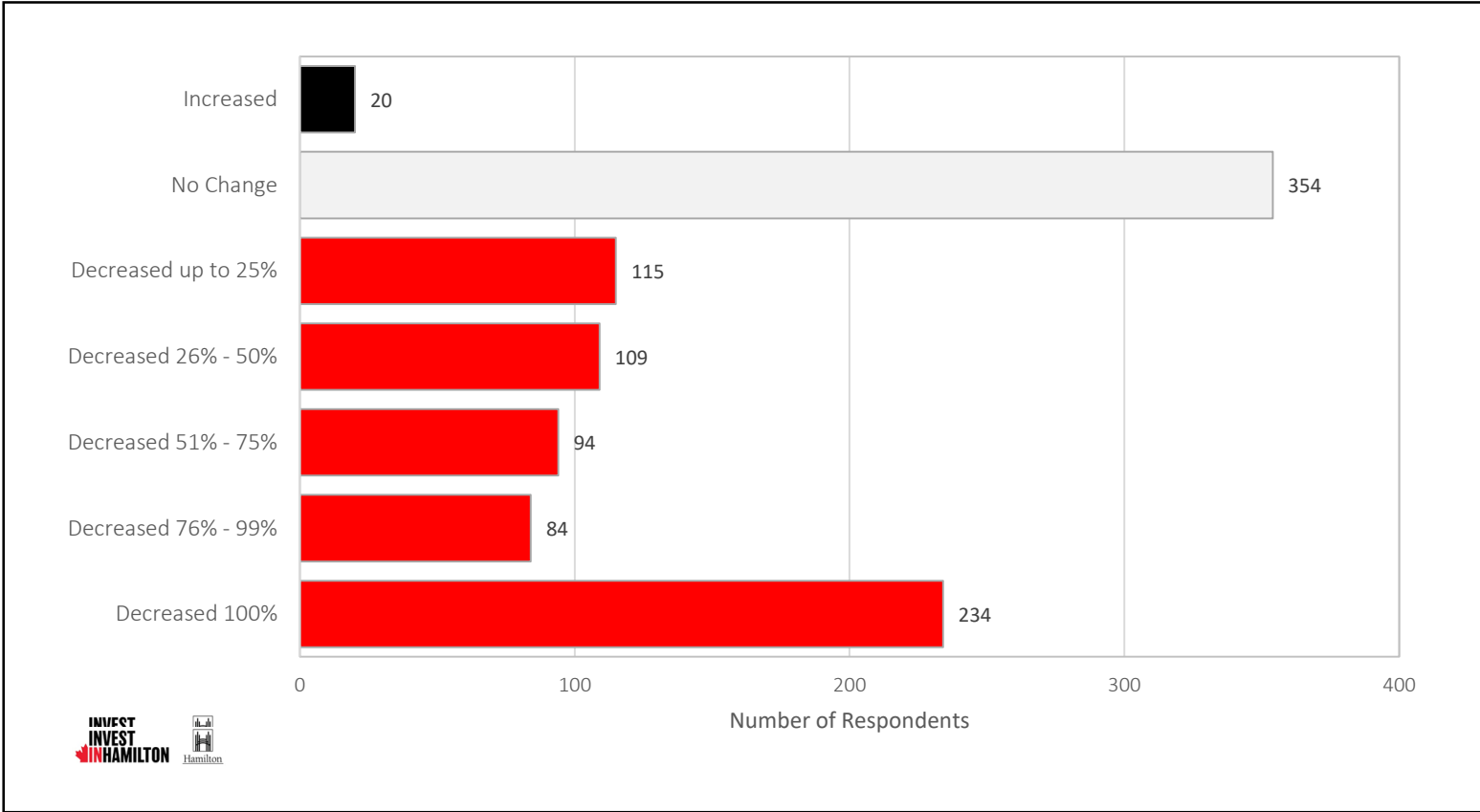
IMPACT ON REVENUE BY WARD

IMPACT ON REVENUE



REPORTED IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT (compared to previous month)

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT



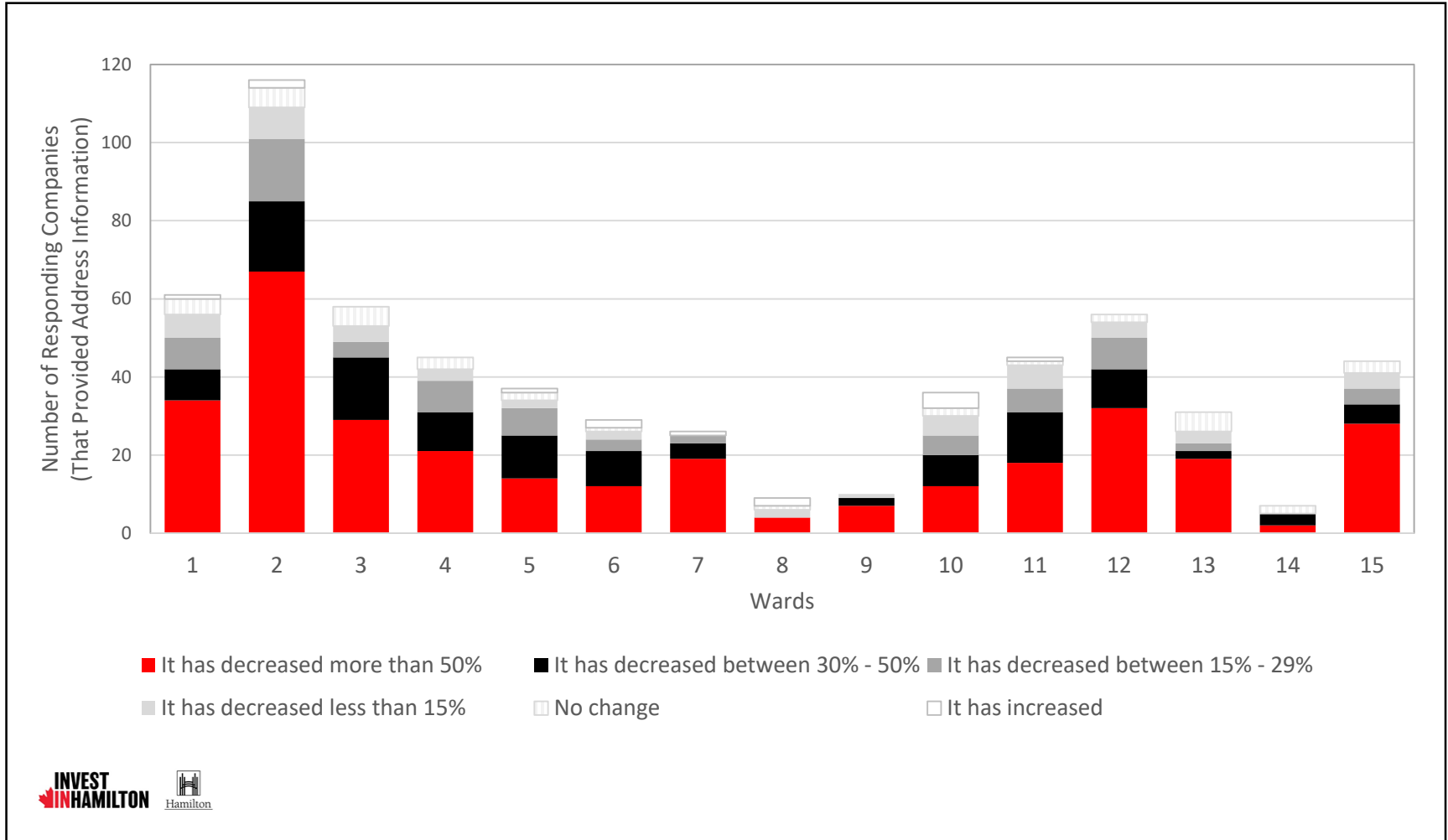
REPORTED IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO MARCH 1, 2020 BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

Industry Category	It has decreased 100%	It has decreased 76% - 99%	It has decreased 51% - 75%	It has decreased 26% - 50%	Decreased up to 25%	No Change	It has increased	Total Population Size
Personal Services	57.1%	5.2%	5.2%	3.9%	1.3%	27.3%	0.0%	77
Other	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	9
Retail	40.2%	12.1%	7.5%	10.3%	4.7%	23.4%	1.9%	107
Creative / Cultural Industries	36.0%	10.7%	2.7%	9.3%	2.7%	37.3%	1.3%	75
Restaurants / Food Services	29.7%	28.4%	17.6%	4.1%	2.7%	17.6%	0.0%	74
Professional Services	24.1%	2.9%	5.7%	8.0%	8.0%	49.4%	1.7%	174
Total	23.2%	8.3%	9.3%	10.8%	11.4%	35.0%	2.0%	1010
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	18.6%	3.4%	8.5%	6.8%	6.8%	55.9%	0.0%	59
Tourism	16.7%	25.0%	12.5%	4.2%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	24
ICT / Digital Media	15.2%	2.2%	10.9%	26.1%	4.3%	32.6%	8.7%	46
Life Sciences	13.6%	13.6%	13.6%	9.1%	4.5%	45.5%	0.0%	22
Construction / Contracting	12.2%	3.7%	18.3%	23.2%	17.1%	23.2%	2.4%	82
Agriculture / Food and Beverage Processing	10.8%	8.1%	10.8%	5.4%	13.5%	32.4%	18.9%	37
Not For Profit	7.4%	11.1%	9.3%	9.3%	18.5%	42.6%	1.9%	54
Advanced Manufacturing	6.2%	6.2%	10.6%	12.4%	32.7%	31.9%	0.0%	113
Transportation / Logistics	3.5%	3.5%	8.8%	21.1%	28.1%	35.1%	0.0%	57

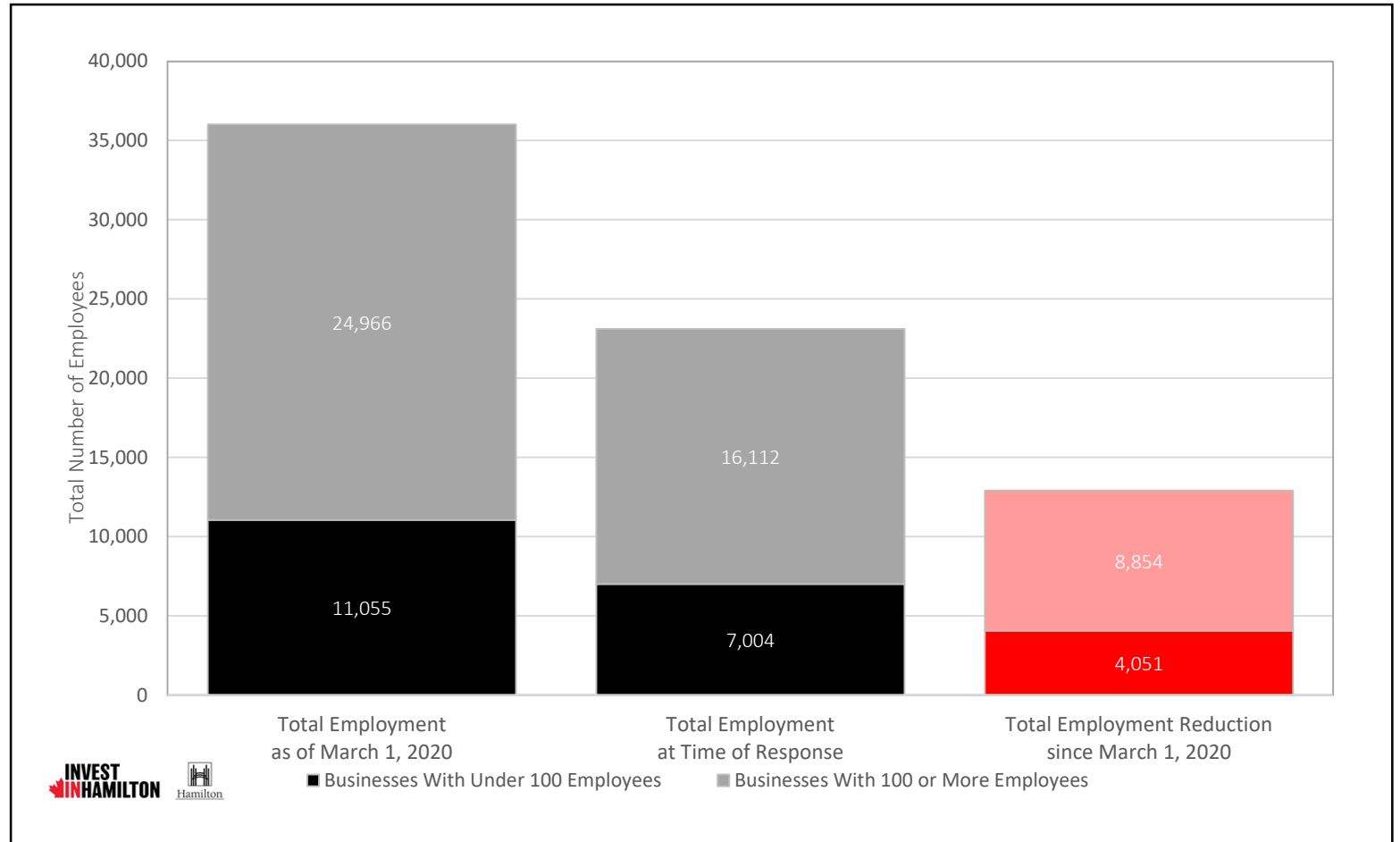
IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT BY WARD

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT



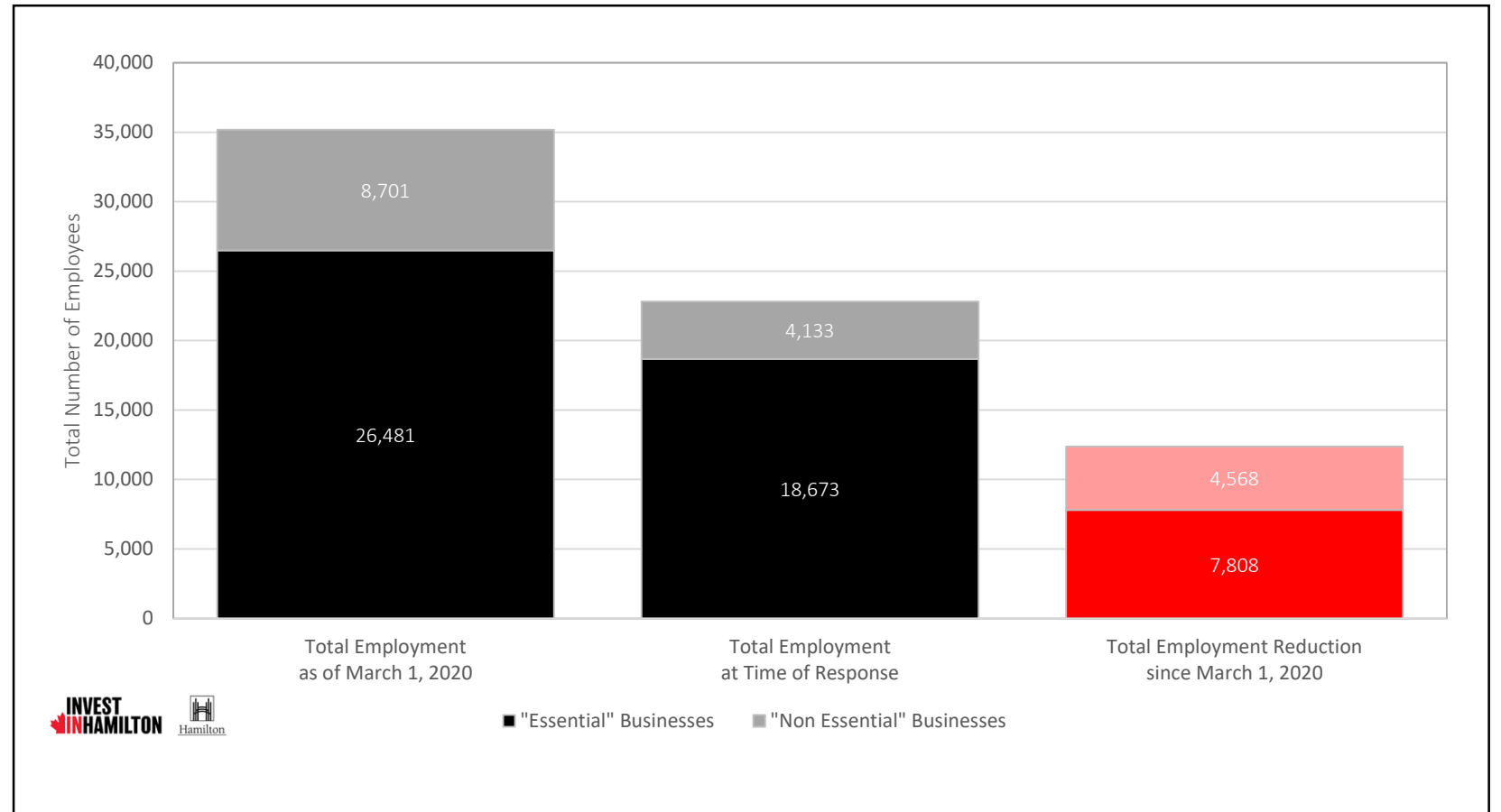
IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

IMPACT ON TOTAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF RESPONDENTS BUSINESS SIZE COMPARISON



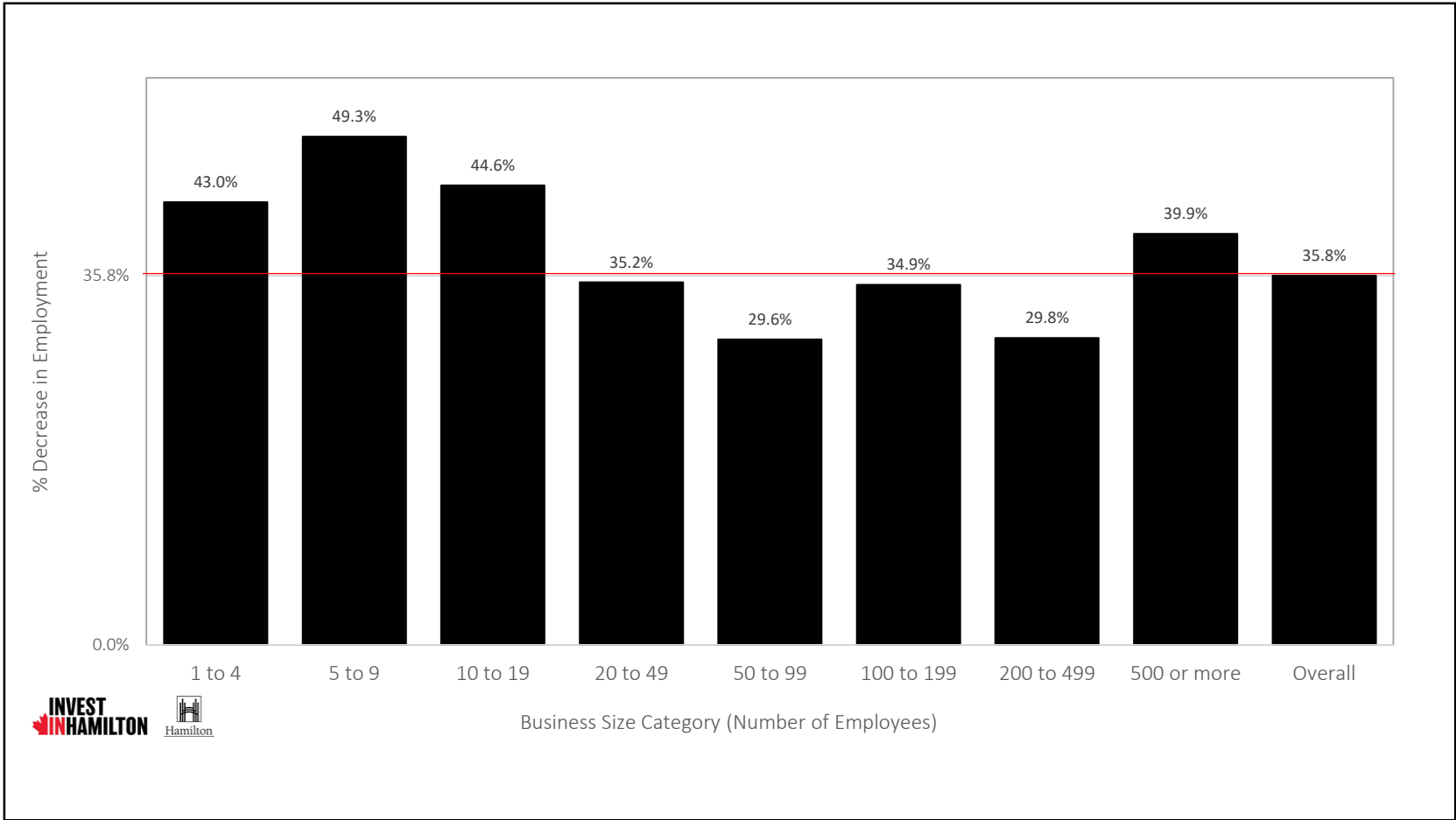
IMPACT ON TOTAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF "ESSENTIAL SERVICE" SIZE COMPARISON

IMPACT ON
REVENUE



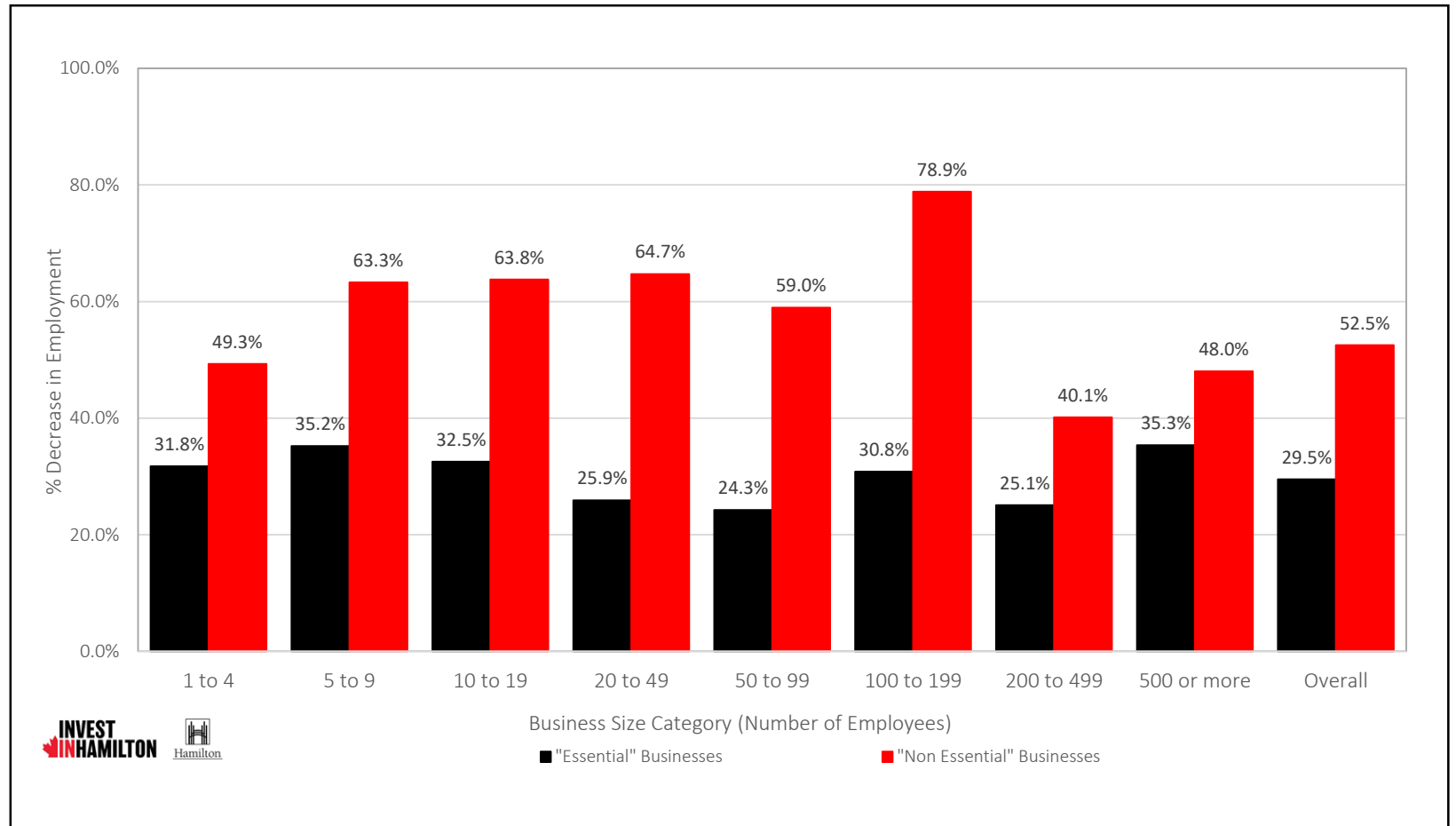
REPORTED DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY BUSINESS SIZE CATEGORY

**IMPACT ON
EMPLOYMENT**



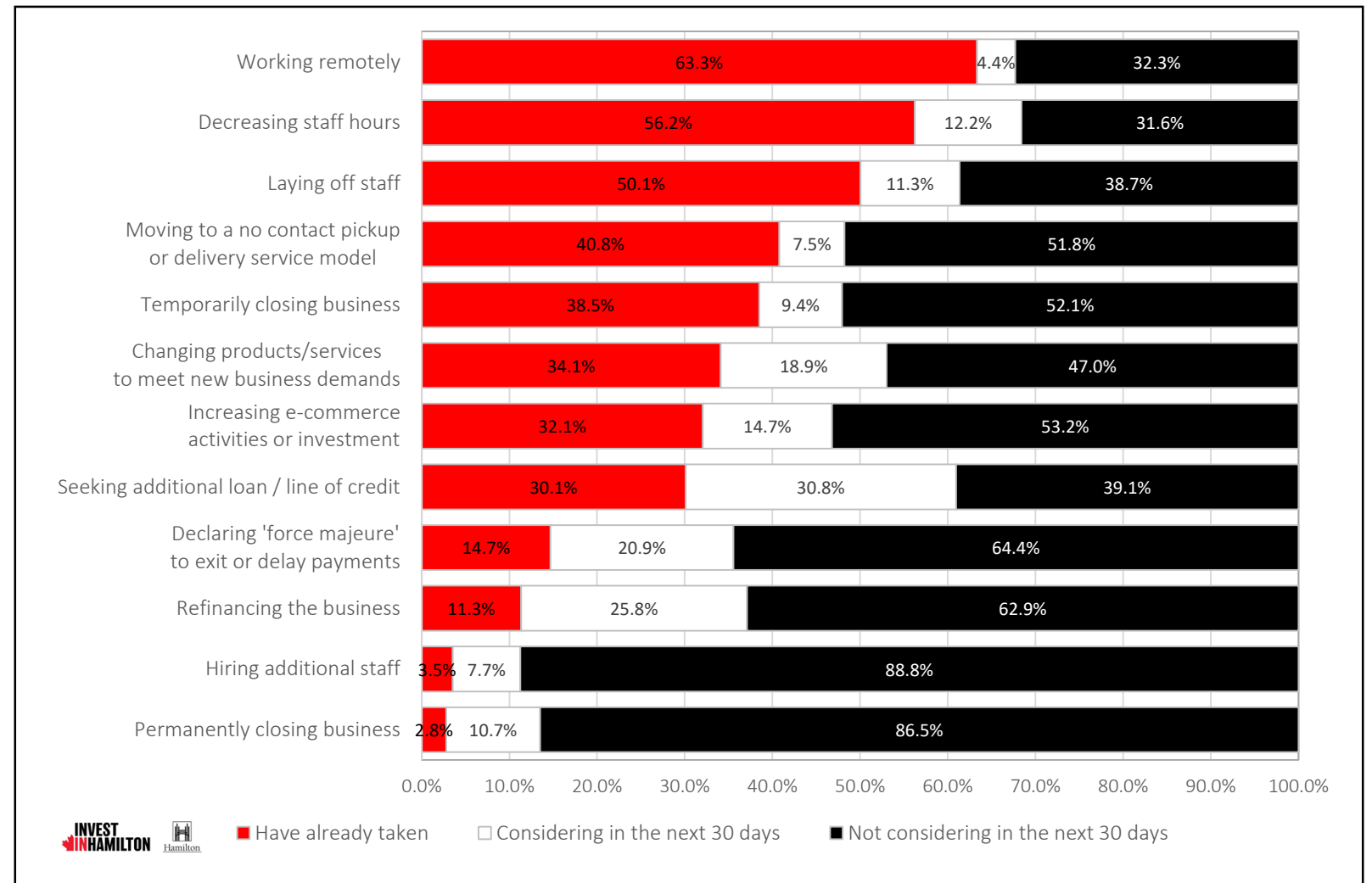
IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

REPORTED DECREASES IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS (by business size category and “essential service” classification)



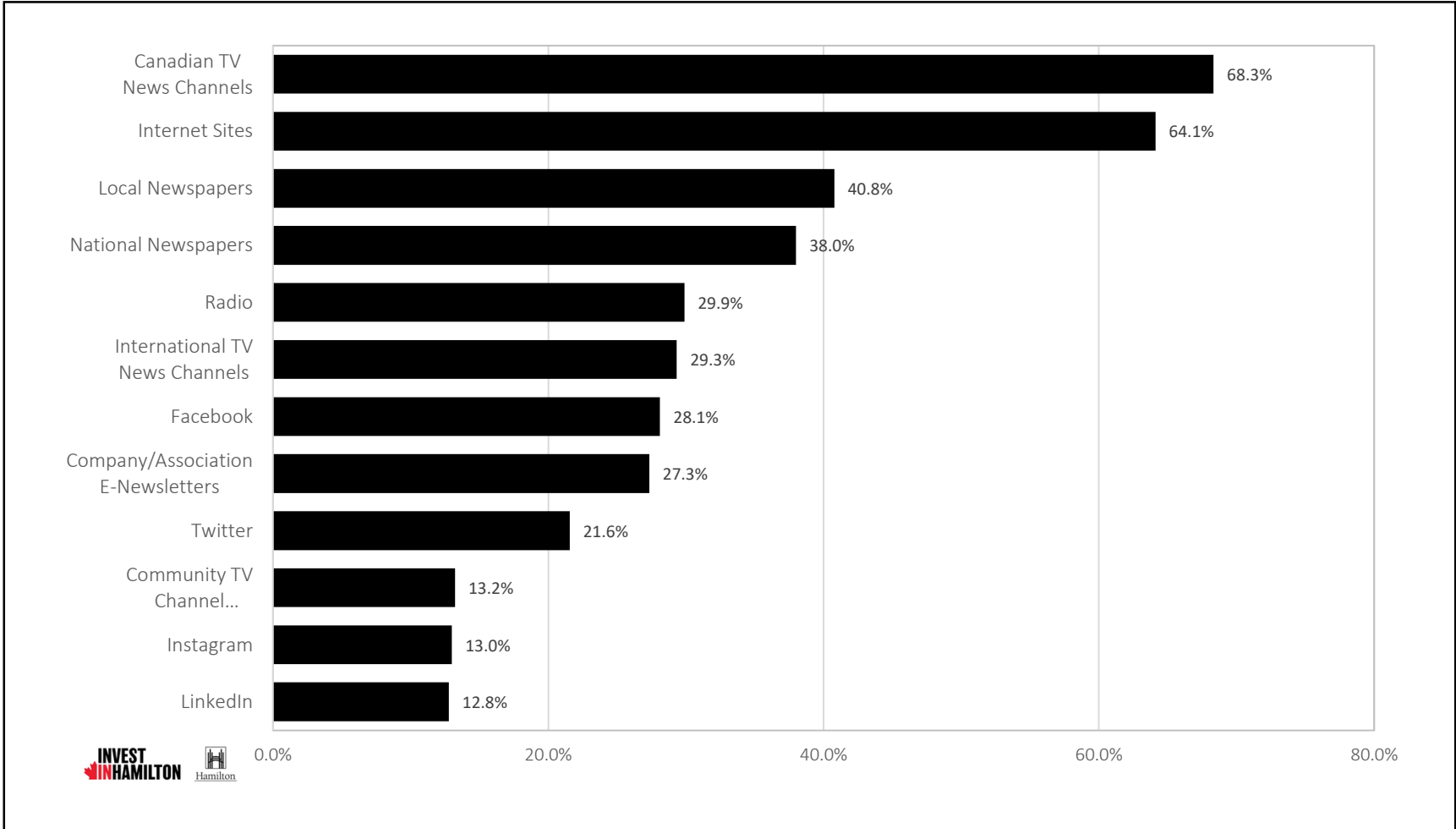
REPORTED MEASURES RESPONDENTS ARE TAKING TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19

IMPACT ON BUSINESS BEHAVIOR



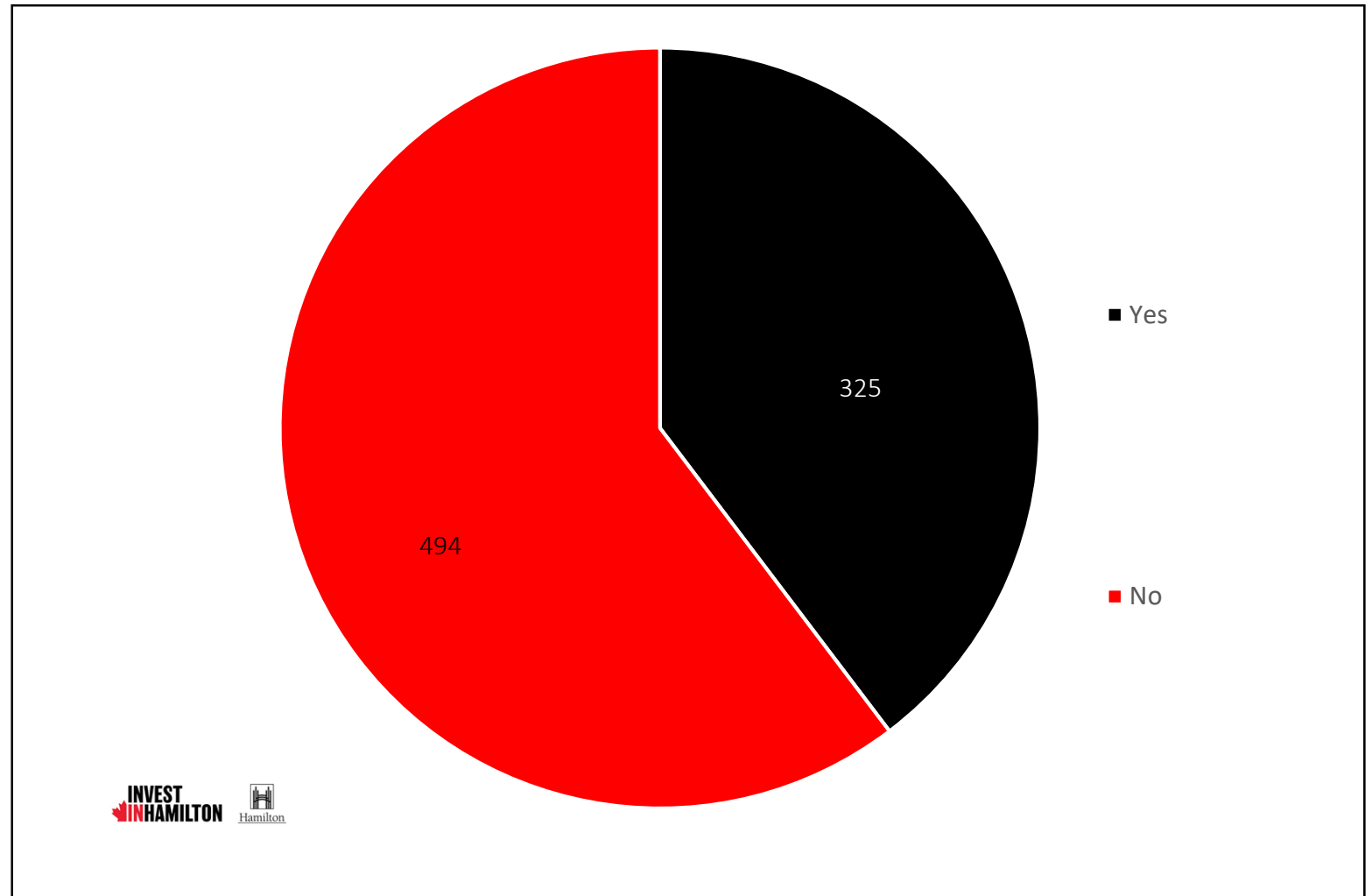
REPORTED CHANNELS RESPONDENTS ARE USING TO GATHER COVID-19 RELATED INFORMATION

LEADING INFORMATION CHANNELS

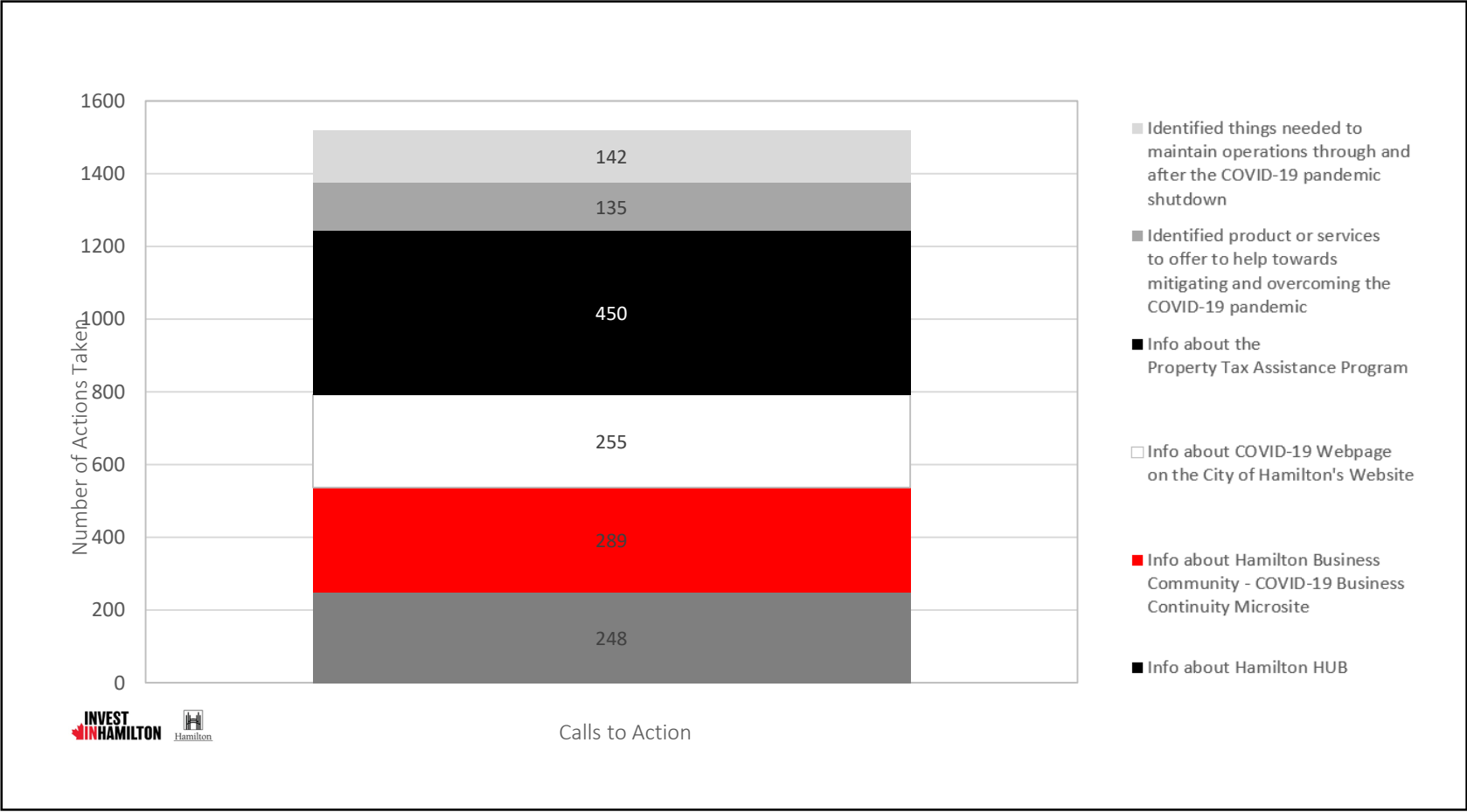


REPORTED AWARENESS OF THE PROPERTY TAX ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (at the time of completion)

**AWARENESS
OF TAX
ASSISTANCE**



OUTREACH PROMPTED BY RESPONDENTS' ANSWERS TO BUSINESS IMPACT STUDY QUESTIONS



RESPONDENTS' OFFER OF ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY CATEGORY



PPE

Certified Product,
Retooling and Sewing

31



COMPANIES OFFERING TO PIVOT

Beds, Curtains, Sinks,
Shields, Ventilators and Parts

28



SANITIZER

Hand Sanitizer
to Washing Stations

8



CONSULTING SERVICES

Wellness, Financial
and Other

27



TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

18



TECHNOLOGY AND SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS

9



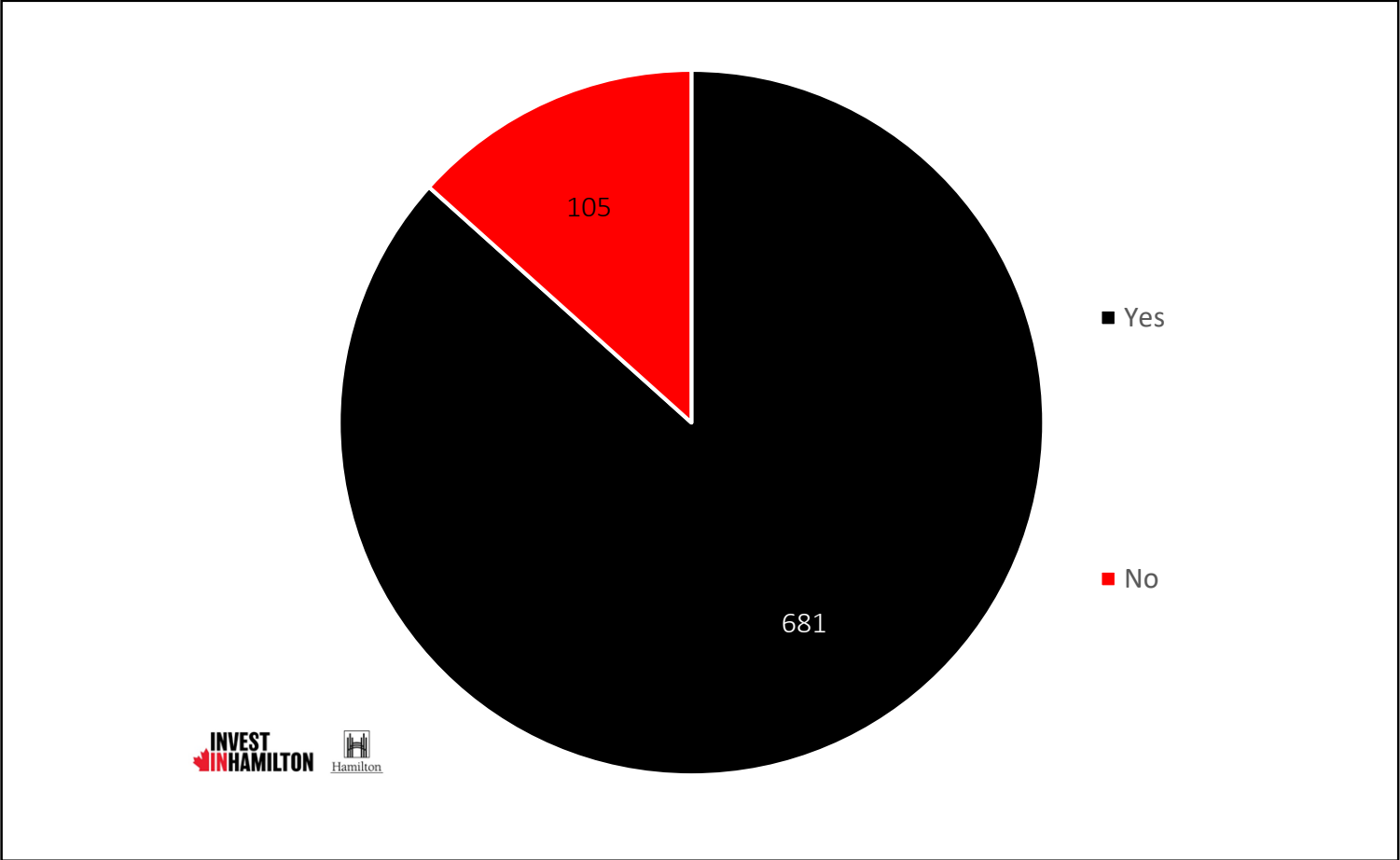
FOOD

13

CALL TO
ACTION

REPORTED WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN FUTURE SURVEYS

**FUTURE
SURVEY
PARTICIPATION**





THANK YOU NORM SCHLEEHAHN

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WWW.HAMILTON.CA





CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	May 13, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review (FCS19025(a)) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	John Savoia (905) 546-2424 Ext. 7298
SUBMITTED BY:	Brian McMullen Director, Financial Planning, Administration and Policy Corporate Services Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (a) That the General Manager of Corporate Services be authorized to amend the Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program so that effective May 13, 2020, zero interest loans may be provided under the Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program for property owners of owner-occupied dwellings who have qualified for low-income energy customer programs such as the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program or the Ontario Electricity Support Program;
- (b) That the City Solicitor be authorized to make necessary changes to documents related to the Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program to implement Recommendation (a) of Report FCS19025(a);
- (c) That the Planning and Economic Development Department be directed to undertake an amendment to the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Project Area and Community Improvement Plan so the Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program can be incorporated into the Community Improvement Plan to extend loans to residential rental properties and report back at a future Planning Committee meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City's Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program ("the Program") was approved by Council in October 2008 as an ongoing program following its inception as a pilot program in October 2007 (refer to Report FCS07087(a) / PW07121(a)). The purpose of the Program is to provide homeowners with the continued opportunity to access funding, through an interest-bearing loan from the City, to assist homeowners to reduce their potential risk of exposure to lead in tap water that could be coming from their private lead water service line.

The Program enables eligible residential property owners that meet the program requirements to borrow from the City up to a maximum of \$2,500 to assist in repaying the cost of private lead water service replacements. The annual payments are added to the homeowner's tax roll and repaid to the City over a period of up to 10 years. As of May 1, 2019, loan amounts provided under the Program have been added to the property owner's Alectra Utilities (Alectra) water account to be repaid on a monthly basis over a period of up to 10 years (refer to Report FCS19025). As of December 31, 2019, over 2,200 loans have been issued since the pilot Program began in October 2007 representing a total outlay of approximately \$4,495,405 with a current outstanding loan balance of approximately \$2,063,243.

The Program has been reviewed with the view to enhance the role of the Program as part of Hamilton Water's multi-pronged proactive approach to minimize customers' exposure to lead. The interest charged on an annual basis is based on the City's 10-year cost to borrow and the rate is maintained for the entire period of the loan. The interest rate has been reviewed annually and reset at the start of each calendar year based on the City's 10-year cost to borrow. The Program interest rate charged (for 2020 it is 2.89%) is favourable relative to financing otherwise available to residential property owners. For example, economists' median average forecasts for prime rate are 3.45% by year-end 2020, with most secured lines of credit interest based on prime rate plus 1 to 2%.

Relative to other identified municipal programs, Hamilton's Program has proven to be very effective in providing financial assistance to enable the replacement of over 2,200 private lead water lines since 2007, which otherwise, may have previously not been replaced due to the costs being perceived as prohibitive. Over 20% of all lead service line replacements have occurred with the support of the Program. However, even with low borrowing costs, there may be some low-income property owners where the interest cost may present a financial burden to replacing their private lead water line.

**SUBJECT: Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review
(FCS19025(a)) (City Wide) – Page 3 of 8**

The Ontario Energy Board has mandated that all Ontario electrical utilities offer a number of special programs to help low-income energy consumers. One such program is the Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP) that provides monthly on-bill credits for lower-income customers to reduce their electricity bills. Another assistance program is the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LEAP) that helps individuals or families who are struggling to pay their electricity bills throughout the year. In order to qualify, the household income must fall below a certain limit.

Staff contacted Alectra regarding the LEAP in Hamilton and have been advised that there are approximately 15,300 accounts enrolled in LEAP with nearly 50% being homeowners. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that there are low income homeowners who would like to replace a lead service line but are challenged financially to do so.

Recommendation (a) of Report FCS19025(a) seeks Council approval for loans to be zero interest for property owners who have qualified for LEAP or OESP. Such interest-free loans would only be available to owner-occupied dwellings. The loan will remain interest-free unless the customer defaults on payments.

Many lead service lines are attached to rental properties where tenants would have very little control or leverage over pipe replacement. From an environmental and public health fairness perspective, the argument could be made that landlords should be making the investment to replace private lead services as part of their business. However, many choose not to.

The Program provides loans to replace private water service lines of homes that are owner-occupied specifically and not to residential rental properties. There are bonusing provisions within the *Municipal Act* (Section 106) whereby a municipality shall not assist directly or indirectly any commercial enterprise by, giving or lending any property of the municipality, including money. However, the *Planning Act* (Section 28) allows municipalities, to designate by By-law, a Community Improvement Plan (CIP) that authorizes municipalities to provide grants or loans to commercial enterprises for a defined variety of rejuvenation / rehabilitation purposes, without contravening the *Municipal Act, 2001* prohibition against bonusing.

In March 2013, Council approved a by-law to designate a CIP for the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan. This incorporated the existing Residential Protective Plumbing Subsidy Program (3P), which is designed to improve the City's adaptability to climate change by reducing the impacts of severe storms, particularly basement sewer backups. The CIP also enabled extension of the 3P to rental dwellings by ensuring that such extension does not constitute bonusing under the *Municipal Act, 2001*.

**SUBJECT: Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review
(FCS19025(a)) (City Wide) – Page 4 of 8**

The Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan also provided a policy structure for the potential addition of other related water and wastewater programs in the future, though such additions would require an amendment to the CIP. Recommendation (c) of Report FCS19025(a) provides direction to Planning Division staff to bring forward a report before the Planning Committee to amend the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan to incorporate the Program in order to extend loans to residential rental properties.

Alternatives for Consideration – Not Applicable

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The loans under the Program are funded from the City's bank account with the net outstanding Program balance reflected in a long-term receivable balance sheet account. With the loans being interest-bearing, the opportunity costs related to investment returns of water reserve funds is essentially offset. The receivable account balance increases in years where loan repayments inclusive of loan interest amounts to less than the loan amounts issued.

It is unknown the number of zero interest loans under the Program that will be issued as a result of Recommendation (a) of Report FCS19025(a). The lack of associated interest charges will result in the long-term receivable balance to increase over time. The interest rate cost over the full 10-year repayment period for a maximum loan of \$2,500 at the current interest rate of 2.89% amounts to approximately \$382.

Staffing: There are no long-term staffing implications. As of May 2019, the Program loan collection workload shifted from Corporate Services, Finance and Administration staff, to Alectra at no additional expense to the City. Even with potentially increased loan activity, as a result of the recommendations of Report FCS19025(a), it is anticipated there is in place sufficient City and Alectra staff resources to manage the loan application intakes, disbursements and collections effectively.

There are one-time staffing implications as staff from the Planning Division will be required to undertake the amendments to the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Project Area and Community Improvement Plan (CIP).

Legal: As part of the loan program, the property owner agrees to have the loan amount, including applicable interest, added to the property owner's Alectra water account for repayment to the City with monthly payments for a term of up to 120 months.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Based on best available information, it is estimated that the City of Hamilton has approximately 20,000 households with potential lead exposure associated with water services. While staff cannot identify the distribution of this figure by geographic boundary, it can be assumed that homes built prior to the mid-1950's may be impacted by some level of risk, assuming the service lines and plumbing have not been replaced to date.

The City's Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program ("the Program") was approved by Council in October 2008 as an ongoing program following its inception as a pilot program in October 2007 (refer to Report FCS07087(a) / PW07121(a)). The purpose of the Program is to provide homeowners with the continued opportunity to access funding, through an interest-bearing loan from the City, to assist homeowners to reduce their potential risk of exposure to lead in tap water that could be coming from their private lead water service line.

The Program enables eligible residential property owners that meet the program requirements to borrow from the City up to a maximum of \$2,500, to assist in repaying the cost of private lead water service replacements. The annual payments were added to the homeowner's tax roll and repaid to the City over a period of up to 10 years. As of May 1, 2019, loan amounts provided under the Program have been added to the property owner's Alectra Utilities (Alectra) water account to be repaid on a monthly basis over a period of up to 10 years (refer to Report FCS19025). As of December 31, 2019, over 2,200 loans have been issued since the pilot Program began in October 2007 representing a total outlay of approximately \$4,495,405 with a current outstanding loan balance of approximately \$2,063,243.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

None identified.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Corporate Services – Legal Services and Risk Management Division has been consulted in the preparation of Report FCS19025(a).

Corporate Services – Hamilton Water, Finance and Administration Section, has provided input into Report FCS19025(a).

Public Works – Hamilton Water Division has been consulted and supports the recommendations in Report FCS19025(a).

**SUBJECT: Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review
(FCS19025(a)) (City Wide) – Page 6 of 8**

Planning and Economic Development – Planning Division supports Recommendation (c) of Report FCS19025(a).

Alectra Utilities has been consulted and advised of implementation requirements that arise from the adoption of recommendations of Report FCS19025(a) and have indicated they can support the City with these initiatives.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

The Program has been reviewed with the view to enhance the role of the Program as part of Hamilton Water’s multi-pronged proactive approach to minimize customers’ exposure to lead. The interest charged on an annual basis is based on the City’s 10-year cost to borrow and the rate is maintained for the entire period of the loan. The interest rate has been reviewed annually and reset at the start of each calendar year based on the City’s 10-year cost to borrow. The Program interest rate charged (for 2020 it is 2.89%) is favourable relative to financing otherwise available to residential property owners. For example, economists' median average forecasts for prime rate are 3.45% by year-end 2020, with most secured lines of credit interest based on prime rate plus 1 to 2%.

Relative to other identified municipal programs, Hamilton’s Program has proven to be very effective in providing financial assistance to enable the replacement of over 2,000 private lead water lines since 2007, which otherwise may have previously not been replaced due to the costs being perceived as prohibitive. Over 20% of all lead service line replacements have occurred with the support of the Program. However, even with low borrowing costs, there may be some low-income property owners where the interest cost may present a financial burden to replacing their private lead water line.

The Ontario Energy Board has mandated that all Ontario electrical utilities offer a number of special programs to help low-income energy consumers. One such program is the Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP) that provides monthly on-bill credits for lower-income customers to reduce their electricity bills. Another assistance program is the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LEAP) that helps individuals or families who are struggling to pay their electricity bills throughout the year. In order to qualify, the household income must fall below a certain limit.

The amount of income it takes to qualify depends on two factors:

- How many people live in the house
- The combined household income

For example, a home with four people and an annual after-tax income of \$37,000 would be eligible for a LEAP Emergency Financial Assistance (EFA) grant. The following chart outlines income eligibility:

LEAP EFA income eligibility criteria

Family Size	Income (after taxes)
1	< \$28,000
2	< \$28,000
3	< \$39,000
4	< \$39,000
5	< \$48,000
6	< \$48,000
7+	< \$52,000

Note: Amounts shown are set by the Ontario Energy Board, based on statistics from Statistics Canada.

Staff contacted Alectra regarding the LEAP in Hamilton and have been advised that there are approximately 15,300 accounts enrolled in LEAP with nearly 50% being homeowners. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that there are low income homeowners who would like to replace a lead service line but are challenged financially to do so.

Recommendation (a) of Report FCS19025(a), seeks Council approval for loans to be zero interest for property owners who have qualified for LEAP or OESP. Such interest-free loans would only be available to owner-occupied dwellings. The loan will remain interest-free unless the customer defaults on payments.

Many lead service lines are attached to rental properties where tenants would have very little control or leverage over pipe replacement. From an environmental and public health fairness perspective, the argument could be made that landlords should be making the investment to replace private lead services as part of their business. However, many choose not to. A significant proportion of remaining private lead service lines are believed to be associated with residential rental properties.

The Program provides loans to replace private water service lines of homes that are owner-occupied specifically and not to residential rental properties. There are bonusing provisions within the *Municipal Act* (Section 106) whereby a municipality shall not assist directly or indirectly any commercial enterprise by, giving or lending any property of the municipality, including money. However, the *Planning Act* (Section 28) allows municipalities, to designate, by By-law, a Community Improvement Plan (CIP) that authorizes municipalities to provide grants or loans to commercial enterprises for a defined variety of rejuvenation / rehabilitation purposes, without contravening the *Municipal Act, 2001* prohibition against bonusing.

**SUBJECT: Lead Water Service Replacement Loan Program Review
(FCS19025(a)) (City Wide) – Page 8 of 8**

In March 2013, Council approved a by-law to designate a Community Improvement Area for the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan. This incorporated the existing Residential Protective Plumbing Subsidy Program (3P), which is designed to improve the City's adaptability to climate change by reducing the impacts of severe storms, particularly basement sewer backups. The CIP also enabled extension of the 3P to rental dwellings by ensuring that such extension does not constitute bonusing under the *Municipal Act, 2001*.

The Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan also provided a policy structure for the potential addition of other related water and wastewater programs in the future, though such additions would require an amendment to the CIP. Recommendation (c) of Report FCS19025(a) provides direction to staff to bring forward a report before the Planning Committee to amend the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Support Community Improvement Plan to allow the Program to be extended to residential rental properties.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

N/A

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Healthy and Safe Communities

Hamilton is a safe and supportive City where people are active, healthy, and have a high quality of life.

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

N/A

JS/dt



Hamilton

CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Planning Division

Table with 2 columns: Field Name and Content. Fields include TO, COMMITTEE DATE, SUBJECT/REPORT NO, WARD(S) AFFECTED, PREPARED BY, SUBMITTED BY, and SIGNATURE.

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church), shown in Appendix "A" to Report PED20044, as a property of cultural heritage value pursuant to the provisions of Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, be approved;
(b) That the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes, attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044, be approved; and,
(c) That the City Clerk be directed to take appropriate action to designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, in accordance with the Notice of Intention to Designate, attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED20044.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

24 Main Street West, Hamilton is the site of the former Centenary United Church which is now known as New Vision United Church. The subject property was added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the work plan for designation by Hamilton City Council in September 2014 as part of the comprehensive Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Project. This recommendation was supported by staff and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (HMHC) at their August 21, 2014 meeting. Furthermore, the HMHC supported the recommendation to designate 24 Main Street East, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

New Vision United Church is currently planning to adapt its auditorium to a concert venue use to help remain viable in the wake of declining congregation numbers. Performance events have been held at the subject property in the past and New Vision United Church intends on undertaking renovations to facilitate this adaptive reuse while meeting building and fire code requirements. New Vision United Church retained consultants including McCallum Sather Architects (MSA) to develop a construction plan to guide the reuse while preserving the heritage attributes of the building. As an extension of this background work, New Vision United Church opted to retain MSA to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment to comprehensively assess the church's heritage merit including the preparation of a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes. The final Cultural Heritage Assessment report, dated November 19, 2019, is attached as Appendix "D" and the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes is attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044.

The subject property was evaluated using both the Council-adopted heritage evaluation criteria and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It has been determined that the subject property meets the criteria for designation, therefore, staff recommend 24 Main Street West, Hamilton for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 11

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: N/A

Staffing: N/A

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 3 of 12

Legal: The designation process will follow the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and provide for adequate notice of Council's intention to designate the property. Formal objections may be made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and heard before the Conservation Review Board, prior to further consideration by Council of the designation By-law.

Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* allows municipalities to recognize a property's cultural heritage value or interest, and to conserve and manage the property through the Heritage Permit process enabled under Sections 33 (alterations) and 34 (demolition or removal) of the Act.

Where alterations to designated properties are contemplated, a property owner is required to apply for, obtain, and comply with a Heritage Permit, for any alteration that "is likely to affect the property's heritage attributes, as set out in the description of the property's heritage attributes" (Sub-section 33(1)). Designation does not restrict the use of a property, prohibit alterations or additions, or restrict the sale of a property. The City of Hamilton also provides heritage grants and loan programs to assist in the continuing conservation of properties, once they are designated.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The subject property was added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the work plan for designation in September 2014 as part of the comprehensive Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Project (DBHI). Staff Report PED14191, which included the recommendation to add 24 Main Street West, Hamilton to the Register and to the work plan for designation among other downtown properties, was approved by Planning Committee on September 16, 2014 and ratified by Council on September 24, 2014. A preliminary evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the subject property was included in Report PED14191.

The subject property was initially recommended to be added to the work plan for a projected designation date of 2021. At the request of New Vision United Church at the June 6, 2017 Planning Committee meeting, the Cultural Heritage Assessment work for the purposes of considering designation was reassigned to staff's work program for 2017. Staff retained the consultant MHBC to complete a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property in January 2018 (final report dated November 29, 2019 and attached as Appendix "E" to Report PED20044).

In June 2018, New Vision United Church had requested to put the designation work on hold to allow for consideration of options to bring the building into compliance with

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building and fire code requirements in anticipation of the concert venue use. New Vision United Church retained MSA in January 2019 to conduct a building master plan and construction plan to guide the adaptive reuse. Given MSA's familiarity with the church and master plan to incorporate the concert venue use, New Vision United Church retained them to complete a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property (final report dated November 19, 2019 and attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044).

The comprehensive research and cultural heritage assessment work that has submitted is intended to inform staff's recommendation and to provide Committee and Council with adequate information upon which to base a decision regarding designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Upon the request of New Vision United Church, staff worked with MSA to develop the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes as contained in Appendix "B" to Report PED20044. The historical research and property evaluation in the cultural heritage assessment by MSA was used by staff as the basis for the recommendations in Report PED20044 as it included comprehensive research into the interior and exterior of the property and was informed by familiarity with the proposed adaptive reuse. The cultural heritage assessment by MHBC did not include an evaluation of the interior of the church as they were not granted interior access, therefore, the property evaluation was less comprehensive than the MSA assessment. Both the MSA and MHBC cultural heritage assessments identified the majority of the exterior building features as significant heritage attributes and indicated that the property has sufficient heritage value to merit designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The property's cultural heritage value was assessed using the Council adopted heritage evaluation criteria and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. As outlined in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment, it has been determined that the subject property meets twelve of the City's twelve criteria and eight of nine criteria as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. Therefore, staff recommend the designation of the subject property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The HMHC supported the recommendation to designate the subject property at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The former Centenary United Church at 24 Main Street West, Hamilton is a two storey, red brick church originally built in 1868 for the Methodist Congregation. Its construction was necessitated by a rapidly growing population in Hamilton, one-fifth of which were Methodists. When the church was built it was regarded as an elegant and commodious church that would accommodate the overflow of congregants that the original Methodist churches could not contain.

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The church was expanded with the addition of a front vestibule, Sunday school and lecture hall in 1896 and again in 1992 with the single storey addition around the east and north elevations. The Sunday school and lecture hall were demolished in 1991. In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational and majority of the Presbyterian churches joined together to form the United Church of Canada and it was at this time that the church became known as Centenary United Church. The church was renamed New Vision United Church in 2014. It is the oldest remaining United church in downtown Hamilton constructed for the Methodists and remaining in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition.

The 1868 church was designed by prominent local architect Albert H. Hills primarily in the Romanesque Revival style, a style not commonly applied to church buildings. The choice of building a church in this architectural style is thought as visibly distinguishing the Methodists from those that accept the Pope's authority, where churches were commonly built emphasizing the Gothic Revival style. None of the other Methodist churches in Hamilton built at the time featured Romanesque Revival features to the extent of Centenary United Church. Additionally, the open design and ample size of the auditorium with the U-shaped balcony functions to amplify the voice of the preacher to all congregants. The emphasis on creating a preaching space as opposed to sanctuary is reflective of the Methodist's approach to worship.

The former Centenary United Church was the site of the 1881 formation of the Centenary Woman's Missionary Society which was the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. Martha Cartmell, a member of the Centenary United Church and the Woman's Missionary Society, was the first Canadian female Methodist Missionary to travel abroad when she went to Japan in 1882. The subject property is also associated with Edward Jackson, a member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who also funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Provincial Policy Statement:

Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement pertains to Cultural Heritage and Archaeology and provides that:

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

The recommendations to designate the subject lands under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* of Report PED20044 are consistent with this policy.

Urban Hamilton Official Plan:

Volume 1, Section B.3.4 - Cultural Heritage Resources Policies of the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) include the following:

- “B.3.4.2.1(a) The City of Hamilton shall, in partnership with others where appropriate, protect and conserve the tangible cultural heritage resources of the City, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes for present and future generations.
- B.3.4.2.1(b) The City of Hamilton shall, in partnership with others where appropriate, identify cultural heritage resources through a continuing process of inventory, survey, and evaluation, as a basis for the wise management of these resources.
- B.3.4.2.3 The City may by By-law designate individual and groups of properties of cultural heritage value under Parts IV and V respectively of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including buildings, properties, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, and heritage roads or road allowances.”

The recommendations to designate the subject lands under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* of Report PED20044 comply with these policies.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Pursuant to Sub-section 29 (2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Council is required to consult with its Municipal Heritage Committee respecting designation of property under Sub-section (1) of the Act. Typically, Cultural Heritage Assessments are reviewed by the Inventory and Research Working Group (IRWG) of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee in accordance with the Council approved process attached as Appendix “F” of Report PED20044.

A draft Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared by MSA (dated August 30, 2019) was reviewed by the IRWG at their meeting on September 23, 2019. The IRWG received the draft report and supported the Cultural Heritage Assessment’s recommendation for designation. The IRWG identified multiple areas for revision to provide a more complete rationale to support the report’s conclusions. The revisions noted by IRWG were consistent with the revisions identified by staff. MSA addressed the identified concerns in a revised draft of the report on November 1, 2019 and a final version on November 19, 2019.

**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
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The IRWG also received and reviewed a draft of the MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment at their meeting on October 28, 2019. Members agreed that the MHBC report was thorough and agreed with the report's recommendation to designate the property.

Staff attended a site visit with the church Minister on December 11, 2019. Additionally, staff consulted with the Minister regarding the proposed adaptive reuse of the Church and in the drafting of the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

Staff also informed the Ward Councillor of the request to designate and the recommendations of Report PED20044. The Ward Councillor expressed support of the designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton.

The HMHC supported the recommendation to designate 24 Main Street East, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The intent of municipal designation, under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, is to enable a process for the management and conservation of cultural resources. Once a property is designated, the municipality is enabled to manage change and alterations to the property through the Heritage Permit process and to ensure that the significant features of the property are maintained through the provision of financial assistance programs and the enforcement of Property Standards By-laws.

Adaptive Re-use to a Concert Venue:

It is expected that the adaption of the church to accommodate a concert venue use will have a positive overall impact on the preservation of the building's heritage features as it will ensure the continued use and stewardship of the building. The proposed repurposing of the space is anticipated to include the addition of air conditioning, upgrades to meet building and fire code requirements, installation of lighting and speaker arrays, installation of a new elevator and washroom and establishing a gathering area on the main floor area. The interior of the main floor area consists of modern treatment and does not contain any heritage attributes. The proposed renovations have not yet commenced. The building is intended to function both as concert venue while also accommodating church services.

The designation of the property will not prevent the future repurposing of the building. New Vision United Church has worked with MSA to develop a construction plan to minimize the impact to the building's heritage features including the auditorium,

entrances, balcony and exterior features. Where impacts to heritage attributes are unavoidable, such as with the potential construction of ceiling supports for light and speaker arrays, Heritage Permits will be required to ensure there is minimal impact to the attribute through the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

Non-designated features that are not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed adaptive reuse include the organ, choir gallery, chandeliers, pews in the balcony (there are no pews on the ground floor) and the 1992 addition. It is expected that the exterior casing of the elevator will be impacted by the installation of a new, larger elevator in the same area as the existing elevator block. The elevator car itself is not original and is a modern replacement. New Vision United Church intends to salvage the decorative material on the elevator casing for use within the building. Should non-designated heritage features be altered by the repurposing, it is recommended that a salvage plan be prepared to mitigate the impact to the feature, to be submitted at the time of Heritage Permit application for the property's reuse.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation:

Designation is guided by the process of cultural heritage evaluation and assessment. The evaluation process, as documented in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment, attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044, attempts to clearly identify those heritage values associated with a property.

Council-Adopted Evaluation Criteria:

A set of criteria were endorsed by the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Committee on June 19, 2003 and were adopted by Council as The City of Hamilton: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Criteria on October 29, 2008 (Appendix "B" to Report PED08211). The criteria are used to identify the cultural heritage values of a property, and to assess their significance. This evaluation assists in determining a property's merit for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as deriving a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

As identified in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044, the property was determined to have met twelve of the City's twelve criteria pertaining to built heritage value.

Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

Section 29 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* permits the Council of a municipality to designate property to be of cultural heritage value or interest where property meets the criteria prescribed by provincial regulation. In 2006, the Province issued Ontario

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Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. According to Sub-section 1 (2) of Ontario Regulation 9/06, a property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* where it meets one or more of the identified criteria. Ontario Regulation 9/06 identifies criteria in three broad categories: Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value and Contextual Value.

As outlined in the attached MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment (see Appendix "D" to Report PED20044), the subject property satisfies eight of the nine criteria contained in Ontario Regulation 9/06 in all three categories.

1. Design / Physical Value:

- i. The property is a rare example of a church building built for the Methodists in the City of Hamilton and is the only surviving example of a Methodist church in the downtown core. The church's architectural style is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in the City of Hamilton.
- ii. The property displays a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations and stained glass window work. In the interior it is displayed through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.
- iii. The property is not considered to have a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. Historical / Associative Value:

- i. The property has historical or associative value as it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in the City of Hamilton and their contributions to the City's cultural and social life. Additionally, the Centenary Women's Missionary Society was founded at the Centenary United Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.
- ii. The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture in the design of the interior U-

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shaped layout of the balcony in the auditorium, the only existing in Hamilton associated with the Methodist community.

- iii. The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to the City of Hamilton. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing (Knox Presbyterian Church, Crystal Palace). The Centenary United Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale than the other surviving ecclesiastical work and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

3. Contextual Value:

- i. Through the visual prominence of the front and MacNab Street elevations, the building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868. From a social functional perspective, the church's presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longstanding and evolving history of a community gathering space centered within the downtown core which has included over 150 years of religious devotion, a youth community centre and a live music venue.
- ii. Although the area and adjacent buildings have changed over time, the church has remained in situ, physically and visually linked to its surroundings.
- iii. The building's physically unique and distinct architectural features stand out from the surrounding buildings. Its grand scale and the unique octagonal turrets have held its visual prominence through history and the changing streetscape.

Conclusion:

The consultants have determined that the subject property, 24 Main Street West, Hamilton is of cultural heritage value or interest, sufficient to warrant designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Staff concur with the findings of both the MSA and MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment reports (attached as Appendices "D" and "E" respectively to Report PED20044) that the subject property has cultural heritage value. Therefore, staff recommends designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the Description of Heritage Attributes, attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044 and the draft Notice of Intention to Designate attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED20044.

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With respect to the potential repurposing of the building, any proposal to convert the building to a new use that may affect the property's heritage attributes will be subject to the approval of a Heritage Permit. Staff recommend that any future Heritage Permit application for the building's conversion be accompanied by a salvage plan for any non-designated or designated heritage features that may be partially or fully removed in the repurposing.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the designation of property is a discretionary activity on the part of Council. Council, as advised by its Municipal Heritage Committee, may consider two alternatives: agree to designate property or decline to designate property.

Decline to Designate:

By declining to designate, the municipality would be unable to provide long-term, legal protection to this significant heritage resource (designation provides protection against inappropriate alterations and demolition) and would not fulfil the expectations established by existing municipal and provincial policies.

Without designation, the property would not be eligible for the City's heritage grant and loan programs. Designation does not restrict the use of property, prohibit alterations and additions, nor does it restrict the sale of a property, or affect its resale value. Staff does not consider declining to designate the property to be an appropriate conservation alternative.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state of the art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

Culture and Diversity

Hamilton is a thriving, vibrant place for arts, culture, and heritage where diversity and inclusivity are embraced and celebrated.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

- Appendix "A" - Location Map
- Appendix "B" - Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes
- Appendix "C" - Notice of Intention to Designate
- Appendix "D" - McCallum Sather Architects (MSA) Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, dated November 19, 2019
- Appendix "E" - MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, dated November, 2019
- Appendix "F" - Council-Adopted Heritage Designation Process

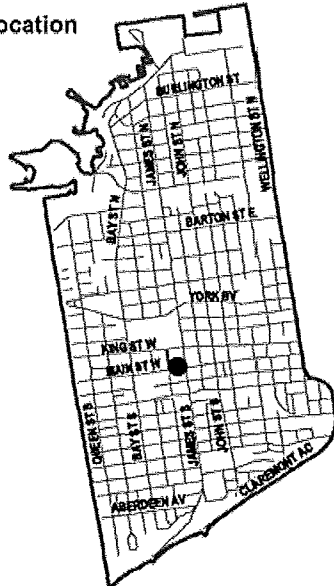
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● Site Location



Key Map - Ward 2

Location Map



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

File Name/Number:
PED20044


Date:
January 14, 2020

Appendix "A"

Scale:
N.T.S

Planner/Technician:
DAVS

Subject Property

 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

24 Main Street West, Hamilton

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on the Main Street West façade, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a façade facing the east alleyway.

The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition. It is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church and is distinguished on its interior by the layout of the auditorium designed with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition display a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations and stained glass window work. In the interior its artistic merit is displayed through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORICAL / ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The property has historical or associative value as it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist

religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.

Centenary Women's Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto. The property also reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to the City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in the City of Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary United Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale compared to the other surviving ecclesiastical work and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of the downtown core in the City of Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the Main Street and MacNab Street façades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868 and from a social perspective, its presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision United Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Attributes present on the exterior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof and timber roof framing;
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan;
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building;
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick;
- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation;
- Contrasting colour mortar;
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations.

Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole on the 1868 portion of the church:

- Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation;
- the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation;
- Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation;
- Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation;
- Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation;
- Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation;
- Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations; and,
- Four symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building.

1896 front entrance addition:

- Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal;
- Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar;
- Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window surround, coping (under metal flashing); and,
- Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents.

Attributes present in the interior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Layout of main auditorium with "U- shaped plan" balcony and extension to the north of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch;
- Balcony with its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals;
- Balcony railing made of wood and metal;
- Round metal grilles at ceiling;
- Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls;
- Interior doors into the auditoriums; and,
- Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Notice of Intention to Designate

24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church)

The City of Hamilton intends to designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as being a property of cultural heritage value.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West, is a two storey red brick church that was built in 1868. It was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and incorporates Gothic Revival influences including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. It is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of the City of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition.

The Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Description of Heritage Attributes and supporting Cultural Heritage Assessment may be found online via www.hamilton.ca or viewed at the Office of the City Clerk, 71 Main Street West, 1st Floor, Hamilton, Ontario, during regular business hours.

Any person may, within 30 days after the date of the publication of the Notice, serve written notice of their objections to the proposed designation, together with a statement for the objection and relevant facts.

Dated at Hamilton, this [REDACTED] day of [REDACTED], 2020.

Andrea Holland
City Clerk
Hamilton, Ontario

CONTACT: David Addington, Cultural Heritage Planner, Phone: (905) 546-2424 ext. 1214, E-mail: david.addington@hamilton.ca

Website: www.hamilton.ca/heritageplanning

Cultural Heritage Assessment

19014 | 24 Main Street W
New Vision Church

November 19, 2019

mcCallumSather

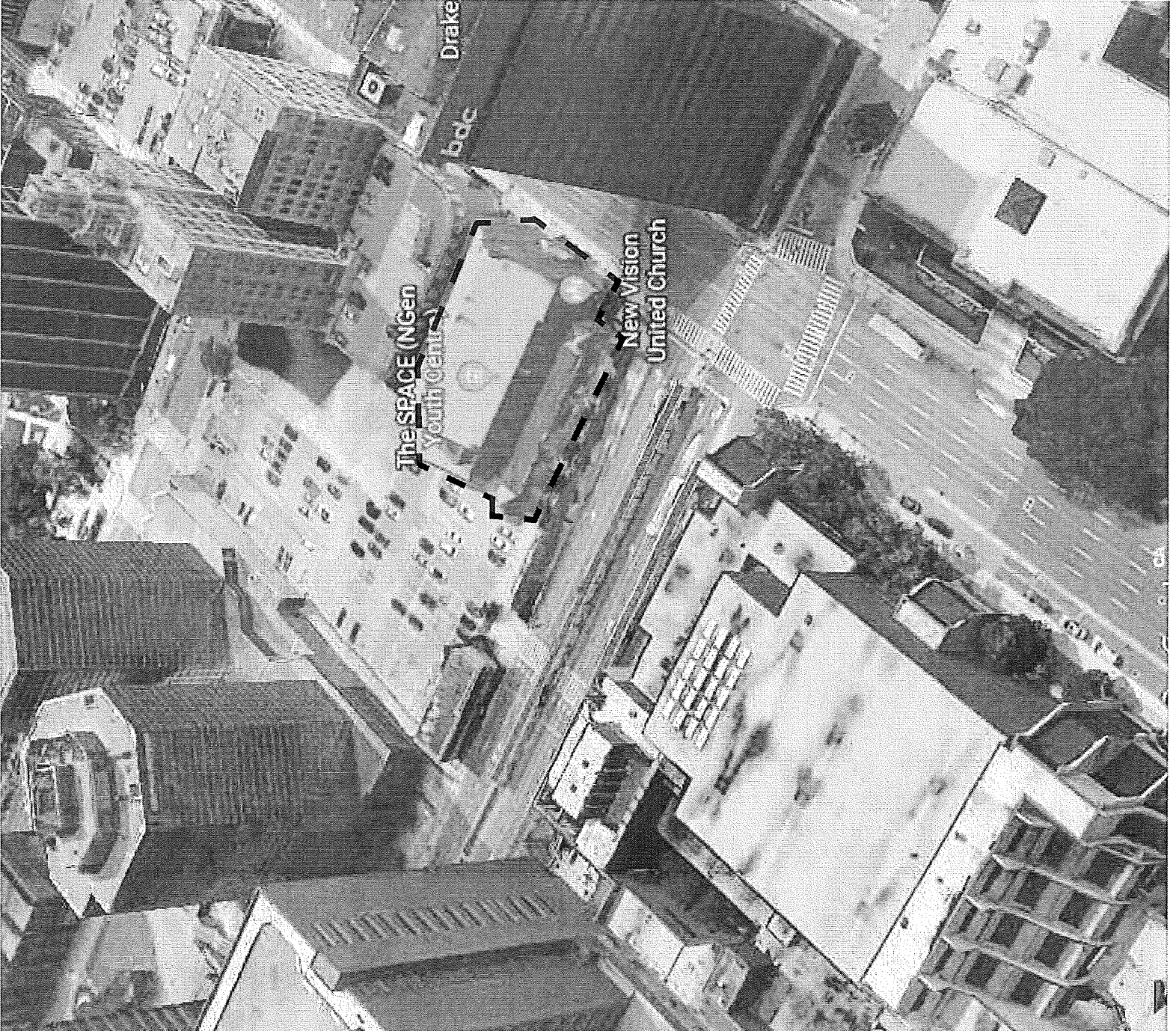
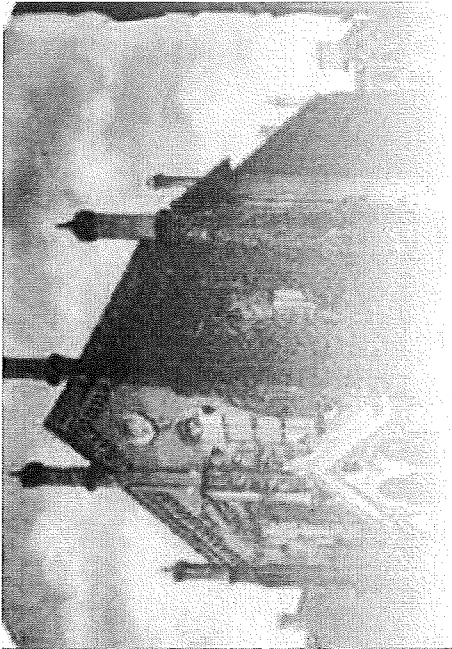


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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Ontario Regulation 9/06
Appendix 2 - Heritage Attributes
Appendix 3 - Context

"Conservation involved in all actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes", Parks Canada's Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2003.

executive summary & recommendations

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment about the property located at 24 Main Street West, currently known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church) is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register.

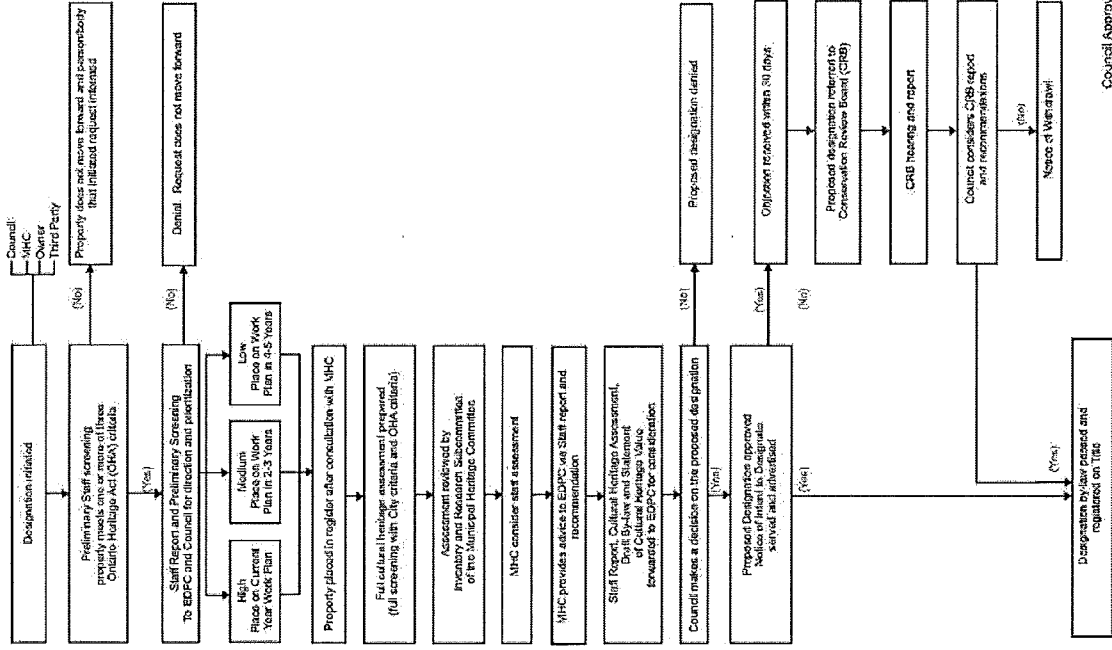
In our research, both archival, primary, and interviews, mcCallumSather confirms the original building is significant to Hamilton's cultural heritage as a place of worship, located within the City's downtown core. This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one two storey rectangular plan, gabled roof massing with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The building has been in continuous use a place of worship since its construction.

The Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) has concluded that property meets the criteria for designation under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has identified a list of heritage attributes. The New Vision United Church (former Centenary Church) holds cultural value or interest due its physical, historical and/or associative and contextual values.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the building be designated under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
2. Construction activities shall be planned to avoid impact to identified cultural heritage resources.
3. It is recommended that the City of Hamilton Heritage Staff provide authorizations for minor masonry work (re pointing, selective brick replacement), balcony (mezzanine) railing height extension/update to current code, mechanical work, repainting and designated substances abatement in interior, as part of the property's long-term conservation and maintenance program, as part of short term work currently being pursued by New Vision.
4. The 1992 addition on the MacNab elevation and rear of the building are not part of the designation as it is not a heritage attribute of the building, although it is a one storey sympathetic addition by the respected Hamilton architect Trevor Garwood-Jones. New Vision also notes that the one-storey addition was originally designed as a two storey structure but was not built due to budget constraints. They acknowledge that future expansion should consider this area to minimize other impacts to the original building.
5. Should future work require an expansion and/or renovation to the property at 24 Main Street West, a qualified heritage consultant shall be engaged to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
6. It is recommended that any significant conservation work beyond general building repair, the client consult with the City of Hamilton's Heritage Staff to confirm requirements and approval process.

DESIGNATION PROCESS



Council Approved on October 29, 2008

Figure 1.1 - APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process | Page 1

1.0 introduction

The City of Hamilton Council approved process criteria for determining cultural heritage value for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06 – Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*.

mcCallumSather was retained to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest of the subject property based on the requirements from the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and the guidelines provided in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit "Designating Heritage Properties"*. The evaluation concludes with a recommendation on whether a property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

PROCESS

1. Review of Property Information

mcCallumSather reviewed relevant background information and historical documents related to the significance of the property.

2. Site Visit

mcCallumSather conducted a site visit on July 24, 2019 and took up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property. mcCallumSather has been working on the owner on renovations to address code compliance since early 2019 and have intimate knowledge of the building.

3. Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The result of this research, this document follows the city approved criteria evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

- a. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
- b. Determine if the property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
- c. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

When referring to the building in its respective historical context:

- a. Centenary Church (prior to 1925)
- b. Centenary United (1925-2014)
- c. New Vision United (2014- present)

2.0 property location

The property, located at 24 Main Street W. contains the building known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church). The subject property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton. It is located within the downtown core of Hamilton, within close proximity to the rail corridor.

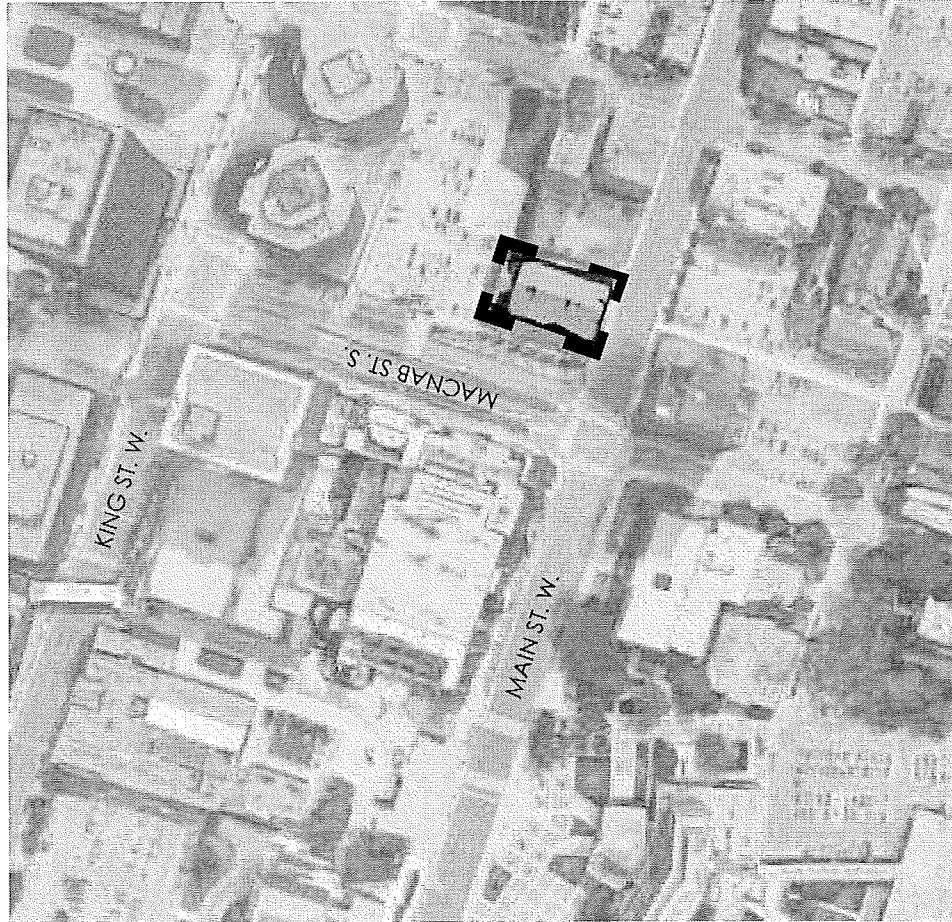


Figure 2.1 - Location Map

3.0 settlement context

Early Settlement

Hamilton's history dates back to 1815 when George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land from James Durand. He quickly laid out the town site by delineating roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Loyalists, American colonists who supported the British cause during the American Revolution 1775-83). Hamilton was incorporated as a town in 1833 and as a city in 1846.

Hamilton grew slowly until the late 1820's when a newly-constructed canal through Burlington Beach permitted schooners and steamers entry into Burlington Bay. With the access point for roads ascending the Niagara Escarpment, the canal transformed the fledgling community into a significant port. With enormous migration from the United Kingdom during the 1830's, its fortunes grew, in part because its location made it an ideal spot for mercantile houses, granaries and manufacturing establishments that could serve the surrounding region.

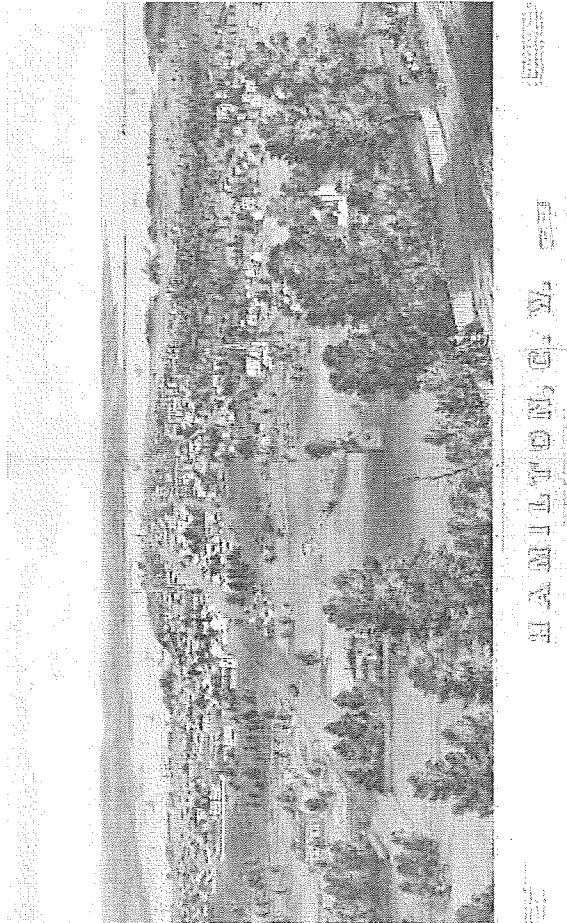


Figure 3.1- (source: freepages.rootsweb.com and Wikipedia)- Hamilton, County Wentworth 1859, drawn by C.S.Rice. Published by Rice and Duncan

4.0 property description

The subject property municipally addressed 24 Main Street West, in Ward 2, Council Approved Zone D1 (Downtown Central Business District), located within the area subject to the Downtown Secondary Plan, in Hamilton. The property contains one building with 23,594 square-feet of usable space and situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land, located on the South side of main Street West in between James Street South and MacNab Street South.

This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one building which is two storeys high, arranged with the main building in a rectangular plan, with gabled roof massing and with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two, one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The 1868 main building consists of a rectangular volume with an annexed lower section each covered in gabled rooves and are constructed mainly of red brick, with the lower level having an inner rubble stone core and red brick its cladding. This original portion of the building has two main designs for punched windows: elongated windows with brick arches along the west, east and north facades, and round stone trimmed windows with quatrefoil design on the south elevation. A round brick window opening on the north side of the main building which has been boarded over. The church's stained glass windows and coloured glass windows are original, except in some windows which have sustained alterations: one in the east facade and one on the west facade. The ground level of the east facade windows have also been partially covered with the 1992 addition. These rooves are currently clad in metal, although this is not the original. The 1896 addition consists of an gabled roof addition at the front of the main building, with a gabled roof brick walls and stone detailing and a double set of front doors into the building. The quatrefoil windows just above this addition, on the original part of the building were added at the time of the front addition (1896).

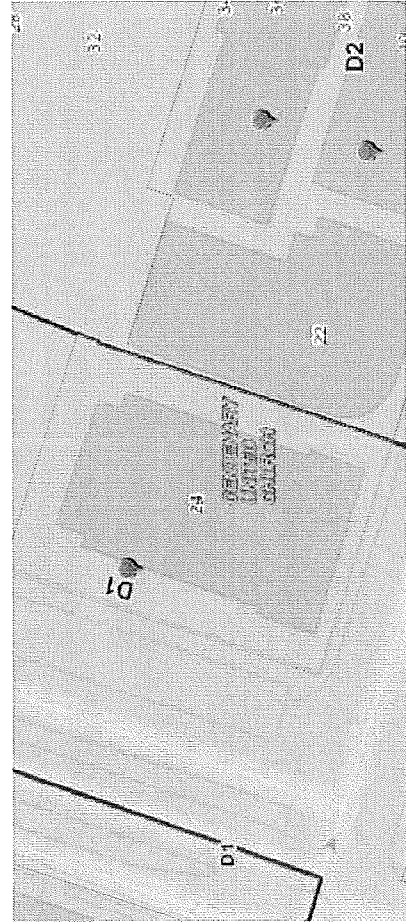
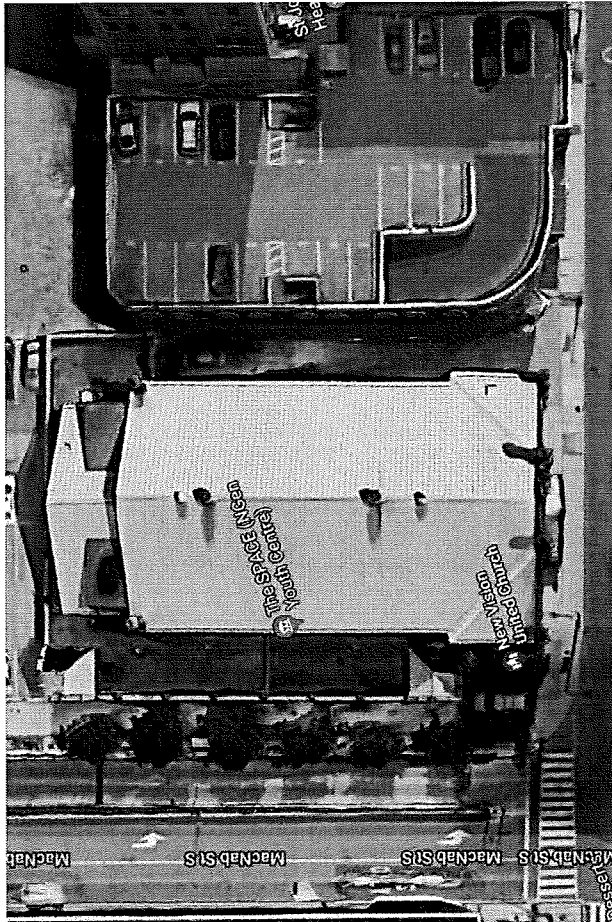


Figure 4.1 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

Figure 4.2 - Bottom:(source: City of Hamilton Wepage, Zoning Map Excerpt

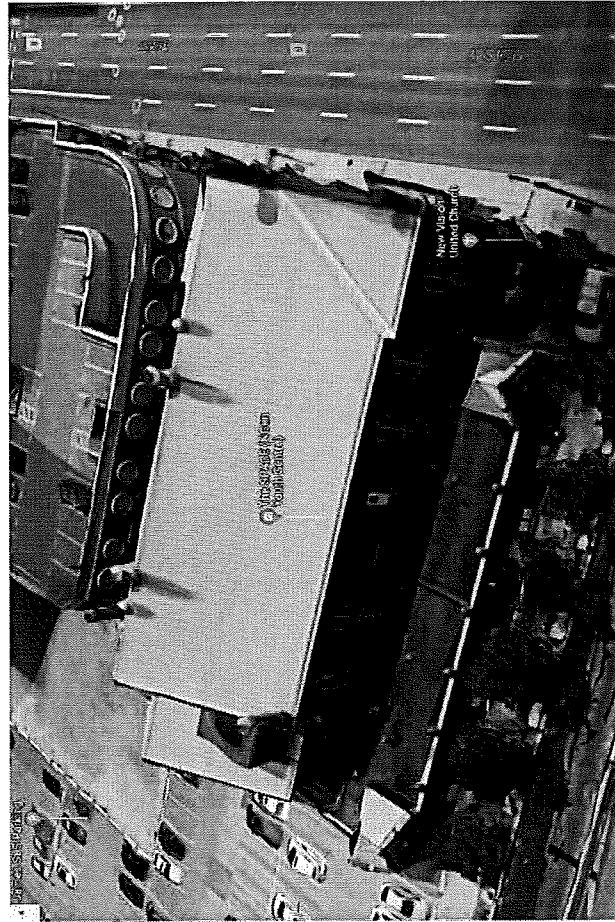


Figure 4.3 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

The interior of the 1896 portion of the building contains an entrance vestibule, that leads into the main 1868 entrance lobby with stairs to the balcony level, and a set of doors on the ground level which lead into the auditorium. The auditorium is comprised of a double height space, which includes a U-shaped balcony area with seating. The balcony is supported by cast metal columns with decorative capitals. At the north end of the auditorium, there is the pulpit area and choir area behind a grand three-centered arch. The area behind the choir area on the second floor contains mainly storage and office space. The 1992 addition wraps along the MacNab Street elevation and around the rear elevation of the building. It is made of red brick clad walls in the exterior, with drywall interior, large punched windows with green aluminium frames, flat roof with parapet with higher "gabled" parapets at the corners facing the MacNab Street, the rear parking lot and the south elevation, with a metal gabled roof. In the interior of this addition it is possible to see the lower portion of the 1868 MacNab Street elevation brick buttresses. The space within the 1992 addition has a direct access to MacNab Street, and is divided into a main space with other office, storage and stairwell to the basement. The lower gable roof in the original portion of the church, at the rear of the building, has two blind dormer additions which were added after 1908 to accommodate changes to the organ.

The building has been in continuous use a place of worship since its construction.

Figure 4.3: Site Evolution Diagram



Legend

Original Construction (1866 corner stone laid, Centenary Church Opened May 10, 1868)

Addition (1896)

Addition (1992)

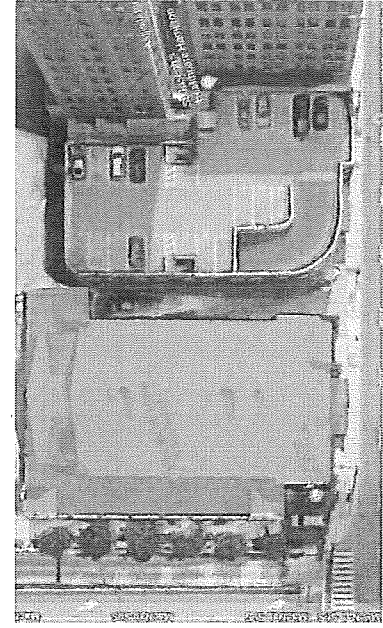
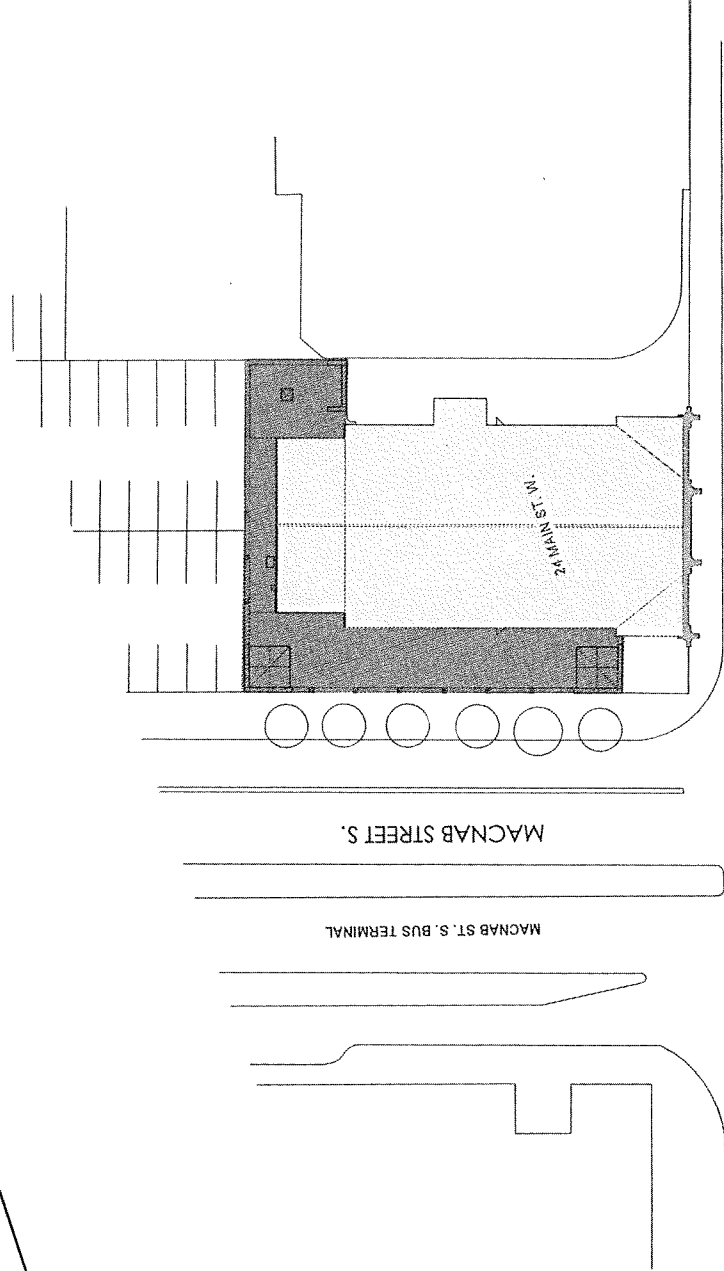
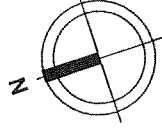


Figure 4.4 source: Google Maps

Figure 4.5 - (source: Google Maps) Aerial Photo (2019)



MAIN STREET W.

MACNAB STREET S.

MACNAB ST. S. BUS TERMINAL

by mccaillums@sther

Figure 4-8 - Site Plan (NTS) (1887)

Legend

Original Construction (1887)

Addition (1969)

24 Main St. W. (New Vision Church) - Cultural Heritage Assessment

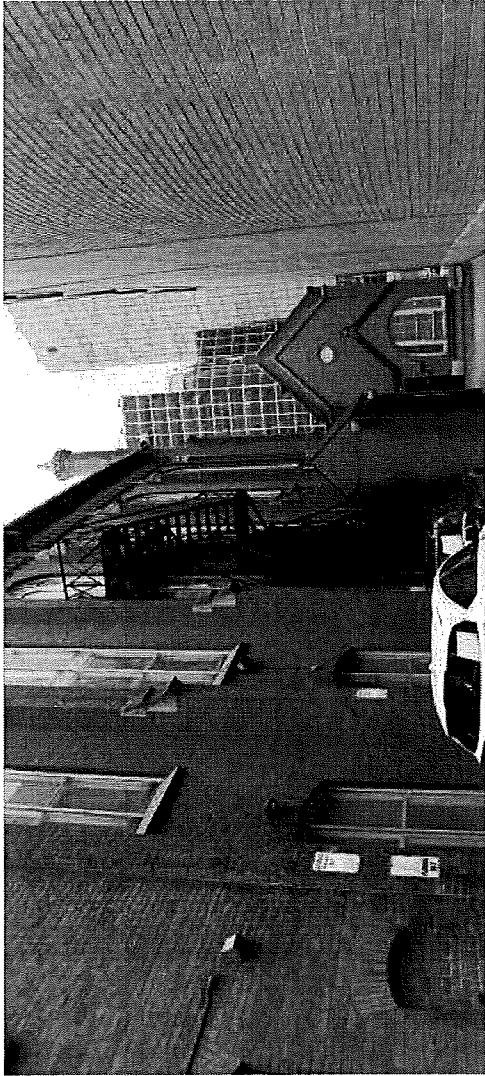


Figure 4.7 East Elevation - partial view

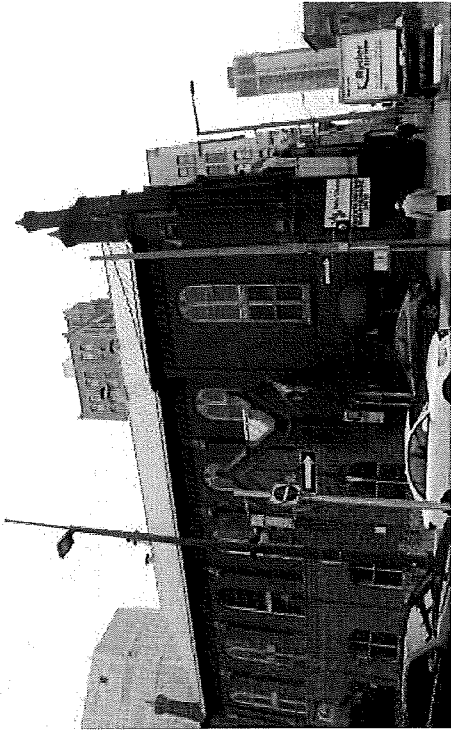


Figure 4.8 West Elevation



Figure 4.10 Detail of Front Entrance Elevation

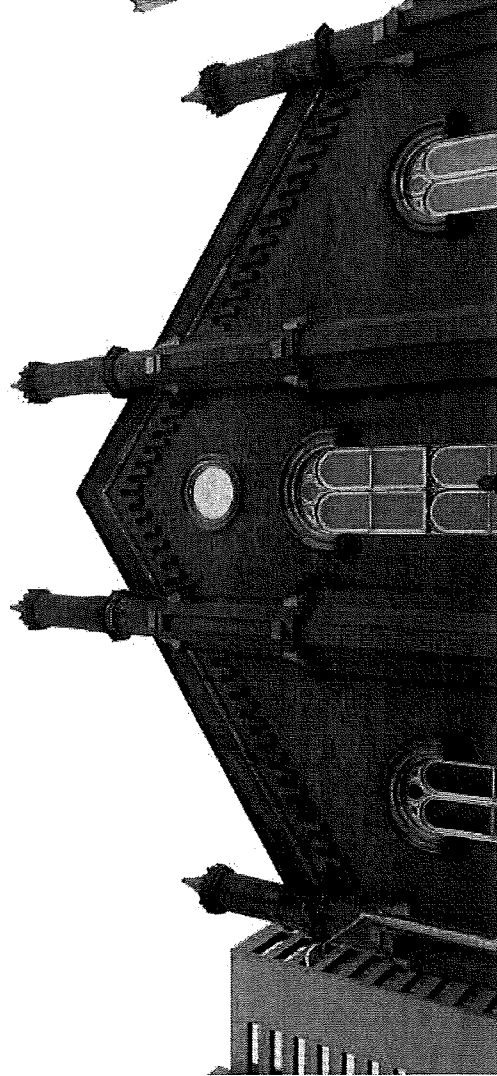


Figure 4.9 South Elevation - top showing castellations

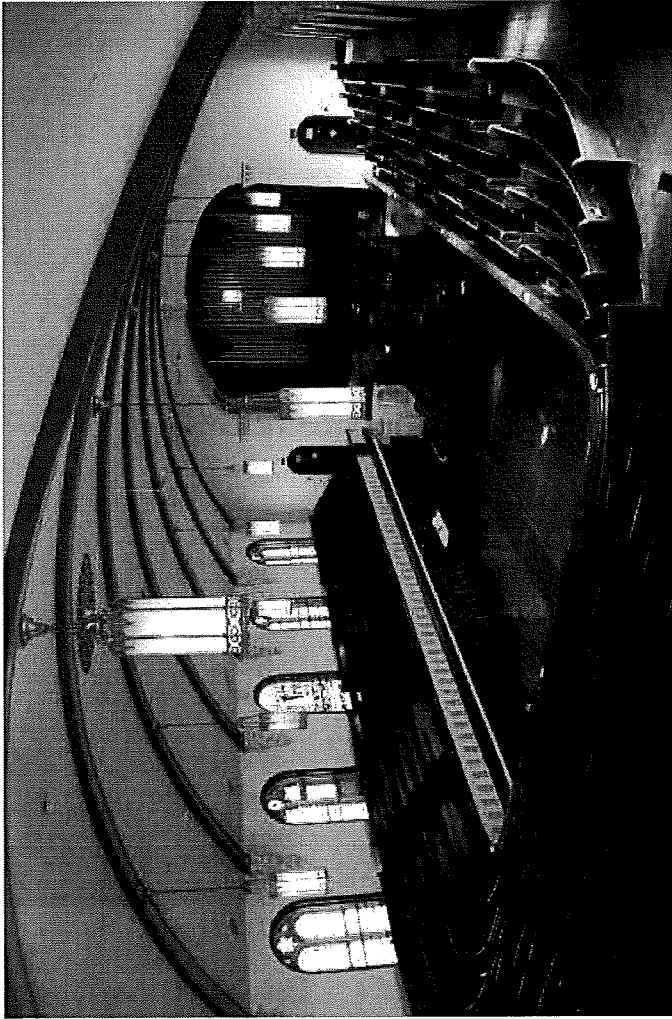


Figure 4.11 - Main Auditorium from balcony

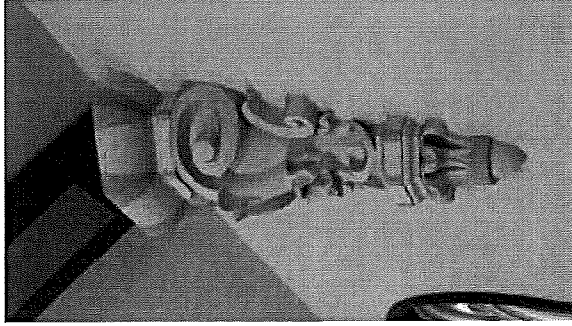


Figure 4.12 - Decorative painted plaster braket

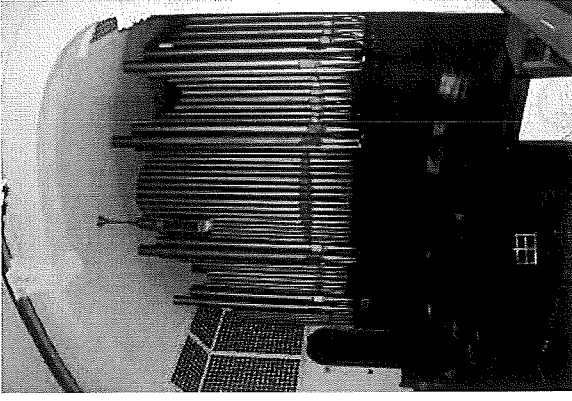


Figure 4.13 - View of organ from balcony

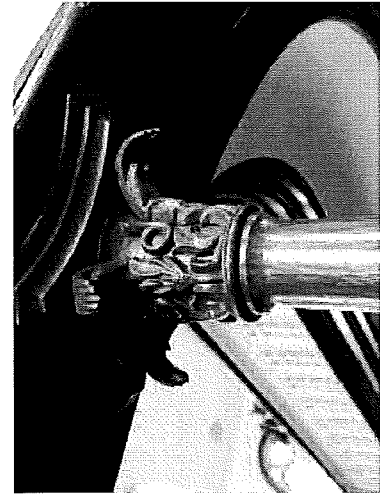


Figure 4.14 - Detail of Column supporting balcony

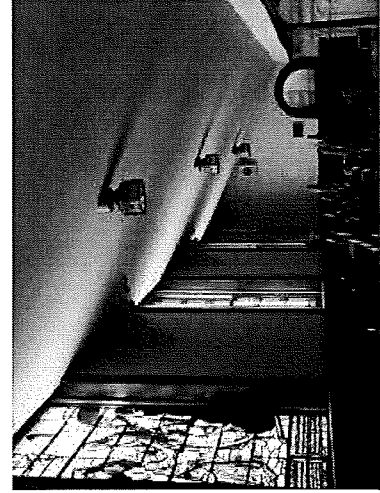


Figure 4.15 - View of ground floor gallery



Figure 4.16 - East stained glass window



Figure 4.17 - East stained glass window signature

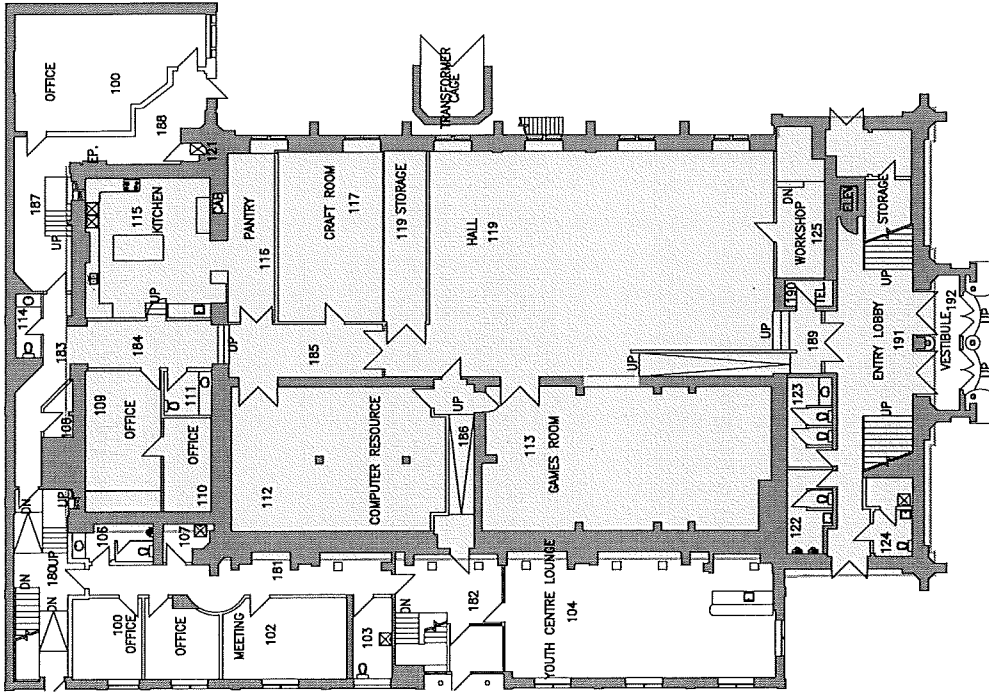


Figure 4.19 - Ground Level (NTS) by Measure-x

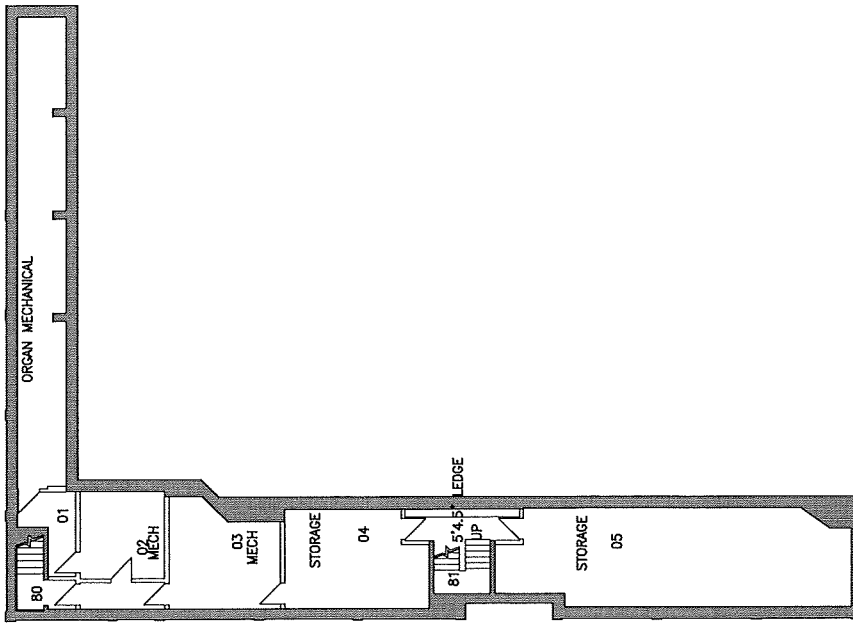


Figure 4.18 - Basement (NTS) by Measure-x

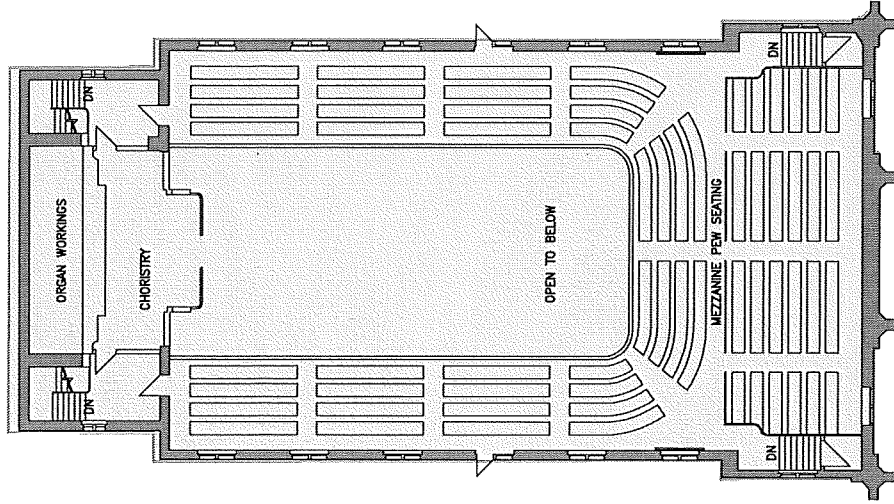


Figure 4.21 - Balcony Level (NTS) by Measure-x

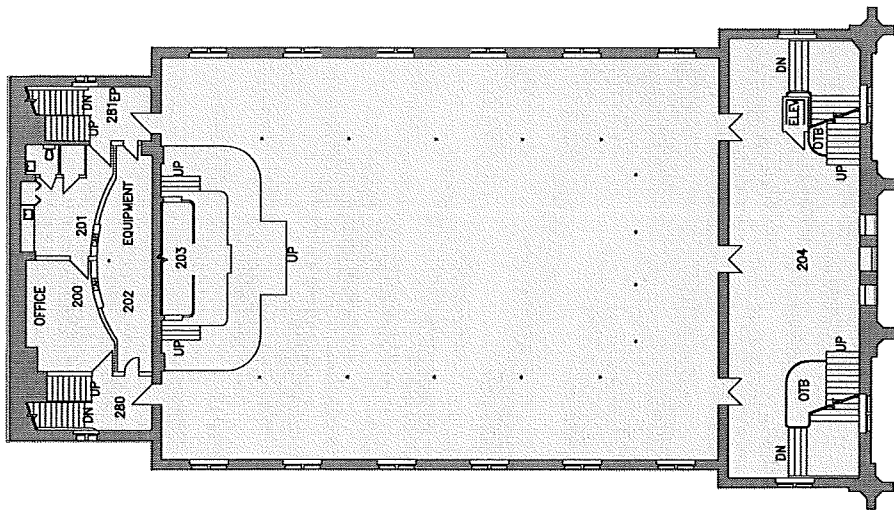


Figure 4.20 - Mezzanine Level (NTS) by Measure-x

5.0 cultural heritage evaluation

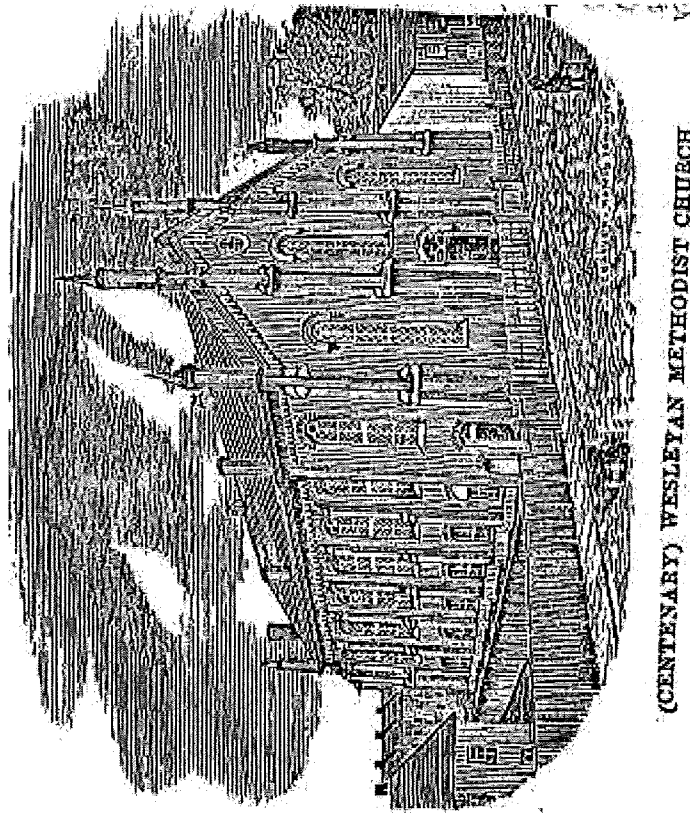
mccallumsather gathered data obtained from the City, library archives, United Church Archives (maps, photos, publications etc), first hand observation from site visits and web sources such as online articles and google earth satellite imagery to analyze the site. With the information gathered, this section of the report evaluates the information against Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and the criteria endorsed by City Council for Built Heritage. The following subsections reflect the data gathered in our research and evaluation.

Methodists in Hamilton and Centenary Church

According to the 1868 Hamilton Directory, the Wesleyan Methodist was the first Christian denomination to erect a church in Hamilton in 1824. This frame building was located on the corner of King and Wellington Streets (Hamilton Directory, 40). By 1868 the original frame building had been removed and a stone church stood in its place.

In 1833 the Canadian Methodist Church united with the British Conference. At that time, the population of Hamilton is indicated to be comprised of only 1,000 people. The first sabbath school in Hamilton was established also in 1833 at the first church mentioned above. In 1840 a division between the Canadian and the British Methodists occurred, resulting in the construction of a new building on John Street. In 1846, once the congregation grew, a new church located in MacNab Street and Merrick was started and completed in 1851. In the meantime, the Canadian and British Methodists had reunited and worshiped together at the existing church on John Street. More information on these early church buildings is discussed later in this section.

In 1857 Hamilton Methodism was going through a religious revival period known as the "Third Great Awakening". By 1866 Hamilton's population had grown to 25,000 people, with one fifth of the population being Methodists (Lucy, 1). In order to accommodate the growth in number of worshippers, a



(CENTENARY) WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Figure 5.13 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

Centenary Church.—This elegant structure was fully completed and opened for divine service last May. The following description of the church is taken from the *Hamilton Spectator* of May 11th, 1868.

On entering a private door to the basement floor at the north-west corner, the committee room is on the left hand, underneath the organ gallery; it is well lighted and beautifully furnished. Turning at a right angle a class room is on the right hand, and on the left an entrance to the vestry. A private staircase leads from that room to the main body of the church. The basement contains besides the above, two rooms for Sabbath School classes, and a Lecture Hall, which contains four hundred sittings. On a platform slightly elevated is a superintendent's reading desk. There are four windows on the east, and three on the west side, all stained glass. The style of woodwork stained and varnished. Two class rooms are entered from the south west and south-east of the lecture hall. On each side of the main door are two lofty windows, the glass stained Arabesque in pattern. To the west and east there are two other doors of entrance and exit. From the spacious lobby to the right and left flights of steps arise—each twenty in number, and eight feet wide, leading to the corridor. Here the auditorium is entered. Two narrower flights of steps rise from the corridor and conduct to the galleries, one of which occupies the south and two narrower galleries the east and west sides. There are seven large stained glass windows on each side of the church. The glass staining was executed by Mr. McCausland of Toronto. In the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder, of Hamilton.

The two sections of seats nearest the east and west walls are placed obliquely to the longitudinal passages. The pulpit platform stands only about 40 inches from the floor. The platform is carpeted and furnished with sofa and chairs. A reading desk is in front covered with silk velvet cushions. A space round the sides and front of the pulpit platform is railed in, within which is the communion table. All the church floor is carpeted, the seats and backs of the pews, cushioned. The galleries in front are painted white. The sittings are 1600. The auditorium is 86 X 68 and 40 feet high. The ceilings are beautifully frescoed and present the illusion of massive cornices, deep mouldings and panelings. The fresco painting was done by Mosier of Columbus, Ohio.

The external dimensions of the structure are 74 by 111 feet, exclusive of the projection 22 by 57 feet, within which are the committee room and organ gallery.

The style of architecture is the Renaissance or Romanesque. The facade is of red pressed brick divided into bays, by octagonal buttresses. The buttresses, copes and pilinths, which latter extends round the building, are of dressed freestone. Messrs. Hill & Son were the architects; Messrs. Webster, builders; Messrs. Sharp & Murison, the carpenters; Messrs. Young & Bro., plumbers and gasfitters; Messrs. Dow & Bro., plasterers; Mr. Freeborn, the painter, except the fresco. The upholstery work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Morgan, from Messrs. Cooper & Co's carriage factory. Church Services, 10 a.m., 6.30 p.m. Officiating pastors, Rev. John Potts, Superintendent, and Rev. G. H. Bridgman. The Centenary Church is situated on Main street, between James and McVab streets, in the Hamilton City West Circuit.

Figure 5.2 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

new church was decided to be built. In 1868, the Centenary church was constructed, and described in the Hamilton directory of that year as an "elegant structure". A detailed description was published in the Hamilton Spectator on May 11th, 1868. The size of the auditorium is recorded as sitting 1600, measuring "86 x 68 and 40 feet high." See image on previous page. The size of the auditorium clearly shows that it matched the desire to accommodate the overflow of congregants. Centenary was named to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first methodist congregation on the North American Continent. In 1895 a vestibule, Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition to the building was constructed. The Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition was sold to Royal Bank in 1991 and demolished. In 1992 a one storey addition to the church was constructed.

In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational and majority of the Presbyterian churches joined together to form the United Church of Canada. From then on until 2014, Centenary became known as Centenary United Church. In June of 2014, Centenary United Church merged with St. Giles United Church. In the fall of 2014 the amalgamated church decided on a new name for itself - New Vision United Church. The church is therefore currently known as New Vision United Church, and is celebrating over 150 years of continued ministry in the downtown Hamilton community.

Centenary Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Women's Missionary Society was formed in 1881 at Centenary Church. It was the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. The original members were thirty three ladies from all the Methodist churches in the City of Hamilton. Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary to go overseas when she was appointed to go to the first Methodist mission in Japan. Male Methodist missionaries had arrived in Japan in 1873 and set up a mission there, and over time had realized that

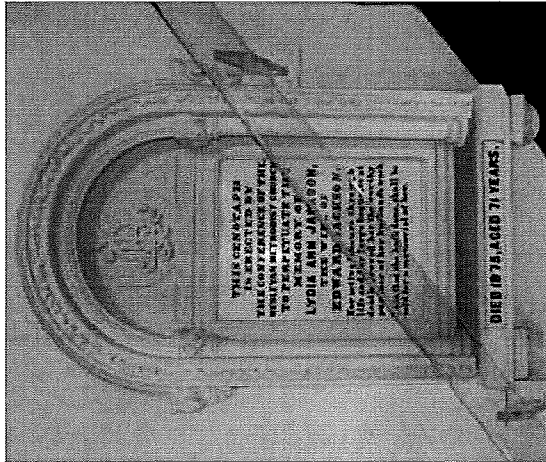
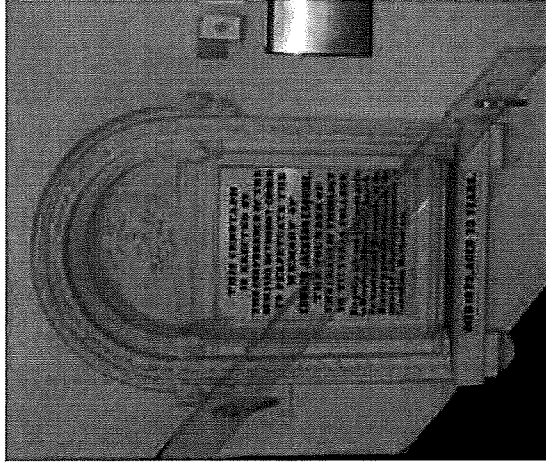


Figure 5.3 and 5.4 - (source - mcCallumSather) Photos of Cenotaphs in memory of Lydia and Edward Jackson. (Right and Left) Edward was Senior Trustee of Centenary and chief subscriber, both instrumental in the building of the church and significant contributors to various church initiatives.

there was evangelistic work better suited for women missionaries that would allow them to reach out to women in the community and children.

Martha Cartmell - First Canadian Woman Methodist Missionary Abroad(Canadian Methodist Church)

Leaving for Japan on November 23, 1882, Martha Cartmell became the first Canadian Woman Methodist missionary abroad, of the newly created Women's Missionary Society (1881) and in Japan. She has been an inspiration to the community, a beacon for women's education ever since. She founded a school in Tokyo, Japan which is still in operation.

When she was a girl, she attended the Wesleyan Female College, founded in 1860 by the MacNab Methodist Church. This was a unique school which welcomed girls of all denominations, to give them an education beyond 8th grade, at a time when education of women beyond that level was not as common. She later went on to attend the new Normal School for teachers in Toronto. Martha was a member at Centenary Church and remained a member the rest of her life. When she was 27 she was captivated by a powerful sermon at Centenary, reflecting the encouragement of the Methodist Church of Canada to do foreign missionary work. By 1881, when the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church was formed in Canada at Centenary Church, and shortly thereafter voted on sending a first missionary to Japan, Martha had accrued teaching experience and was well suited for the job. She had acquired several years of experience in children's education, by teaching at the Central School in Hamilton.

Once in Japan, she first found that women in Japan were not expected or allowed to have an education. Her advocacy work and persistence resulted in a school for girls opening in 1884 in Tokyo with two pupils, and rapidly grew in numbers. The school was called The Oriental Anglo-Japanese Girls' School and grew in popularity with the Japanese upper class. Today, the school is



Figure 5.5 - (Source: www.centenaryunited.org) Martha Cartmell

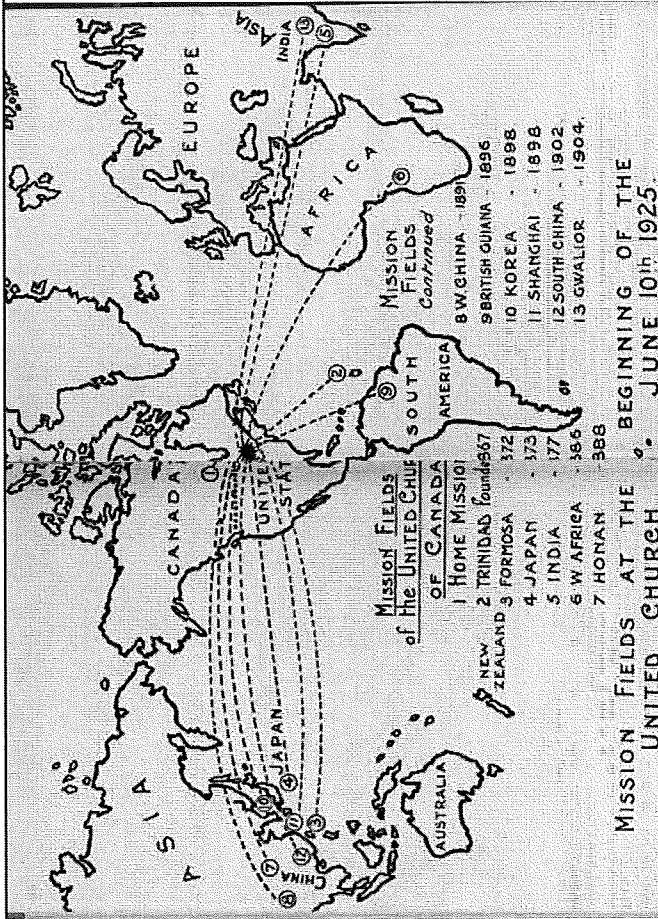
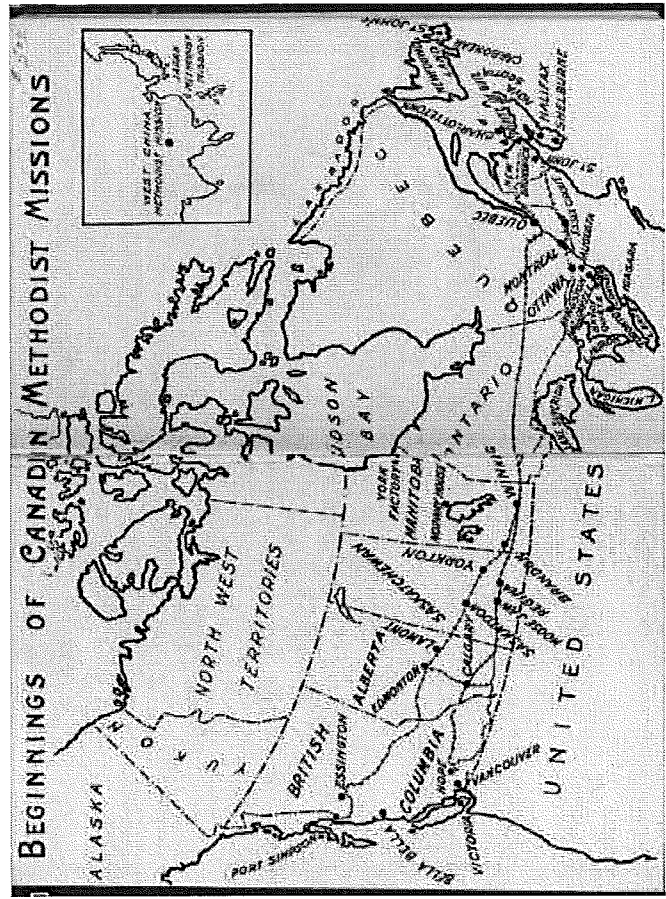


Figure 5.6- (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions, 1824-1924)



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Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary

Thorold female missionary Martha Cartmell founded an elite Christian girls' school in Japan in 1884 and returned past and present with regard for us their heritage.

May 7, 2019 10:50 AM By Cathy Sullivan

1/8 The alumni association with representatives of Marjorie Cartmell & Lillian Cartmell, Lady Patricia / Thorold News

Figure 5.7 - Thorold News article

"Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary", May 7, 2019 (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions)

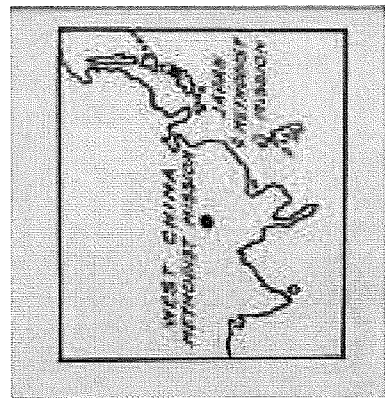


Figure 5.8 - (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924)

still in operation and it is now named Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin. Today, it provides education from the primary level through University, offering undergraduate and graduate courses.

The book "One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924" includes a map titled "Beginnings of Canadian Methodist Missions" where the two missions outside of Canada are shown in Japan and West China. The West China mission was established in 1891, making the mission in Japan the earliest of both. The mission in Japan was the first Canadian Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory. The two earlier missions, Trinidad and Formosa, shown in the map named "Mission Fields at the Beginning of the United Church", were established by Presbyterians. Furthermore, Martha Cartmell is identified as the "first Canadian woman missionary in Japan" in A. Hamish Ion's thesis "Canadian Missionaries in Meiji Japan: The Japan Mission of the Methodist Church in Canada (1873-1889)". Therefore, research shows that Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary in Japan and abroad.

Other Methodist Churches in Hamilton

New Vision United is the only surviving church in Hamilton of the five constructed by the Methodists in the 19th century and early 20th century in the City of Hamilton. This makes the former Centenary Church building a rare representative of a church type building constructed for the Methodist congregation in 1868 in the City of Hamilton, prior to amalgamation. The other four churches which are no longer extant are: MacNab Street Methodist (MacNab and Merrick Street, "Old Stone Church"), Simcoe Street Methodist (Founded 1850, erected 1877, later Grace Church United), First Wesleyan Methodist, First United (Originally First Methodist).

The MacNab Street Church once known as the "Old Stone Church" stood on MacNab and Merrick Street. It was dismantled to construction a larger church,

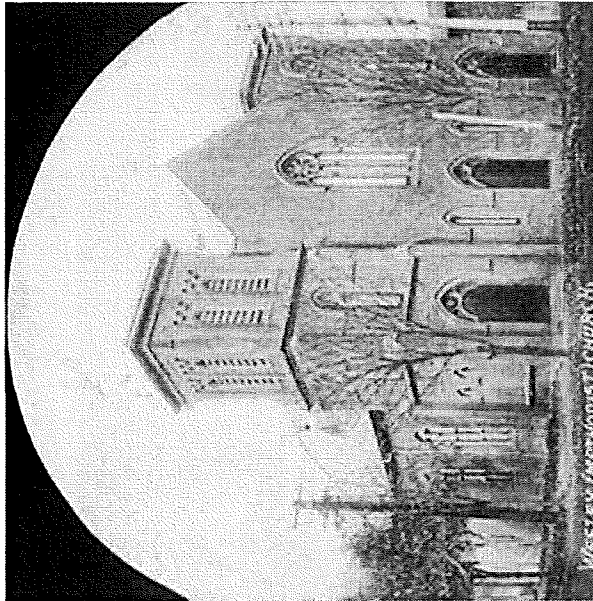


Figure 5.9- First Wesleyan Methodist Church, photo dated 1892 (Source: Hamilton Public Library)

c. 1869. The MacNab congregation amalgamated with the new Centenary Church congregation. Centenary "would house the overflow of people that the original churches could not contain." (King, p. 115). No photos were able to be located for the MacNab Methodist Church. The Simcoe Street Methodist stood at the north east corner of John Street North and Simcoe Street East. It was founded in 1850 and built in 1877. (Addison, 35).

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. It was built in 1840 and demolished in 1975.

First Methodist (later became known as First United in 1925) was located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street. It was constructed in 1914 and was destroyed by fire on September 13, 1969. Reportedly designed by W.E.N Hunter in the Italian Renaissance style influences. After the fire, the congregation merged with the First Pilgrim United Church. Prior to the 1914 building the site was occupied by an another building, which was known as the "New Stone Church", dedicated in 1869. The latter building had been constructed from salvaged material from the MacNab Street Church.

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. Albert Hills may have been involved in the construction of an enlargement to this church in 1858, as noted in the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada in association with Frederick Kortum, however there is a discrepancy in the name of the church mentioned as it is entered as "Second Methodist Church" at the same location, therefore it is not conclusive.

Albert H. Hills - Architect

Born August 5, 1815 Trois-Riveres, Lower Canada, Albert H. Hills was an early Canadian architect. He is attributed the design of the original 1868 portion of former Centenary Church building. He was based in Hamilton at the time of

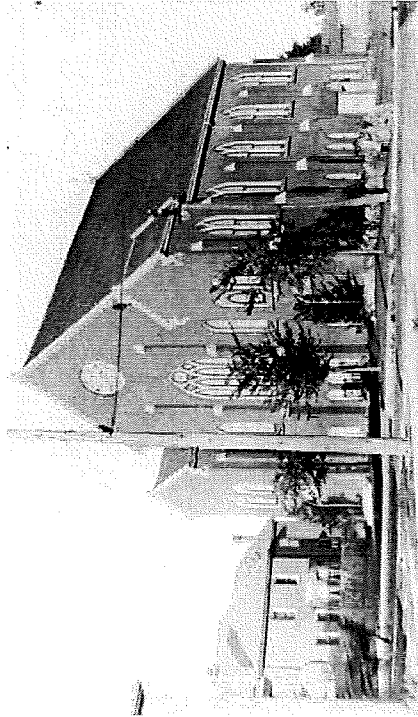


Figure 5.10 - Simcoe Street Methodist (later Grace United) Constructed 1877, Destroyed by Fire sometime in 1960s (Source: Hamilton Public Library)



Figure 5.11 - First Methodist (later First United) Constructed 1914 (Source: <http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?p=6825365>)

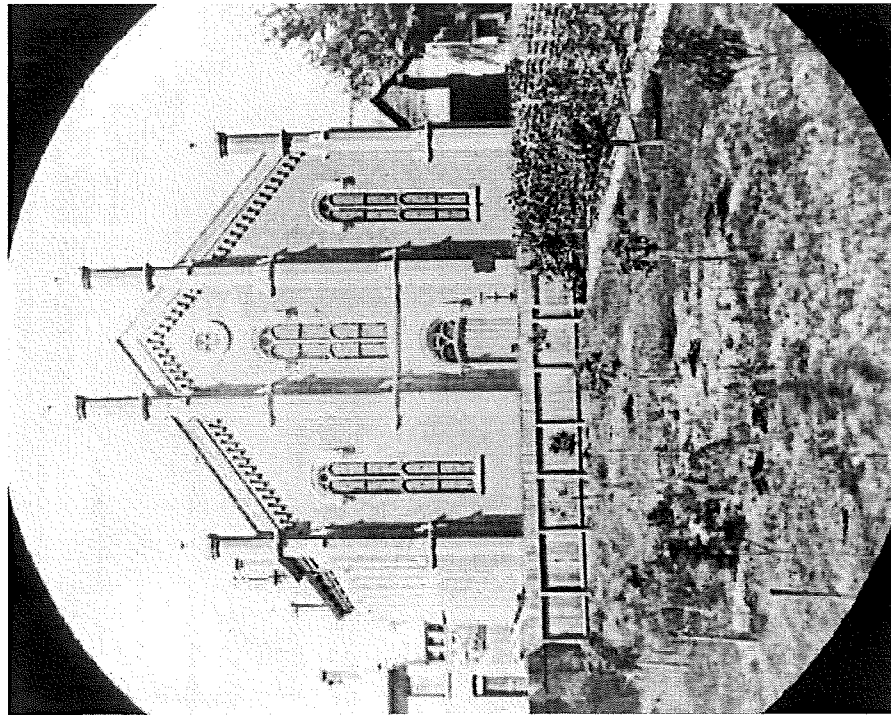


Figure 5.12- (source - Hamilton Public Library) Centenary c. 1860's

the construction of the church.

According to his obituary in the Hamilton Spectator in 1878, his family arrived from England approximately two hundred years earlier (approx. 1678), originally settling in New England. The family refused to "take up arms against the King" in 1812 and were therefore forced to relocate, moving first to Trois-Rivières and then to Hamilton when Albert was a one year old child. The obituary describes that Hamilton at the time "was little more than 'a Howling Wilderness' with one log shack at King Street East and Wellington (Charlton's Vinegar Works)". Furthermore, the obituary describes him as "being bred an architect". He started as a builder with his brother Horace, with an office located at James Street and his son Lucien, continued in the profession of architecture under Leith and Hills Architecture Co.

Albert had to retire from building after having a leg amputated after an explosion following an expedition to the northwest, and began designing in the 1840's. Knox Presbyterian Church is one of his earliest projects. From 1853 to 1855 he was a member of the engineering staff (civil engineer) of the great Western Railway during its construction period. He later shared an office at the corner of King and James Streets with architect Frederick Kortum until Kortum's death when Hills succeeded him as supervising architect of the custom house". Following this period, he moved his office to his home on Charles Street between Hunter and Maiden Lane (now Jackson Street). Albert Hills was married to Sarah Wythe and had 5 children. He died on November 25, 1878 at 63 years old in Hamilton and is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

Other projects by Albert Hills includes one church in Hamilton which is currently standing and designated under part 4, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. This is the church on 16 West Avenue South, the former Church of St. Thomas, built in the Gothic Revival Style in 1869-1870. Originally built by the Anglican community, it is currently known as the Carisma Pentecostal Church.

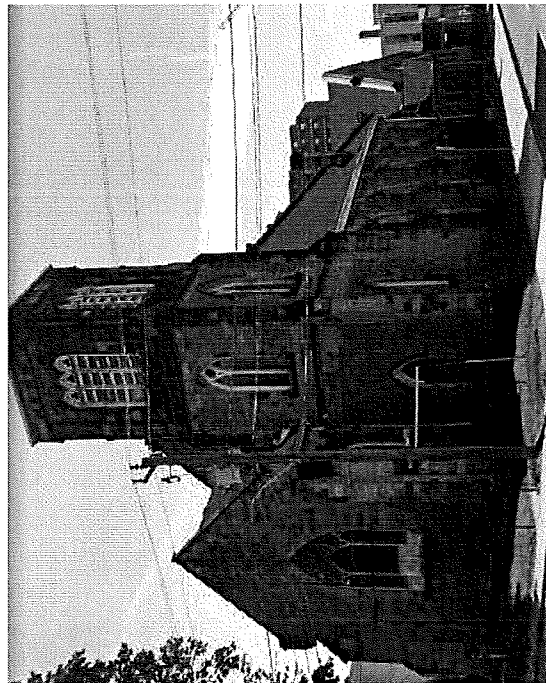


Figure 5.13- Former Church of St. Thomas (source - google maps)

The Church had the upper section of the tower completed in 1883 and the extension of the chancel in 1908. This design differs greatly from Centenary not only for its subdued grey stone exterior and structure, but also for its distinct Gothic Revival detailing in the lancet windows, more modest scale recalling a more commonly found, picturesque English country parish appearance, even though it is situated in the City. Albert Hills is also named in the City's inventory information for a second church in Hamilton, designed in the Gothic Revival, known as the MacNab Presbyterian Church. This church is designated as part of a heritage conservation district (Part V. OHA), though not individually. The HCD's inventory attributes the design of the 1857 portion to William Thomas, by the following entry his name under "Architect/Builder". However, Hills' name is also listed under "Architect/Builder". The inventory therefore does not clearly establish Albert Hill's involvement in the project. Other projects attributed to him are: Royal Hotel (James Street and Merrick, destroyed by fire in 1935), designed the Crystal Palace modelled after the original structure in England (now demolished, formerly located at the Hamilton Exhibitions Grounds, opened by Edward Prince of Wales in September 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church (extant, built in 1856) and the Registry Office, in Prince's Square built in 1876.

In contrast with the large scale and urban setting of the former Centenary Church, the West Flamborough Presbyterian Church is a more modest country church, built in the Gothic Revival Style with the characteristic Gothic arched masonry open for doors and windows. It is built of stone in a simple rectangular plan, one storey high and gabled roof. It has a one storey, rectangular plan, gabled roof front vestibule projection. The front gables have a gabled parapet with pre finished metal coping.

According to the Canadian Biographical Dictionary of Canada, Albert Hills is associated with at least 61 works completed mostly in Hamilton, including 9 Ecclesiastical, 17 Institutional, 21 Commercial and Industrial, 4 residential and

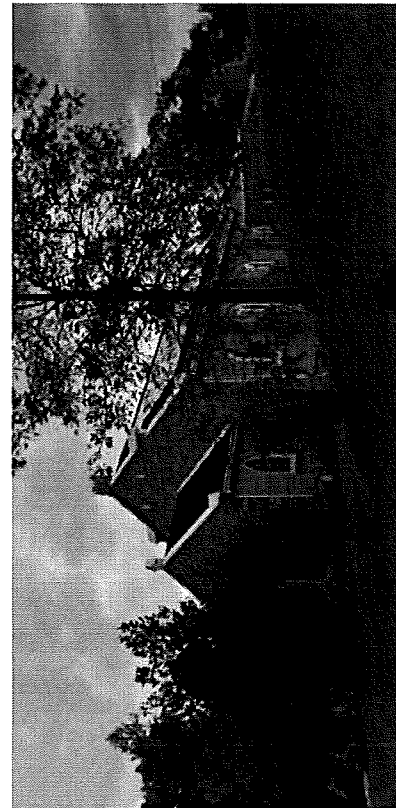


Figure 5.14- West Flamborough Presbyterian Church(source - google maps)

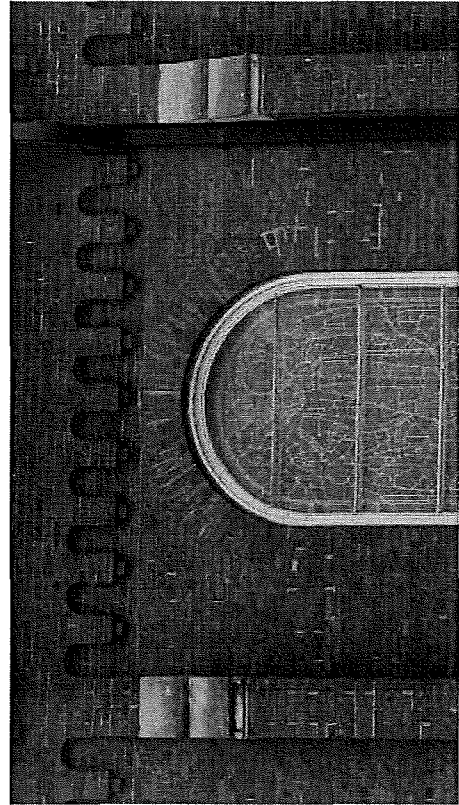
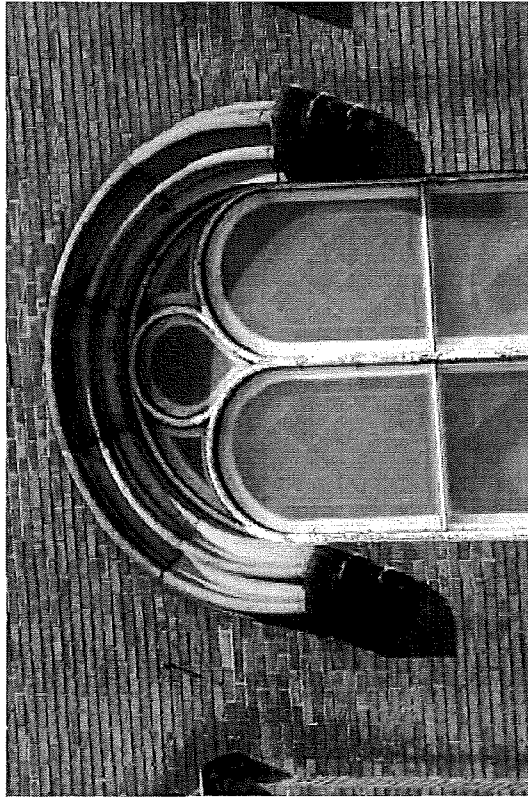


Figure 5.15 and 5.16- (source - mcCallumSather photograph, July 2019)

3 Competition entries. Some are new buildings, some are additions, such as additions to the Lister Block located at James Street North and Rebecca Streets in Hamilton. His surviving work serves as a sample of the work of a productive builder and architect of the early years of the City of Hamilton.

Romanesque Revival Style of 1868 and 1896 portions

The original portion of the building (1868) and its front addition (1896) now known as New Vision United Church was designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. The Romanesque Revival Style of architecture in Ontario, was popular in the mid to late 19th century, most often used for civic, institutional and large affluent homes. Although it was not as commonly chosen for religious architecture, the Ontario Heritage Trust has gathered a number of examples in their records. Romanesque Revival architecture was inspired by Romanesque architecture of the early medieval period. This revival style is characterized by semicircular arches, use of masonry to highlight structural elements, as seen in the exterior architectural elements notably the window and door stone and brick arches, brick corbelled detailing and buttresses of New Vision United Church. The octagonal turrets are a unique design feature in New Vision, derived both from Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival style.

In the mid 19th century the design of Christian churches was greatly influenced by the study of antiquity. Schools of thought, such as the Camden Society and the New York Ecclesiological Society, linked the design of the church to the resulting quality of worship, particularly promoting the Gothic Revival style. While the Gothic revival style was widely referred to by Anglicans and Catholics, the "Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of property with Gothic."(Thurby, https://raiseithehammer.org/article/314/more_19th_century_churches_in_hamilton). Based on the latter study by Thurby, the Romanesque stylistic influences together with the associated religious denomination that commissioned the

building of the church suggests a desire to visibly distinguish the Methodist congregation from those accepting the Pope's authority. However, no written document of this explicit intent by the Centenary building committee or architect of the building has been found. The building does also relate to architectural elements found in Gothic architecture, such as the buttresses and pinnacles, but the consistent use of rounded arches over windows doors and corbelled details identify it more with the Romanesque Revival Style. A list of character defining elements including those that are representative of the Romanesque Revival Style is included in section 5 of this report.

Centenary Church was different in that, as seen in the previous section of this report, the other Methodist Churches built in Hamilton in the 19th century, had detailing influenced by both Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival Style. None of the other churches shared the design features of a simple rectangular form and massing with Romanesque inspired arches and slim octagonal turrets.

The layout of the auditorium is another feature that was a departure from classical based design. For Centenary Methodist, the auditorium has been designed with ample proportions, with a sense that the goal was to amplify the voice of a preacher, to be heard and seen from all areas of the unified space. While there are two levels (main and upper gallery), the space is largely unified and unconstrained by large columns separating spaces. The space is referred to as an auditorium in this report, maintaining the way this space appears in historic records, as opposed to a sanctuary. The word is descriptive of the function of the space as a "preaching house", in line with the approach desired by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterian (Thurby).

From the point of view of function, the appropriation of the Gothic style by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians presented a

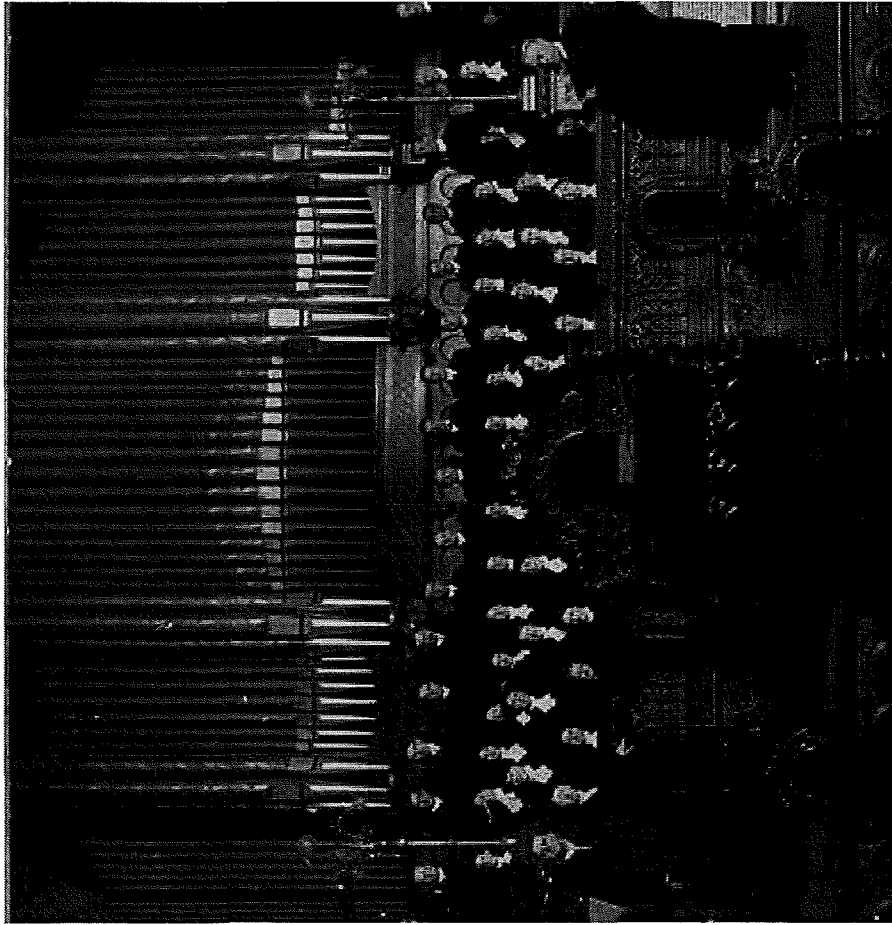


Figure 5.17- (source: Hamilton Central Library) Photo c.1912

problem in that the recommended models were medieval churches with a long nave with aisles and a separate chancel. The Gothic models may have been correctly Christian but they were not ideally suited for a service in which there was emphasis on the word from the pulpit rather than ritual. For the interior design at Centenary Methodist, the U-shaped balcony/gallery and judging by the ample size of the auditorium and its open layout, the emphasis was to get the word out to as many people as possible. This layout is not rare in Hamilton, but it is associated with the non-conformist denominations as noted above. Another example of this type of layout is found in St. Paul's Presbyterian in Hamilton. However, the entire church and its interior layout is the only and therefore rare example associated with the Methodists in Hamilton, which in turn yields information and contributes to an understanding of the variations and similarities between architectural expressions of the different faiths found in the Hamilton community over time.

Post 1908 Dormer Additions and 1992 and Addition

Sometime after 1908, two blind shed style dormer additions were constructed on each side of the rear lower gabled roof. Although no record of the change was found, these were likely added in order to accommodate additional mechanisms of the organ and enlarged organ equipment in one of the various changes and replacements made to the organ equipment over time. The benchmark date of 1908 has been identified through close analysis of a photograph dated 1908 (see appendix), which shows a view of the rear of the church, where the dormers are not apparent. The 1992 addition along the MacNab elevation and the rear elevation were designed by respected late Hamilton architect, Trevor Garwood-Jones. The addition was built to compensate for space lost when a portion of land was sold and resulted in the demolition of a previous addition.

Centenary Church: Arts Incubator & Cultural Hub

Since its construction music, has been central to the life of Centenary church and continued with New Vision's work. When the church was constructed in 1868, it included an organ. The organ was placed in a prominent area of the church, "in the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder of Hamilton". The organ was enlarged in 1881 and again by Casavant Freres in 1903. As attested to in church records, "Centenary became renowned for musical leadership in the City" (Lucy, 1). Church records compiled by an unknown author also record that the organ received a lot of maintenance over the years. A new Casavant Freres organ was bought in 1924, it was repaired in 1951, the console rebuilt in 1967 and refurbished in 1984, and again repaired in 1989 (Centenary Building Fact Sheet). The extensive list of replacements and renovations of the organ equipment show that there are no original parts of the organ remaining.

Over time, different types of celebrations involving varying types of music and instruments have been a central part of this active community. The musical tradition for the Methodists was seen as supportive of their orientation towards mission. The expression of this tradition has evolved and changed over time for Centenary and New Vision United Church, and it has been enabled by the layout and design of the auditorium with the arch defining the pulpit area with choir area behind it. For this church community, the musical expression and its adaptability over time has allowed this church venue and community to thrive and be a constant in the Hamilton downtown since the parish was established.

The church is intended to also function as a concert hall venue as well as a church, and continue evolving the musical traditions and as a cultural hub. Since 2015 the auditorium has been a valued place for performers

filling a need in the area for a venue with a capacity for approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanois, the Hamilton Children's Choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matt Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman, many to sell out audiences. It is traditionally vital and central to the life of this church community to celebrate its musical and spiritual traditions while allowing them to continue to evolve.

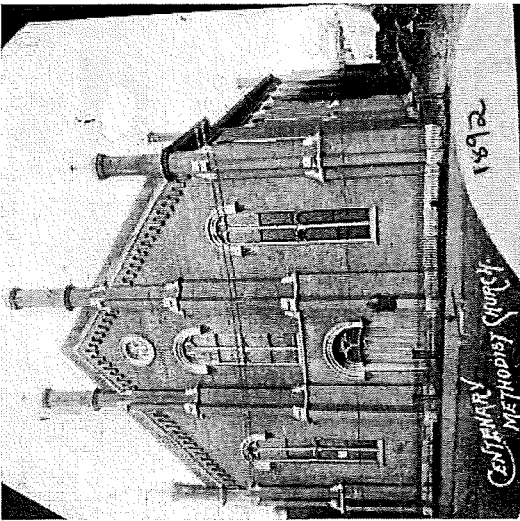


Figure 5.18- (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated 1892 - Front View of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church

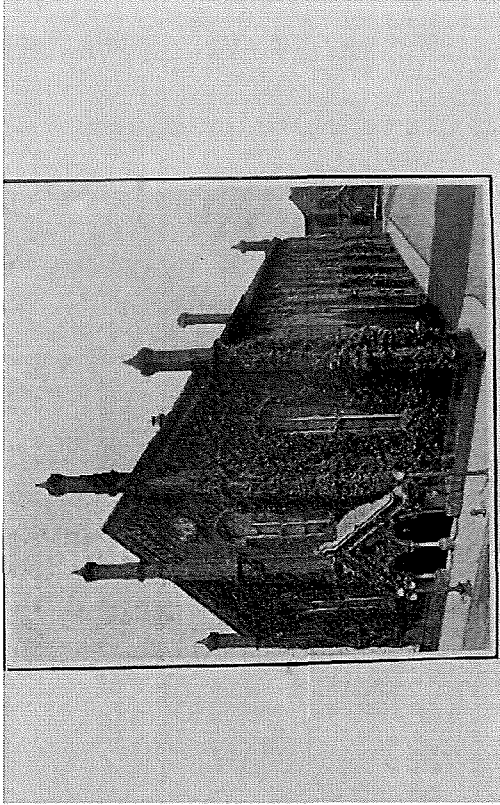


Figure 5.19 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - South east view of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church.

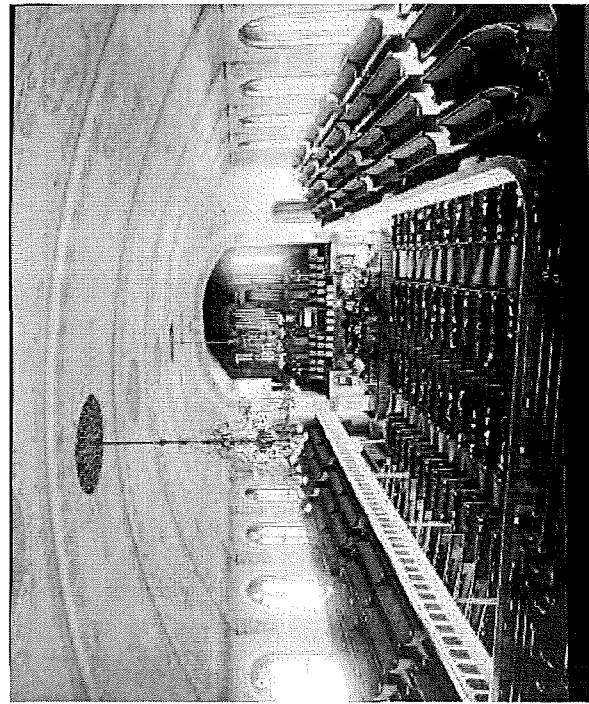


Figure 5.20 - (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated c. 1899 - Interior view of auditorium from south east corner of upper gallery

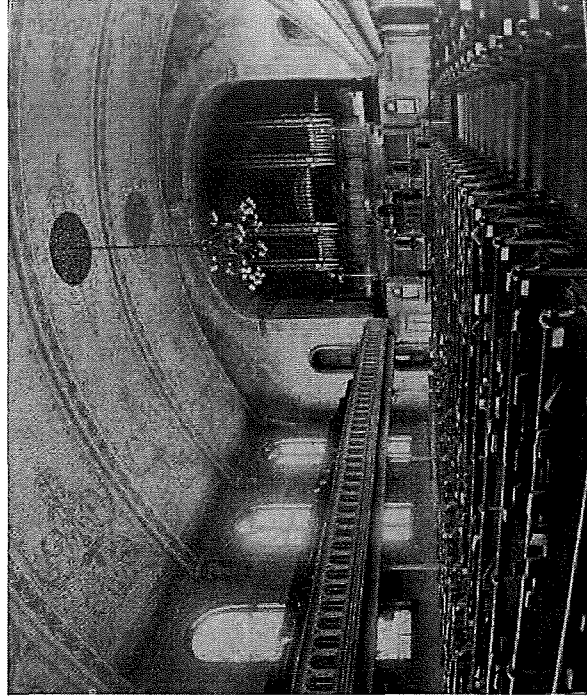


Figure 5.21 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - Interior view of auditorium from south east end of main floor.

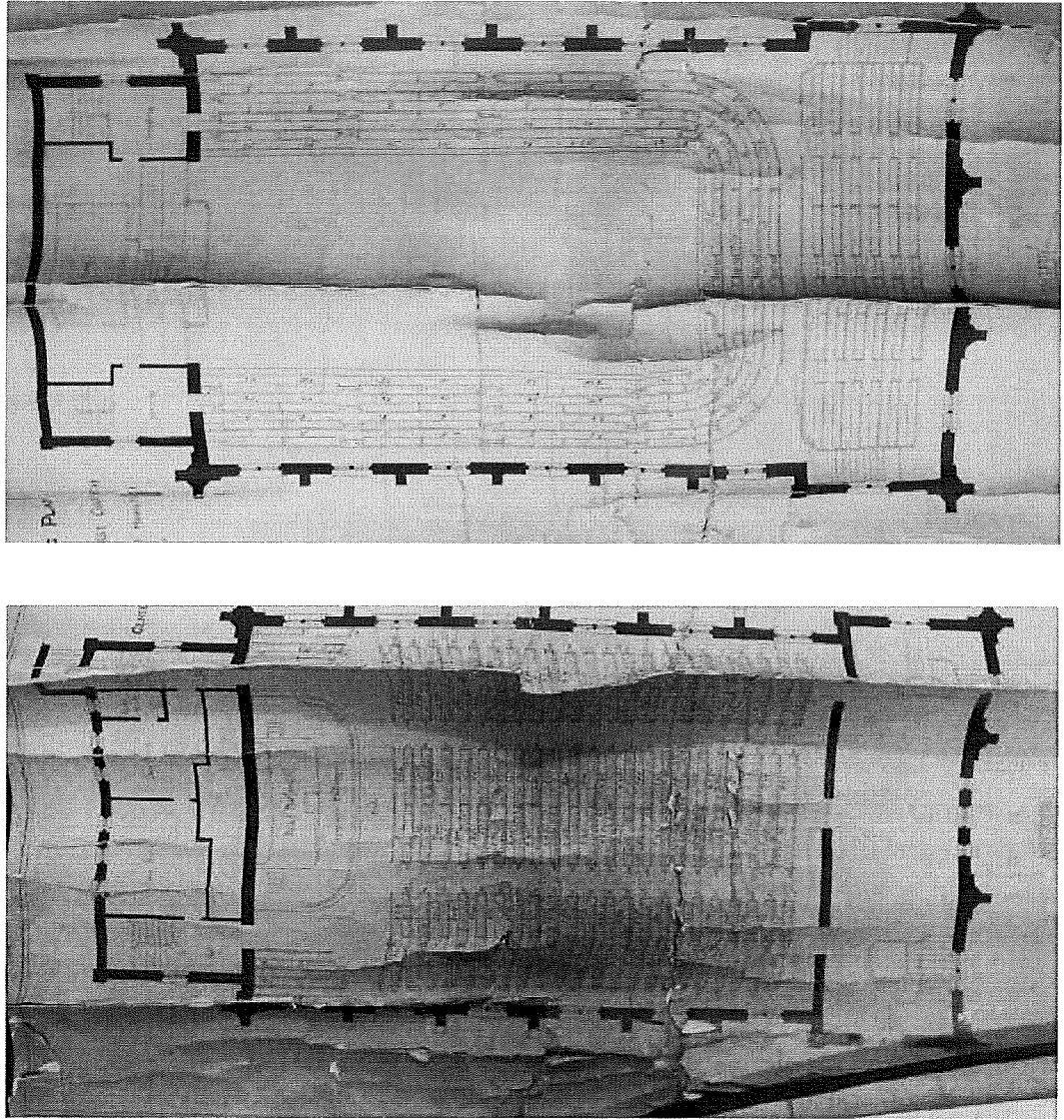
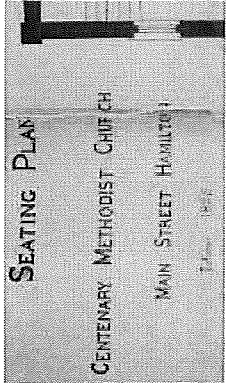


Figure 5.22 - (source - mcCallumSather photograph, New Vision Church Archives) 1895 Seating Plan

Ontario Regulation 9/06

Design or Physical Value - the property has design or physical value because it:	
is a rare, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓
displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	✓
demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	X
Historical or Associative Value - the property has historical value or associative value because it:	
has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value - the property has contextual value because it:	
it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
is physically, functionally, visually or historically linking to its surroundings, or	✓
is a landmark	✓

This report evaluates the research gathered for the subject property in accordance with Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has found that the property meets 8 of the 9 criteria. The report also evaluates the research gathered in accordance with the 12 criteria endorsed by the City of Hamilton's Council for Built Heritage and has found that it meets all twelve criteria.

Regarding Regulation 9/06, the report answers the following questions as outlined by Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act:

Design or Physical Value

Style: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a style?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in Hamilton.

Type or expression: is this a rare, representative, or early example?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a type, a Methodist church with U-shaped balcony within its auditorium and rare because it is the only example of a Methodist church in the downtown City of Hamilton.

Material or Construction Method: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a material or construction method?

- Yes, the 1868 portion of the church is representative of a stone structure with red brick cladding construction method for the lower level walls, with brick masonry upper walls representing typical 19th century construction methods for masonry church buildings that are no longer typical in the 21st century.

Craftsmanship or Artistic Merit: does it display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit? Is this a particularly attractive or unique structure because of the merits of craftsmanship or artistic merit in its design details?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it displays a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work.
- The craftsmanship is evident in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

Technical or Scientific Achievement: Does the structure demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement?

- No, the building does not demonstrate a particularly high degree of technical scientific achievement outside of the norm for the time.

Historical or Associative Value

Direct Associations with a Theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community: Does this property or structure have strong associations with these aspects?:

- The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities throughout

Canada, including Hamilton.

- The building was constructed due to a need for a growing Methodist downtown congregation. Its vast interior auditorium space specifically designed for religious worship, authoritatively symbolizes a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice, the orientation towards mission. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.
- The property has historical value because it has direct associations with the Methodist and United Church of Canada, religious organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. Centenary Women's missionary society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. Also, it is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of Centenary at the time the Centenary Women's Missionary Society was founded, remained a member the rest of her life and was first Canadian woman Methodist missionary in Japan and abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, a member and trustee of the Centenary Church who funded the first chair of Theology of Victoria University, Toronto. Jackson and his wife were also major benefactors in the campaign to build Centenary.

Does the property or structure yield or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

- The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture in the design of the interior U-shaped layout of the balcony in the auditorium, the only existing in Hamilton associated with the Methodist community.

Does the property or structure demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community?

- The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is

significant to a community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the author of several notable buildings some no longer standing: Knox Presbyterian, Royal Hotel, Crystal Palace (Opened by Prince of Wales in 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church 1856, Registry Office in Prince's Square 1876.

Is the original, previous or existing use significant?

- The building has maintained its original use as a place of worship

Contextual Value

Is this property important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of the area?

- The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and McNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from a social functional perspective, the church's presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longstanding and evolving history of a community gathering space centered within the downtown core which has included over 150 years of religious devotion, a youth community centre and a live music venue.

Is the property physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings?

- Although the area and adjacent buildings have changed over time, the church has remained in situ, physically and visually linked to its surroundings.

- province or nation?
- It is associated with Martha Cartmell
 - Mr. Edward Jackson, funded first chair of Theology at Victoria University.

Architecture and Design

4. Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?
 - It is a rare example of a Methodist church in downtown Hamilton, due to it being the only surviving originally Methodist Church (type) in downtown Hamilton and the only one designed in the Romanesque Style.

5. Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?
 - The church is constructed using typical construction methods available at the time, stone foundations and brick cladding and load bearing masonry construction with timber roof structure. It also uses cast metal columns to support the balcony in the auditorium which was a growing use of the material at the time.

6. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?
 - This is a unique example of the architect's, Albert Hills ecclesiastical work; it stands out stylistically and aesthetically from the other known church projects were not designed in the Romanesque Revival Style.

Integrity

7. Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?
 - Yes

Landmark: Is this a particularly identifiable property within the City or neighborhood?

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. It's physically unique and distinct architectural features stand out from the surrounding buildings. Its grand scale and the unique octagonal turrets have held its visual prominence through history and the changing streetscape.

City of Hamilton Criteria for Built Heritage

Historical Associations

1. Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
 - In the context of the community the New Vision United Church's importance as the insert historical associations relate to the theme of town development and religious organizations providing spiritual and social sustenance to the Methodist community which was a significant portion of the Hamilton population at the time of its construction.
2. Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
 - The New Vision United Church is associated with Martha Cartmell's founding of the school in Japan, part of the first Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory, and making her the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary abroad.
3. Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community,

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*
- Yes, the original structure from 1868 and addition from 1896 and their components are still existing. The building has one surviving addition from 1992, which is one storey high and distinct yet sympathetic from the original structure. It should be noted that the ownership has been continuous through history, and the owner has been an excellent steward of the site by repairing features in keeping with good heritage practice. Although interior repainting of the nave space has covered the original frescoes, the changes over time have maintained the original attributes such as the second storey balcony and location of the choir and pulpit area within the large recessed area.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*
- The building is a landmark, in the context of the City's criteria involving the degree of singularity of the building. Its prominent scale on the urban fabric and streetscape and its simple gabled form provide a contrasting background for the unique and highly visible and recognizable octagonal turrets that form part of the building elements composition.

10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*

- The structure maintains a minimal to zero setback on Main Street which has influenced the development of the area as neighbouring buildings continue to maintain the same setback. Specifically, the adjacent post-modern structure, 22 Main Street West, directly east is comparable to the church as it not only maintains the same setback, but it articulates similar size and proportions. Additionally, 22 Main Street West borrows some massing elements from church language which is

mirrored on its' facade.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*
- The site has maintained its original location and relationship to the street; it maintains familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation.

Social Value

12. *Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?*
- The contributions of Martha Cartmell in the Methodist Community and later the United community, in Hamilton, in her birth place Thorold, and abroad in Japan are highly regarded. At Lakeview Cemetery there are 60 cherry trees that the alumni association from the school in Japan she founded donated in 2013. The site receives regular visitors from that school to honour Martha Cartmell. Refer to News clip from Thorold News.
 - The New Vision United also showcases her story in a display within the church auditorium.
 - The size of the auditorium at the time of construction was appreciated because it sought to be as large as possible to accommodate overflow from other churches, accommodating 1600 people and reduced as fire codes were updated.
 - The auditorium has begun to fill the need in Hamilton's downtown for a music venue seating approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanais, The Hamilton Children's choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matfa Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman have all played in the auditorium since 2015.

6.0 statement of cultural heritage value or interest

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register. Using Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act, we identified that the property satisfies the 'Reasons to Designate' criteria and propose the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest in the subsections below.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is a rare example of a church building built for the Methodist congregation in Hamilton, as it is the only surviving example of a Methodist church in the downtown core and is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in the City of Hamilton. It is distinguished by its interior layout of the auditorium designed in with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery, and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition have design and

physical value because they display a high degree of artistic merit, by their design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work and in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORIC / ASSOCIATIVE

The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building. Centenary Women's Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.

The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to

City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale than the other surviving ecclesiastical work, and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and MacNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from social perspective its presence within the downtown urban fabric, demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Exterior:

Attributes present in the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building.
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick

- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation
- Timber framing of roof
- Contrasting colour mortar
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations
- Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole:
 - Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation; the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation
 - Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation
 - Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation
 - Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation
 - Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation
 - Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations
 - 4 (four) symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building
 - 1896 front entrance addition:
 - Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal
 - Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar
 - Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window

- surround, coping (under metal flashing)
 - Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents
- Interior:**
- Layout of Main Auditorium with "U-shaped plan" balcony and extension to the North of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch
 - Balcony its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals
 - Balcony railing made of wood and metal
 - Round metal grilles at ceiling
 - Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls
 - Interior doors into the auditoriums
 - Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition

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CULTURAL HERITAGE **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

24 Main Street West
City of Hamilton

Date:

January 2020

Prepared for:

The Corporation of the City of Hamilton

Prepared by:

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (MHBC)

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APPENDIX A – City of Hamilton’s Terms of Reference

APPENDIX B – City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

APPENDIX C – City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

APPENDIX D - Photo Documentation Inventory

APPENDIX E - Draft Designating By-law, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, & List of Attributes

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton ("the City") is in the process of evaluating 24 Main Street West, Hamilton for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. As part of a Council-approved designation process, the City requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared to identify the cultural heritage value and significant cultural heritage features of the property.

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited ("MHBC") was retained in January 2018 to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton ("subject property"). The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church. This 151-year-old place of worship was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest at the same time.

In conjunction with the provided Terms of Reference (included as **Appendix A** to this report), the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) was threefold:

1. To identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. To determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. To identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

In preparing this CHAR, we took the following approach:

Stage 1 - Review of City Policies and Property Information: This stage included a comprehensive review and familiarization with national, provincial, and local heritage policies and legislation, the City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (included as **Appendix B** to this report), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (included as **Appendix C** to this report). These documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property. In addition, this stage included a review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

Stage 2 - Site Visits: This stage included the undertaking of three (3) site visits whereby, up-to-date high-resolution photographs of the property were taken, which are included throughout this report and aggregated into a Photo Documentation Inventory (included as **Appendix D** to this report).

Please note that interior access was not granted by the property owner; therefore, the cultural heritage assessment does not include the interior of the church. The discussion and photos of the interior were gathered from publicly accessible means, and are based only on research and not a first-hand account. Interior attributes, are therefore, not included on the list of designated heritage attributes.

Stage 3 - Preparation of Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: This stage included the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in **Appendix C**. Subsequently, the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of the property, a draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and description of heritage attributes was prepared and is included as **Appendix E** to this

report. The means of examining and determining the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of real property included known/potential built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes, but did not include an evaluation of archaeological sites and areas. This report does not assess buried archaeological resources.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

This section briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property as well as the provision of a physiographic context, containing a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

2.1 Location and Context

The subject property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north side of Main Street West. The property includes a church oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

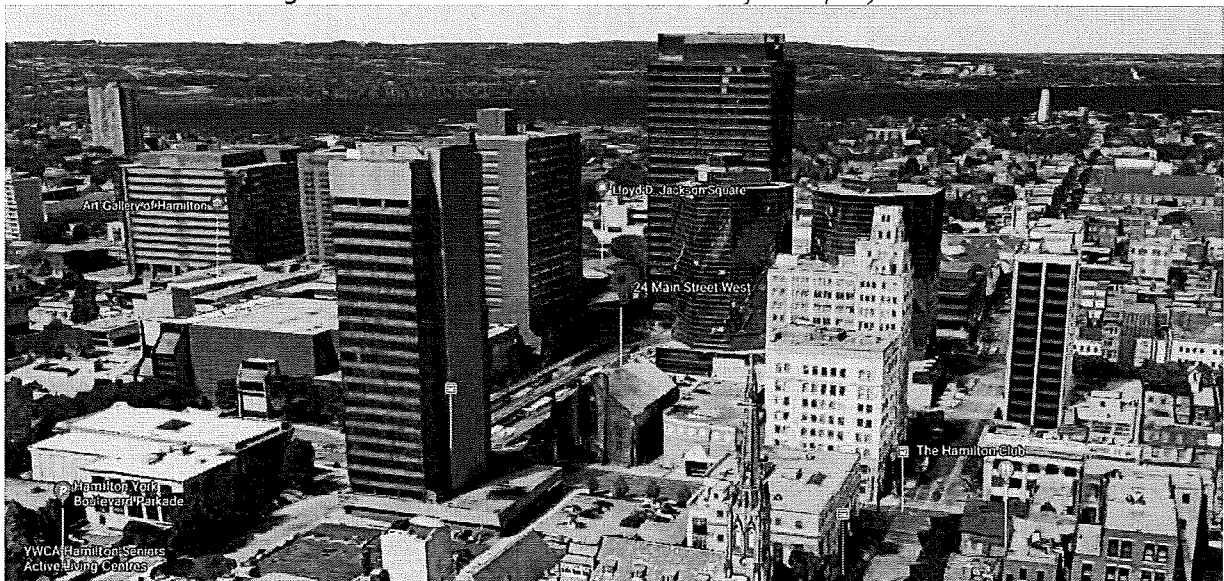
The subject property is located adjacent and west of a 3 storey above-ground parking garage structure/ youth wellness centre and south of a paved asphalt public parking lot. The subject property is located east of the MacNab Street South bus terminal, which is partially screened with trees and landscaping and north of another paved asphalt public parking lot. Refer to **Figures 1** and **2** below for additional context.

The subject property is legally described as:

Lt 41 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 42 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 40 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 23 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton (unregistered) Btn King St, James St, Main St, Macnab St Pt 2, 4 62r11805; City Of Hamilton.

The subject property is rectangular in shape and has an area of 1,568.94 square metres (0.39 acres).

Image 1 - Three-Dimensional Aerial View of Subject Property/Church



SOURCE: [Google Maps](#)

2.2 Physiographic Context

The study area is located within the Physiographic Region identified as the Lake Iroquois Plain. The Lake Iroquois Plain is a large lowland area bordering Lake Ontario, formed when the last glacier was receding, but still present in the St. Lawrence Valley. The glacier held a body of water known as Lake Iroquois (now extinct), which emptied in New York State. The Iroquois Plain that includes the study area is part of the lake bottom of Lake Iroquois, and the terrain has been smoothed by waves or deposits, in comparison to areas that were the former shorelines.

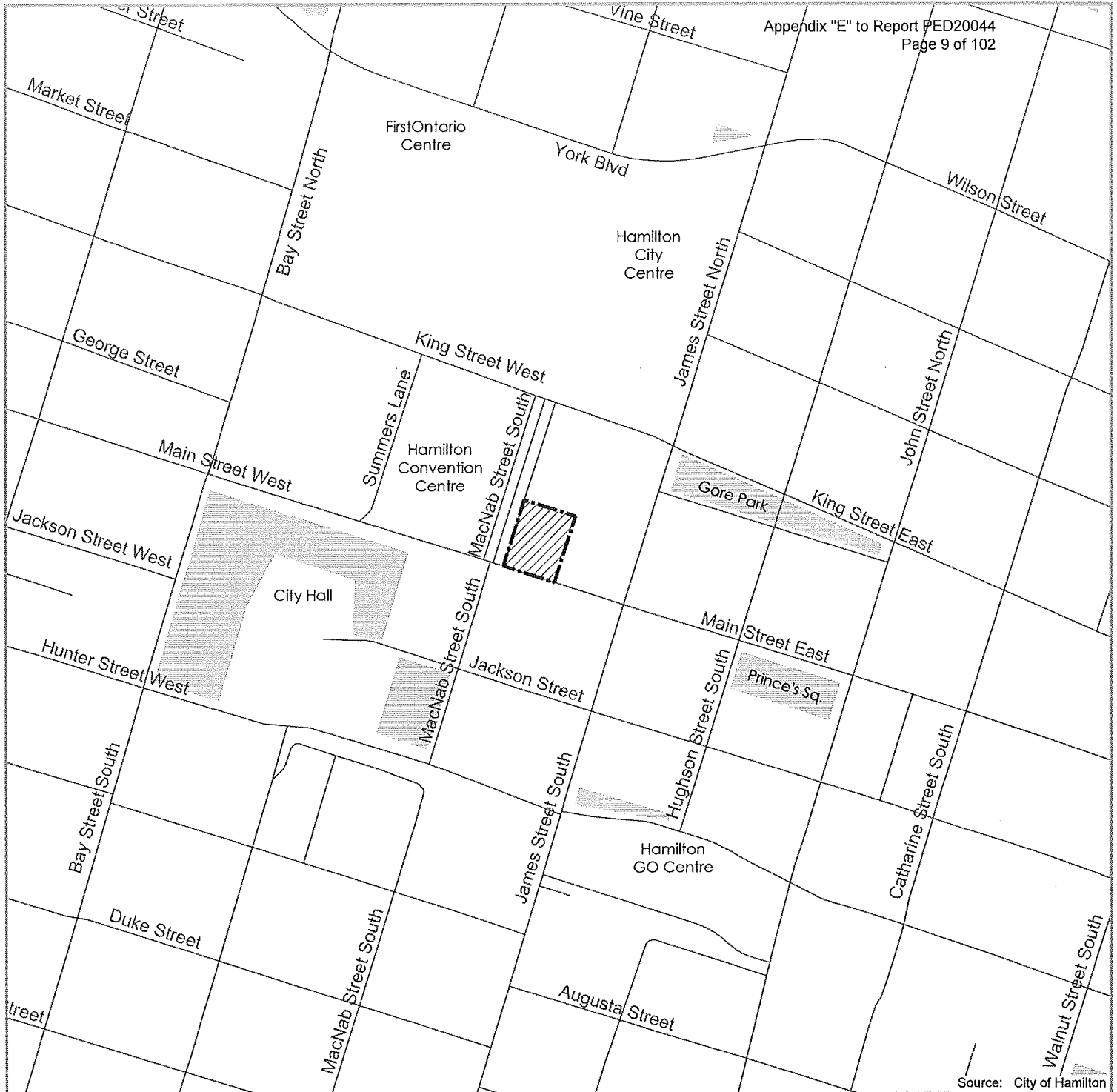
The Ontario Lakehead portion of the Plain, where the study area is located, was initially cut off from the rest of Lake Ontario by a sand strip. However, land along the shorelines in many places provided elevated, dry locations ideal for the development of urban areas (Chapman et al. 1984).

2.3 Heritage Context of Subject Property

According to the City's online interactive mapping application 'Cultural Heritage Resources' mapping, the subject property is a listed (non-designated) cultural heritage property on the City's *Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001* (i.e. Municipal Heritage Register) (**Figure 3**).

The subject property forms part of a nucleus of heritage buildings around the intersection of Main Street and James Street, which includes the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building.

The church at 24 Main Street West is listed as a pre-confederation building within the City's Pre-Confederation Building Inventory.



Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 1
Location Map

LEGEND



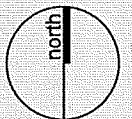
Subject Lands

DATE: March 2019

SCALE: 1:5,000

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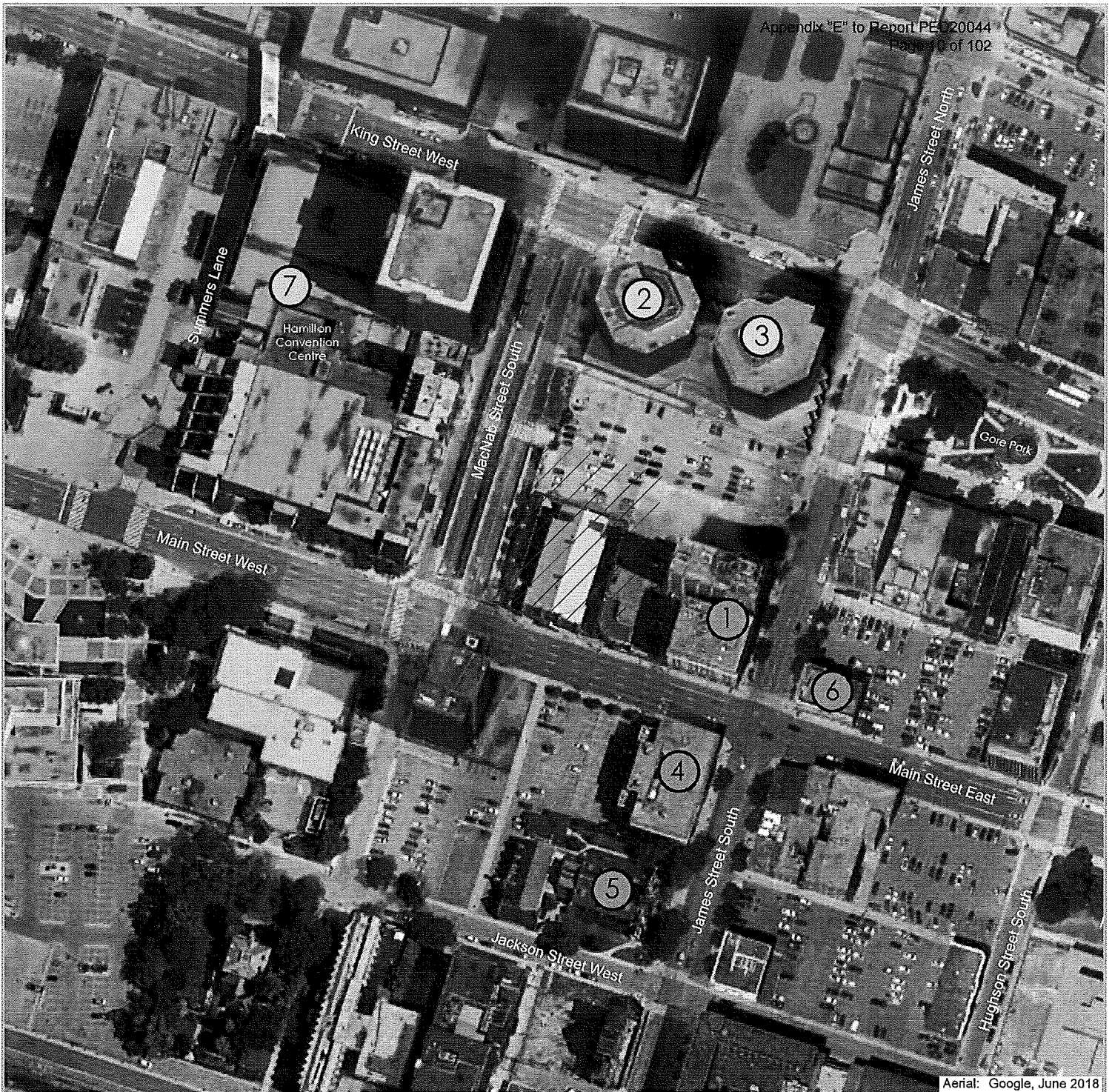
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24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton



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URBAN DESIGN
& LANDSCAPE
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Aerial: Google, June 2018

Figure 2
Context Map

LEGEND

-  Subject Lands
- Heritage Properties**
-  Designated
-  Listed

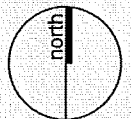
1. 22 Main St W & 34-42 James St S (Sun Life Building)
2. 21 King St W (Commerce Place)
3. 1 King St W (Commerce Place)
4. 1 Main St W (Former Bank of Montreal)
5. 64 James St S (former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church)
6. 47 James St S (Landed Banking & Loan Co. Building)
7. 1 Summers Lane (Hamilton Convention Centre)

DATE: March 2019

SCALE: 1:2,000

FILE: 0727AT

DRAWN: CAC



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24 Main Street W
 City of Hamilton



Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 3
Heritage Mapping
 (Hamilton Online
 Web Mapping)

LEGEND

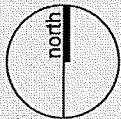
-  Subject Lands
-  Designated Properties
-  Registered Properties
-  Inventory of Places of Worship
-  Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

DATE: March 2019

SCALE: 1:2,500

FILE: 0727AT

DRAWN: CAC



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24 Main Street W
 City of Hamilton

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3.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

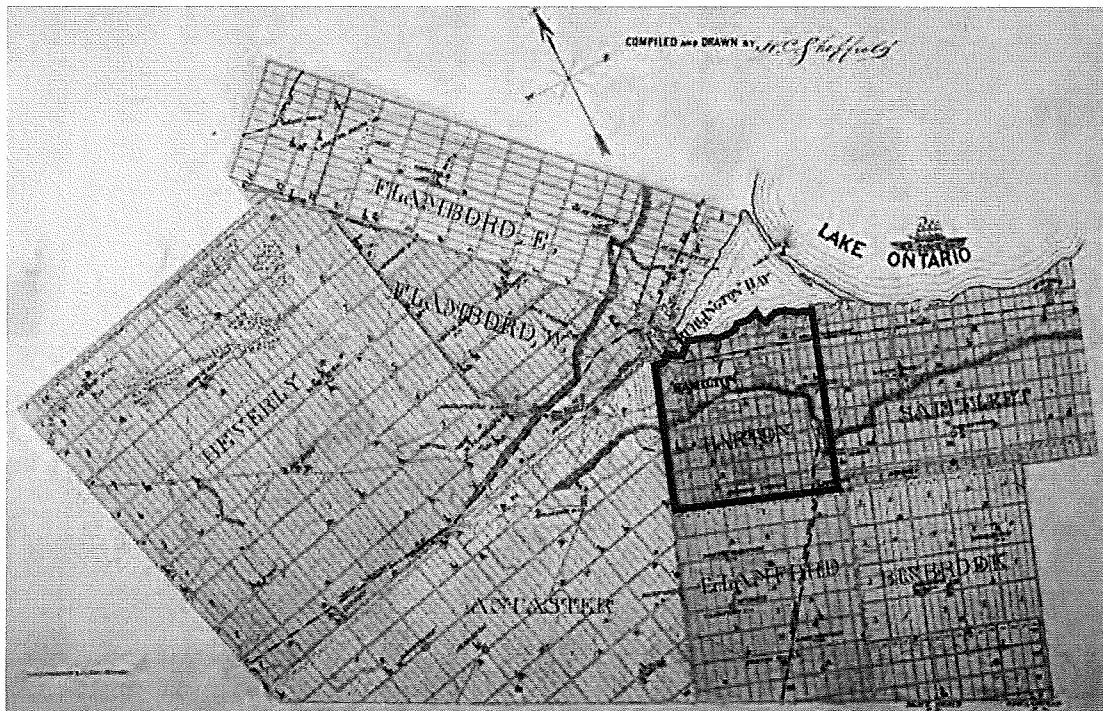
This section contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of primary and secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps were used to describe the settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

3.1 County of Wentworth, Township of Barton

The first Europeans to come into contact with the western Lake Ontario shoreline were French explorers Samuel de Champlain in the early 17th Century and Étienne Brûlé in 1615 or 1616. The French established fur trade routes and outposts along the Lake's western shoreline. French influence in Ontario ended following Britain's victory at the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In the late 18th Century, colonial officials began to purchase lands from the Mississaugas and offered 200 acres to any Loyalist family upon arrival (Weaver et al, 1982).

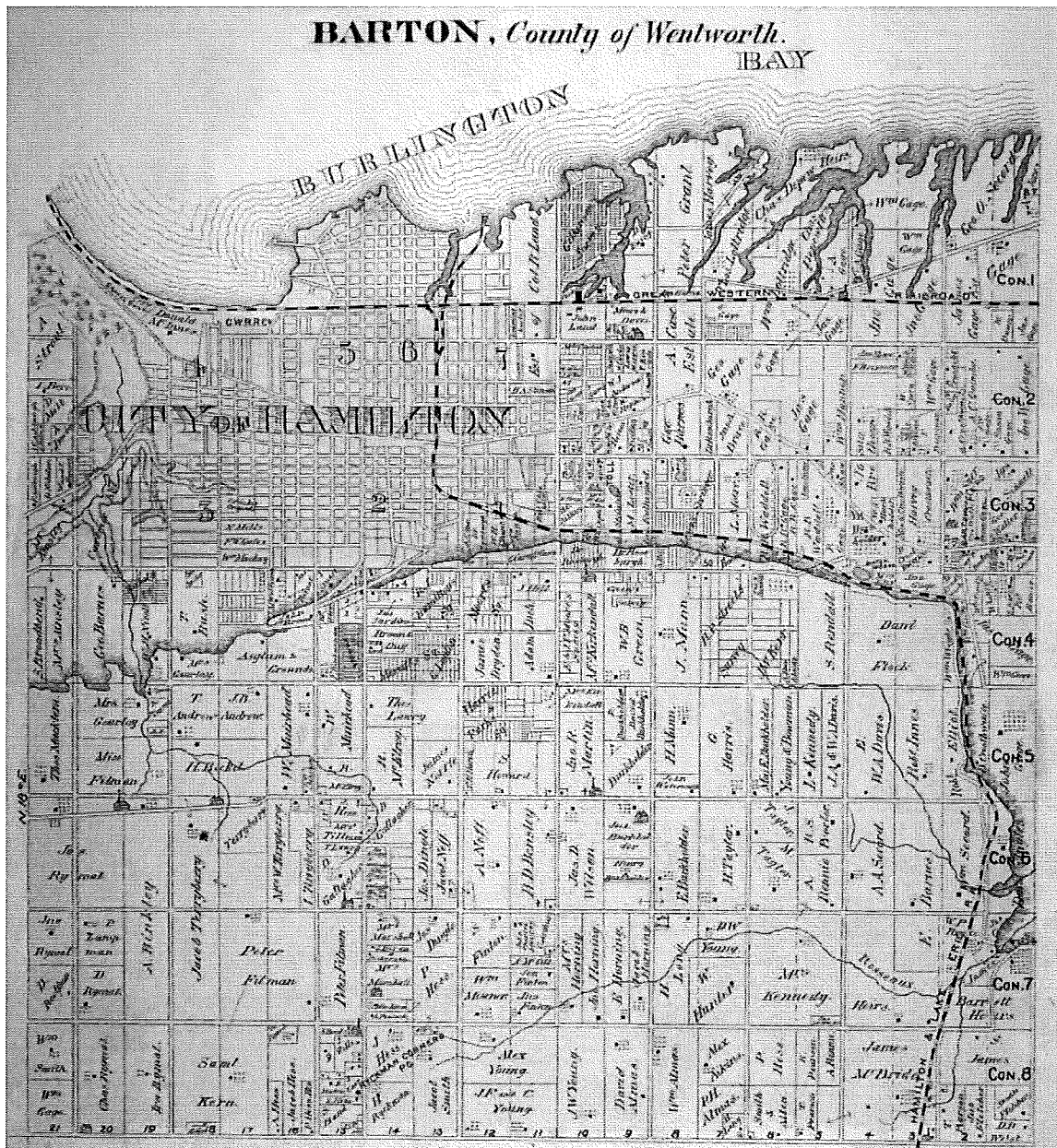
Robert Land was the first Euro-Canadian settler of what was to become the City of Hamilton in 1778. The first survey was not conducted until 1791, by Augustus Jones, deputy provincial land surveyor in 1791. At the time, the area was inhabited by approximately thirty one families. Further settlement occurred once the American War of Independence had ended, pushing United Empire Loyalists north into Upper Canada (Lister et al, 1913). What is now the City of Hamilton was part of Home and Niagara Districts in 1802, which included what was to become Wentworth County and included the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Binbrook, Glandford, Ancaster, and other lands. Wentworth was not separated into its own County by an act of Legislation until 1853. (Lister et al, 1913).

Image 2 - Map of Wentworth County 1880 with Barton Township shown in Red. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



The land which became Barton Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The land was surveyed again by 1846 by D.B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Barton Township was bounded by Burlington Bay to the north, Saltfleet Township to the east, and Ancaster to the west. The Township was primarily settled by retired soldiers and United Empire Loyalists (Lister et al, 1913). While some areas of the Township did not provide for good agricultural land, it profited from its proximity to Burlington Bay. Barton Township included lands heavily wooded with oak, maple, black walnut, pine, spruce, and hickory (Jardine, 1990). The subject property is included as part of Lot 15, Concession 2 of Barton Township (refer to 1880 Township of Barton map below).

Image 3: Map of Township of Barton 1880, County of Wentworth. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).

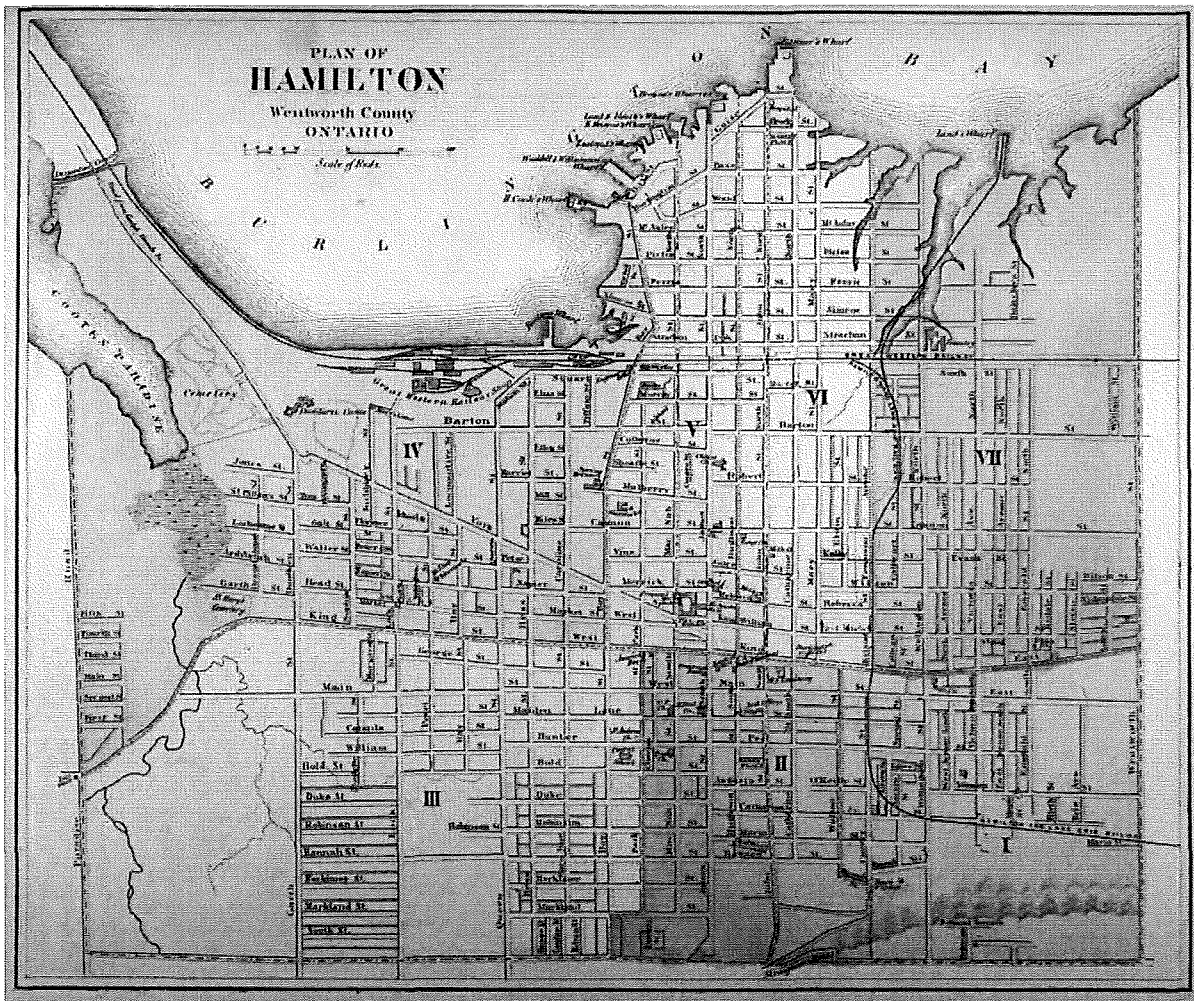


In 1815, George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land in the village known as Head of the Lake. Mr. Hamilton was the son of businessman and politician Robert Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was involved in Ontario's lumber trade and built a successful business empire in Upper and Lower Canada exporting lumber back to Liverpool, England. Mr. Hamilton laid out a town site by delimiting roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Weaver et al, 1982).

3.2 City of Hamilton

Hamilton was named after and founded by a Canadian merchant and politician named George Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton had purchased a large amount of farmland (which would later become Hamilton) from a man named James Durand, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Hamilton was incorporated as a Town in 1833, and shortly thereafter, began to establish itself into Canada's pre-eminent industrial city in the second half of the 19th century (Kristofferson, 2000).

Image 4: Map of the Plan of Hamilton 1880, Township of Barton, Wentworth County. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



In 1826, the opening of a canal through the sand bar separating Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, provided additional access to raw materials and technology from the larger manufacturing centres to the east along

the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal system. The canal, referred to as the "Burlington Canal", provides Burlington Bay/Hamilton Harbour with navigable access to the Atlantic Ocean and a connection to international trade and commerce (Kristofferson, 2000 and Public Services and Procurement Canada, 2017).

Over time, the enhanced access to international trade and commerce, provided by the Burlington Canal, contributed to Hamilton's presence as an industrial community and its growth as a community. "Between 1929 and 1934 total tonnage in the harbour doubled from one to two million tonnes annually, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.).

The population of Hamilton at the time of incorporation was approximately 2,100 people (Lister et al, 1913). Hamilton continued to attract both industry and agriculture in the early to mid-19th Century, and in 1846 the Town attained "City" status, with a population of 6,832 (Weaver et al, 1982; Lister et al, 2013). In the 1850s, the introduction of Great Western Railway and other rail lines increased industrial activity and the population grew to 10,312 (Lister et al, 1913). According to the MacKay Directory of the Cities, Towns and Villages of Canada, Hamilton had been 'greatly improved' and was considered a central agricultural district which was planned to intersect with the Great Western Railroad.

The industrial success of the City of Hamilton helped to establish the Port of Hamilton as one of the largest ports in Ontario. The completion of the Welland Canal in 1932, brought a tremendous boost in shipping to Hamilton industry (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). Anticipating the arrival of larger Great Lakes vessels and ocean freighters, the Burlington Canal was widened and deepened at the entrance from Lake Ontario into Hamilton Harbour. In order to accommodate the huge ore and coal ships which now had direct access to the City, larger docks were constructed. The result was an increase in total tonnage in the harbour, doubling from one to two million tonnes annually between 1929 and 1934, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto.

"When the St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959, the first ship travelling up the new system was berthed in Hamilton. Cargo tonnage after the first year of Seaway operation was higher in Hamilton than at any other Canadian or American Port on the Great Lakes" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). The City's industrial prowess continued to progress into the 1860s, and diversified to include a large clothing factory, a boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries (Kristofferson, 2000). Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompted large scale emigration from the British Isles. Amongst those emigrants were Methodists.

By 1866, the population of Hamilton was 25,000, and over one fifth of that population was comprised of Methodists. According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, church accommodation for Methodists in Hamilton was inadequate. Given the number of Methodists in the City, the Methodist divisions initiated the development of a church to accommodate their growing congregation.

Hamilton's primary industry become steel and Hamilton was a major producer of wartime materials and products (Weaver et al, 1982). Although in the 1960's and 1970's industry declined in the downtown and harbour areas in favour of employment growth along the City's various expressways. The 20th Century also brought a shift in Hamilton's labour force from manufacturing to employment in other sectors including: universities and colleges (McMaster and Mohawk), hospitals and health sciences, and information and cultural industries (Weaver et al, 1982). The remaining lands of Barton Township were annexed by the City of Hamilton in 1960. In 2001, the municipalities of Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook, Hamilton and Stoney Creek (all municipalities within the Regional Municipality of Hamilton–Wentworth were

amalgamated, to form the current boundaries of the City of Hamilton. A brief timeline of events in the formation of the City of Hamilton and Methodism from the late 18th century to the 1870s is presented below:

- **18th Century**
 - Geneva Lake/Macassa Bay proclaimed to be Burlington Bay in 1792
 - Richard Beasley settles on the shores of Burlington Heights in 1785
 - The foundations of Methodism were laid in the Niagara Peninsula and Western Ontario in the latter part of the century.
- **1807**
 - First Division of Methodism appeared in the present City of Hamilton in 1807 (i.e. the Niagara circuit), with second division in 1808 (i.e. the Ancaster circuit).
- **1815**
 - Hamilton Harbour (Burlington Bay) sees permanent European settlement.
- **1826**
 - Burlington Canal is opened.
- **1830s**
 - Burlington Canal Lift Bridge is opened.
 - Hamilton incorporated as a Town in 1833 with a population of 2,100.
 - Small manufactures appear.
 - In 1835, Hamilton is made head of one of the six Methodist circuits comprised within the boundaries of the old Niagara circuit. Methodist membership totals 2,456.
- **1840s**
 - Town develops reputation as a regional metal centre.
 - Hamilton achieves status as a "City", with a population of 6,832.
 - A new Methodist Church, known as Third or Stone Church, (the predecessor of Centenary) was begun at Merrick and MacNab Streets.
- **1854**
 - Arrival of the Great Western Railway opens up vast new markets and attracts more industry to City.
- **1860s**
 - City's industrial prowess diversifies to include a large clothing factory, and boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries.
 - Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompts large scale emigration from British Isles, including more Methodists.
 - Demand for services and information increases.
 - In 1866, the population of Hamilton reaches 25,000, with one fifth being Methodists.
 - Church accommodation for Methodists in City is deemed inadequate.
 - In 1866, the Centenary Methodist Church was planned and its foundations laid on the subject property. The "Centenary" in the name stems from the fact that 1866 was the centenary year of American Methodism (i.e. 100th year).
- **1870s**
 - Hamilton Street Railway (HSR) began offering horse-drawn public transportation in 1873 to accommodate growth and demand for services.
 - In 1879, the City of Hamilton becomes site of first commercial long distance telephone line in the British Empire.

3.3 Amalgamation and Annexation

In 1816, the Gore District, named after Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the colony at the time, was established out of the old divisions of the Home and Niagara Districts of Upper Canada. The Gore district consisted of the counties of Wentworth and Halton. Wentworth County encompassed the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Binbrook and Glanford. As Hamilton expanded in the 1950's and 1960's it annexed portions of Ancaster, Saltfleet and all of Barton Township. In 1974 the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth was formed.

In 2001, the City of Hamilton as it is known today came into being following removal of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth and the Provincially-directed amalgamation of the former municipalities and Townships. The former village of Waterdown and City of Stoney Creek were also amalgamated by the City of Hamilton (Freeman, 2001).

3.4 Main Street West

The subject property and Centenary Church is located at the northwest corner of Main Street West and MacNab Street South. Hamilton's downtown core runs generally along two one way streets: Main Street (eastbound) and King Street (westbound). A street of the name "Main Street" appears to have existed in the former Town of Hamilton as early as 1830 and is referenced on a Survey of the Town conducted by Lewis Burwell in the same year (Burwell, 1830). An artist's rendition of an 1894 bird's eye view of the City (below) illustrates Main Street as a prominent commercial and institutional thoroughfare (Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).

Image 5 - City of Hamilton 1894. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



MacNab Street is named after Allan Napier MacNab who was born in Niagara-on-the-Lake and fought in the war of 1812. In 1826, after receiving a law degree, MacNab moved to Hamilton and established the City's first law practice and was responsible for commissioning the architect that constructed his great mansion

called Dundurn Castle. MacNab was elected to the legislature in 1828 and served as Premier of the Canada's from 1854-1856 (Houghton, 2002).

Image 6 - Church in 1894. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property at 24 Main Street West and the Church

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "the origins of the Centenary Church can be traced back to the arrival of settlers at the Head of the Lake and the establishment in 1824 of the first place of worship in Hamilton". This first church, located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street is known as First Methodist.

As immigration increased to the area, the Methodist congregation grew and as a result additional Methodist churches were constructed within the core of the city. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in attendance and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct a large Methodist church in 1868 to accommodate the growing Methodist population in the City, which represented over one fifth of Hamilton's population at the time (Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton, 1801-2001, 95). According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, "at the time of its construction, Centenary Church was considered one of the finest and most commodious Methodist Churches in the Dominion, and while its exterior may now be regarded as somewhat old-fashioned, the interior is very little surpassed for comfort and suitability".

The Centenary Church was designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Victorian Romanesque/Italianate style which cost \$30,000. The church was 130' by 66' and constructed of both pressed red brick and stone dressings. On May 10th, 1868, the Centenary Church was formally opened with a large ceremony, and the first service took place on the morning of that day. The church was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "in 1925, Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton".

Centenary United Church represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core (LACAC, 1989). Moreover, according to a report from the LACAC Research Sub-Committee to the LACAC Secretary (dated November 27, 1989) "the presence of this handsome Romanesque Revival church on Main Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and forms part of a nucleus of landmark buildings around the intersection of Main and James, which includes the Sun Life and Pigott Buildings, and two bank buildings: the former Bank of Montreal and Mercantile Bank".

Today the subject property and church is home to the New Vision United Church, which describes themselves as, "an inclusive, diverse community of Christian faith that encourages the gifts and graces of all people".

4.2 Features

4.2.1 Exterior Features

4.2.1.1 Main Church

24 Main Street West is a brick church designed in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences by architect A.H. Hills and constructed by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The building totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the three window bays. The gable roof front portico was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and the existing one-storey addition to the west.



There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey of the south façade is composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone drip moulds with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

According to Thurlby (2006):

"the Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of popery with Gothic. Romanesque, as the label suggests, it is a style based on ancient Roman architecture. It was used throughout Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries, and is characterized by the predominance of round-headed arches, massive supports and an emphasis on wall surfaces."

Albert Harvey Hills, a Hamilton-based architect, produced a variant on the Lombard Romanesque style with the design of the Centenary Church (Thurlby, 2006). According to Thurlby (2006), when it comes to describing the Centenary Church, "there is a gesture towards Gothic with the stepped buttresses and pinnacles but the consistent use of round-headed arches, and especially the small arches on projecting stones (arched corbels) that articulate the gable". The interior has a segmental lath-and-plaster vault, and slightly arced seats and a U-shaped gallery to focus on the pulpit platform



The total cost of the Church when first opened, was around \$40,000.

The building was named Centenary Church in honour of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist Chapel in North America in New York City.

In August 2014, the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (Report No. 14-009(a)) identified the Centenary United Church as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its

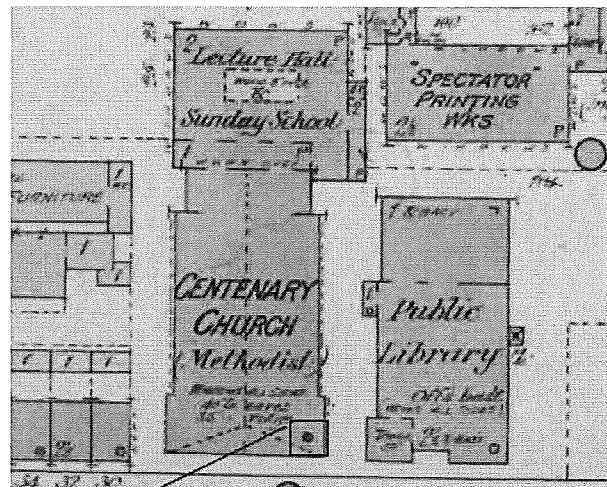
substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity (Hamilton Heritage Handbook, 1998).

4.2.1.2 Sunday School & Lecture Hall

A Sunday school with lecture hall was constructed in 1895 to meet the increasing demands for accommodation. The Sunday school and interior facilities were designed using the latest (at the time) in comfort and convenience for officers, teachers and scholars. The Sunday school was designed by architect William Stewart & Sons. The cost of the Sunday school and lecture hall was around \$17,000.

The basement of the original church, was the first location for the original Sunday school and was used for weekly evening services, and for classrooms for the more select meetings of the membership of the church. The church basement was designed to be almost entirely above ground.

In the early 1990s, the Centenary Church (renamed the Centenary United Church) was in need of repairs and the church required funding. Specifically, the Centenary United Church wanted to construct new additions and undertake conservation work on the church proper, including repair or replacement of the slate roof¹ and cleaning of the brick masonry. The Sunday School with Lecture Hall was demolished between 1991-1994 after the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) approved the Centenary United Church's application for demolition. The



N.B. Roofs of buildings covered with Shingles laid in mortar, and Shingles laid on fire proof felt or tar paper are shown thus ⊗

1898 Fire Insurance Plan – Centenary Church with Sunday School Addition. NOTE: This FIP notes that the church (at this time) had a shingle roof laid on fire proof felt or tar paper.

¹ There is some mention of the church originally having a slate roof. The current roof is clad in metal.

demolition of the Sunday school allowed the Centenary United Church to sever and sell the rear portion of property, with the proceeds going towards the construction of the addition and the conservation discussed prior.

The Sunday School was replaced with a one-storey addition, facing MacNab Street South and is connected by a new corridor running behind the church to a new chapel on the east side. The addition utilized some of the original stones and woodwork, in an effort to salvage some of the original materials. A time capsule was added that is filled with items salvaged for the Sunday school building. The addition was dependent on approval of a minor variance application (No. A-91:101) to rezone the subject property from "B" District (Suburban Agriculture and Residential, etc.) to a "C" District (Urban Protected Residential, etc.) for the purpose of creating a building lot, and to allow for no setbacks to the lot lines to permit future additions to the north and west of the building. The minor variance and severance applications were approved by the City's Committee of Adjustment in May of 1991 (Hamilton Spectator, 1991). Elevation drawings of the additions are included as **Appendix F**.

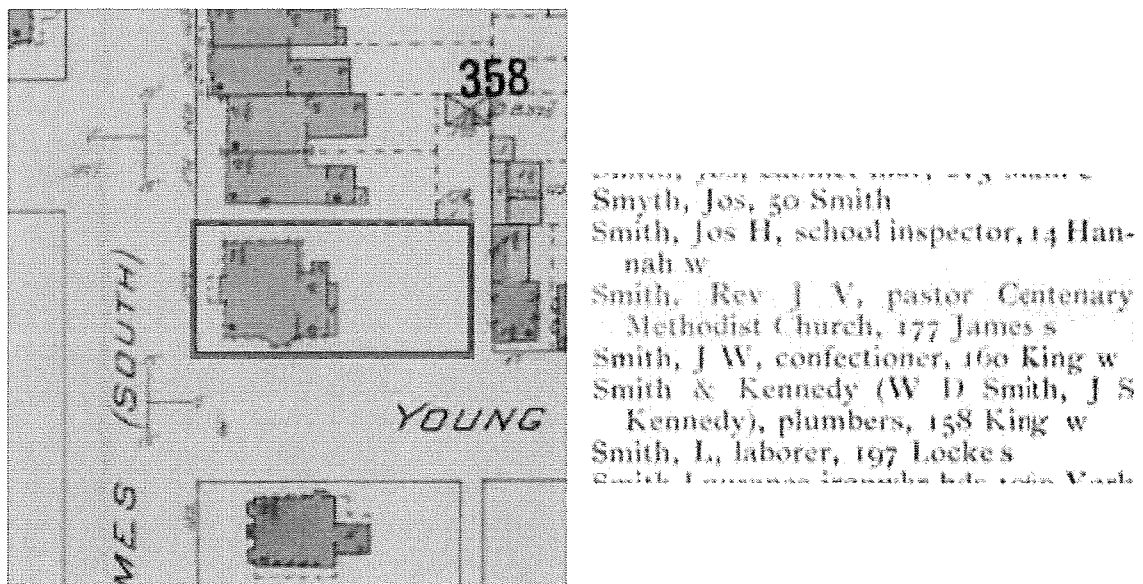
Given that the Sunday school and Lecture hall have been demolished, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

4.2.1.3 Parsonage

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just over half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building (a building which is a listed heritage property in the City's Inventoried Properties).

Given that the Parsonage has been demolished, Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

Image 7 - Location of Rectory and Registry of Rev. J.V. Smith Residing in Parsonage as Pastor

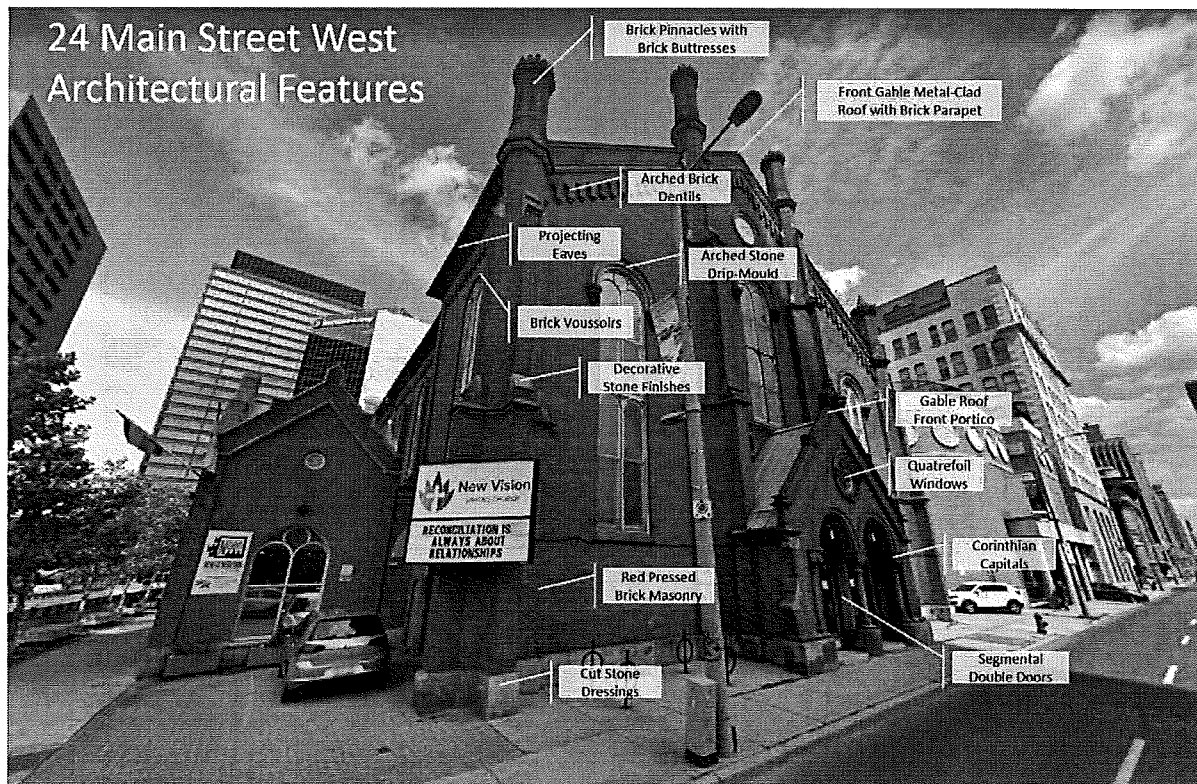


4.2.1.4 Architectural Features

The Church was constructed in 1868, and architect A.H. Hills designed the building with the following key features:

- Arched brick dentils
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable
- Corinthian capitals
- Cut stone dressings
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays
- Decorative transoms
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors painted purple with glass inserts
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs
- Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet
- Gable roof front portico
- Moulded stone courses
- Moulded stone trim, round columns
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets
- Quatrefoil windows
- Red pressed brick masonry
- Segmental double doors
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work
- Upper-storey facades: are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills
- Windows in the front façade: have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoir

Image 8 – Visual of Significant Exterior Architectural Features. (Source: Google Maps).



4.2.2 Interior Features

The original capacity of the Centenary Church was set at 1,800, but was later reduced by several hundred when a City By-law required the removal of folding aisle chairs and other extra seating, and can now seat 300 to 1,100 people for live music and theatrical performances. The interior features of the existing and original church are described below. The descriptions are based on research, and the condition of these features has not been confirmed through an interior site visit.

4.2.2.1 Casavant Frères Organ

The first organ was constructed by organ makers in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.



Casavant Frères Organ, 2017. Source:
<http://musichallhamilton.ca/>

4.2.2.2 Choir Gallery



Choir Gallery, 2019. Source:
<http://musichallhamilton.ca/>

The choir gallery was also improved around 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

A new minister's settee of walnut was erected, artistically carved in keeping with the present pulpit furniture, and the whole front of the choir gallery was rearranged and redecorated. It is possible to enter the choir gallery from the church, in addition to the main entrances.

At the north end of the auditorium of the Church, two Cenotaphs were placed by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Chair of Theology of Victoria College (Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson).

4.2.2.3 The Elevator

One feature of Centenary Church, unique in the City of Hamilton, and perhaps in Canada, is the elevator which was installed by Mrs. W.E. Sanford early in the 20th century to lift the weak and disabled from the vestibule to the main floor of the church. As the elevator holds only two people with the volunteer operator, those who were fit were expected to climb the long flight of steps. The elevator works on the hydraulic system and it has been suggested that if it ever ceased to function, there might be difficulty in finding someone to repair the antique apparatus.

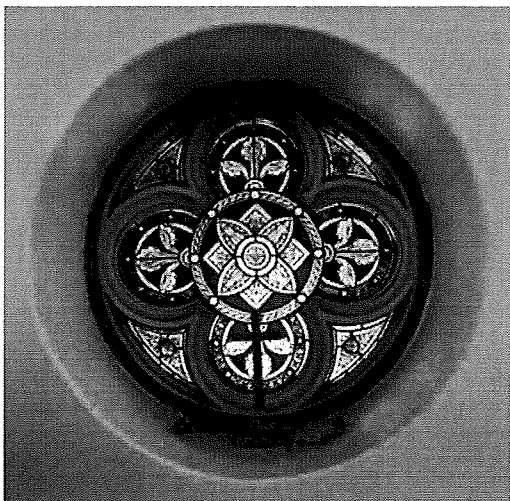
Some interior features of the church may display a high degree of craftsmanship and have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Methodist community in Hamilton. This would need to be confirmed through an interior site visit. Other noteworthy interior features include the:

1. Stained Glass Windows;
2. Pews;
3. Original Chandeliers Ceiling Mounts (original chandeliers have since been removed);
4. Decorative Ceiling;
5. Modern Light Installations; and,
6. Acoustic Design/Materials.

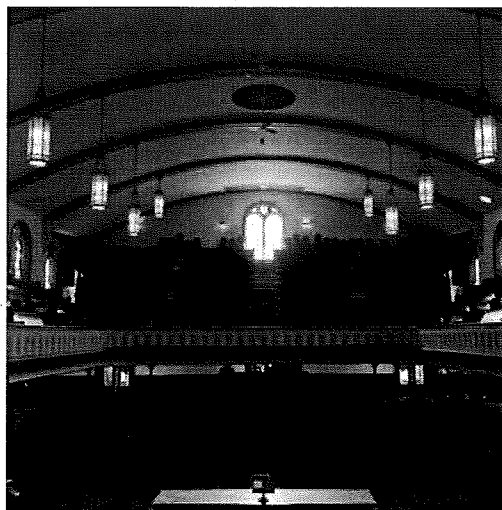


The Elevator, 1968. Source: Centenary United Church Centennial Pamphlet

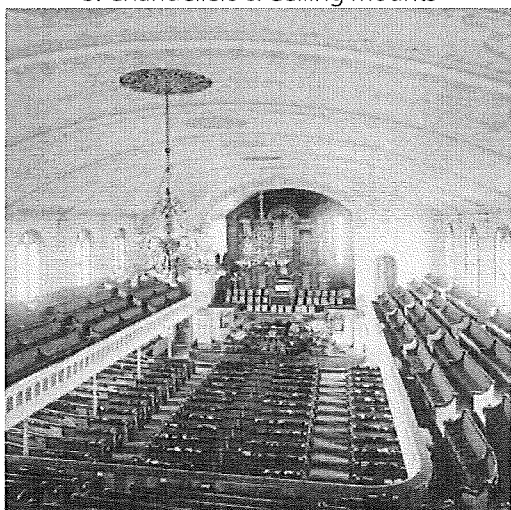
1. Stained Glass Windows



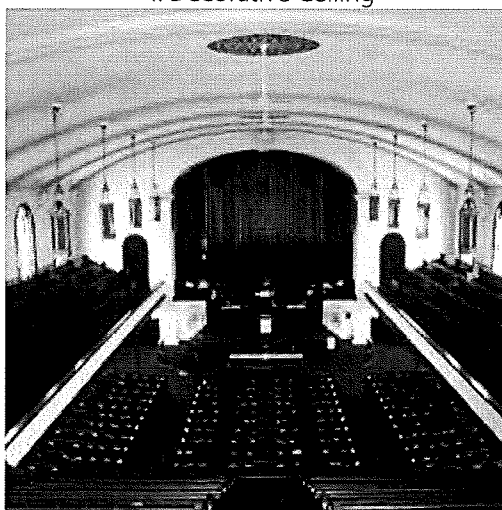
2. Pews



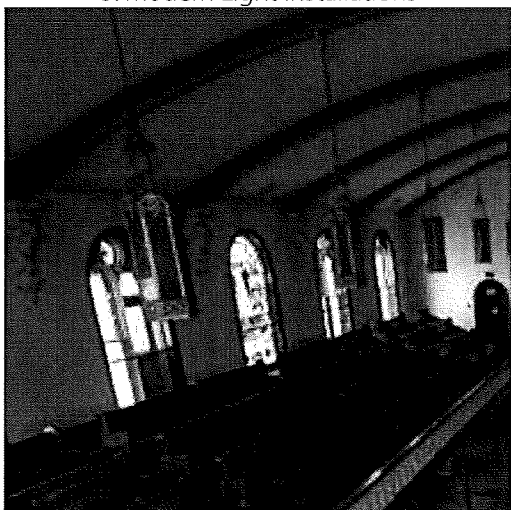
3. Chandeliers & Ceiling Mounts



4. Decorative Ceiling



5. Modern Light Installations



6. Acoustic Design/Materials



4.3 Intangible Features

4.3.1 Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Church was also home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Women's Missionary Society is a community of Christians whose purpose is to encourage one another and all the people of the church to be involved in local and world mission through prayer, study, service and fellowship. According to the Woman's Missionary Society via United Church of Canada (1961), "the Woman's Missionary Society was organized first in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands".

The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, the most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society the "sending of the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan" in 1882. Ms. Cartmell founded the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

4.3.2 Musical Leadership

The Centenary United Church has a history as a venue and attraction for musical entertainment.

The enlargement of the of the organ in 1903 by the celebrated firm, Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe (Quebec), produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, and operated under the electro-pneumatic system. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. In 1918, the church held a concert to celebrate its Jubilee, at which Boris Hambourg, a Russian-Canadian cellist from New York, was the guest star.

According to an article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 23, 1923, during an unveiling of a new gymnasium and banquet hall at the church, one of the main features of the evening was a musical program rendered by the Collegian orchestra. The musical program included six classical musical numbers and was a delight for the crowd.

In another article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 11, 1924, the church hosted three concerts to celebrate the new organ. The first concert featured the organist W. H. Hewlett and a Miss Rosa Hamilton, a contralto soloist from New York. The second concert featured a famous organ soloist Charles M. Courboin, from Belgium (considered, at the time, one of the world's greatest organ players according to the article). The third concert featured the Centenary's own choir who sang Mendelssohn's oratorio St. Paul, alongside other eminent artists.

On November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

4.3.3 Architect Albert Harvey Hills

Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878) was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Among other projects, he was the architect responsible for designing:

- the Centenary Church, a listed, non-designated heritage property (24 Main Street West, Hamilton);
- the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in the Gothic Revival style (116 MacNab Street South, Hamilton);
- the Carisma Pentecostal Church (former Church of St. Thomas), a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in Gothic Revival style (16 West Avenue South, Hamilton); and
- the Crystal Palace, which was a commercial building made of a fragile structure of wood and glass and lasted only 30 years. It was modelled on London, England's 1851 building of the same name. The Crystal Palace was erected to attract the Provincial Agricultural Fair, which later became the Canadian National Exhibition. The Crystal Palace was formerly located in Victoria Park, Hamilton.

The following is an excerpt from the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950 (2009):

"HILLS, Albert Harvey (1816-1878), an early and important Hamilton architect, was the son of a Loyalist family that fled from New England during the War of 1812 and settled at Trois Rivieres, Que. Hills was born there on 5 August 1816 and brought to Hamilton, Ont. the following year by his family. In the late 1830's he opened a builder's office with his brother Horace H. Hills, and carried on the trade for several years until 1846 when he began to practice as an architect under his own name, and was '...prepared to superintend all kinds of Grecian and Italian Villas, Elizabethan and Swiss cottages, public buildings, and trusts his

fifteen years' experience will give satisfaction' (Hamilton Gazette, 25 March 1847, 1, advert. first published 21 Sept. 1846).

During his early career he made frequent expeditions to the Canadian northwest but a serious accident during one trip necessitated the amputation of a leg, an event that may be related to the sudden bankruptcy of the Hills company of builders and carpenters in 1848 (British Colonist [Toronto], 28 April 1848, 3). He withdrew from active building and joined the staff of the Great Western Railway in 1853-55, but returned to the profession in 1856 and the following year formed a partnership with the German-born Frederick Kortum in October 1857 (Globe [Toronto], 1 Oct. 1857, 3).

Their collaboration was short-lived however, and dissolved in early 1859 (Hamilton Times, 10 Feb. 1859, 2). Shortly after Hills received one of the most important commissions of his career, that for the Hamilton Crystal Palace, an immense glass shed completed the following year and opened by the Prince of Wales in September, 1860. Hills was an adept designer who possessed a sophisticated knowledge of the repertoire of styles which were emerging during the rapid growth of the southern Ontario region in the mid-nineteenth century.

It may be claimed that was the first to introduce the 'full ornamental Gothic' to commercial architecture in Hamilton with his unique and imposing designs for Carpenter's new store in 1847. From 1868 he was assisted by his son Lucien Hills who took over the practise in 1876. Hills died in Hamilton on 25 November 1878 and was buried at Hamilton Cemetery (obituary in Spectator [Hamilton], Evening Edition, 26 Nov. 1878, 4; biog. in Dictionary of Hamilton Biography, i, 1981, 103; inf. Stephen Otto, Kent Rawson, Toronto)".

5.0 POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Planning Act & Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the Act or in Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of *The Planning Act* is to "encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests". Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the Act provides that:

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

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

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

5.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* municipalities can pass by-laws to designate properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Designation of heritage properties is a way of publically acknowledging a property's value to a community. At the same time, designation helps to ensure the conservation of these important places for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

This Cultural Heritage Screening Report has been guided using the criteria provided in Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* which outlines the mechanism for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The regulation sets forth categories of criteria and several sub-criteria.

5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of an individual property are defined in O. Reg. 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 as follows:

A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark.

5.3 Guiding Documents

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries [MHSTCI]), which administers the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage.

The MHSTCI has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. One of these guides is the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit. The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit is a series of guides for municipal councils, municipal staff, Municipal Heritage Committees, land use planners, heritage professionals, heritage organizations, property owners and others. It was designed to provide an understanding of the heritage conservation process in Ontario. Individual titles in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, which are relevant to this CHAR include:

- **Heritage Property Evaluation** – A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities.
 - This tool provides a guide to listing, researching and evaluating cultural heritage property in Ontario communities.
- **Heritage Places of Worship** – A Guide to Conserving Heritage Places of Worship in Ontario Communities
 - This tool provides a guide to assist in the conservation and protection of all heritage places of worship in Ontario.

The MHSTCI has also provided a guiding document called the information sheet series, which is intended to provide guidance and information regarding cultural heritage and archaeological resource conservation in land use planning. The document *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* has been referenced in the preparation of this CHAR.

The MHSTCI has also issued a checklist entitled, *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*. The purpose of this checklist is to determine if a property, properties, or project area is a recognized heritage property, or if it may be of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. 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; and, temporary roads and detours. This checklist was completed as part of the preparation of this CHAR, and is included as **Appendix G**.

Lastly, this CHAR was prepared in accordance with the City of Hamilton's guiding documents including: the Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of dated June, 2017 (**Appendix A**); the City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**); and, generally follows the City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (**Appendix C**).

This CHAR has had regard for the above cultural heritage policy considerations and guiding documents.

The framework for evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of property for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* utilizes O.Reg 9/06 (above) and the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation.

6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

This section of the report evaluates the significance of the subject property. In addition, this section has been structured using the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The criteria below have been used either as "stand-alone" or in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06.

It should be noted that on December 8, 1987, the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) gave preliminary approval to the designation of both the Church and the Sunday School addition under Part IV of the OHA. Apparently, the Centenary United Church, at the time, had expressed interest for designation in an effort to obtain heritage funding. The LACAC wrote the Board of Trustees of the Centenary United Church in February of 1988 confirming the preliminary approval for designation under the OHA and suggested that the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees decide in favour of designation. In March 1990, the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees voted against designating the property and Church, stating that, "at the present time, there is no need to proceed with designation as heritage funding opportunities are not being sought for restoration or otherwise". The Board of Trustees' refusal to designate occurred around the same time that the rear portion of the property (i.e. the Sunday School) was severed, demolished, and sold to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Article by Brian Henley in December 29, 1988 issue of the Hamilton Spectator stated that "so great was the interest among Hamiltonians of all faiths concerning the Methodist church on Main Street West, the Spectator devoted nearly a full page of its May 29, 1866 issue to a detailed history description of the church building project".

6.1 Evaluation Criteria

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has identified and evaluated the features of the subject property using O.Reg 9/06 and as required by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The following sub-sections provide an analysis of the significance of the subject property as per Ontario Regulation 9/06, being related to design/physical, contextual, and associative values. In addition, the criteria provided below make up City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation and build off of the criteria presented in O.Reg 9/06, and have been considered in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06 in the evaluation below.

Historical Associations

- *Thematic*: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
- *Event*: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
- *Person and/or Group*: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

Architecture and Design

- *Architectural merit*: what is the architectural value of the resource?
- *Functional merit*: what is the functional quality of the resource?
- *Designer*: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

Integrity

- *Location integrity*: is the structure in its original location?
- *Built integrity*: is the structure and its components parts all there?

Environmental Context

- *Landmark*: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?
- *Character*: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?
- *Setting*: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?

Social Value

- *Public perception*: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

6.2 Evaluation Under O. Reg. 9/06

6.2.1 Design Value and/or Physical Value

The cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its design value or physical value as a church representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences and its display of a high degree of craftsmanship. The Romanesque Revival styles were often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century. The Romanesque Revival style is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church (now the New Vision United Church) is evidenced by the: red brick exterior; moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets; and the gable roof front portico with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

6.2.2 Historical Value and/or Associative Value

The cultural heritage value of the property located at 24 Main Street West is also related to its historical value or associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton and through its association with the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious,

and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder.

Prior to the Casavant Frères organ, the first organ in the church was constructed by organ builders in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church".

The organ was then considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

6.2.3 Contextual Value

Lastly, the cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its contextual value as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its, contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

The following Table summarizes the evaluation under O.Reg 9/06.

Table 1 - Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Centenary Church

O. REG. 9/06 CRITERIA	
Design Value Or Physical Value	
• Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,	✓
• Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	✓
• Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	x
Historical Value Or Associative Value	
• Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
• Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
• Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value	
1. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
2. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	✓
3. Is a landmark.	✓

6.3 Additional Criteria of the City of Hamilton

6.3.1 Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally designed with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany

interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The property at 24 Main Street West meets the criteria required for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as per our evaluation of the property under O.Reg 9/06. The property and all portions of the church as currently exist meets the criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as prescribed by the Province of Ontario under O. Reg. 9/06 and as prescribed by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**).

The property at 24 Main Street West has been identified as a resource of culture heritage value or interest for the following reasons:

- It has design value and/or physical value in that it is representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences, and displays of a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior features.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its contribution to the understanding of the Methodist movement in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its reflection of the work of prominent architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.
- It has contextual value for its important supporting role, since at least 1830, as a church along the prominent Main Street thoroughfare within the City.
- It has contextual value for its physical, visual, and historical link to the mid-19th century Methodist movement in the City within the City's downtown core;
- It is landmark in the City of Hamilton's downtown core, due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity.

7.2 List of Identified Heritage Attributes

To ensure that the cultural heritage value of this property is conserved, certain heritage attributes that contribute to its value have been identified. They include the following exterior attributes (listed alphabetically):

1. arched brick dentils;
2. blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
3. Corinthian capitals;
4. cut stone dressings;

5. decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
6. decorative transoms;
7. double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
8. first storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
9. four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
10. front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
11. gable roof front porch;
12. moulded stone courses;
13. moulded stone trim and round columns;
14. projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
15. quatrefoil windows;
16. red pressed brick masonry;
17. Romanesque Revival style;
18. segmental double doors;
19. shaped parapet and decorative brick work;
20. stained glass windows; and
21. upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

Please note that the discussion above, mentions various historical and potentially significant interior features within the church, which may be suitable for the list of identified heritage attributes that could be included within the designating by-law. However, as access to the interior of the church was not permitted by the owner, the existing condition of: the Casavant Frères Organ; the choir gallery; the decorative ceiling; the interior acoustics; the original chandelier ceiling mounts; the pews; and the elevator, are unknown and cannot be recommended for designation until their condition is confirmed.

Also note that the identified heritage attributes are intended to be conserved within their existing context; however, there should be some flexibility in the designating by-law in order to allow for future design interventions of the broader church, including potential for minor alterations, subtractions, or renovations to accommodate new uses. For example, although the church should be conserved in its entirety, it should not be restricted to evolve into new suitable uses over time due to the requirement to maintain, for example, the pews within the building and in their current configuration/location. Rather, interior features such as the pews could be conserved over time using adequate salvage and/or storage methods (as approved by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee), for potential future use in a new form (e.g. the church becomes a brewery, and the pews become seating for an associated tap house or get deconstructed for reuse as a wood counter tops).

7.3 Future Adaptive Reuse

The City of Hamilton Official Plan defines adaptive reuse as the adaptation of an existing building for another land use. The definition of adaptive reuse can be taken a step further, to be defined as a type of conservation, which extends the life of buildings by introducing a new use through their modification for a compatible use while retaining its cultural heritage value (Wong, 2017). Adaptive reuse is tool that can be used to revitalize neighbourhoods through transformative interventions, and should be able undertaken in a way that capitalizes on the available host structure. According to Wong (2017, p. 104):

"Host buildings are wrappers of different kinds, manifested as physical construction into which life is introduced. Their ability to sustain a new use depends on many specific and individual factors: their

conditions, their potential to sustain additional load, their spatial fit with the demands of a new use, their memory, their placement in context."

According to Wong (2017), there are six types of host structures: 1) entity, 2) shell, 3) semi-ruin, 4) fragmented, 5) relic, and 6) group structures. The most common type of host structure is an existing whole and intact building that is available for conversion to a new use. These "entity" structures (whole buildings) can host conversions ranging from subtractions to additions.

Host Structure Types. (Source Wong, 2017, p. 106).

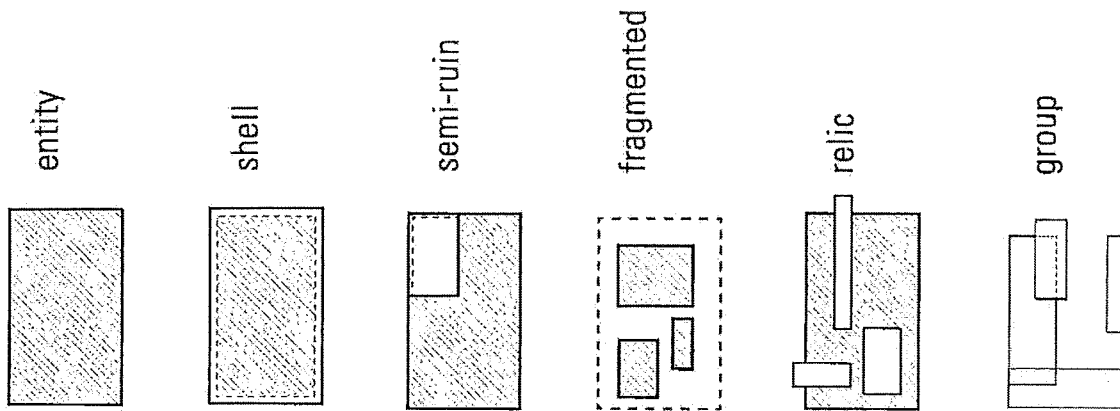


Table 2 - Host Structure Information²

Host Structure Type	Description	Types of Adaptation Possible	Example
Entity	Existing whole and intact buildings available for conversion to a new use.	Design interventions can occur on both the exterior and the interior of the structure and can include renovations, subtractions or additions	Castelvecchio Museum - Verona, Italy
Shell	Often, though not exclusively a heritage building with a designated protected exterior (i.e., a shell for interior conversion to contain new and different activities).	Adaptation does not intervene on the exterior of the buildings but interior conversions can engage the structural system within.	Selexyz Dominicanen Bookstore – Maastricht, Netherlands
Semi-ruin	Buildings that are not entirely intact and are missing elements of either the structure, the infrastructure or both.	Design interventions include interior insertions and additions with the purpose of bringing the existing ruined structure back to a whole state and, second, to extend, if desired, the extent and the	Moritzburg Museum – Halle, Germany

² Source: Sugden, 2017 p. 34; & Wong, 2017 p. 102-121

		capacity of the host building in its new use.	
Fragmented	Buildings that are characterized by an extent of incompleteness rendering it uninhabitable and range from a fragment of a building to its infrastructure, façade or structure.	Adaptation includes additions to the fragments to achieve a new state of completion. Adaptation must be justified by the importance of the fragment itself and includes historic significance and economy.	The Urban Plaza of Chiesa Madre – Salemi, Italy
Relic	Simply a relic of the past that is not transformed but serves as the catalyst for new construction. Its significance is in the recall of a memory: an event, history, a period of time	The spirit of these relics pervades the detailing of the new building, guiding spatial experience that recalls the old one.	The Long Museum – West Bund, Shanghai, China
Group	Host structures that are grouped together and not necessarily bound to one building and which are differentiated by whether the buildings are elements that comprise part of one single complex or individual elements in an overall urban environment	Adaptation usually includes the preservation of a historic event, community or moment in time, such as the sites protected by UNESCO.	Zollverein Coal Mine and Coking Plant – Essen, Germany

The preferred conservation approach to the church at 24 Main Street West, should be conservation of the building, over time, as a complete entity, but the designating by-law should account for potential future uses through adaptive reuse. This will help ensure the church is conserved over time, in one form or another as a whole structure or otherwise, as approved. The designating by-law should allow flexibility for proposals to adaptively reuse the church via design interventions on both the exterior and interior of the building so long as the proposed new use utilizes and maintains the church as an entity (whole structure) and respects the heritage context and attributes listed therein. The intention of the adaptive reuse would be to allow for minor design interventions to ensure conservation of the entire church through its adaptation.

Additional Examples:

- Silversmith Brewing Company → 1523 Niagara Stone Road, Virgil, Ontario
- Mixed-Purpose Space → St. John’s Anglican Church, Chappleau, ON

Any subtraction, alteration, or removal of identified attributes should be approved by the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee. Removal of any heritage attributes should be adequately salvaged and storage, or reused where possible, through approval by the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee.

The church should always be conserved in its entirety. For purposes of continued conservation of the building through adaptive reuse, no alteration, subtraction, or removal of heritage attributes should occur without approval from the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee. Overall, the City should be proactive in

recognizing the need for and facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete.

7.4 Recommendations

Given the above evaluation, we recommend that the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton, Ontario be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its design and physical value, its historical value and associative value, and its contextual value.

We also recommend that the identified heritage attributes listed above in Section 7.2 be specifically included within the Part IV designated so as to guarantee their conservation through written acknowledgment of their significance.

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, we recommend that once a Part IV designation is applied by by-law to the subject property, that 24 Main Street West be added to the City's Municipal Register of Heritage Properties. Specifically, the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West should, once designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, be added to the following municipal documents under the City's Municipal Heritage Register:

- Section A-1: Individually Designated Heritage Properties and Properties with Heritage Conservation Easements under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and
- Section A-2: Reasons for Designation OR Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

We recommend adoption of the draft designating by-law, statement of cultural heritage value, and list of attributes attached as **Appendix E**.

Finally, we recommend that the City recognize the need for potential future adaptations and be flexible in facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete in the future.

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APPENDIX A – City of Hamilton’s Terms of Reference

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

Terms of Reference

Prepared: June, 2017

Your firm, referred to as the Consultant, is invited to submit a detailed work plan for a Cultural Heritage Assessment, in accordance with the following Terms of Reference. Your firm has been solicited through the City of Hamilton's roster assignment and any fees and disbursements included as part of your quote and final invoice must be in accordance with the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton Council-approved process for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 1) requires that a Cultural Heritage Assessment be completed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06 - *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (APPENDIX 2) and with the criteria endorsed by City Council (APPENDIX 3).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church (APPENDIX 4: Location Map).

The property was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's *Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* at this time.

3.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The program of the evaluation will entail three steps:

1. *Review of City Policies and Property Information*

The Consultant is required to familiarize themselves with the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 2), City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (APPENDIX 3), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (APPENDIX 5). These

documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property.

In addition, the Consultant should review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

2. Site Visit

The Consultant will be required to conduct a site visit and take up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property to be included in the report, including the interior of the building. The site visit will be coordinated by City staff.

3. Prepare Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The Consultant will prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in APPENDIX 5, evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report shall be prepared in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. Subsequently, the Consultant shall prepare the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of property, statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes.

5.0 DELIVERABLES

Draft Report

The Consultant shall submit a draft of the completed Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, as well as the accompanying content for the proposed designation by-law, for review by Planning Staff and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee. The draft report and by-law content should have a "DRAFT" watermark and be submitted to Planning staff in the form of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

Final Report

Final revisions to the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and by-law content will be completed by the Consultant prior to Staff preparing a report for consideration by Planning Committee and Council. The final report shall be submitted to Planning staff in the form of one (1) printed colour copy and of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

In addition, it is expected that the author of the Cultural Heritage Assessment will attend the Municipal Heritage Committee and Planning Committee/Council meetings at which the subject assessment will be discussed.

Note: The Consultant shall consider the legibility and clarity of any images included in Cultural Heritage Assessment Report given that the final version provided to Planning Committee and Council will be a black and white photocopy. The report should use a footer to accommodate the running title and page numbers and an appropriate amount

of blank space shall be provided in the header to allow the insertion of the City report header on the final report. A standard 12 point font, such as Arial and Verdana, should be used to ensure compatability with most software and web browsers.

6.0 TIMELINE

The subject property is on the City of Hamilton's priority list for Requests to Designate Properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for completion in 2017. The timeline will be discussed and agree upon following the acceptance of the proposed work plan (see APPENDIX 6 for a sample). The general timeline for the preparation of a draft report is 2 months.

7.0 REMUNERATION

The City will compensate any fees and disbursements identified by the Consultant in accordance with the approved work plan and the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

Note: The quote and final invoice prepared by the Consultant and provided to the City shall be itemized to reflect with the fee structure and disbursements identified in the approved 2017-2018 Roster Contract. Please see APPENDIX 6 for a work plan sample illustrating how billing should be broken down.

8.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Attached you will find the following:

- APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process
- APPENDIX 2: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- APPENDIX 3: City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation
- APPENDIX 4: Location Map of Subject Property
- APPENDIX 5: City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline
- APPENDIX 6: Work Plan/Billing Sample

APPENDIX B – City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

APPENDIX 3: City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

A Framework for Evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Property for Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

1. Introduction

The following evaluation criteria seek to provide a consistent means of examining and determining the cultural heritage value or interest of real property. They will be used by staff and the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Committee (formerly the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee or LACAC) in determining whether to designate property under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

It is anticipated that properties to be designated must have one or more demonstrated attributes of cultural heritage value or interest. The greater the number of attributes the more likely it is that a property will be of significant or considerable cultural heritage value.

These criteria recognize the housekeeping changes made to the *Ontario Heritage Act* as per the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Municipalities are enabled to designate those properties of *cultural heritage value* and to identify those heritage attributes that account for the property's cultural heritage value or interest.

In keeping with contemporary heritage conservation and management practice these are considered to be those properties that have cultural heritage value expressed in the following forms:

- Archaeological sites and areas
- Built heritage features, and
- Cultural heritage landscapes.

These categories follow the direction and guidance in the Provincial Policy Statement issued pursuant to the Ontario Planning Act. No guidance is yet provided under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2. Archaeology

2.1. Introduction

The designation of archaeological sites under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) has traditionally been at the discretion of the Provincial Government, until the recent amendments to the OHA under the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Among other

effects, these changes extend this capacity to municipalities, hence the process herein of defining the City of Hamilton criteria for OHA designation of archaeological sites.

2.2. Hamilton Archaeology

The City of Hamilton has approximately 735 archaeological sites currently (2001) registered by archaeologists on the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL). Numerous other sites are known to exist, but are not as yet registered on the OASD. Further, a large number of unknown sites exist, but have not yet been identified. Many of these sites, whether registered or not, are too small to warrant significant investigation, other than to establish and map their presence and general nature.

The registration of known sites by licensed archaeologists under the OHA serves to record the sites' presence, cultural affiliation, and status. Sites, which have been fully excavated, and therefore exist only in the form of excavation records, removed artifacts and reports, remain registered.

The overall pattern in the data is that the highest density of registered sites occurs in areas that have been the focus of survey, whether driven by development proposals and Planning Act requirements or academic research.

2.3. Archaeological Work

Archaeology is by its nature a destructive discipline. Sites are identified through survey, arising from some form of soil disturbance, which informs the archaeologist that a site or sites are present. Apart from establishing a site presence and some broad ideas of site boundaries and cultural horizons, however, the nature of a site is largely unknown until excavation activities take place.

The difference between the archaeological excavation of a site and its undocumented removal by construction activities lies in the records retained and reported on by the archaeologists. The knowledge of the archaeological site persists, however, and while it may be absent, the former presence indicates that the area in which it occurs is one of archaeological potential, if the landscape remains relatively intact.

Soil disturbance can take many forms, and has varied effects on the archaeological resource. Much of archaeology in Ontario occurs in the topsoil horizon, with some extending into the subsoil, which affects its visibility and sensitivity to disturbance.

Most of the archaeology in Hamilton has been identified as a result of over a hundred years of agricultural activities, namely tilling the soil. While cultivation disturbs sites, it does so with only moderate loss of site information. More intensive forms of agricultural, such as tree or sod farms, have a more substantial and deleterious effect. Soil disturbances such as grade alteration or compaction essentially obliterate archaeological resources.

2.4. Archaeologists

Terrestrial and aquatic archaeology in Ontario is administered through the MCL, while some authority has been downloaded to municipalities. In addition to maintaining the site registry, MCL is responsible for licensing archaeologists: only licensed archaeologists are permitted to carry out archaeological fieldwork (Section 4.48.1), or alter archaeological sites through the removal or relocation of artifacts or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity, from the site (Section 4.48.2).

While recognizing this, much archaeological work has been conducted in the past by unlicensed archaeologists. This group falls into two categories: avocational or lay archaeologists, and "pothunters." Avocational archaeologists typically work in association with licensed archaeologists or the MCL. Pothunters tend to avoid working with archaeologists or the Ministry and are known to loot sites for artifacts, either to add to collections or sell on the open market. Such activities are illegal under the OHA.

2.5. Designation of Archaeological Sites

As with other types of cultural heritage resources, "designation" is one of many conservation tools that a municipality may use to wisely manage its cultural heritage. With respect to archaeological sites, there are a number of unique aspects arising from the designation of archaeological sites. The protection of archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential is possible through designation, and is also a means by which to flag such properties for closer scrutiny through the development application process. The amended components of Part VI of the OHA also provide stronger and more appropriate means by which the resource can be protected.

The designation of existing sites may serve as a flag, which could result in unauthorized excavation, inferring some potential responsibility of the City of Hamilton to protect such sites. However, sites of sufficient significance to warrant designation are likely already well known to the pothunter population. In turn, the fact that many registered sites have already been fully excavated, primarily as part of the development process, does play a factor in the designation process and goals (i.e. inferring the recognition of a site no longer present).

While there is no official Ministry policy on the municipal designation of archaeological sites, the existence of provincially designated archaeological sites suggests that the recognition of such significant resources is warranted. The criteria below are to be used either as "stand-alone" criteria for the evaluation of archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential suitable for designation or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties, such as heritage buildings and cultural heritage landscapes.

2.6. Determination of Significance

1. *Cultural Definition: is the site used to define a cultural complex or horizon at the local or regional scale?*

Select archaeological sites are used to define specific cultural complexes or horizons, to which similar sites are compared for closeness of fit and relative position in cultural chronology and site function. Their identification as type-sites is typically achieved through academic discourse, for example the Princess Point site in Cootes Paradise.

2. *Temporal Integrity: does the site represent one or more readily distinguished cultural horizons, or a multi-component mixture of poorly-defined occupations?*

Archaeological sites are frequently re-occupied over a long period of time by different cultural groups. While soil stratification may separate these sequences and provide valuable information, agricultural and other activities can cause admixture of these separate components, resulting in a loss of information.

3. *Site Size: is the site a large or high-density occupation, or a small, low-intensity occupation?*

A higher level of importance tends to be placed on larger archaeological sites, as they generally represent larger or more frequent/long-term occupations. They also tend to yield more diagnostic material objects or settlement patterns, and so can be better defined chronologically and culturally, but can likewise be less clearly defined. Smaller sites can also yield diagnostic artifacts, and are typically the predominant site size of earlier Native and Euro-Canadian occupations, and may be subject to lower degrees of stratigraphic mixture.

4. *Site Type: is the site of a distinctive and well-defined type, with respect to its function or the activities carried out at the site?*

Sites range in nature from highly specialized to generalized, with a related range of interpretability: sites where many activities occur can make it hard to differentiate these activities, such as a pioneer farmstead. Sites where limited activities took place tend to show more identifiable patterns, like point manufacturing sites. While both end of this continuum represent similarly important parts of their inhabitants' lifeways, information may be more readily derived from those of lower complexity.

5. *Site Integrity: is the site largely intact?*

Sites that remain primarily intact retain significant levels of data, while degree of impact closely correlates with the extent of data-loss, particularly when all or some of the site has been impacted or removed through excavation, mitigation or other activities.

6. *Historical Association: does the site represent the archaeological remnants of a significant historical event, person, or group?*

The **direct** association of an archaeological site with a historical event, person, family or group can have a bearing on the significance of an archaeological site, depending on the significance to the community, province or nation of the event or person(s) involved. The nature of the association, such as transitory or long-term, also has a bearing on whether this association is of little or considerable significance.

7. *Setting: what is the integrity of the context surrounding the site?*

Sites do not exist independently, but rather are embedded (at varying scales) within the landscape encompassing them. As such, some semblance of the physiography (cultural heritage landscape) and relevant built culture concurrent to the site's occupation can provide an important context to the information derived from the site.

8. *Socio-political value: is there significant public value vested in the site?*

Real or perceived social or political value may be imparted to an archaeological site for various reasons by the public as a whole, or subsets of stakeholders and interest groups. Regardless of the origin of the value(s) ascribed the site, perception and expediency may play a large role in its identification as a significant feature.

9. *Uniqueness: is this a unique archaeological site?*

While all sites are by their nature unique, some are more so than others by nature of their distinctive type, role or character, which identifies them as "one-of-a-kind" within a specified frame of reference. The recognition of a site having such a unique nature as to warrant this distinction essentially refers to the information value implicit in such an identification. As a result, this will largely be the result of professional discourse.

10. *Rarity: is this a rare archaeological site?*

Rarity may be a measure of cultural affiliation, site type, function, location, artifact assemblage, and age, to mention some potential elements. This can take two forms: either because they occurred only very rarely as a site type originally, or because only a small number remain extant owing to destruction of the original set of sites. In both cases, the rarity of these sites warrants their identification as a result of their information value regarding such a limited resource. Evaluation of the distinct nature of such sites will largely originate through professional discourse.

11. *Human Remains: are there identified or probable burials on the site?*

Human remains can be encountered in a variety of circumstances, including within an archaeological site. Depending on the context, these can take the form of an approved cemetery, unapproved cemetery, unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery, or irregular burial site. Regardless of the specific circumstance, burials carry a high cultural value in and of themselves. In addition, their significance can be evaluated as a sub-set of archaeological sites in complement with the standard cemetery management process. Native and pioneer cemeteries in particular can be assessed in reference to other archaeological sites and communities, as well as specific persons and events.

12. *Archaeological Potential: is the area of substantially high potential?*

The archaeological potential of a property is determined through an evaluation of a variety of factors. These include proximity to physiographic features, known

archaeological sites, historic features, and degrees of landscape alteration/disturbance. If a property is identified as having very high potential, designation may be warranted prior to field survey, or further impact.

3. Built Heritage

3.1. Introduction

For the past 25 years Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* primarily concerned itself with the designation and hence protection and management of *buildings* of architectural or historic value or merit. The *Ontario Heritage Act* now enables municipalities to designate *property*, i.e., real property including buildings and structures. This may now include not only buildings but also plantings, landscaping elements and archaeological features (See preceding section 2.2).

As with archaeological evaluation the criteria below are to be used either as "stand-alone" or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties.

Historical Associations

1. *Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?*

The criterion evaluates the resource in the context of broad themes of community history. In assessing a resource, the evaluation should relate its importance specifically and with some precision to relevant themes usually of some duration, such as agricultural settlement, village or town development, recreational activities, suburbanization and industrial growth.

2. *Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the resource with respect to its **direct** association with events, (i.e., the event took place in the building or on the property). The significance of the event must be clearly and consistently evaluated by examining the impact the event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battles, natural disasters and scientific discoveries are frequently recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the feature with respect to its **direct** association with a person or group, (i.e., ownership, use or occupancy of the resource). The significance of the person or group must be clearly described such as the impact on future activities, duration and scale of influence and number and range of people

affected, e.g., the Calder or Book family in Ancaster. Public buildings such as post offices or courthouses though frequented by many important persons will seldom merit recognition under this criterion.

Architecture and Design

4. *Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?*

This criterion serves to measure the architectural merit of a particular structure. The evaluation should assess whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, early example or typical example of an architectural style, building type or construction techniques. Structures that are of particular merit because of the excellence and artistic value of the design, composition, craftsmanship and details should be identified whether or not they fall easily into a particular stylistic category (i.e., vernacular architecture).

5. *Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?*

This criterion measures the functional merit of the structure apart from its aesthetic considerations. It takes into account the use or effectiveness of materials and method of construction. The criterion is also intended to provide a means of giving value to utilitarian structures, engineering works and industrial features that may not necessarily possess a strict "architectural" value.

The evaluation should note whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, typical or early example of a particular material or method of construction.

6. *Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?*

This criterion evaluates the importance of the building in a designer's career. "Designer" may include architects, builders or engineers, either in private and public practice, or as individuals or professional firms. The evaluation will have to account for or describe whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact that the person had on trends in building and activities in the community, province or nation before evaluating the importance of the specific structure in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer's work.

Integrity

7. *Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?*

The integrity of a resource relies in part on its relationship to its original site of construction. Original sites or locations of structures are benchmarks in the past physical, social, economic and cultural development of any area. The continued presence of heritage structures often contributes to a strong sense of place. Those features that have been moved from their original sites are considered to be of lesser cultural heritage value.

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*

The integrity of a resource may affect the evaluation of the built heritage feature particularly where there have been either:

- adverse alterations, such as the loss of significant or noteworthy building elements; or
- unsympathetic additions, that obscure or detract from original building fabric.

Properties that remain intact or that have been systematically and sensitively added to over a number of decades (such as farmhouses) are considered to have greater value than those that have experienced detrimental effects. Building ruins may warrant special consideration where there are other important cultural heritage values, e.g., "The Hermitage", Ancaster.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*

This criterion addresses the physical importance of a structure to its community. The key physical characteristic of landmarks is their singularity, some aspect that is unique or memorable in its context. Significant landmarks can have a clear form, contrast with their background or have prominent locations. Landmarks are often used by people as reference points, markers or guides for moving or directing others through an area.

10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*

This criterion measures the influence of the resource on its surroundings. The character of the immediate area must be established before the site's contribution can be assessed. (In the case of complexes, "area" may be defined as the complex itself, e.g., hospital, university, industrial plant.) Areas can convey a sense of cohesion through the similarity and/or dissimilarity of their details. Cohesion can be established by examining such things as scale, height, proportion, siting, building materials, colours and relationships to other structures and spaces.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*

This criterion examines the degree to which the immediate environment enhances the structures physical value or prominence. It assesses the importance of the site in maintaining familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation. Structures or sites may exhibit historic linkages such as those between a church and cemetery or a commercial block and service alleys. Other examples are original settings that provide the context for successive replacement of bridges at the same location or traditional relationships such as those between a station and hotel located next to a rail line.

Social Value

12. *Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?*

This criterion measures the symbolic importance of a structure within its area to people within the community. "Community" should not solely reflect the heritage community but the views of people generally. Examination of tourist brochures, newspaper articles, postcards, souvenirs or community logos for the identification of a site as a prominent symbolic focal point is sometimes useful.

4. Cultural Heritage Landscapes

4.1. Introduction

Prior to defining evaluation criteria, it is worthwhile to enumerate several general principles for understanding cultural heritage landscapes. The Provincial Policy Statement issued under the Planning Act states in 2.5.1, *Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources* that:

Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.

"Cultural heritage landscape" is specifically defined to mean:

a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.

In addition, "Significant" is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. As cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources may be considered an "other matter", the following definition of "significant" applies:

in regard to other matters, important in terms of amount, content, representation or effect.

These formal quasi-legislative definitions are important in defining the scope and limitations of what constitutes a significant cultural heritage landscape. The word "culture" or "cultural" is used here and in the context of the policy statement to differentiate between those environmental features that are considered to originate in "nature" and have "natural" forms or attributes. The use of the word culture in this context should not be misconstrued to indicate a refined or developed understanding of the arts or civilization.

Typically cultural heritage landscapes comprise many items or objects that have been made or modified by human hands. Importantly, cultural heritage landscapes reflect human activity (including both the intended and accidental results of development,

conservation and/or abandonment) and thus all landscape artifacts reflect "culture" in some way, shape or form. Accordingly, for the purposes of understanding a cultural landscape, most components of the landscape are usually equally important in giving some insight into the culture or historical past of an area (fields, farmsteads, treelines, woodlots, mill ponds, raceways, manufactories, etc.) Present landscapes that are inherited from the past typically represent the aspirations, value, technology and so on of previous generations. Many present-day cultural heritage landscapes are relics of a former age. Small towns and rural hamlets, for instance, often represent nineteenth century rural lifeways that are no longer being built.

In order to understand the cultural heritage significance of a landscape it is important to understand not only the physiographic setting of an area but importantly the broader historical context of change. The role of technology and communications is particularly important at any given time as these often provided the physical artifacts or means available to permit change to occur within the landscape.

In the evaluation of cultural landscapes for the purpose of heritage conservation, the establishment of criteria is essentially concerned with attempting to identify those landscapes that have particular meaning, value or importance and consequently require some form of active conservation management including informed municipal decision making through the designation process. Traditionally, "landscapes" have tended to be evaluated on the basis of some measure of scenic merit, particularly those considered to be views of "nature", free from the effects of noticeable human activity. In identifying cultural heritage landscapes there is less a concern for assigning value based solely on scenic attributes. Attributes that address historical associations and social value are also equally important. The following criteria provide a broader base for evaluation.

4.2. Applying the Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation framework for cultural heritage landscapes is a set of criteria to be used in the assessment of cultural heritage landscapes throughout the City of Hamilton. These criteria are based on established precedents for the evaluation of heritage resources. It is anticipated that this framework will be applied to a broad range of landscapes in a consistent and systematic manner. It may be utilized either on a long-term basis as part of continuing survey and assessment work or on an issue oriented case-by-case manner. The evaluation criteria are also to serve the purposes of determining cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The criteria recognize the value and merit of all types of cultural heritage landscapes. If at any time it is proposed to undertake a comparative evaluation amongst many landscapes such comparative analysis should be used only to compare like or similar landscapes. An industrial landscape, for example must be assessed through comparison with other industrial landscapes, not with a townscape or rural landscape. The intent in applying the criteria is not to categorize or differentiate amongst different types of landscape based upon quality. In using and applying the criteria it is important that particular types of cultural heritage landscapes are each valued for their inherent character and are consistently evaluated and compared with similar or the same types.

4.3. The Evaluation Criteria for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Historical Associations

1. *Themes: how well does the cultural heritage landscape illustrate one or more historical themes representative of cultural processes in the development and/or use of land in the context of the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape in the context of the broad themes of the City's history. In assessing the landscape, the evaluation should relate the landscape specifically to those themes, sub-themes and material heritage features, e.g., ports/industrial areas and cottage and resort communities.

2. *Event: is the cultural landscape associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with an event, i.e., the event took place in the area. The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit description and research such as the impact event had on future activities, the duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battle sites and areas of natural disasters are recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the cultural landscape associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with a person or group, i.e., ownership, use or development of the cultural landscape. The significance of the person or group must be considered in the context of impact, scale and duration of activities. Cultural landscapes resulting from resource based activities such as forestry, mining or quarrying, etc. may be identified with a particular corporate group. Conversely, individuals may play a pivotal role in the development of cultural landscapes such as a town site, industrial operation or resort complex.

Scenic Amenity

4. *Sense of place: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with a strong sense of position or place?*

This criterion evaluates the sensory impact to an observer either viewing the cultural heritage landscape from within or from an exterior viewpoint. Such landscapes are recognizable as having a common, identifying character derived from buildings, structures, spaces and/or natural landscape elements, such as urban centres, ports, villages and cottage communities.

5. *Serial Vision: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with opportunities for serial vision along paths of pedestrian or vehicular movement?*

This criterion measures the visual impact to an observer travelling through the cultural landscape. Sidewalks or streets in urban areas and roads or water routes in rural or beach areas often provide an observer with a series of views of the landscape beyond or anticipated to arrive within view. Such serial vision may be observed at a small scale in an urban area, moving from residential street to commercial area; or at a larger scale from urban to rural.

6. *Material Content: is the cultural heritage landscape visually satisfying or pleasing to the observer(s) in terms of colour, texture, style and scale?*

This criterion attempts to evaluate the visual impact to an observer of the content of the cultural landscape in terms of its overall design and appearance, however formally or informally, consciously or unconsciously planned. Material content assesses whether the landscape is pleasing to look at regardless of historical completeness.

Integrity

7. *Integrity: is it all there?*

The evaluation of the integrity of a cultural heritage landscape seeks to identify the degree to which adverse changes have occurred. Landscapes that have suffered severe alterations, such as the removal of character defining heritage features and the introduction of intrusive contemporary features, may be weaker in overall material content, serial vision and the resultant sense of place that it provides.

Design

8. *Design: has the landscape been purposefully designed or planned?*

This criterion applies only to those landscapes that have been formally or purposefully designed or planned and includes examples such as "planned" communities, public parks, cemeteries, institutional grounds and the gardens of residences. Typically, they are scarce in comparison to evolving or relict landscapes. This criterion evaluates the importance of the landscape in the designer's career. "Designer" may include surveyors, architects, or landscape architects, both private and public, either as individuals or as professional firms. The evaluation assesses whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact on trends in landscape design before evaluating the importance of the specific landscape in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer's work.

Social Value

9. *Public perception: is the landscape regarded as having importance within the City?*

This criterion measures the importance of the landscape as a cultural symbol. Examination of advertisements of the day, popular tourism literature and artifacts, public interviews and local contacts usually reveal potential landscapes of value.

APPENDIX C – City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

APPENDIX 5: City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

A Cultural Heritage Assessment report shall be prepared as part of a standard process that assists in determining the cultural heritage value of properties and their prospective merit for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The report shall include nine sections:

Section 1, *Introduction*, comprises an introduction to the report.

Section 2, *Property Location*, briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property.

Section 3, *Physiographic Context*, contains a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

Section 4, *Settlement Context*, contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps are used to describe settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

Section 5, *Property Description*, describes the subject property including its heritage characteristics (attributes) providing the base information to be used in Section 6.

Section 6, *Cultural Heritage Evaluation*, comprises a detailed evaluation of the subject property using the three evaluation categories: archaeology; built heritage; and, cultural heritage landscapes. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation shall be completed in accordance with the City of Hamilton's criteria and the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06.

Section 7, *Cultural Heritage Value: Conclusions and Recommendations*, comprises a brief summary of the Cultural Heritage Evaluation and provides a list of those criteria that have been satisfied in determining cultural heritage value. This section shall contain a recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. If the property is recommended for designation, this section shall also include the accompanying statement of cultural heritage value or interest and list of heritage attributes.

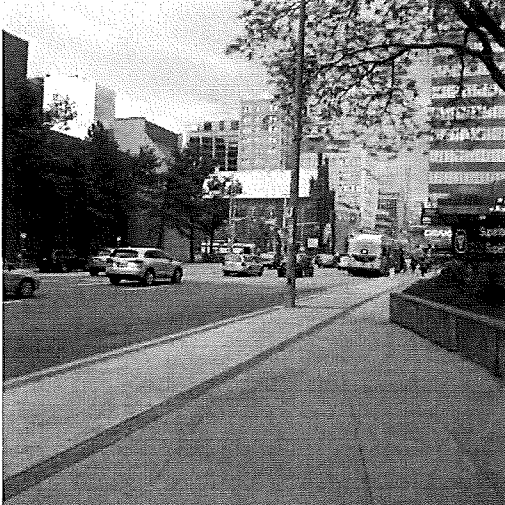
Section 8, *Bibliography*, comprises a list of sources used in the compilation of this report.

Section 9, *Qualifications*, comprises a CV outlining the qualifications of the author of the report.

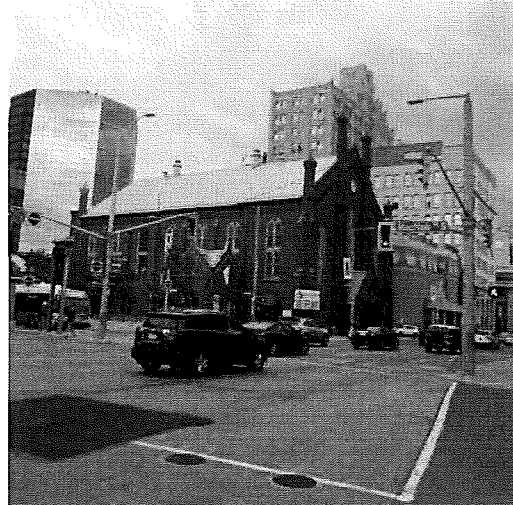
APPENDIX D - Photo Documentation Inventory

Appendix D - Photo Documentation Inventory

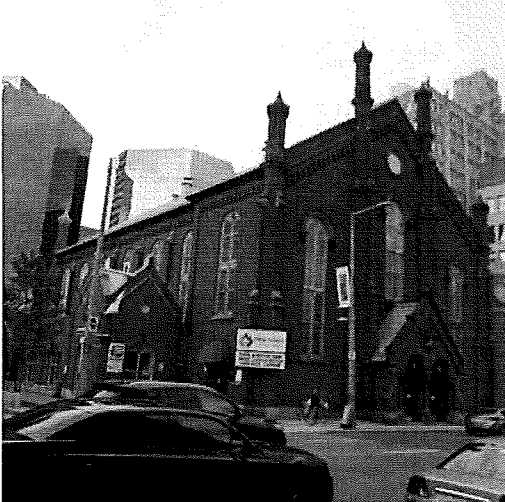
View of Church looking East



View of Church looking NE, at MacNab St. S.



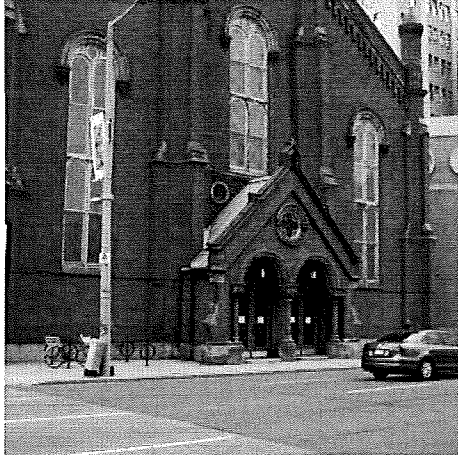
View of Exterior Features (e.g. Romanesque Revival)



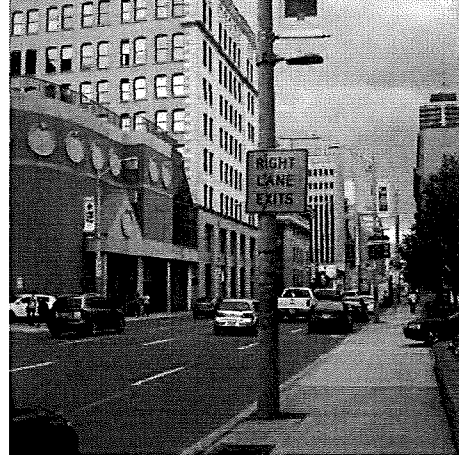
Brick Pinnacles & Buttresses



View of Double-Arched Entrance & Hinged Wood Doors



View from Church looking east along Main St. W.



View of First Storey Segmental Windows



Moulded Stone Trim & Round Columns



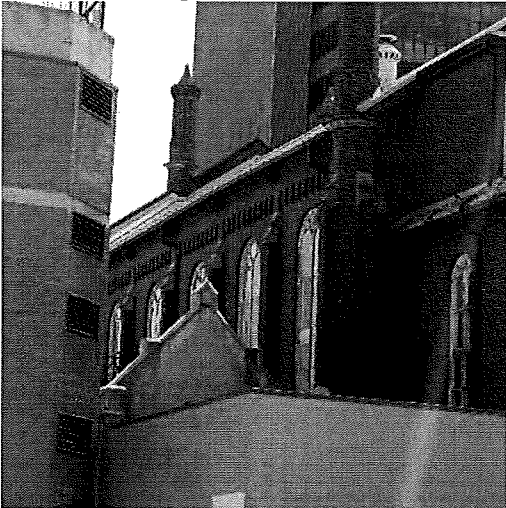
Quatrefoil Window & Segmental Double Doors



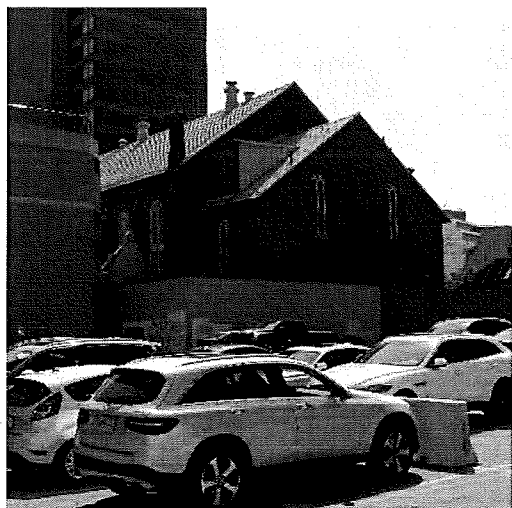
Arched Brick Dentils



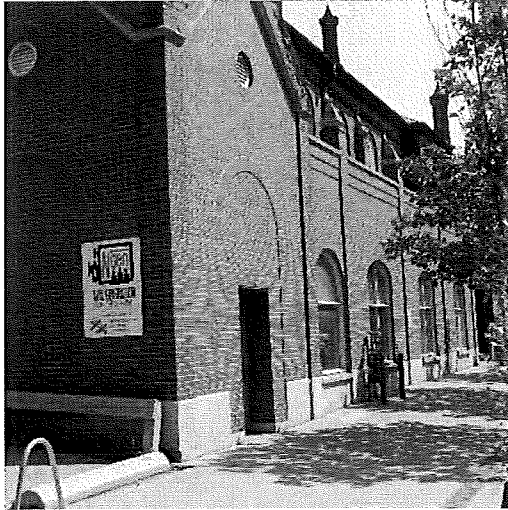
Windows along East Exterior Side of Church



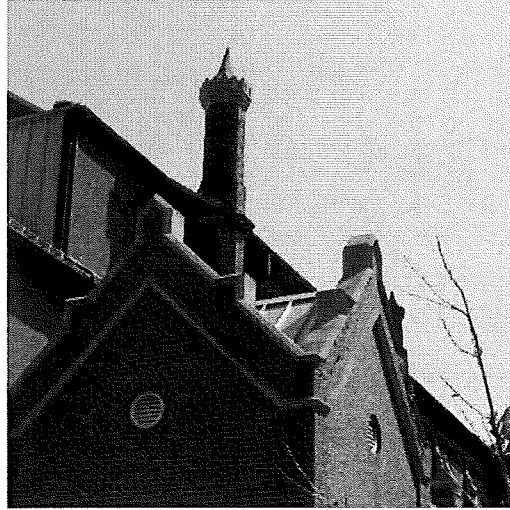
Rear of Church



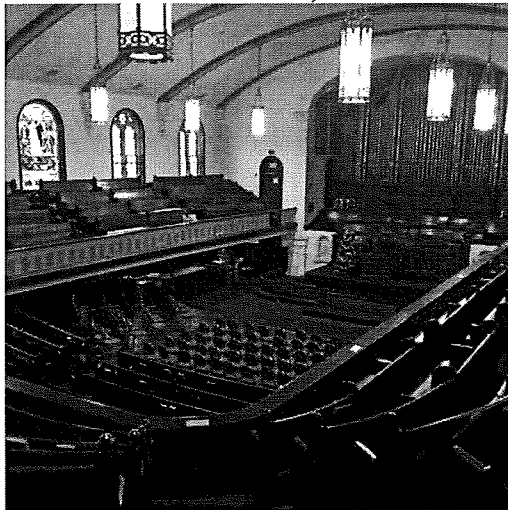
West Exterior Side of Church



Decorative Brick Work



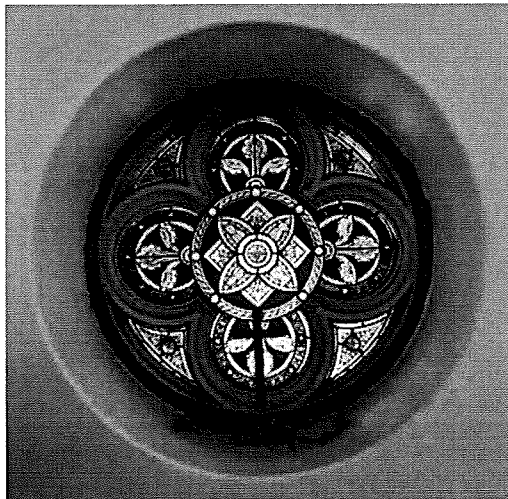
Choir Gallery



Decorative Ceiling



Stained Glass Windows



Interior Acoustics and Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



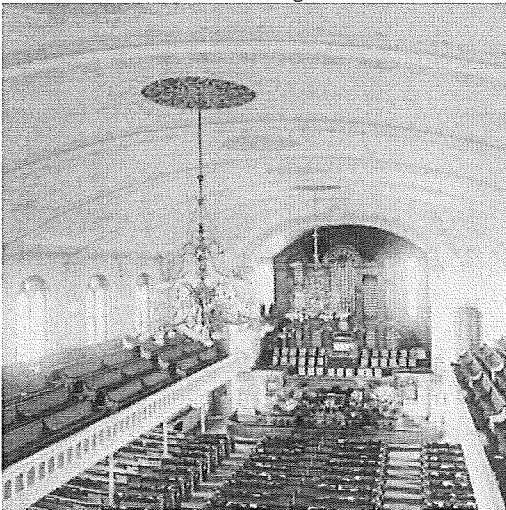
Pews and Choir Gallery



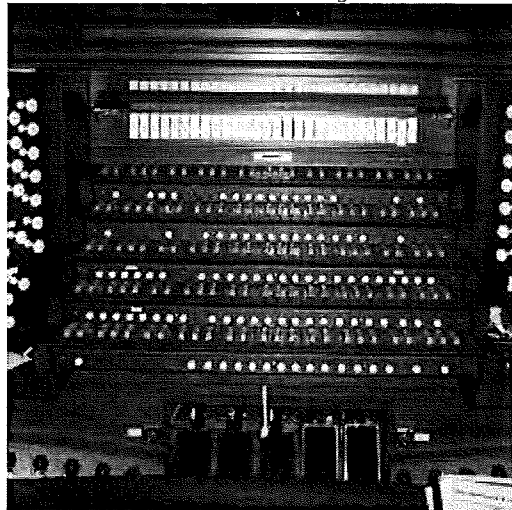
Casavant Frères Organ



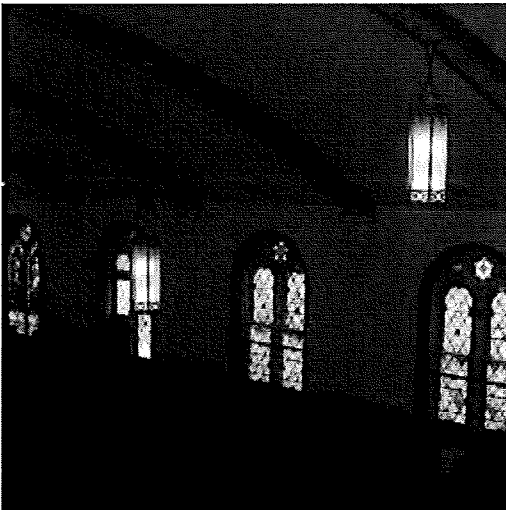
Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



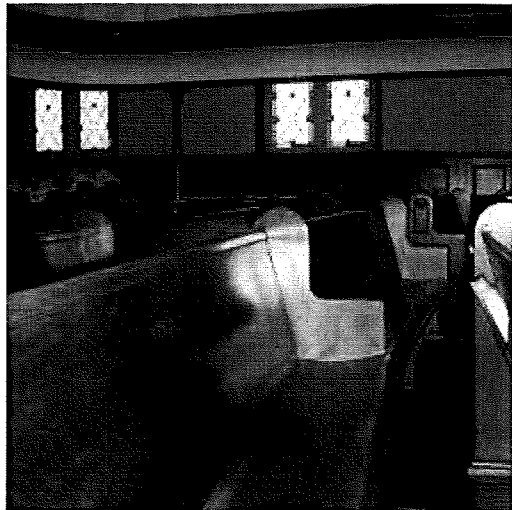
Casavant Frères Organ



Arched Windows



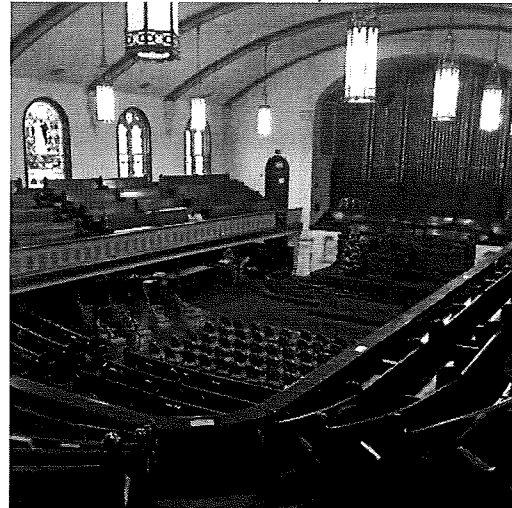
Pews



Interior Acoustics



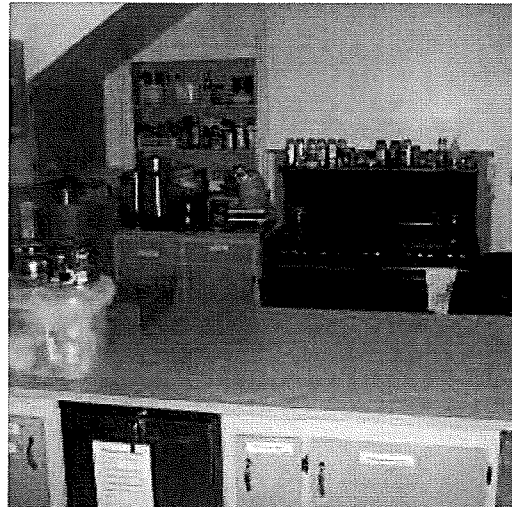
Choir Gallery



Stained Glass Windows



Kitchen



NOTE: All photos were taken or acquired from public sources. Interior photos were compiled through online research and some were acquired from the City of Hamilton.

APPENDIX E - Draft Designating By-law, Statement of CHVI, & List of Attributes

CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. XX-XXX
To Designate
LAND LOCATED AT 24 MAIN STREET WEST, CITY OF HAMILTON
As Property of
CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton did give notice of its intention to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection was served on the City Clerk as required by subsection 29(5) of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS it is desired to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with clause 29(6) (a) of the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The property located at 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario and more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, is hereby designated as property of cultural heritage value.
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this by-law, together with the statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes set out in Schedule "B" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, to be registered against the property affected in the proper registry office.
3. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed,
 - a. to cause a copy of this by-law, together with reasons for the designation, to be served on The Ontario Heritage Trust by personal service or by registered mail;
 - b. to publish a notice of this by-law once in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Hamilton.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, _____.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Deputy Mayor

City Clerk

DRAFT

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 3 of 8

Schedule "A"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

PIN: 171660005

ARN: 251802012100070

Legal Description:

LT 41 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 42 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 40 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 23 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON (UNREGISTERED) BTN KING ST, JAMES ST, MAIN ST, MACNAB ST PT 2, 4 62R11805; CITY OF HAMILTON

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 4 of 8

Schedule "B"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

**STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND
DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES**

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Historic Place

The property at 24 Main Street West features a mid-19th century place of worship designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences, built by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The place of worship (formerly the Centenary United, and prior to that, the Centenary Methodist Church) was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton.

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core. The property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north of Main Street West. The existing place of worship is oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

The place of worship totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 5 of 8

three window bays. The gable roof front porch was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey facades are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and a one-storey addition to the west.

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just more than half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building.

Heritage Value

The property at 24 Main Street West demonstrates design and physical value, historical and associative value, contextual value, social value, and has a high degree of integrity.

Design Value or Physical Value:

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has design and physical value in that it is an early and representative example of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior and interior features. The Romanesque Revival style was often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century, and is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church is evidenced by the: moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets;; and the gable roof front porch with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

Historical and Associative Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has historical and associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious, and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.

Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder. The Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

Contextual Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has contextual value for its status as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a result, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its, contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally design with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 8 of 8

The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Exterior attributes

- Arched brick dentils;
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
- Corinthian capitals;
- Cut stone dressings;
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
- Decorative transoms;
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
- Four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
- Gable roof front porch;
- Moulded stone courses;
- Moulded stone trim and round columns;
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
- Quatrefoil windows;
- Red pressed brick masonry;
- Romanesque Revival style;
- Segmental double doors;
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work; and
- Upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

APPENDIX F - Detailed Elevation Drawings

APPENDIX G - Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes



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.

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Potential Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

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

24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Proponent Name

City of Hamilton

Proponent Contact Information

Chelsey Tyers, Cultural Heritage Planner, chelsey.tyers@hamilton.ca, 905.546.2424 x1202

Screening Questions

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.
 If No, continue to Question 2.

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

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- If Yes, do not complete the rest of the checklist.

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

Instructions

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

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

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

In this context, the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

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

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

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

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

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

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

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

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

iv. subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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](#).

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:

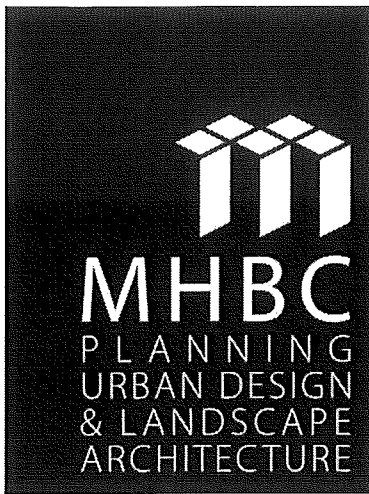
- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[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 H - Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Dan Currie, a Partner and Managing Director of MHBC's Cultural Heritage Division, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997 including the Director of Policy Planning for the City of Cambridge and Senior Policy Planner for the City of Waterloo.

Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of cultural heritage policy and planning work including strategic planning, heritage policy, heritage conservation district studies and plans, heritage master plans, heritage impact assessments and cultural heritage landscape studies.

EDUCATION

2006
Masters of Arts (Planning)
University of Waterloo

1998
Bachelor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

1998
Bachelor of Arts (Art History)
University of Saskatchewan

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners
Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

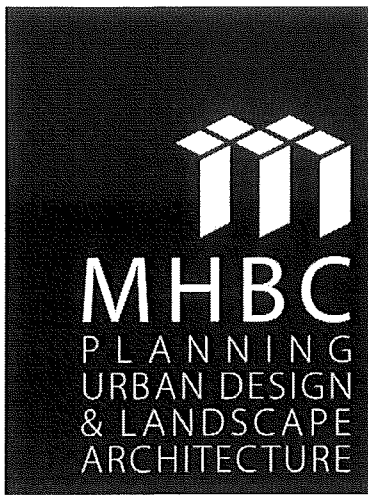
SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

MASTER PLANS, GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY STUDIES

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Corridor Design Guidelines
Cambridge West Master Environmental Servicing Plan
Township of West Lincoln Settlement Area Expansion Analysis
Ministry of Infrastructure Review of Performance Indicators for the Growth Plan
Township of Tiny Residential Land Use Study
Port Severn Settlement Area Boundary Review
City of Cambridge Green Building Policy
Township of West Lincoln Intensification Study & Employment Land Strategy
Ministry of the Environment Review of the D-Series Land Use Guidelines
Meadowlands Conservation Area Management Plan
City of Cambridge Trails Master Plan
City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy
City of Cambridge Growth Management Strategy
City of Waterloo Height and Density Policy
City of Waterloo Student Accommodation Study
City of Waterloo Land Supply Study
City of Kitchener Inner City Housing Study

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www.mhbcplan.com



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

HERITAGE PLANNING

Town of Cobourg, Heritage Master Plan
Municipality of Chatham Kent, Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Kingston, Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan Update
Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan
City of Markham, Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study
City of Kitchener, Heritage Inventory Property Update
Township of Muskoka Lakes, Bala Heritage Conservation District Plan
Municipality of Meaford, Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Guelph, Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Toronto, Garden District Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of London, Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan
City of Cambridge, Heritage Master Plan
City of Waterloo, Mary-Allen Neighbourhood Heritage District Plan Study
City of Waterloo Rummelhardt School Heritage Designation

Other heritage consulting services including:

- Preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments for both private and public sector clients
- Requests for Designations
- Alterations or new developments within Heritage Conservation Districts
- Cultural Heritage Evaluations for Environmental Assessments

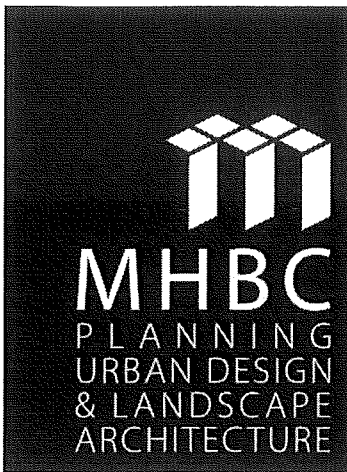
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Provide consulting services and prepare planning applications for private sector clients for:

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

CONTACT

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

EDUCATION

2016

Master of Arts in Planning,
specializing in Heritage
Planning

*University of Waterloo,
School of Planning*

2010

Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in
Historical/Industrial
Archaeology

Wilfrid Laurier University

Vanessa Hicks is a Heritage Planner with MHBC and joined the firm after having gained experience as a Manager of Heritage Planning in the public realm where she was responsible for working with Heritage Advisory Committees in managing heritage resources, Heritage Conservation Districts, designations, special events and heritage projects (such as the Architectural Salvage Program).

Vanessa is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and graduated from the University of Waterloo with a Masters Degree in Planning, specializing in heritage planning and conservation. Vanessa provides a variety of research and report writing services for public and private sector clients. She has experience in historical research, inventory work, evaluation and analysis on a variety of projects, including Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Conservation Plans (CPs), Documentation and Salvage Reports, and Commemoration Projects (i.e. plaques). Vanessa is also able to comment provide comments regarding Stages 1-4 Archaeological Assessments due to her experience as a practicing field archaeologist and experience writing archaeological reports submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and sport.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

June 2016 - Present Cultural Heritage Specialist/ Heritage Planner
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.

2012 - 2016 Program Manager, Heritage Planning
Town of Aurora

May 2012 - October 2012 Heritage Planning Assistant
Town of Grimsby

2007 - 2010 Archaeologist
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (HIAs) 2016-2018

Heritage Impact Assessment - 'Southworks', 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 47 Spring Street Waterloo, Albert/MacGregor Neighbourhood HCD

Heritage Impact Assessment - 107 Concession Street, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 33 Laird Drive, City of Toronto

Heritage Impact Assessment - Badley Bridge, part of a Municipal EA Class Assessment, Township of Centre Wellington

Heritage Impact Assessment - 362 Dodge Drive, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 255 Ruhl Drive, Town of Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 34 Erb Street East, City of Waterloo

Heritage Impact Assessment - 474 and 484 Queen Street South (and Schneider Haus National Historic Site), City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 883 Doon Village Road, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 57 Lakeport Road, City of St. Catharines

Heritage Impact Assessment - 8331 Heritage Road, City of Brampton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 55 Fallbrook Lane, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - Langmaids Island, Lake of Bays

Heritage Impact Assessment - 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 1679 Blair Road, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 64 Margaret Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 51 David Street, City of Kitchener

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORTS (CHERs) 2016-2018

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Dunlop Street West and Bradford Street, Barrie - Prince of Wales School and Barrie Central Collegiate Institute

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Lakeshore Drive, Town of Oakville

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - 317 Mill Street, 28/30 Elizabeth Street South, 16 Elizabeth Street South, Town of Richmond Hill

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CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (HCDs)

Heritage Conservation District Study – Southeast Old Aurora (Town of Aurora)

CONSERVATION PLANS

Strategic Conservation Plan – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape

Conservation Plan – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

DOCUMENTATION AND SALVAGE REPORTS

Documentation and Salvage Report – Main Street Properties, Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Documentation and Salvage Report & Commemoration Plan – 474 and 484 Queen Street South, City of Kitchener

Documentation Report – 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge

Documentation and Salvage Report – 487424 30 Side Road, Town of Mono

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Artifact Display Case – Three Brewers Restaurant(275 Yonge St., Toronto)

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

EDUCATION

2017
Master of Arts (MA)
Planning
University of Waterloo

2015
Honours Bachelor Arts &
Science (HBASc)
Geography
Lakehead University

Evan Sugden, is a Planner with MHBC specializing in development, parks and recreation, and cultural heritage planning.

Mr. Sugden is passionately dedicated to making a defining contribution to his community. He is a strategist and visionary thinker who strives to continuously promote civic engagement and innovative thinking in both public and private environments. Evan provides planning research and analysis for the public and private sectors. He has a range of experience from preparing and reviewing official plans, zoning by-laws, planning justification reports, and master plans to coordinating and submitting development applications including plans of subdivision, condominiums, site plans, consents, and minor variances. Evan has also worked on expropriations, and is well-versed in cultural heritage planning, and adaptive reuse.

Evan has a variety of experience in land development, redevelopment, waterfront planning, and parks and recreation planning stemming from project experience and an interdisciplinary background in Aviation, Forestry, Geomatics, Land Surveying, Civil Engineering and Planning. Evan is passionate about cultural heritage planning and applying a sustainable approach to urban and regional planning.

During his Master's studies at the University of Waterloo, he published a Thesis entitled "Assessment Criteria for the Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage Buildings". As an undergraduate with Lakehead University, he also wrote a thesis which explored the impacts that active transportation infrastructure has on automobile dependency in Canadian cities.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Candidate Member, Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP)
- Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
- Full Member, Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)
- Member, Ontario Expropriation Association (OEA)

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2017 - Present **Planner,**
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.
- 2016 - 2017 **Planner,**
Skelton Brumwell and Associates Inc.
- 2016 - 2016 **Junior Planner,**
Planscape Inc.
- 2015 - 2016 **Teaching Assistant, Planning and Environmental Law
and Planning Professional Practice**
University of Waterloo
- 2013 - 2015 **Wildfire Firefighter (Fire Ranger)**
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
- 2012 - 2012 **Planning & Design Technician**
PLANbyDESIGN
&
Landscape Designer
landscapeplanner.ca (Division of PLANbyDESIGN)
- 2010 - 2011 **Junior Construction Inspector (Civil Engineering)**
C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
- 2009 - 2010 **Survey Technician**
TULLOCH Engineering
- 2008 - 2009 **Survey Technician**
T.A. Bunker Surveying Ltd.

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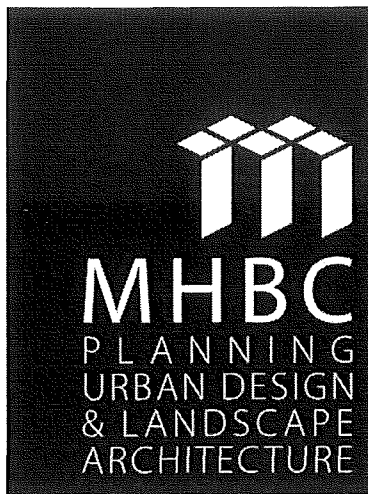
SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Cultural Heritage Planning

- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a 3-Span Bridge in Jordan's Hollow (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a Historic Culvert (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan, **Guelph, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Designation of Church, **Hamilton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Structures (Added High-Rise onto Heritage Fabric), **Toronto, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Redevelopment of Private Property, **Cambridge, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for 40-Storey Luxury Hotel, **Niagara Falls, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for a Road Extension (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Town of Essex, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Adaptive Reuse of Church to Mosque, **Brampton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Severance and Minor Variance Applications for Private Property in Community of Ayr, **North Dumfries, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Screening Report for the Kelso/Glen Eden Urban Servicing Extension, **Milton, ON**
- Preparation of a Commemorative Plaque for a Historic Farmstead, **Waterloo, ON**
- Historic Aerial Photo Assessment and Analysis for Property on Winston Churchill Boulevard, **Oakville, ON**

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

Municipal Planning

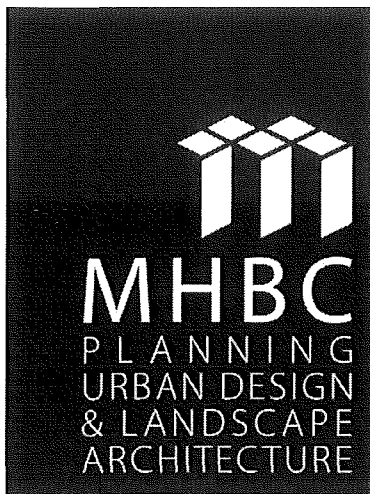
- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan
- Municipality of Kincardine Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Town of Grimsby East Waterfront Strategic Plan
- Town of Grimsby Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan
- Town of Parry Sound Zoning By-law
- Township of Adjala-Tosorontio Official Plan

Development Planning - Project Management

- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for 10 lot Development on Private Services along Victoria Street North, **Woolwich, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Asphalt Plant, **Clarington, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Residential Subdivision off of Eliza Street, Arthur, **Wellington North, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion, **Brantford, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review for Waterfront Subdivision and Development along McDonough Lane, **Northern Bruce Peninsula, ON**
- Land Use Compatibility Assessment for Settlement Boundary Rationalization, **Wilmot, ON**
- Minor Variance Applications for Condominium Development on Silver Spear Road, **Mississauga, ON**
- Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments to Permit Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential Development along Dundas St. South, **Cambridge, ON**
- Plan of Condominium (Vacant Land) and Site Plan in Doon South, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Condominium, Woolwich Street, **Waterloo, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision in Community of Glen Allan, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Atwood, **North Perth, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Drayton Heights Registration, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Grasslands of Stauffer Woods Registration, **Kitchener, ON**

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

- Plan of Subdivision, Huron Village Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Vista Hills Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Planning Review & Opinion on Commercial Retail Uses/Opportunities, **Waterloo, ON**
- Review of Proposed New Comprehensive Zoning By-law and Urban Design Guidelines and Implications to Operations of Commercial Entertainment Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance for Property along New Dundee Road, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance on Hillcrest Court, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Development of Long-Term Care Facility along County Rd 22, **Lakeshore, ON**
- Site Plan for Self-Storage Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Reorganization due to Expropriation, **Cambridge, ON**
- Station Park Brownfield Redevelopment - Master Planned Mixed Use Development, **Kitchener, ON**
- Washington Sand & Gravel Pit Expansion, **Ayr, North Dumfries, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Commercial Use Expansion for Heritage Property on Blair Road, **Cambridge, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Stacked Townhouse Development on Jansen Avenue, **Kitchener, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Independent Retirement Home, **Tay, ON**
- Zoning Review and Analysis for Properties on King Street, **Kitchener, ON**

Local Planning Appeal Tribunal | Ontario Municipal Board

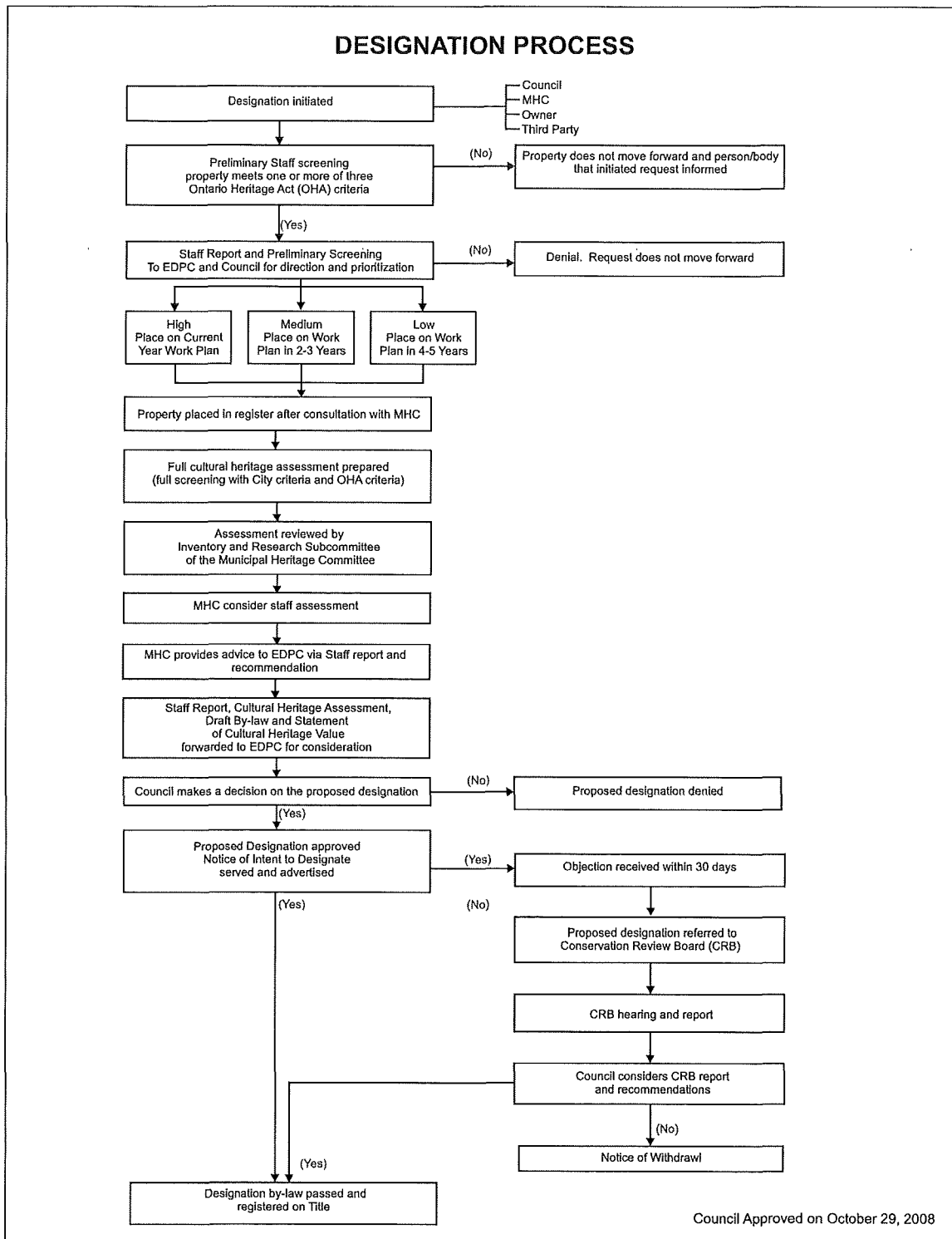
- Cambridge West Community LPAT Proceeding (PL170301, PL170682)
- Riverbank Estates Expropriation LPAT Mediation
- Appeal of Town of Milton Official Plan Amendment No. 31 (PL 180954)
- OMB Proceeding regarding Development and Zoning Compatibility Issues of former Old Dairy site in Windermere, Township of Muskoka Lakes

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MHBC
PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
& LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE





● Site Location



Key Map - Ward 2

Location Map



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

File Name/Number:
PED20044

Date:
January 14, 2020

Appendix "A"

Scale:
N.T.S

Planner/Technician:
DA/VS

Subject Property

 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

24 Main Street West, Hamilton

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on the Main Street West façade, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a façade facing the east alleyway.

The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition. It is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church and is distinguished on its interior by the layout of the auditorium designed with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition display a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations and stained glass window work. In the interior its artistic merit is displayed through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORICAL / ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The property has historical or associative value as it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist

religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.

Centenary Women’s Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto. The property also reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to the City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in the City of Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary United Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale compared to the other surviving ecclesiastical work and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of the downtown core in the City of Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the Main Street and MacNab Street façades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868 and from a social perspective, its presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision United Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Attributes present on the exterior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof and timber roof framing;
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan;
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building;
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick;
- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation;
- Contrasting colour mortar;
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations.

Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole on the 1868 portion of the church:

- Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation;
- the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation;
- Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation;
- Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation;
- Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation;
- Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation;
- Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations; and,
- Four symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building.

1896 front entrance addition:

- Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal;
- Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar;
- Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window surround, coping (under metal flashing); and,
- Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents.

Attributes present in the interior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Layout of main auditorium with "U- shaped plan" balcony and extension to the north of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch;
- Balcony with its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals;
- Balcony railing made of wood and metal;
- Round metal grilles at ceiling;
- Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls;
- Interior doors into the auditoriums; and,
- Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Notice of Intention to Designate

24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church)

The City of Hamilton intends to designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as being a property of cultural heritage value.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West, is a two storey red brick church that was built in 1868. It was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and incorporates Gothic Revival influences including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. It is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of the City of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition.

The Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Description of Heritage Attributes and supporting Cultural Heritage Assessment may be found online via www.hamilton.ca or viewed at the Office of the City Clerk, 71 Main Street West, 1st Floor, Hamilton, Ontario, during regular business hours.

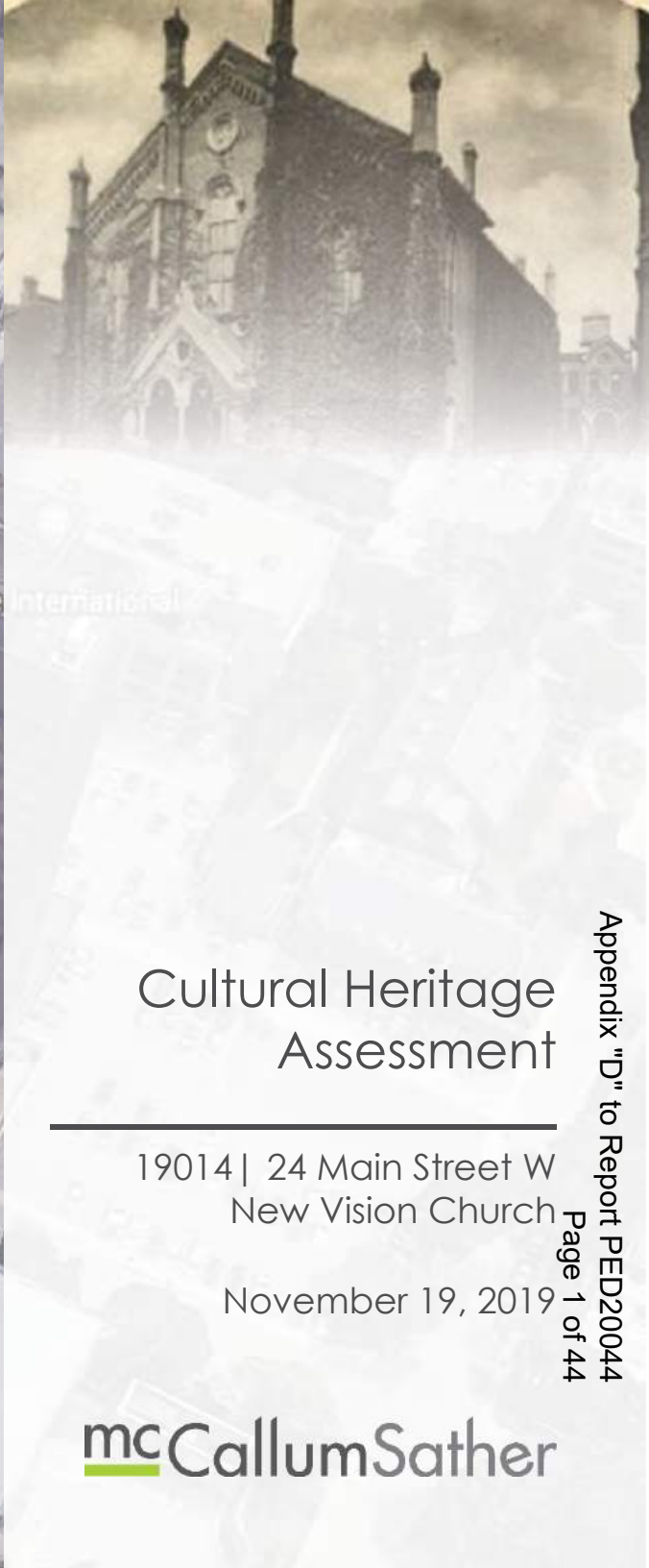
Any person may, within 30 days after the date of the publication of the Notice, serve written notice of their objections to the proposed designation, together with a statement for the objection and relevant facts.

Dated at Hamilton, this [REDACTED] day of [REDACTED], 2020.

Andrea Holland
City Clerk
Hamilton, Ontario

CONTACT: David Addington, Cultural Heritage Planner, Phone: (905) 546-2424 ext. 1214, E-mail: david.addington@hamilton.ca

Website: www.hamilton.ca/heritageplanning



Cultural Heritage Assessment

19014 | 24 Main Street W
New Vision Church

November 19, 2019

mcCallumSather

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 - Ontario Regulation 9/06
- Appendix 2 - Heritage Attributes
- Appendix 3 - Context

"Conservation involved in all actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes", Parks Canada's Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2003.

executive summary & recommendations

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment about the property located at 24 Main Street West, currently known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church) is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register.

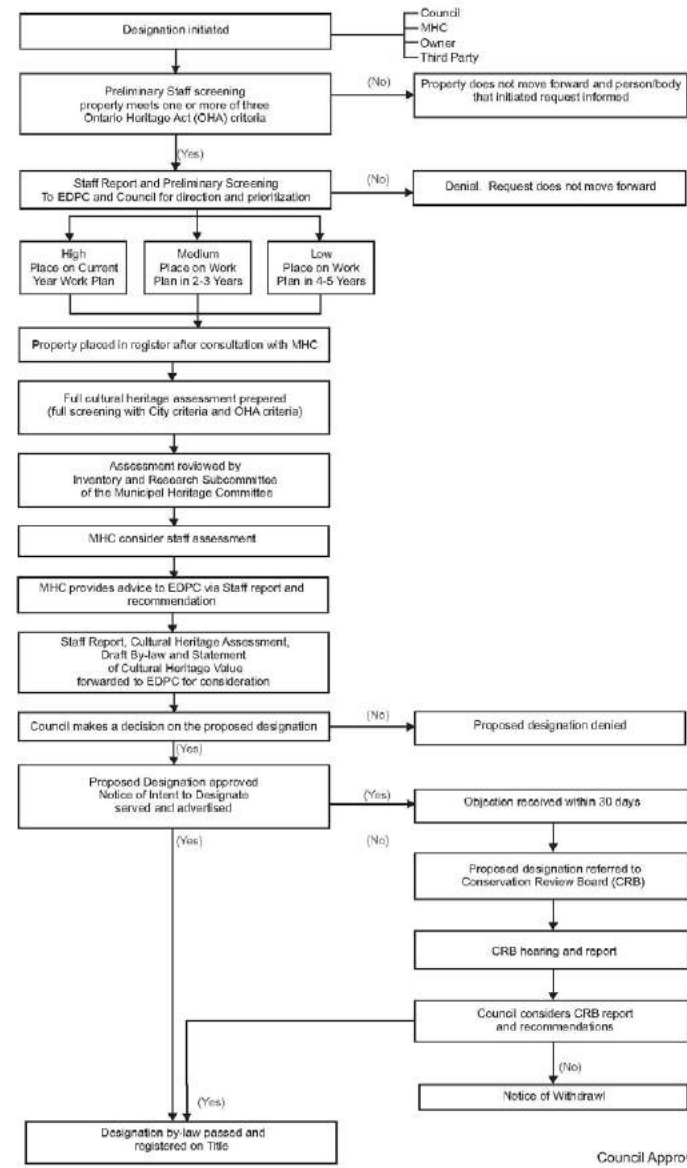
In our research, both archival, primary, and interviews, McCallum Sather confirms the original building is significant to Hamilton's cultural heritage as a place of worship, located within the City's downtown core. This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one two storey rectangular plan, gabled roof massing with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The building has been in continuous use as a place of worship since its construction.

The Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) has concluded that property meets the criteria for designation under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has identified a list of heritage attributes. The New Vision United Church (former Centenary Church) holds cultural value or interest due its physical, historical and/or associative and contextual values.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the building be designated under section 29 of the Ontario *Heritage Act*.
2. Construction activities shall be planned to avoid impact to identified cultural heritage resources.
3. It is recommended that the City of Hamilton Heritage Staff provide authorizations for minor masonry work (re pointing, selective brick replacement), balcony (mezzanine) railing height extension/update to current code, mechanical work, repainting and designated substances abatement in interior, as part of the property's long-term conservation and maintenance program, as part of short term work currently being pursued by New Vision.
4. The 1992 addition on the MacNab elevation and rear of the building are not part of the designation as it is not a heritage attribute of the building, although it is a one storey sympathetic addition by the respected Hamilton architect Trevor Garwood-Jones. New Vision also notes that the one-storey addition was originally designed as a two storey structure but was not built due to budget constraints. They acknowledge that future expansion should consider this area to minimize other impacts to the original building.
5. Should future work require an expansion and/or renovation to the property at 24 Main Street West, a qualified heritage consultant shall be engaged to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
6. It is recommended that any significant conservation work beyond general building repair, the client consult with the City of Hamilton's Heritage Staff to confirm requirements and approval process.

DESIGNATION PROCESS



Council Approved on October 29, 2008

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Page 7 of 44

Figure 1.1 - APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process | Page 1

1.0 introduction

The City of Hamilton Council approved process criteria for determining cultural heritage value for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06 – Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*.

mcCallumSather was retained to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest of the subject property based on the requirements from the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and the guidelines provided in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit "Designating Heritage Properties"*. The evaluation concludes with a recommendation on whether a property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

PROCESS

1. Review of Property Information

mcCallumSather reviewed relevant background information and historical documents related to the significance of the property.

2. Site Visit

mcCallumSather conducted a site visit on July 24, 2019 and took up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property. mcCallumSather has been working on the owner on renovations to address code compliance since early 2019 and have intimate knowledge of the building.

3. Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The result of this research, this document follows the city approved criteria evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

- a. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
- b. Determine if the property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
- c. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

When referring to the building in its respective historical context:

- a. Centenary Church (prior to 1925)
- b. Centenary United (1925-2014)
- c. New Vision United (2014- present)

2.0 property location

The property, located at 24 Main Street W. contains the building known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church). The subject property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton. It is located within the downtown core of Hamilton, within close proximity to the rail corridor.

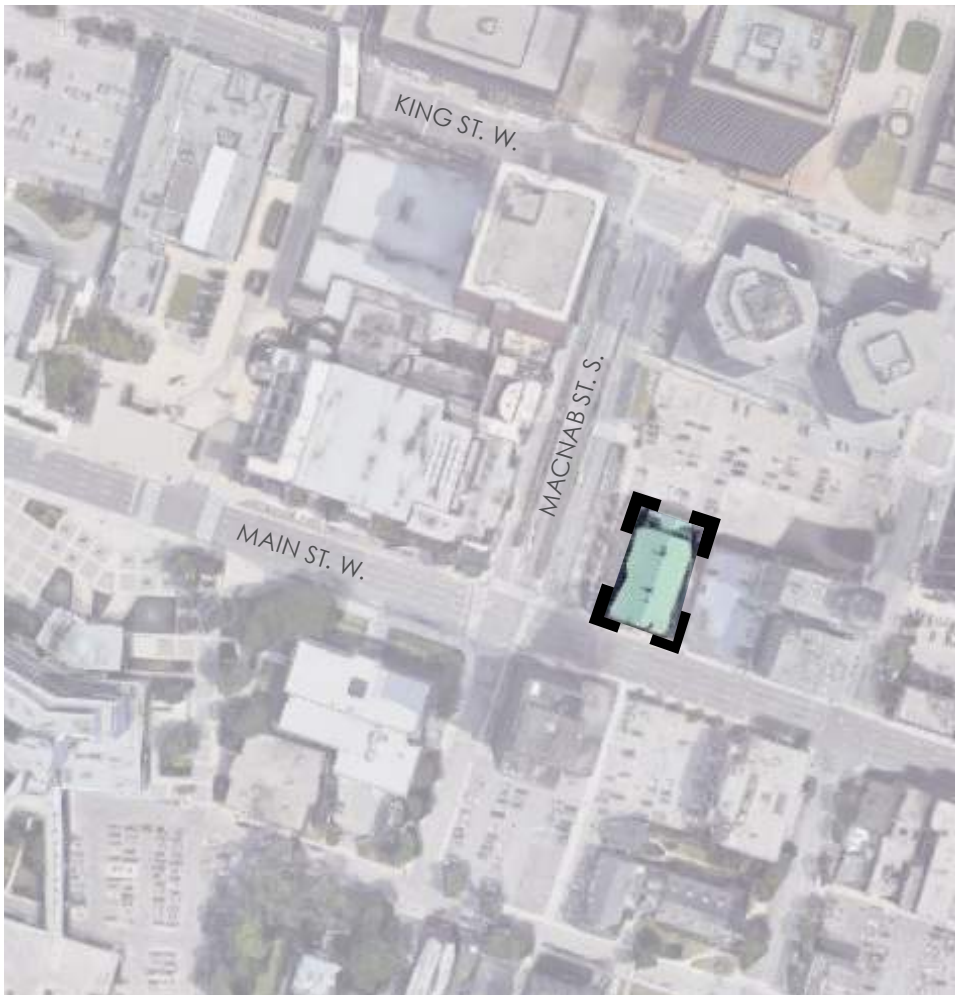


Figure 2.1 - Location Map

3.0 settlement context



Figure 3.1- (source: freepages.rootsweb.com and Wikipedia)- Hamilton, County Wentworth 1859, drawn by C.S.Rice. Published by Rice and Duncan

Early Settlement

Hamilton's history dates back to 1815 when George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land from James Durand. He quickly laid out the town site by delineating roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Loyalists, American colonists who supported the British cause during the American Revolution 1775-83). Hamilton was incorporated as a town in 1833 and as a city in 1846.

Hamilton grew slowly until the late 1820's when a newly-constructed canal through Burlington Beach permitted schooners and steamers entry into Burlington Bay. With the access point for roads ascending the Niagara Escarpment, the canal transformed the fledgling community into a significant port. With enormous migration from the United Kingdom during the 1830's, its fortunes grew, in part because its location made it an ideal spot for mercantile houses, granaries and manufacturing establishments that could serve the surrounding region.

4.0 property description

The subject property municipally addressed 24 Main Street West, in Ward 2, Council Approved Zone D1 (Downtown Central Business District), located within the area subject to the Downtown Secondary Plan, in Hamilton. The property contains one building with 23,594 square-feet of usable space and situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land, located on the South side of main Street West in between James Street South and MacNab Street South.

This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one building which is two storeys high, arranged with the main building in a rectangular plan, with gabled roof massing and with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two, one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The 1868 main building consists of a rectangular volume with an annexed lower section each covered in gabled rooves and are constructed mainly of red brick, with the lower level having an inner rubble stone core and red brick its cladding. This original portion of the building has two main designs for punched windows: elongated windows with brick arches along the west, east and north facades, and round stone trimmed windows with quatrefoil design on the south elevation. A round brick window opening on the north side of the main building which has been boarded over. The church's stained glass windows and coloured glass windows are original, except in some windows which have sustained alterations: one in the east facade and one on the west facade. The ground level of the east facade windows have also been partially covered with the 1992 addition. These rooves are currently clad in metal, although this is not the original. The 1896 addition consists of an gabled roof addition at the front of the main building, with a gabled roof brick walls and stone detailing and a double set of front doors into the building. The quatrefoil windows just above this addition, on the original part of the building were added at the time of the front addition (1896).

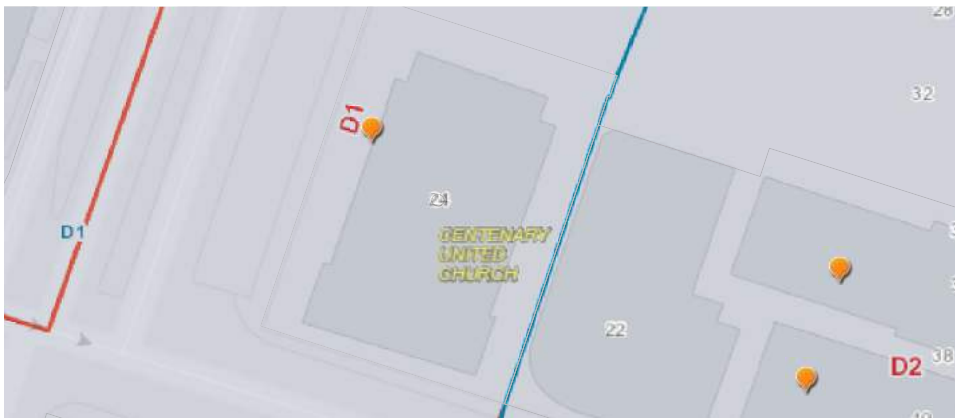
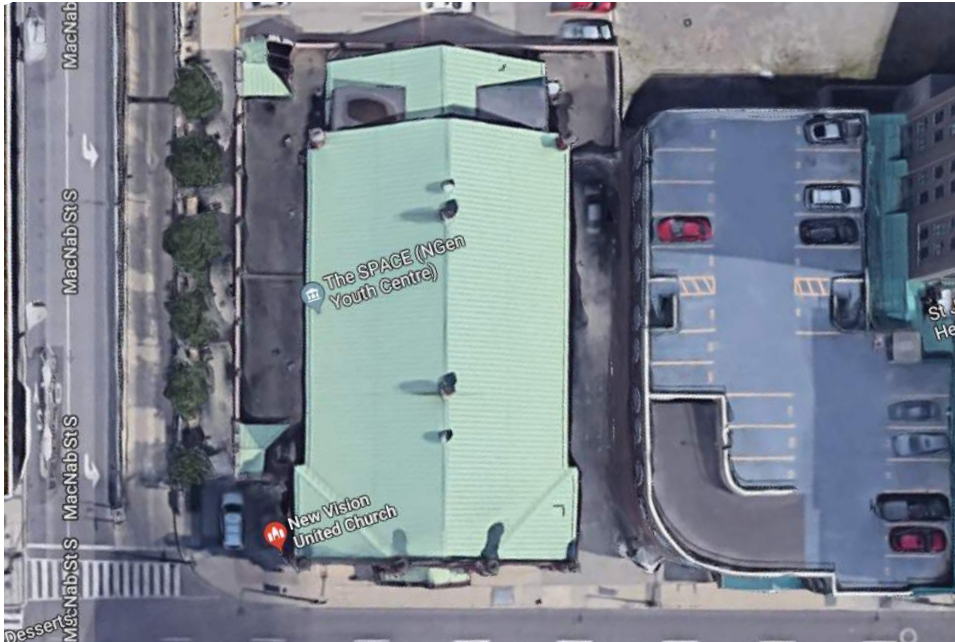


Figure 4.1 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

Figure 4.2 - Bottom:(source: City of Hamilton Wepage, Zoning Map Excerpt



Figure 4.3 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

The interior of the 1896 portion of the building contains an entrance vestibule, that leads into the main 1868 entrance lobby with stairs to the balcony level, and a set of doors on the ground level which lead into the auditorium. The auditorium is comprised of a double height space, which includes a U-shaped balcony area with seating. The balcony is supported by cast metal columns with decorative capitals. At the north end of the auditorium, there is the pulpit area and choir area behind a grand three-centered arch. The area behind the choir area on the second floor contains mainly storage and office space. The 1992 addition wraps along the MacNab Street elevation and around the rear elevation of the building. It is made of red brick clad walls in the exterior, with drywall interior, large punched windows with green aluminium frames, flat roof with parapet with higher "gabled" parapets at the corners facing the MacNab Street, the rear parking lot and the south elevation, with a metal gabled roof. In the interior of this addition it is possible to see the lower portion of the 1868 MacNab Street elevation brick buttresses. The space within the 1992 addition has a direct access to MacNab Street, and is divided into a main space with other office, storage and stairwell to the basement. The lower gable roof in the original portion of the church, at the rear of the building, has two blind dormer additions which were added after 1908 to accommodate changes to the organ.

The building has been in continuous use a place of worship since its construction.

Figure 4.3: Site Evolution Diagram

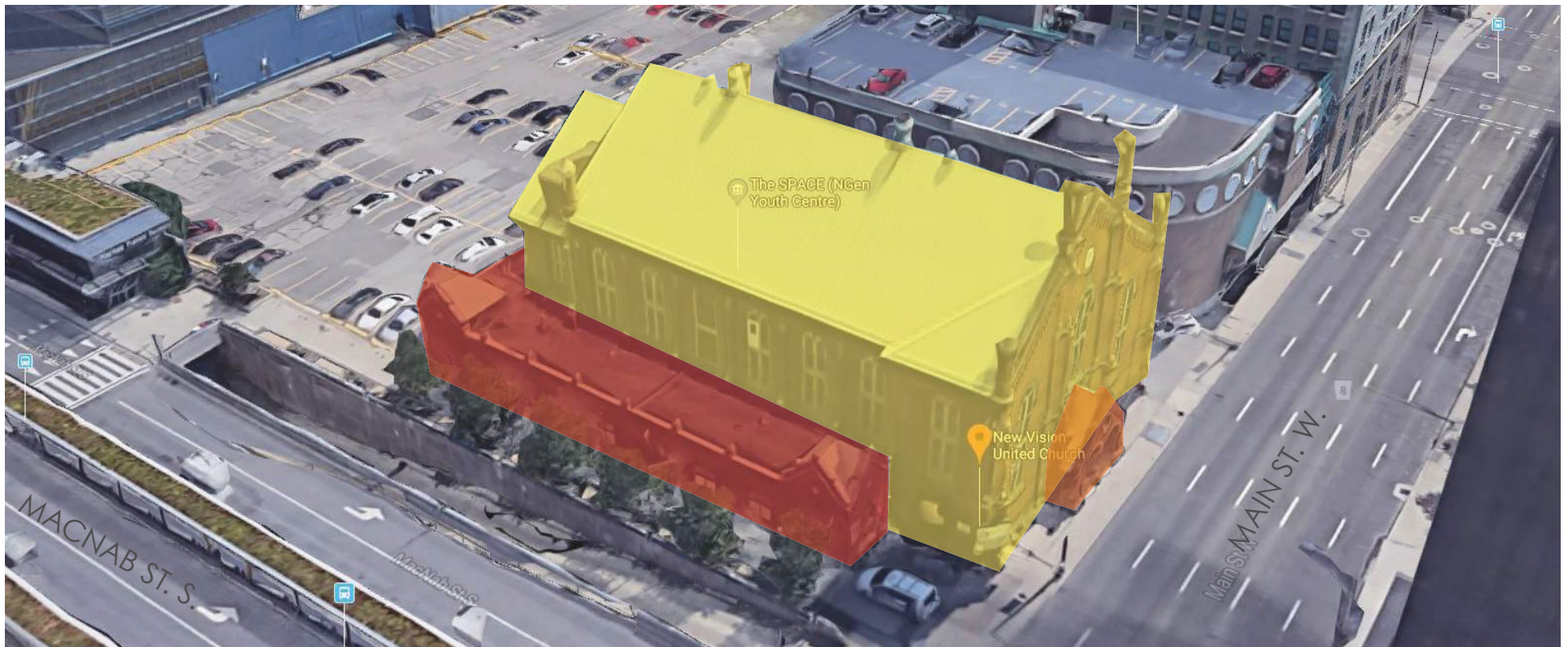


Figure 4.4 source: Google Maps

Legend

- Original Construction (1866 corner stone laid, Centenary Church Opened May 10, 1868)
- Addition (1896)
- Addition (1992)



Figure 4.5 - (source: Google Maps) Aerial Photo (2019)

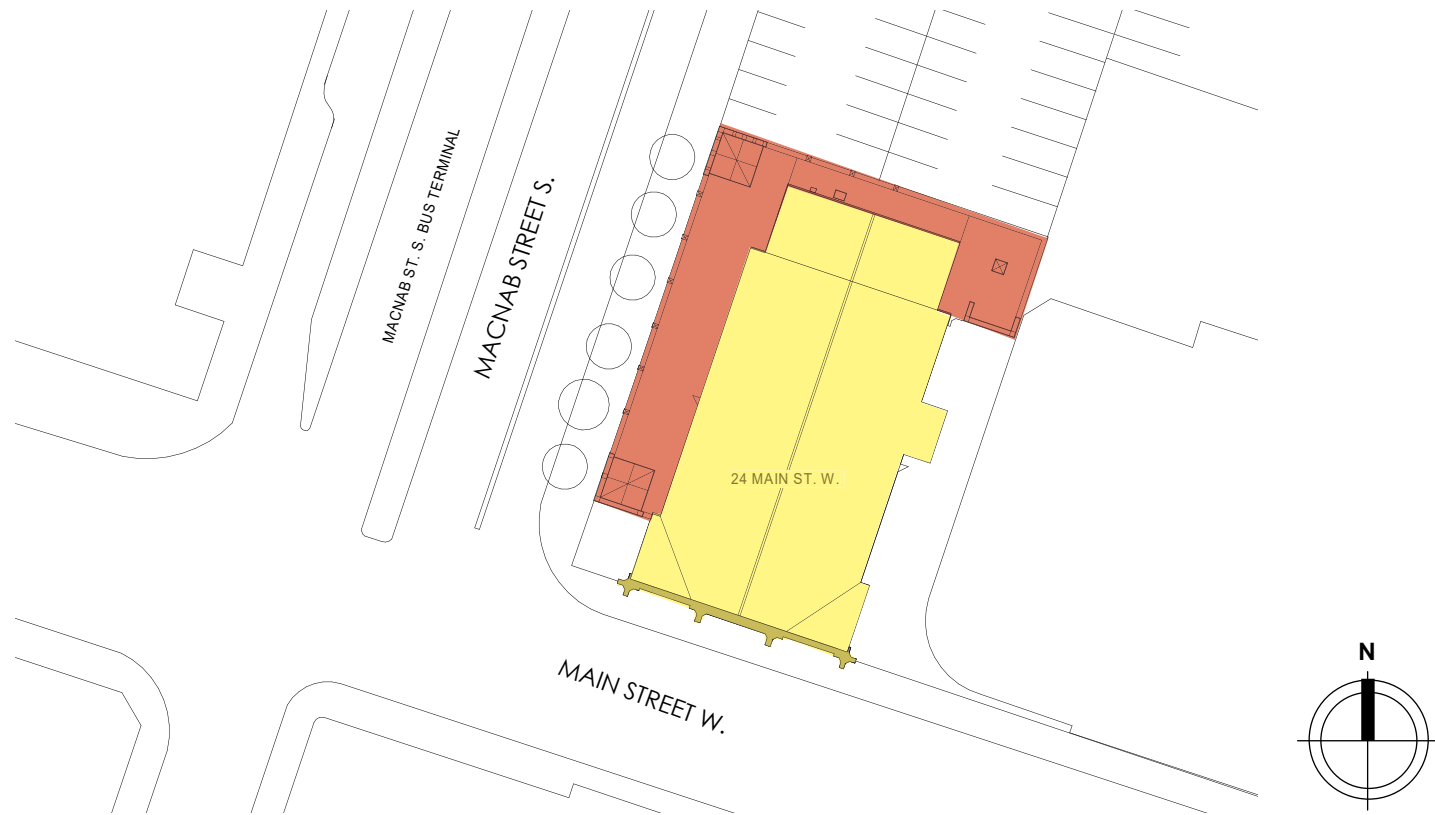


Figure 4.6 - Site Plan (NTS) by mcCallumSather

Legend



-  Original Construction (1887)
-  Addition (1992)



Figure 4.7 East Elevation - partial view



Figure 4.8 West Elevation



Figure 4.9 South Elevation - top showing castellations



Figure 4.10 Detail of Front Entrance Elevation



Figure 4.11 - Main Auditorium from balcony



Figure 4.12 - Decorative painted plaster braket



Figure 4.13 - View of organ from balcony



Figure 4.14 - Detail of Column supporting balcony

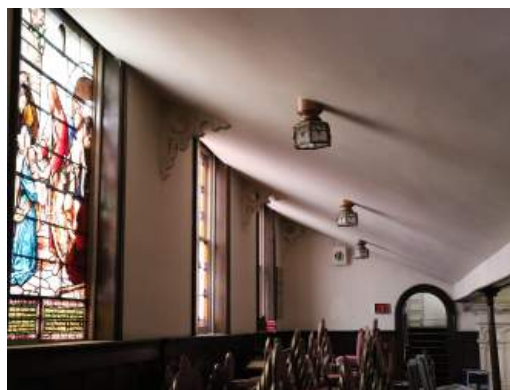


Figure 4.15 - View of ground floor gallery



Figure 4.16 - East stained glass window



Figure 4.17 - East stained glass window signature

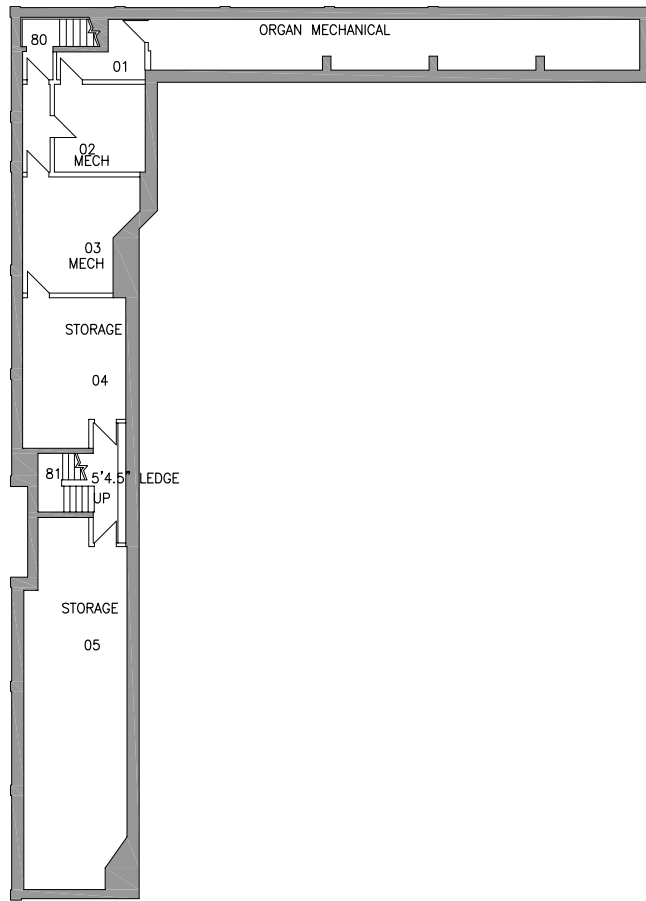


Figure 4.18 - Basement (NTS) by Measure-x

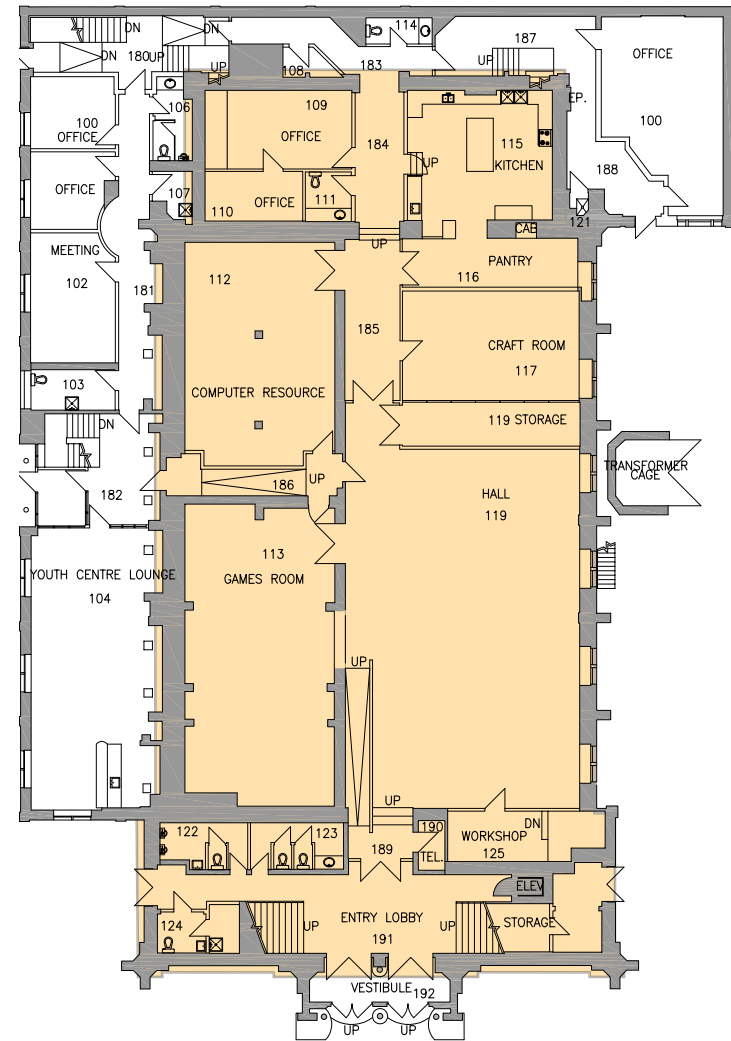


Figure 4.19 - Ground Level (NTS) by Measure-x

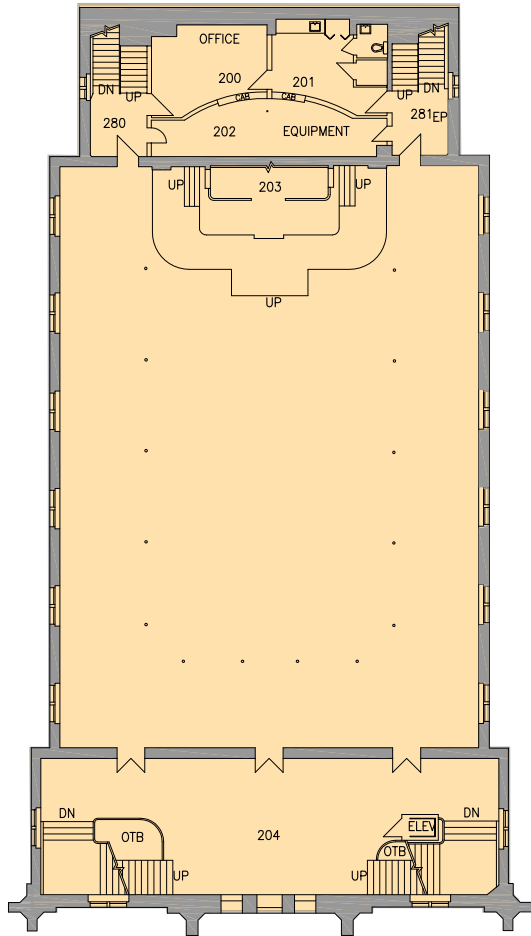


Figure 4.20 - Mezzanine Level (NTS) by Measure-x

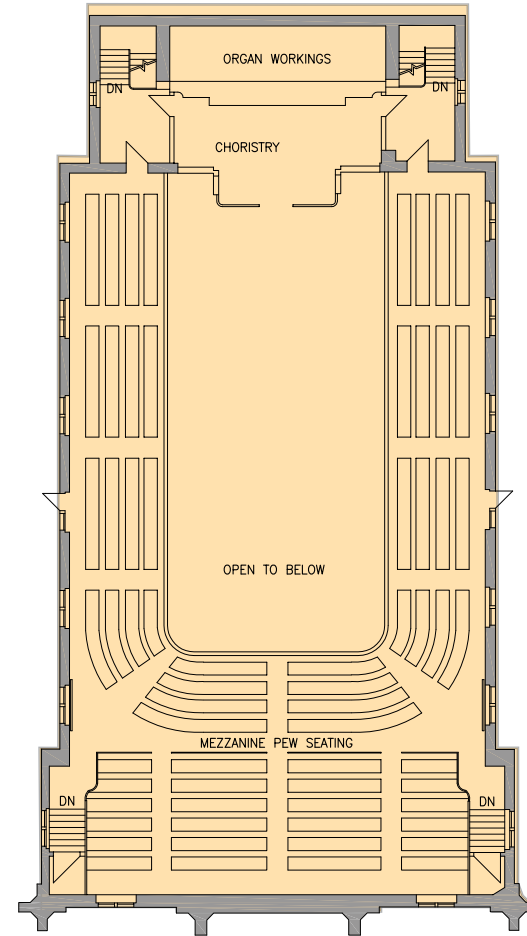


Figure 4.21 - Balcony Level (NTS) by Measure-x

5.0 cultural heritage evaluation

mcCallumSather gathered data obtained from the City, library archives, United Church Archives (maps, photos, publications etc), first hand observation from site visits and web sources such as online articles and google earth satellite imagery to analyze the site. With the information gathered, this section of the report evaluates the information against Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and the criteria endorsed by City Council for Built Heritage. The following subsections reflect the data gathered in our research and evaluation.

Methodists in Hamilton and Centenary Church

According to the 1868 Hamilton Directory, the Wesleyan Methodist was the first Christian denomination to erect a church in Hamilton in 1824. This frame building was located on the corner of King and Wellington Streets (Hamilton Directory, 40). By 1868 the original frame building had been removed and a stone church stood in its place.

In 1833 the Canadian Methodist Church united with the British Conference. At that time, the population of Hamilton is indicated to be comprised of only 1,000 people. The first sabbath school in Hamilton was established also in 1833 at the first church mentioned above. In 1840 a division between the Canadian and the British Methodists occurred, resulting in the construction of a new building on John Street. In 1846, once the congregation grew, a new church located in MacNab Street and Merrick was started and completed in 1851. In the meantime, the Canadian and British Methodists had reunited and worshiped together at the existing church on John Street. More information on these early church buildings is discussed later in this section.

In 1857 Hamilton Methodism was going through a religious revival period known as the "Third Great Awakening". By 1866 Hamilton's population had grown to 25,000 people, with one fifth of the population being Methodists (Lucy, 1). In order to accommodate the growth in number of worshippers, a

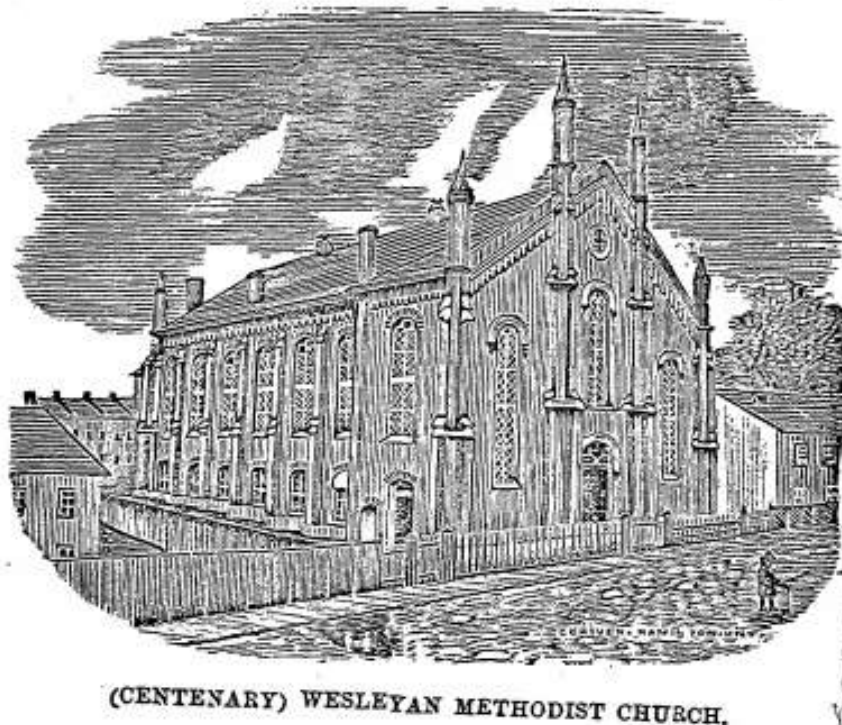


Figure 5.13 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

Centenary Church.—This elegant structure was fully completed and opened for divine service last May. The following description of the church is taken from the *Hamilton Spectator* of May 11th, 1868.

On entering a private door to the basement floor at the north-west corner, the committee room is on the left hand, underneath the organ gallery; it is well lighted and beautifully furnished. Turning at a right angle a class room is on the right hand, and on the left an entrance to the vestry. A private staircase leads from that room to the main body of the church. The basement contains besides the above, two rooms for Sabbath School classes, and a Lecture Hall, which contains four hundred sittings. On a platform slightly elevated is a superintendent's reading desk. There are four windows on the east, and three on the west side, all stained glass. The style of woodwork stained and varnished. Two class rooms are entered from the south west and south-east of the lecture hall. On each side of the main door are two lofty windows, the glass stained Arabesque in pattern. To the west and east there are two other doors of entrance and exit. From the spacious lobby to the right and left flights of steps arise—each twenty in number, and eight feet wide, leading to the corridor. Here the auditorium is entered. Two narrower flights of steps rise from the corridor and conduct to the galleries, one of which occupies the south and two narrower galleries the east and west sides. There are seven large stained glass windows on each side of the church. The glass staining was executed by Mr. McCausland of Toronto. In the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder, of Hamilton.

6

The two sections of seats nearest the east and west walls are placed obliquely to the longitudinal passages. The pulpit platform stands only about 40 inches from the floor. The platform is carpeted and furnished with sofa and chairs. A reading desk is in front covered with silk velvet cushions. A space round the sides and front of the pulpit platform is railed in, within which is the communion table. All the church floor is carpeted, the seats and backs of the pews, cushioned. The galleries in front are painted white. The sittings are 1600. The auditorium is 86 × 68 and 40 feet high. The ceilings are beautifully frescoed and present the illusion of massive cornices, deep mouldings and panelings. The fresco painting was done by Mozier of Columbus, Ohio.

The external dimensions of the structure are 74 by 111 feet, exclusive of the projection 22 by 57 feet, within which are the committee room and organ gallery.

The style of architecture is the Renaissance or Romanesque. The facade is of red pressed brick divided into bays, by octagonal buttresses. The buttresses, copes and plinths, which latter extends round the building, are of dressed freestone. Messrs. Hill & Son were the architects, Messrs. Webber, builders; Messrs. Sharp & Murison, the carpenters; Messrs. Young & Bro., plumbers and gasfitters; Messrs. Dow & Bros., plasterers; Mr. Freeborn, the painting, except the fresco. The upholstery work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Morgan, from Messrs. Cooper & Co's carriage factory. Church Services, 10 a.m., 6.30 p.m. Officiating pastors, Rev. John Potts, Superintendent, and Rev. G. H. Bridgman. The Centenary Church is situated on Main street, between James and McNab streets, in the Hamilton City West Circuit.

Figure 5.2 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

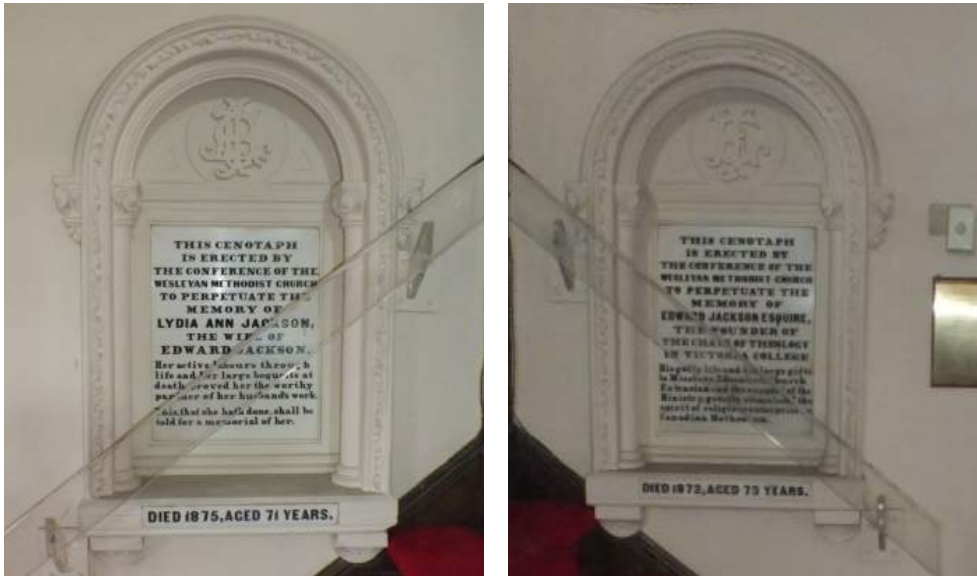


Figure 5.3 and 5.4 - (source - mcCallumSather) Photos of Cenotaphs in memory of Lydia and Edward Jackson. (Right and Left) Edward was Senior Trustee of Centenary and chief subscriber, both instrumental in the building of the church and significant contributors to various church initiatives.

new church was decided to be built. In 1868, the Centenary church was constructed, and described in the Hamilton directory of that year as an "elegant structure". A detailed description was published in the Hamilton Spectator on May 11th, 1868. The size of the auditorium is recorded as sitting 1600, measuring "86 x 68 and 40 feet high."

See image on previous page. The size of the auditorium clearly shows that it matched the desire to accommodate the overflow of congregants. Centenary was named to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first methodist congregation on the North American Continent. In 1895 a vestibule, Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition to the building was constructed. The Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition was sold to Royal Bank in 1991 and demolished. In 1992 a one storey addition to the church was constructed.

In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational and majority of the Presbyterian churches joined together to form the United Church of Canada. From then on until 2014, Centenary became known as Centenary United Church. In June of 2014, Centenary United Church merged with St. Giles United Church. In the fall of 2014 the amalgamated church decided on a new name for itself - New Vision United Church. The church is therefore currently known as New Vision United Church, and is celebrating over 150 years of continued ministry in the downtown Hamilton community.

Centenary Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Women's Missionary Society was formed in 1881 at Centenary Church. It was the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. The original members were thirty three ladies from all the Methodist churches in the City of Hamilton. Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary to go overseas when she was appointed to go to the first Methodist mission in Japan. Male Methodist missionaries had arrived in Japan in 1873 and set up a mission there, and over time had realized that



Figure 5.5 - (Source: www.centenaryunited.org) Martha Cartmell

there was evangelistic work better suited for women missionaries that would allow them to reach out to women in the community and children.

Martha Cartmell - First Canadian Woman Methodist Missionary Abroad(Canadian Methodist Church)

Leaving for Japan on November 23, 1882, Martha Cartmell became the first Canadian Woman Methodist missionary abroad, of the newly created Women's Missionary Society (1881) and in Japan. She has been an inspiration to the community, a beacon for women's education ever since. She founded a school in Tokyo, Japan which is still in operation.

When she was a girl, she attended the Wesleyan Female College, founded in 1860 by the MacNab Methodist Church. This was a unique school which welcomed girls of all denominations, to give them an education beyond 8th grade, at a time when education of women beyond that level was not as common. She later went on to attend the new Normal School for teachers in Toronto. Martha was a member at Centenary Church and remained a member the rest of her life. When she was 27 she was captivated by a powerful sermon at Centenary, reflecting the encouragement of the Methodist Church of Canada to do foreign missionary work. By 1881, when the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church was formed in Canada at Centenary Church, and shortly thereafter voted on sending a first missionary to Japan, Martha had accrued teaching experience and was well suited for the job. She had acquired several years of experience in children's education, by teaching at the Central School in Hamilton.

Once in Japan, she first found that women in Japan were not expected or allowed to have an education. Her advocacy work and persistence resulted in a school for girls opening in 1884 in Tokyo with two pupils, and rapidly grew in numbers. The school was called The Oriental Anglo-Japanese Girls' School and grew in popularity with the Japanese upper class. Today, the school is

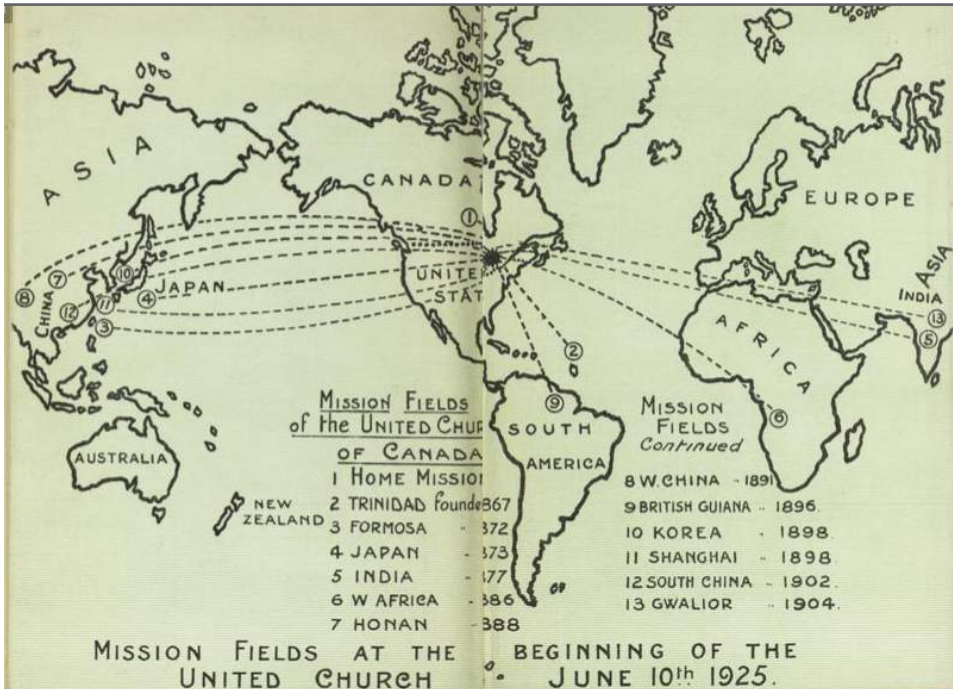


Figure 5.6- (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions, 1824-1924)



Figure 5.7 - Thorold News article "Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary", May 7, 2019 (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions)

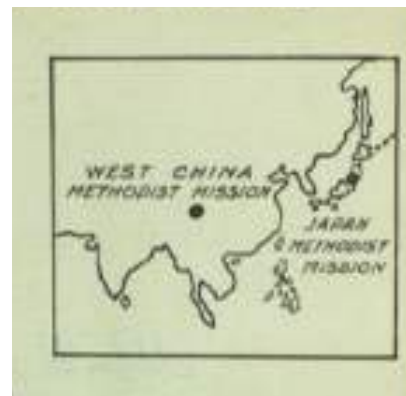


Figure 5.8 - (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924)



Figure 5.9- First Wesleyan Methodist Church, photo dated 1892 (Source:Hamilton Public Library)

still in operation and it is now named Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin. Today, it provides education from the primary level through University, offering undergraduate and graduate courses.

The book "One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924" includes a map titled "Beginnings of Canadian Methodist Missions" where the two missions outside of Canada are shown in Japan and West China. The West China mission was established in 1891, making the mission in Japan the earliest of both. The mission in Japan was the first Canadian Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory. The two earlier missions, Trinidad and Formosa, shown in the map named "Mission Fields at the Beginning of the United Church", were established by Presbyterians. Furthermore, Martha Cartmell is identified as the "first Canadian woman missionary in Japan" in A.Hamish Ion's thesis "Canadian Missionaries in Meiji Japan: The Japan Mission of the Methodist Church in Canada (1873-1889)". Therefore, research shows that Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary in Japan and abroad.

Other Methodist Churches in Hamilton

New Vision United is the only surviving church in Hamilton of the five constructed by the Methodists in the 19th century and early 20th century in the City of Hamilton. This makes the former Centenary Church building a rare representative of a church type building constructed for the Methodist congregation in 1868 in the City of Hamilton, prior to amalgamation. The other four churches which are no longer extant are: MacNab Street Methodist (MacNab and Merrick Street,"Old Stone Church"), Simcoe Street Methodist (Founded 1850, erected 1877, later Grace Church United), First Wesleyan Methodist, First United (Originally First Methodist).

The MacNab Street Church once known as the "Old Stone Church" stood on MacNab and Merrick Street. It was dismantled to construction a larger church,



Figure 5.10 - Simcoe Street Methodist (later Grace United) Constructed 1877, Destroyed by Fire sometime in 1960s (Source:Hamilton Public Library)



Figure 5.11- First Methodist (later First United) Constructed 1914 (Source: <http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?p=6825365>)

c. 1869. The MacNab congregation amalgamated with the new Centenary Church congregation. Centenary "would house the overflow of people that the original churches could not contain."(King, p. 115). No photos were able to be located for the MacNab Methodist Church.

The Simcoe Street Methodist stood at the north east corner of John Street North and Simcoe Street East. It was founded in 1850 and built in 1877. (Addison, 35).

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. It was built in 1840 and demolished in 1975.

First Methodist (later became known as First United in 1925) was located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street. It was constructed in 1914 and was destroyed by fire on September 13, 1969. Reportedly designed by W.E.N Hunter in the Italian Renaissance style influences. After the fire, the congregation merged with the First Pilgrim United Church. Prior to the 1914 building the site was occupied by an another building, which was known as the "New Stone Church", dedicated in 1869. The latter building had been constructed from salvaged material from the MacNab Street Church.

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. Albert Hills may have been involved in the construction of an enlargement to this church in 1858, as noted in the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada in association with Frederick Kortum, however there is a discrepancy in the name of the church mentioned as it is entered as "Second Methodist Church" at the same location, therefore it is not conclusive.

Albert H. Hills - Architect

Born August 5, 1815 Trois-Riveres, Lower Canada, Albert H. Hills was an early Canadian architect. He is attributed the design of the original 1868 portion of former Centenary Church building. He was based in Hamilton at the time of



Figure 5.12- (source - Hamilton Public Library)Centenary c. 1860's

the construction of the church.

According to his obituary in the Hamilton Spectator in 1878, his family arrived from England approximately two hundred years earlier (approx.1678), originally settling in New England. The family refused to "take up arms against the King" in 1812 and were therefore forced to relocate, moving first to Trois-Riveres and then to Hamilton when Albert was a one year old child. The obituary describes that Hamilton at the time "was little more than 'a Howling Wilderness' with one log shack at King Street East and Wellington (Charlton's Vinegar Works)". Furthermore, the obituary describes him as "being bred an architect". He started as a builder with his brother Horace, with an office located at James Street and his son Lucien, continued in the profession of architecture under Leith and Hills Architecture Co.

Albert had to retire from building after having a leg amputated after an explosion following an expedition to the northwest, and began designing in the 1840's. Knox Presbyterian Church is one of his earliest projects. From 1853 to 1855 he was a member of the engineering staff (civil engineer) of the great Western Railway during its construction period. He later shared an office at the corner of King and James Streets with architect Frederick Kortum until Kortum's death when Hills"succeeded him as supervising architect of the custom house". Following this period, he moved his office to his home on Charles Street between Hunter and Maiden Lane (now Jackson Street). Albert Hills was married to Sarah Wythe and had 5 children. He died on November 25, 1878 at 63 years old in Hamilton and is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

Other projects by Albert Hills includes one church in Hamilton which is currently standing and designated under part 4, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. This is the church on 16 West Avenue South, the former Church of St. Thomas, built in the Gothic Revival Style in 1869-1870. Originally built by the Anglican community, it is currently known as the Carisma Pentecostal Church.



Figure 5.13- Former Church of St. Thomas (source - google maps)



Figure 5.14- West Flamborough Presbyterian Church (source - google maps)

The Church had the upper section of the tower completed in 1883 and the extension of the chancel in 1908. This design differs greatly from Centenary not only for its subdued grey stone exterior and structure, but also for its distinct Gothic Revival detailing in the lancet windows, more modest scale recalling a more commonly found, picturesque English country parish appearance, even though it is situated in the City. Albert Hills is also named in the City's inventory information for a second church in Hamilton, designed in the Gothic Revival, known as the MacNab Presbyterian Church. This church is designated as part of a heritage conservation district (Part V, OHA), though not individually. The HCD's inventory attributes the design of the 1857 portion to William Thomas, by the following entry his name under "Architect/Builder". However, Hills' name is also listed under "Architect/Builder". The inventory therefore does not clearly establish Albert Hill's involvement in the project. Other projects attributed to him are: Royal Hotel (James Street and Merrick, destroyed by fire in 1935), designed the Crystal Palace modelled after the original structure in England (now demolished, formerly located at the Hamilton Exhibitions Grounds, opened by Edward Prince of Wales in September 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church (extant, built in 1856) and the Registry Office, in Prince's Square built in 1876.

In contrast with the large scale and urban setting of the former Centenary Church, the West Flamborough Presbyterian Church is a more modest country church, built in the Gothic Revival Style with the characteristic Gothic arched masonry open for doors and windows. It is built of stone in a simple rectangular plan, one storey high and gabled roof. It has a one storey, rectangular plan, gabled roof front vestibule projection. The front gables have a gabled parapet with pre finished metal coping.

According to the Canadian Biographical Dictionary of Canada, Albert Hills is associated with at least 61 works completed mostly in Hamilton, including 9 Ecclesiastical, 17 Institutional, 21 Commercial and Industrial, 4 residential and



Figure 5.15 and 5.16- (source - mcCallumSather photograph, July 2019)

3 Competition entries. Some are new buildings, some are additions, such as additions to the Lister Block located at James Street North and Rebecca Streets in Hamilton. His surviving work serves as a sample of the work of a productive builder and architect of the early years of the City of Hamilton.

Romanesque Revival Style of 1868 and 1896 portions

The original portion of the building (1868) and its front addition (1896) now known as New Vision United Church was designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. The Romanesque Revival Style of architecture in Ontario, was popular in the mid to late 19th century, most often used for civic, institutional and large affluent homes. Although it was not as commonly chosen for religious architecture, the Ontario Heritage Trust has gathered a number of examples in their records. Romanesque Revival architecture was inspired by Romanesque architecture of the early medieval period. This revival style is characterized by semicircular arches, use of masonry to highlight structural elements, as seen in the exterior architectural elements notably the window and door stone and brick arches, brick corbelled detailing and buttresses of New Vision United Church. The octagonal turrets are a unique design feature in New Vision, derived both from Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival style.

In the mid 19th century the design of Christian churches was greatly influenced by the study of antiquity. Schools of thought, such as the Camden Society and the New York Ecclesiological Society, linked the design of the church to the resulting quality of worship, particularly promoting the Gothic Revival style. While the Gothic revival style was widely referred to by Anglicans and Catholics, the "Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of property with Gothic."(Thurlby, https://raisethehammer.org/article/314/more_19th_century_churches_in_hamilton). Based on the latter study by Thurlby, the Romanesque stylistic influences together with the associated religious denomination that commissioned the



Figure 5.17- (source: Hamilton Central Library) Photo c.1912

building of the church suggests a desire to visibly distinguish the Methodist congregation from those accepting the Pope's authority. However, no written document of this explicit intent by the Centenary building committee or architect of the building has been found. The building does also relate to architectural elements found in Gothic architecture, such as the buttresses and pinnacles, but the consistent use of rounded arches over windows doors and corbelled details identify it more with the Romanesque Revival Style. A list of character defining elements including those that are representative of the Romanesque Revival Style is included in section 5 of this report.

Centenary Church was different in that, as seen in the previous section of this report, the other Methodist Churches built in Hamilton in the 19th century, had detailing influenced by both Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival Style. None of the other churches shared the design features of a simple rectangular form and massing with Romanesque inspired arches and slim octagonal turrets.

The layout of the auditorium is another feature that was a departure from classical based design. For Centenary Methodist, the auditorium has been designed with ample proportions, with a sense that the goal was to amplify the voice of a preacher, to be heard and seen from all areas of the unified space. While there are two levels (main and upper gallery), the space is largely unified and unconstrained by large columns separating spaces. The space is referred to as an auditorium in this report, maintaining the way this space appears in historic records, as opposed to a sanctuary. The word is descriptive of the function of the space as a "preaching house", in line with the approach desired by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterian (Thurlby).

From the point of view of function, the appropriation of the Gothic style by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians presented a

problem in that the recommended models were medieval churches with a long nave with aisles and a separate chancel. The Gothic models may have been correctly Christian but they were not ideally suited for a service in which there was emphasis on the word from the pulpit rather than ritual.

For the interior design at Centenary Methodist, the U-shaped balcony/gallery and judging by the ample size of the auditorium and its open layout, the emphasis was to get the word out to as many people as possible. This layout is not rare in Hamilton, but it is associated with the non-conformist denominations as noted above. Another example of this type of layout is found in St. Paul's Presbyterian in Hamilton. However, the entire church and its interior layout is the only and therefore rare example associated with the Methodists in Hamilton, which in turn yields information and contributes to an understanding of the variations and similarities between architectural expressions of the different faiths found in the Hamilton community over time.

Post 1908 Dormer Additions and 1992 and Addition

Sometime after 1908, two blind shed style dormer additions were constructed on each side of the rear lower gabled roof. Although no record of the change was found, these were likely added in order to accommodate additional mechanisms of the organ and enlarged organ equipment in one of the various changes and replacements made to the organ equipment over time. The benchmark date of 1908 has been identified through close analysis of a photograph dated 1908 (see appendix), which shows a view of the rear of the church, where the dormers are not apparent. The 1992 addition along the MacNab elevation and the rear elevation were designed by respected late Hamilton architect, Trevor Garwood-Jones. The addition was built to compensate for space lost when a portion of land was sold and resulted in the demolition of a previous addition.

Centenary Church: Arts Incubator & Cultural Hub

Since its construction music, has been central to the life of Centenary church and continued with New Vision's work. When the church was constructed in 1868, it included an organ. The organ was placed in a prominent area of the church, "in the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder of Hamilton". The organ was enlarged in 1881 and again by Casavant Freres in 1903. As attested to in church records, "Centenary became renowned for musical leadership in the City" (Lucy, 1). Church records compiled by an unknown author also record that the organ received a lot of maintenance over the years. A new Casavant Freres organ was bought in 1924, it was repaired in 1951, the console rebuilt in 1967 and refurbished in 1984, and again repaired in 1989 (Centenary Building Fact Sheet). The extensive list of replacements and renovations of the organ equipment show that there are no original parts of the organ remaining.

Over time, different types of celebrations involving varying types of music and instruments have been a central part of this active community. The musical tradition for the Methodists was seen as supportive of their orientation towards mission. The expression of this tradition has evolved and changed over time for Centenary and New Vision United Church, and it has been enabled by the layout and design of the auditorium with the arch defining the pulpit area with choir area behind it. For this church community, the musical expression and its adaptability over time has allowed this church venue and community to thrive and be a constant in the Hamilton downtown since the parish was established.

The church is intended to also function as a concert hall venue as well as a church, and continue evolving the musical traditions and as a cultural hub. Since 2015 the auditorium has been a valued place for performers

filling a need in the area for a venue with a capacity for approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanois, the Hamilton Children's Choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matt Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman, many to sell out audiences. It is traditionally vital and central to the life of this church community to celebrate its musical and spiritual traditions while allowing them to continue to evolve.



Figure 5.18- (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated 1892 - Front View of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church

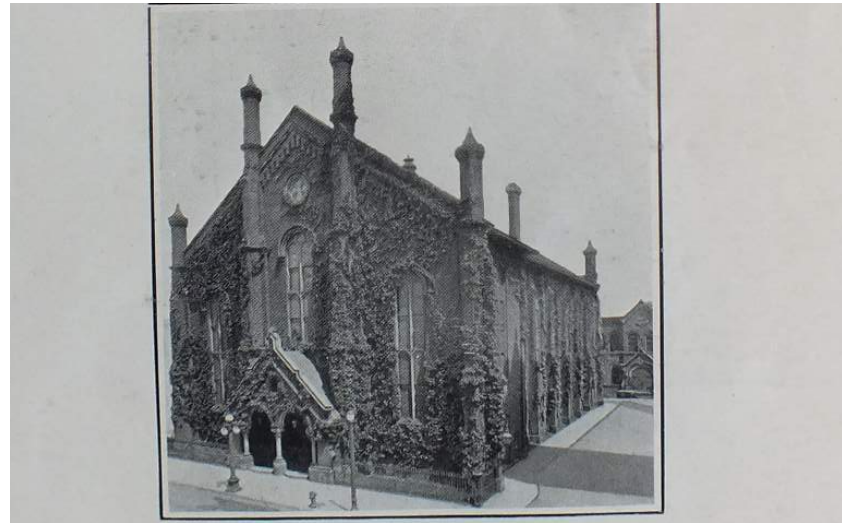


Figure 5.19 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - South east view of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church.



Figure 5.20 - (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated c. 1899 - Interior view of auditorium from south east corner of upper gallery



Figure 5.21 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - Interior view of auditorium from south east end of main floor.

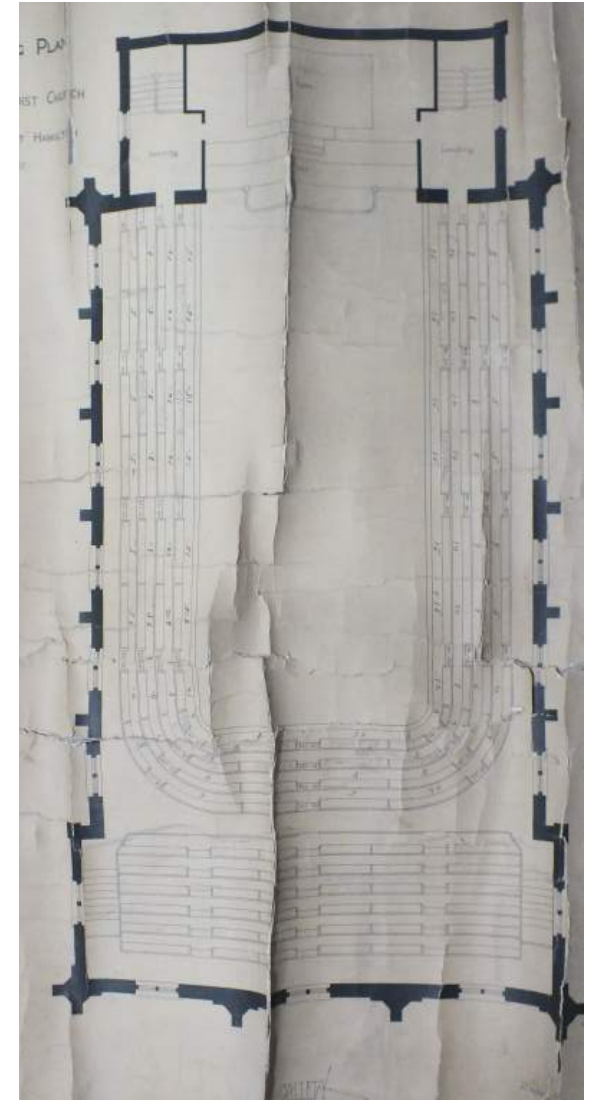
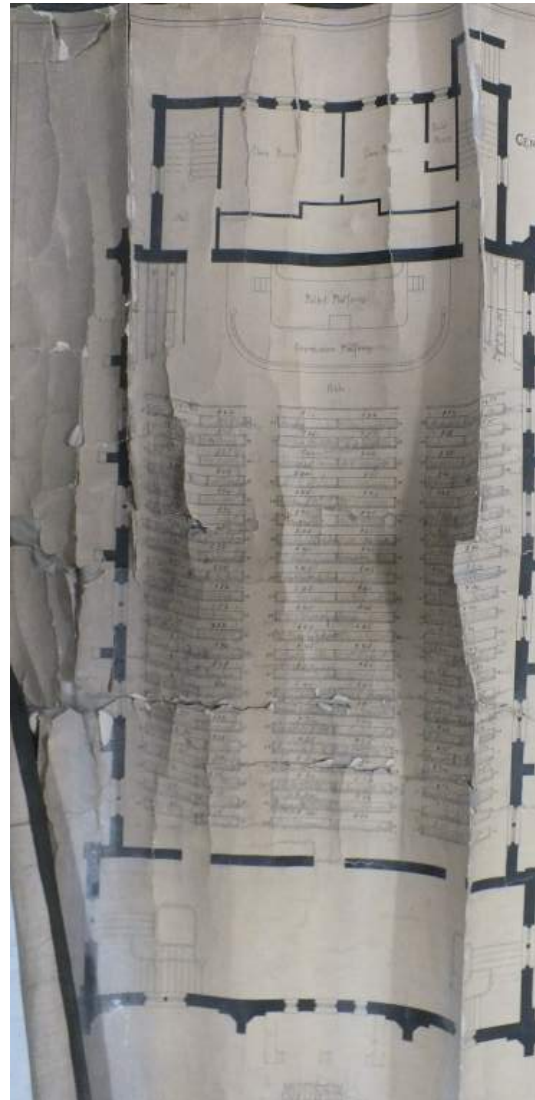


Figure 5.22 - (source - mcCallumSather photograph, New Vision Church Archives) 1895 Seating Plan

Ontario Regulation 9/06

Design or Physical Value - the property has design or physical value because it:	
is a rare, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓
displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	✓
demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	X
Historical or Associative Value - the property has historical value or associative value because it:	
has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value - the property has contextual value because it:	
it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
is physically, functionally, visually or historically linking to its surroundings, or	✓
is a landmark	✓

This report evaluates the research gathered for the subject property in accordance with Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has found that the property meets 8 of the 9 criteria. The report also evaluates the research gathered in accordance with the 12 criteria endorsed by the City Hamilton's Council for Built Heritage and has found that it meets all twelve criteria.

Regarding Regulation 9/06, the report answers the following questions as outlined by Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

Design or Physical Value

Style: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a style?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in Hamilton.

Type or expression: is this a rare, representative, or early example?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a type, a Methodist church with U-shaped balcony within its auditorium and rare because it is the only example of a Methodist church in the downtown City of Hamilton.

Material or Construction Method: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a material or construction method?

- Yes, the 1868 portion of the church is representative of a stone structure with red brick cladding construction method for the lower level walls, with brick masonry upper walls representing typical 19th century construction methods for masonry church buildings that are no longer typical in the 21st century.

Craftsmanship or Artistic Merit: does it display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit? Is this a particularly attractive or unique structure because of the merits of craftsmanship or artistic merit in its design details?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it displays a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work.
- The craftsmanship is evident in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

Technical or Scientific Achievement: Does the structure demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement?

- No, the building does not demonstrate a particularly high degree of technical scientific achievement outside of the norm for the time.

Historical or Associative Value

Direct Associations with a Theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community: Does this property or structure have strong associations with these aspects?:

- The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities throughout

Canada, including Hamilton.

- The building was constructed due to a need for a growing Methodist downtown congregation. Its vast interior auditorium space specifically designed for religious worship, authoritatively symbolizes a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice, the orientation towards mission. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.
- The property has historical value because it has direct associations with the Methodist and United Church of Canada, religious organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. Centenary Women's missionary society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. Also, it is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of Centenary at the time the Centenary Women's Missionary Society was founded, remained a member the rest of her life and was first Canadian woman Methodist missionary in Japan and abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, a member and trustee of the Centenary Church who funded the first chair of Theology of Victoria University, Toronto. Jackson and his wife were also major benefactors in the campaign to build Centenary.

Does the property or structure yield or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

- The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture in the design of the interior U-shaped layout of the balcony in the auditorium, the only existing in Hamilton associated with the Methodist community.

Does the property or structure demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community?

- The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is

significant to a community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the author of several notable buildings some no longer standing: Knox Presbyterian, Royal Hotel, Crystal Palace (Opened by Prince of Wales in 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church 1856, Registry Office in Prince's Square 1876.

Is the original, previous or existing use significant?

- The building has maintained its original use as a place of worship

Contextual Value

Is this property important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of the area?

- The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and McNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from a social functional perspective, the church's presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longstanding and evolving history of a community gathering space centered within the downtown core which has included over 150 years of religious devotion, a youth community centre and a live music venue.

Is the property physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings?

- Although the area and adjacent buildings have changed over time, the church has remained in situ, physically and visually linked to its surroundings.

Landmark: Is this a particularly identifiable property within the City or neighborhood?

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. It's physically unique and distinct architectural features stand out from the surrounding buildings. Its grand scale and the unique octagonal turrets have held its visual prominence through history and the changing streetscape.

City of Hamilton Criteria for Built Heritage

Historical Associations

1. *Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?*
 - In the context of the community the New Vision United Church's importance as the insert historical associations relate to the theme of town development and religious organizations providing spiritual and social sustenance to the Methodist community which was a significant portion of the Hamilton population at the time of its construction.
2. *Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*
 - The New Vision United Church is associated with Martha Cartmell's founding of the school in Japan, part of the first Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory, and making her the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary abroad.
3. *Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community,*

province or nation?

- It is associated with Martha Cartmell
- Mr. Edward Jackson, funded first chair of Theology at Victoria University.

Architecture and Design

4. *Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?*
 - It is a rare example of a Methodist church in downtown Hamilton, due to it being the only surviving originally Methodist Church (type) in downtown Hamilton and the only one designed in the Romanesque Style.
5. *Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?*
 - The church is constructed using typical construction methods available at the time, stone foundations and brick cladding and load bearing multiwythe wall construction with timber roof structure. It also uses cast metal columns to support the balcony in the auditorium which was a growing use of the material at the time.
6. *Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?*
 - This is a unique example of the architect's, Albert Hills ecclesiastical work, it stands out stylistically and aesthetically from the other known church projects were not designed in the Romanesque Revival Style.

Integrity

7. *Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?*
 - Yes

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*

- Yes, the original structure from 1868 and addition from 1896 and their components are still existing. The building has one surviving addition from 1992, which is one storey high and distinct yet sympathetic from the original structure. It should be noted that the ownership has been continuous through history, and the owner has been an excellent steward of the site by repairing features in keeping with good heritage practice. Although interior repainting of the nave space has covered the original frescoes, the changes over time have maintained the original attributes such as the second storey balcony and location of the choir and pulpit area within the large recessed area.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*

- The building is a landmark, in the context of the City's criteria involving the degree of singularity of the building. Its prominent scale on the urban fabric and streetscape and its simple gabled form provide a contrasting background for the unique and highly visible and recognizable octagonal turrets that form part of the building elements composition.

10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*

- The structure maintains a minimal to zero setback on Main Street which has influenced the development of the area as neighbouring buildings continue to maintain the same setback. Specifically, the adjacent post-modern structure, 22 Main Street West, directly east is comparable to the church as it not only maintains the same setback, but it articulates similar size and proportions. Additionally, 22 Main Street West borrows some massing elements from church language which is

mirrored on its' facade.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*

- The site has maintained its original location and relationship to the street; it maintains familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation.

Social Value

12. *Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?*

- The contributions of Martha Cartmell in the Methodist Community and later the United community, in Hamilton, in her birth place Thorold, and abroad in Japan are highly regarded. At Lakeview Cemetery there are 60 cherry trees that the alumni association from the school in Japan she founded donated in 2013. The site receives regular visitors from that school to honour Martha Cartmell. Refer to News clip from Thorold News.
- The New Vision United also showcases her story in a display within the church auditorium.
- The size of the auditorium at the time of construction was appreciated because it sought to be as large as possible to accommodate overflow from other churches, accommodating 1600 people and reduced as fire codes were updated.
- The auditorium has begun to fill the need in Hamilton's downtown for a music venue seating approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanois, The Hamilton Children's choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matta Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman have all played in the auditorium since 2015.

6.0 statement of cultural heritage value or interest

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register. Using Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act, we identified that the property satisfies the 'Reasons to Designate' criteria and propose the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest in the subsections below.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is a rare example of a church building built for the Methodist congregation in Hamilton, as it is the only surviving example of a Methodist church in the downtown core and is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in the City of Hamilton. It is distinguished by its interior layout of the auditorium designed in with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery, and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition have design and

physical value because they display a high degree of artistic merit, by their design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work and in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORIC / ASSOCIATIVE

The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building. Centenary Women's Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto. The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to

City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale than the other surviving ecclesiastical work, and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and MacNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from social perspective its presence within the downtown urban fabric, demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Exterior:

Attributes present in the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building.
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick

- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation
- Timber framing of roof
- Contrasting colour mortar
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations
- Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole:
 - Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation; the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation
 - Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation
 - Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation
 - Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation
 - Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation
 - Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations
 - 4 (four) symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building
 - 1896 front entrance addition:
 - Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal
 - Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar
- Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window

surround, coping (under metal flashing)

- Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents

Interior:

- Layout of Main Auditorium with "U-shaped plan" balcony and extension to the North of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch
- Balcony its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals
- Balcony railing made of wood and metal
- Round metal grilles at ceiling
- Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls
- Interior doors into the auditoriums
- Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition

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CULTURAL HERITAGE **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

24 Main Street West
City of Hamilton

Date:

January 2020

Prepared for:

The Corporation of the City of Hamilton

Prepared by:

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report acknowledges that assistance provided by the City of Hamilton, Minister Ian Sloan, and the Geospatial Centre of the University of Waterloo, and commends the Hamilton Public Library for their publicly available digital collection of historic references.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton ("the City") is in the process of evaluating 24 Main Street West, Hamilton for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. As part of a Council-approved designation process, the City requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared to identify the cultural heritage value and significant cultural heritage features of the property.

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited ("MHBC") was retained in January 2018 to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton ("subject property"). The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church. This 151-year-old place of worship was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest at the same time.

In conjunction with the provided Terms of Reference (included as **Appendix A** to this report), the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) was threefold:

1. To identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. To determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. To identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

In preparing this CHAR, we took the following approach:

Stage 1 - Review of City Policies and Property Information: This stage included a comprehensive review and familiarization with national, provincial, and local heritage policies and legislation, the City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (included as **Appendix B** to this report), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (included as **Appendix C** to this report). These documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property. In addition, this stage included a review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

Stage 2 - Site Visits: This stage included the undertaking of three (3) site visits whereby, up-to-date high-resolution photographs of the property were taken, which are included throughout this report and aggregated into a Photo Documentation Inventory (included as **Appendix D** to this report).

Please note that interior access was not granted by the property owner; therefore, the cultural heritage assessment does not include the interior of the church. The discussion and photos of the interior were gathered from publicly accessible means, and are based only on research and not a first-hand account. Interior attributes, are therefore, not included on the list of designated heritage attributes.

Stage 3 - Preparation of Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: This stage included the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in **Appendix C**. Subsequently, the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of the property, a draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and description of heritage attributes was prepared and is included as **Appendix E** to this

report. The means of examining and determining the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of real property included known/potential built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes, but did not include an evaluation of archaeological sites and areas. This report does not assess buried archaeological resources.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

This section briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property as well as the provision of a physiographic context, containing a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

2.1 Location and Context

The subject property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north side of Main Street West. The property includes a church oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

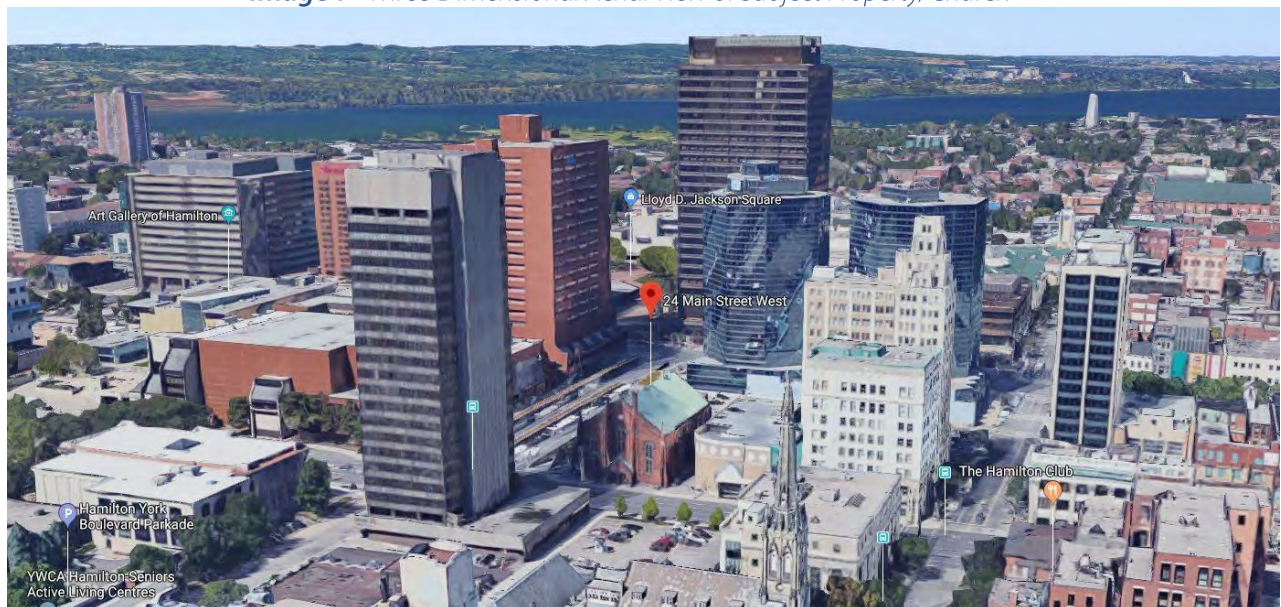
The subject property is located adjacent and west of a 3 storey above-ground parking garage structure/ youth wellness centre and south of a paved asphalt public parking lot. The subject property is located east of the MacNab Street South bus terminal, which is partially screened with trees and landscaping and north of another paved asphalt public parking lot. Refer to **Figures 1** and **2** below for additional context.

The subject property is legally described as:

Lt 41 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 42 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 40 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 23 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton (unregistered) Btn King St, James St, Main St, Macnab St Pt 2, 4 62r11805; City Of Hamilton.

The subject property is rectangular in shape and has an area of 1,568.94 square metres (0.39 acres).

Image 1 - Three-Dimensional Aerial View of Subject Property/Church



SOURCE: [Google Maps](#)

2.2 Physiographic Context

The study area is located within the Physiographic Region identified as the Lake Iroquois Plain. The Lake Iroquois Plain is a large lowland area bordering Lake Ontario, formed when the last glacier was receding, but still present in the St. Lawrence Valley. The glacier held a body of water known as Lake Iroquois (now extinct), which emptied in New York State. The Iroquois Plain that includes the study area is part of the lake bottom of Lake Iroquois, and the terrain has been smoothed by waves or deposits, in comparison to areas that were the former shorelines.

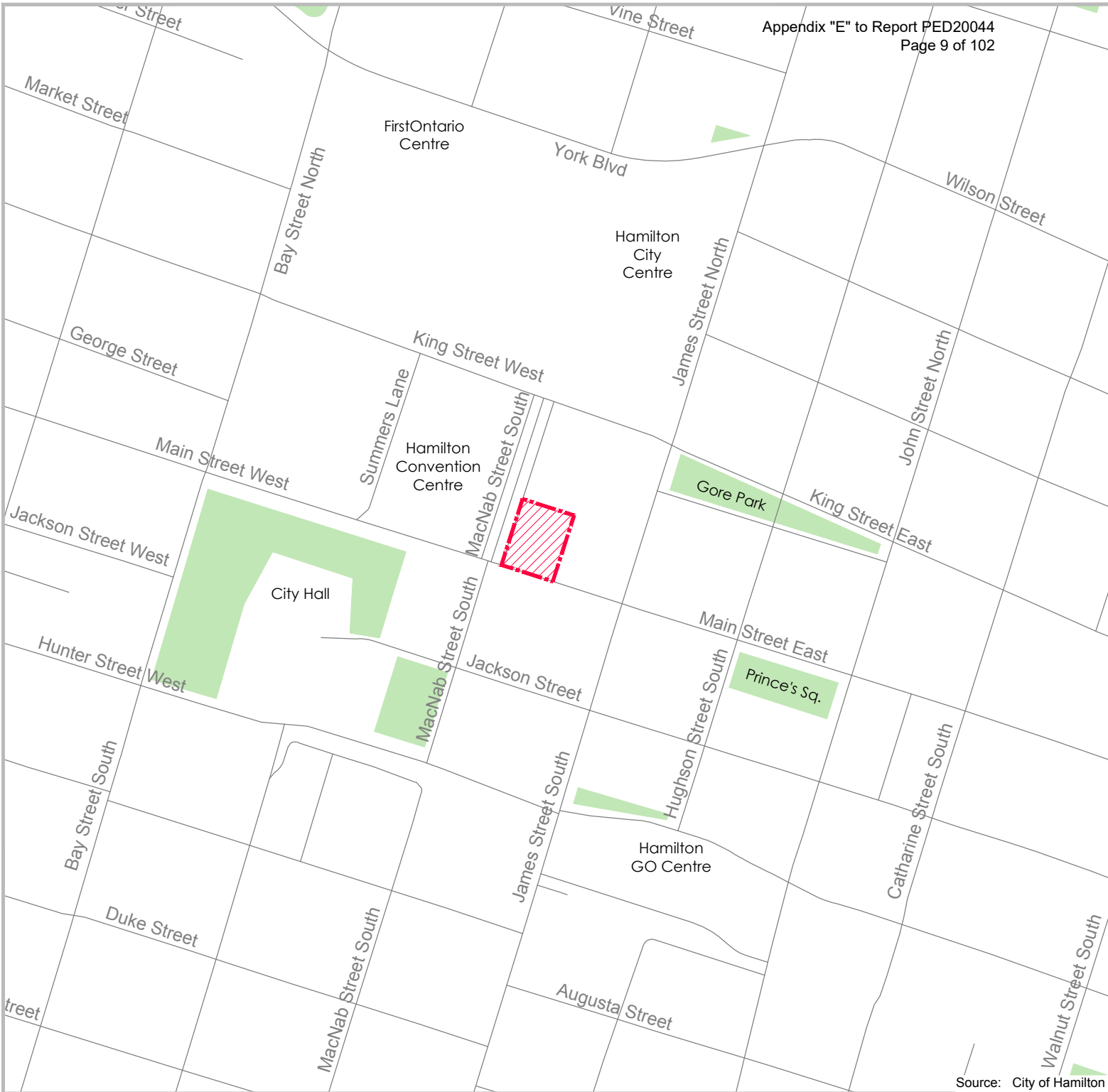
The Ontario Lakehead portion of the Plain, where the study area is located, was initially cut off from the rest of Lake Ontario by a sand strip. However, land along the shorelines in many places provided elevated, dry locations ideal for the development of urban areas (Chapman et al. 1984).

2.3 Heritage Context of Subject Property

According to the City's online interactive mapping application 'Cultural Heritage Resources' mapping, the subject property is a listed (non-designated) cultural heritage property on the City's *Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001* (i.e. Municipal Heritage Register) (**Figure 3**).

The subject property forms part of a nucleus of heritage buildings around the intersection of Main Street and James Street, which includes the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building.

The church at 24 Main Street West is listed as a pre-confederation building within the City's Pre-Confederation Building Inventory.



Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 1
Location Map

LEGEND



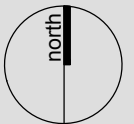
Subject Lands

DATE: March 2019

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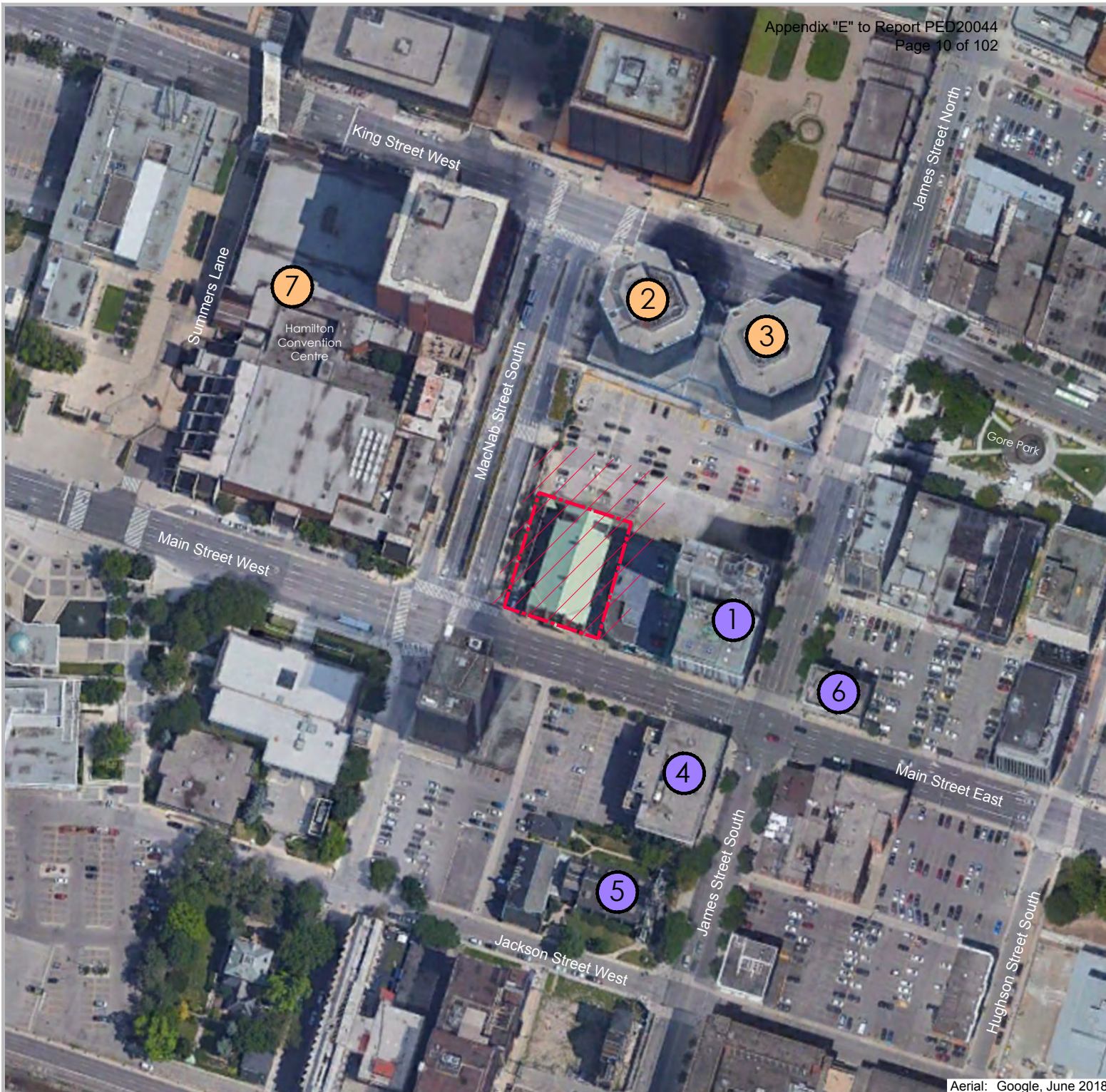
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24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton



Aerial: Google, June 2018

Figure 2
Context Map

- LEGEND**
- Subject Lands
 - Heritage Properties
 - Designated
 - Listed

1. 22 Main St W & 34-42 James St S (Sun Life Building)
2. 21 King St W (Commerce Place)
3. 1 King St W (Commerce Place)
4. 1 Main St W (Former Bank of Montreal)
5. 64 James St S (former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church)
6. 47 James St S (Landed Banking & Loan Co. Building)
7. 1 Summers Lane (Hamilton Convention Centre)

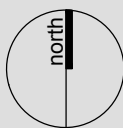
24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton

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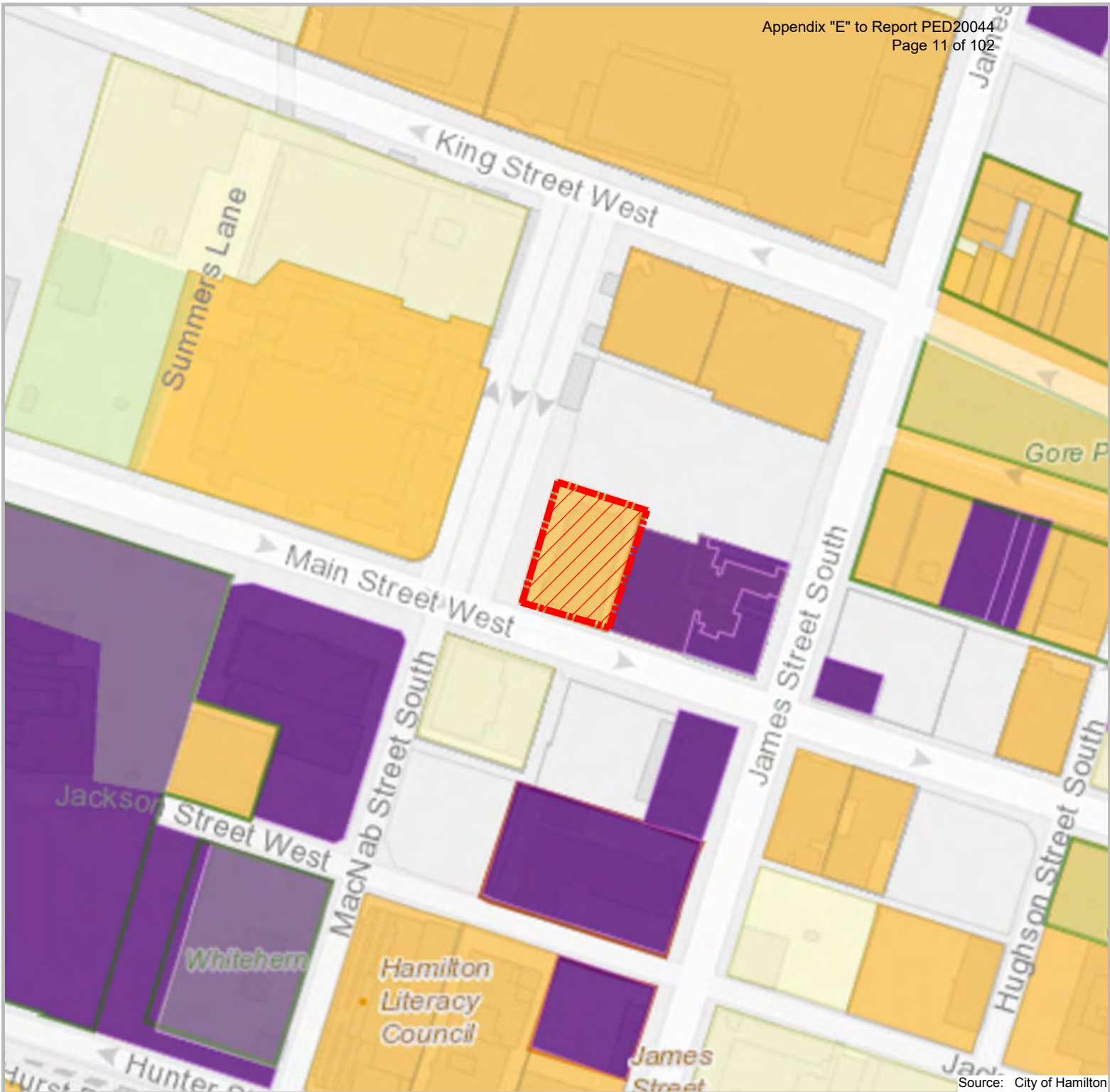
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Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 3
Heritage Mapping
(Hamilton Online
Web Mapping)

LEGEND

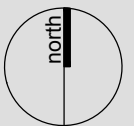
-  Subject Lands
-  Designated Properties
-  Registered Properties
-  Inventory of Places of Worship
-  Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

DATE: March 2019

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24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton

3.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

This section contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of primary and secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps were used to describe the settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

3.1 County of Wentworth, Township of Barton

The first Europeans to come into contact with the western Lake Ontario shoreline were French explorers Samuel de Champlain in the early 17th Century and Étienne Brûlé in 1615 or 1616. The French established fur trade routes and outposts along the Lake's western shoreline. French influence in Ontario ended following Britain's victory at the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In the late 18th Century, colonial officials began to purchase lands from the Mississaugas and offered 200 acres to any Loyalist family upon arrival (Weaver et al, 1982).

Robert Land was the first Euro-Canadian settler of what was to become the City of Hamilton in 1778. The first survey was not conducted until 1791, by Augustus Jones, deputy provincial land surveyor in 1791. At the time, the area was inhabited by approximately thirty one families. Further settlement occurred once the American War of Independence had ended, pushing United Empire Loyalists north into Upper Canada (Lister et al, 1913). What is now the City of Hamilton was part of Home and Niagara Districts in 1802, which included what was to become Wentworth County and included the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Binbrook, Glandford, Ancaster, and other lands. Wentworth was not separated into its own County by an act of Legislation until 1853. (Lister et al, 1913).

Image 2 - Map of Wentworth County 1880 with Barton Township shown in Red. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



The land which became Barton Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The land was surveyed again by 1846 by D.B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Barton Township was bounded by Burlington Bay to the north, Saltfleet Township to the east, and Ancaster to the west. The Township was primarily settled by retired soldiers and United Empire Loyalists (Lister et al, 1913). While some areas of the Township did not provide for good agricultural land, it profited from its proximity to Burlington Bay. Barton Township included lands heavily wooded with oak, maple, black walnut, pine, spruce, and hickory (Jardine, 1990). The subject property is included as part of Lot 15, Concession 2 of Barton Township (refer to 1880 Township of Barton map below).

Image 3: Map of Township of Barton 1880, County of Wentworth. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).

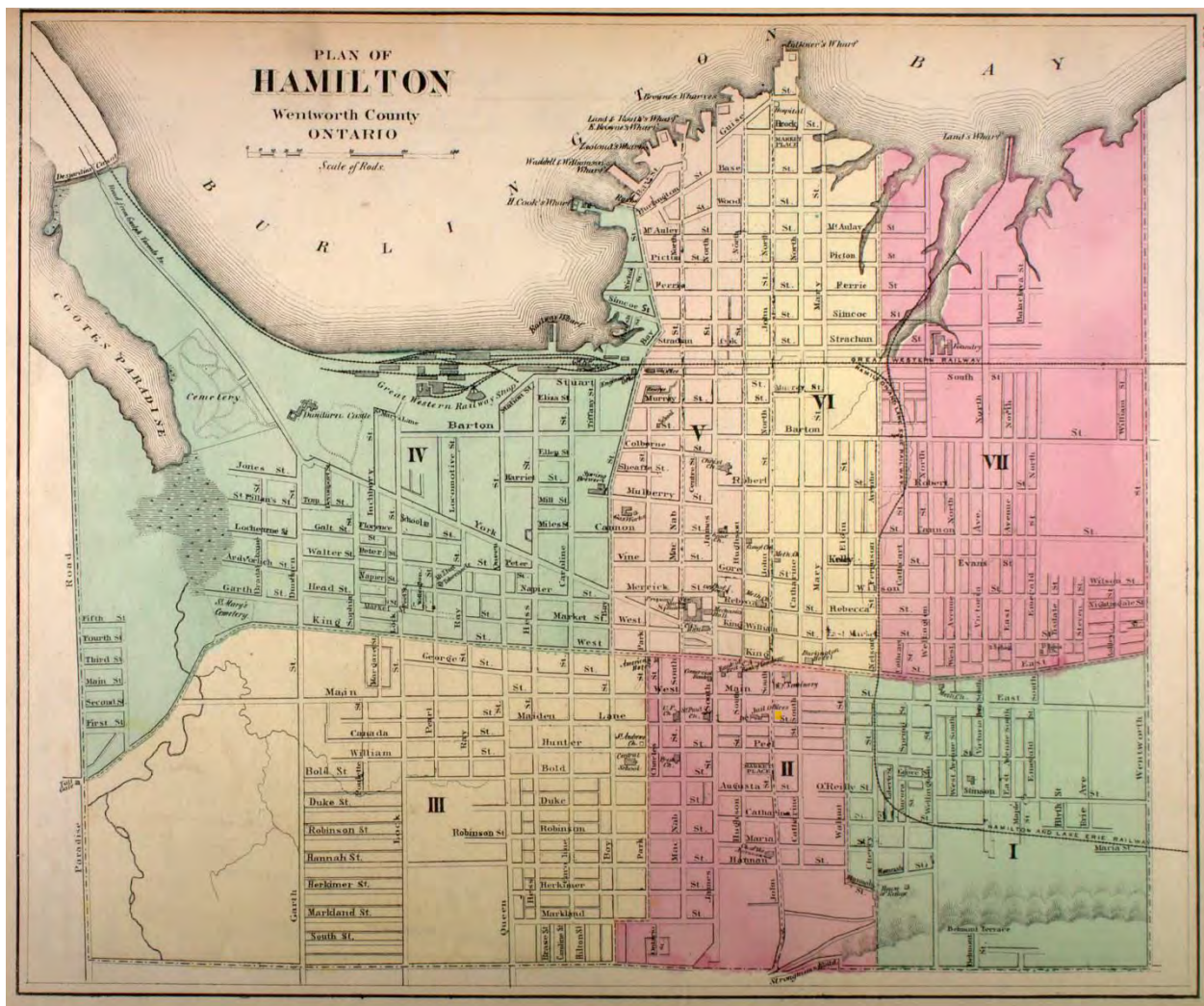


In 1815, George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land in the village known as Head of the Lake. Mr. Hamilton was the son of businessman and politician Robert Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was involved in Ontario's lumber trade and built a successful business empire in Upper and Lower Canada exporting lumber back to Liverpool, England. Mr. Hamilton laid out a town site by delimiting roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Weaver et al, 1982).

3.2 City of Hamilton

Hamilton was named after and founded by a Canadian merchant and politician named George Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton had purchased a large amount of farmland (which would later become Hamilton) from a man named James Durand, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Hamilton was incorporated as a Town in 1833, and shortly thereafter, began to establish itself into Canada's pre-eminent industrial city in the second half of the 19th century (Kristofferson, 2000).

Image 4: Map of the Plan of Hamilton 1880, Township of Barton, Wentworth County. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



In 1826, the opening of a canal through the sand bar separating Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, provided additional access to raw materials and technology from the larger manufacturing centres to the east along

the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal system. The canal, referred to as the "Burlington Canal", provides Burlington Bay/Hamilton Harbour with navigable access to the Atlantic Ocean and a connection to international trade and commerce (Kristofferson, 2000 and Public Services and Procurement Canada, 2017).

Over time, the enhanced access to international trade and commerce, provided by the Burlington Canal, contributed to Hamilton's presence as an industrial community and its growth as a community. "Between 1929 and 1934 total tonnage in the harbour doubled from one to two million tonnes annually, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.).

The population of Hamilton at the time of incorporation was approximately 2,100 people (Lister et al, 1913). Hamilton continued to attract both industry and agriculture in the early to mid-19th Century, and in 1846 the Town attained "City" status, with a population of 6,832 (Weaver et al, 1982; Lister et al, 2013). In the 1850s, the introduction of Great Western Railway and other rail lines increased industrial activity and the population grew to 10,312 (Lister et al, 1913). According to the MacKay Directory of the Cities, Towns and Villages of Canada, Hamilton had been 'greatly improved' and was considered a central agricultural district which was planned to intersect with the Great Western Railroad.

The industrial success of the City of Hamilton helped to establish the Port of Hamilton as one of the largest ports in Ontario. The completion of the Welland Canal in 1932, brought a tremendous boost in shipping to Hamilton industry (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). Anticipating the arrival of larger Great Lakes vessels and ocean freighters, the Burlington Canal was widened and deepened at the entrance from Lake Ontario into Hamilton Harbour. In order to accommodate the huge ore and coal ships which now had direct access to the City, larger docks were constructed. The result was an increase in total tonnage in the harbour, doubling from one to two million tonnes annually between 1929 and 1934, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto.

"When the St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959, the first ship travelling up the new system was berthed in Hamilton. Cargo tonnage after the first year of Seaway operation was higher in Hamilton than at any other Canadian or American Port on the Great Lakes" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). The City's industrial prowess continued to progress into the 1860s, and diversified to include a large clothing factory, a boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries (Kristofferson, 2000). Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompted large scale emigration from the British Isles. Amongst those emigrants were Methodists.

By 1866, the population of Hamilton was 25,000, and over one fifth of that population was comprised of Methodists. According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, church accommodation for Methodists in Hamilton was inadequate. Given the number of Methodists in the City, the Methodist divisions initiated the development of a church to accommodate their growing congregation.

Hamilton's primary industry become steel and Hamilton was a major producer of wartime materials and products (Weaver et al, 1982). Although in the 1960's and 1970's industry declined in the downtown and harbour areas in favour of employment growth along the City's various expressways. The 20th Century also brought a shift in Hamilton's labour force from manufacturing to employment in other sectors including: universities and colleges (McMaster and Mohawk), hospitals and health sciences, and information and cultural industries (Weaver et al, 1982). The remaining lands of Barton Township were annexed by the City of Hamilton in 1960. In 2001, the municipalities of Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook, Hamilton and Stoney Creek (all municipalities within the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth were

amalgamated, to form the current boundaries of the City of Hamilton. A brief timeline of events in the formation of the City of Hamilton and Methodism from the late 18th century to the 1870s is presented below:

- **18th Century**
 - Geneva Lake/Macassa Bay proclaimed to be Burlington Bay in 1792
 - Richard Beasley settles on the shores of Burlington Heights in 1785
 - The foundations of Methodism were laid in the Niagara Peninsula and Western Ontario in the latter part of the century.
- **1807**
 - First Division of Methodism appeared in the present City of Hamilton in 1807 (i.e. the Niagara circuit), with second division in 1808 (i.e. the Ancaster circuit).
- **1815**
 - Hamilton Harbour (Burlington Bay) sees permanent European settlement.
- **1826**
 - Burlington Canal is opened.
- **1830s**
 - Burlington Canal Lift Bridge is opened.
 - Hamilton incorporated as a Town in 1833 with a population of 2,100.
 - Small manufactures appear.
 - In 1835, Hamilton is made head of one of the six Methodist circuits comprised within the boundaries of the old Niagara circuit. Methodist membership totals 2,456.
- **1840s**
 - Town develops reputation as a regional metal centre.
 - Hamilton achieves status as a "City", with a population of 6,832.
 - A new Methodist Church, known as Third or Stone Church, (the predecessor of Centenary) was begun at Merrick and MacNab Streets.
- **1854**
 - Arrival of the Great Western Railway opens up vast new markets and attracts more industry to City.
- **1860s**
 - City's industrial prowess diversifies to include a large clothing factory, and boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries.
 - Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompts large scale emigration from British Isles, including more Methodists.
 - Demand for services and information increases.
 - In 1866, the population of Hamilton reaches 25,000, with one fifth being Methodists.
 - Church accommodation for Methodists in City is deemed inadequate.
 - In 1866, the Centenary Methodist Church was planned and its foundations laid on the subject property. The "Centenary" in the name stems from the fact that 1866 was the centenary year of American Methodism (i.e. 100th year).
- **1870s**
 - Hamilton Street Railway (HSR) began offering horse-drawn public transportation in 1873 to accommodate growth and demand for services.
 - In 1879, the City of Hamilton becomes site of first commercial long distance telephone line in the British Empire.

3.3 Amalgamation and Annexation

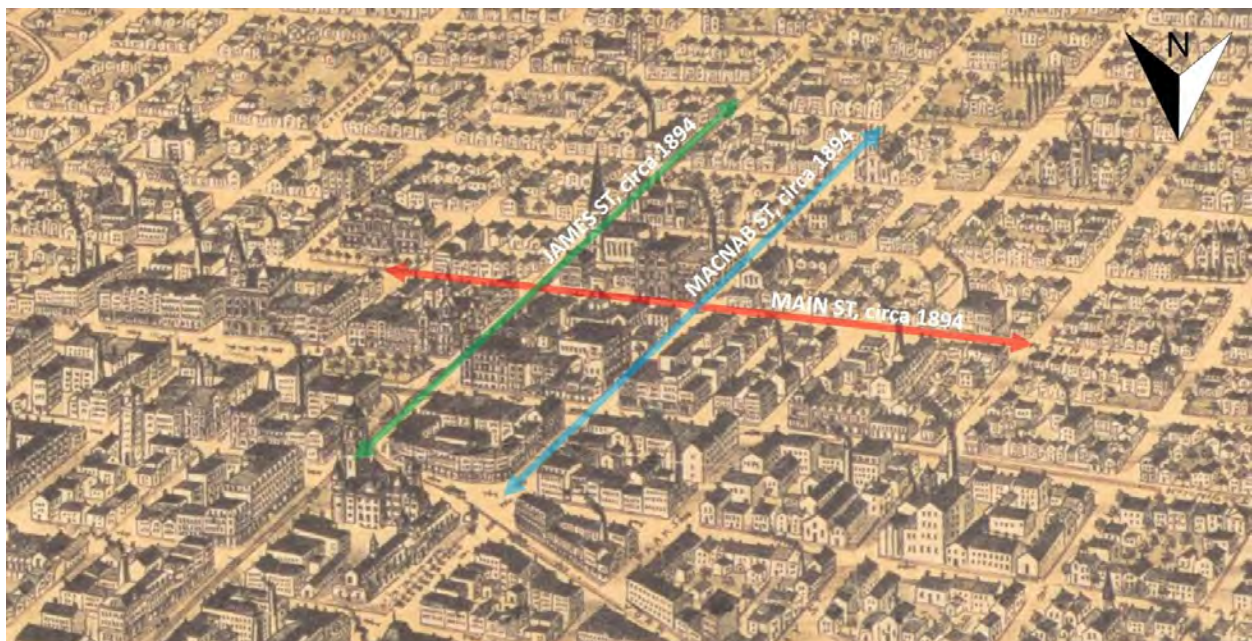
In 1816, the Gore District, named after Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the colony at the time, was established out of the old divisions of the Home and Niagara Districts of Upper Canada. The Gore district consisted of the counties of Wentworth and Halton. Wentworth County encompassed the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Binbrook and Glanford. As Hamilton expanded in the 1950's and 1960's it annexed portions of Ancaster, Saltfleet and all of Barton Township. In 1974 the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth was formed.

In 2001, the City of Hamilton as it is known today came into being following removal of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth and the Provincially-directed amalgamation of the former municipalities and Townships. The former village of Waterdown and City of Stoney Creek were also amalgamated by the City of Hamilton (Freeman, 2001).

3.4 Main Street West

The subject property and Centenary Church is located at the northwest corner of Main Street West and MacNab Street South. Hamilton's downtown core runs generally along two one way streets: Main Street (eastbound) and King Street (westbound). A street of the name "Main Street" appears to have existed in the former Town of Hamilton as early as 1830 and is referenced on a Survey of the Town conducted by Lewis Burwell in the same year (Burwell, 1830). An artist's rendition of an 1894 bird's eye view of the City (below) illustrates Main Street as a prominent commercial and institutional thoroughfare (Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).

Image 5 - *City of Hamilton 1894*. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



MacNab Street is named after Allan Napier MacNab who was born in Niagara-on-the-Lake and fought in the war of 1812. In 1826, after receiving a law degree, MacNab moved to Hamilton and established the City's first law practice and was responsible for commissioning the architect that constructed his great mansion

called Dundurn Castle. MacNab was elected to the legislature in 1828 and served as Premier of the Canada's from 1854-1856 (Houghton, 2002).

Image 6 - Church in 1894. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property at 24 Main Street West and the Church

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "the origins of the Centenary Church can be traced back to the arrival of settlers at the Head of the Lake and the establishment in 1824 of the first place of worship in Hamilton". This first church, located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street is known as First Methodist.

As immigration increased to the area, the Methodist congregation grew and as a result additional Methodist churches were constructed within the core of the city. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in attendance and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct a large Methodist church in 1868 to accommodate the growing Methodist population in the City, which represented over one fifth of Hamilton's population at the time (Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton, 1801-2001, 95). According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, "at the time of its construction, Centenary Church was considered one of the finest and most commodious Methodist Churches in the Dominion, and while its exterior may now be regarded as somewhat old-fashioned, the interior is very little surpassed for comfort and suitability".

The Centenary Church was designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Victorian Romanesque/Italianate style which cost \$30,000. The church was 130' by 66' and constructed of both pressed red brick and stone dressings. On May 10th, 1868, the Centenary Church was formally opened with a large ceremony, and the first service took place on the morning of that day. The church was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "in 1925, Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton".

Centenary United Church represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core (LACAC, 1989). Moreover, according to a report from the LACAC Research Sub-Committee to the LACAC Secretary (dated November 27, 1989) "the presence of this handsome Romanesque Revival church on Main Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and forms part of a nucleus of landmark buildings around the intersection of Main and James, which includes the Sun Life and Pigott Buildings, and two bank buildings: the former Bank of Montreal and Mercantile Bank".

Today the subject property and church is home to the New Vision United Church, which describes themselves as, "an inclusive, diverse community of Christian faith that encourages the gifts and graces of all people".

4.2 Features

4.2.1 Exterior Features

4.2.1.1 Main Church

24 Main Street West is a brick church designed in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences by architect A.H. Hills and constructed by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The building totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the three window bays. The gable roof front portico was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and the existing one-storey addition to the west.



There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey of the south façade is composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone drip moulds with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

According to Thurlby (2006):

“the Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of popery with Gothic. Romanesque, as the label suggests, it is a style based on ancient Roman architecture. It was used throughout Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries, and is characterized by the predominance of round-headed arches, massive supports and an emphasis on wall surfaces.”

Albert Harvey Hills, a Hamilton-based architect, produced a variant on the Lombard Romanesque style with the design of the Centenary Church (Thurlby, 2006). According to Thurlby (2006), when it comes to describing the Centenary Church, “there is a gesture towards Gothic with the stepped buttresses and pinnacles but the consistent use of round-headed arches, and especially the small arches on projecting stones (arched corbels) that articulate the gable”. The interior has a segmental lath-and-plaster vault, and slightly arched seats and a U-shaped gallery to focus on the pulpit platform



The total cost of the Church when first opened, was around \$40,000.

The building was named Centenary Church in honour of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist Chapel in North America in New York City.

In August 2014, the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (Report No. 14-009(a)) identified the Centenary United Church as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its

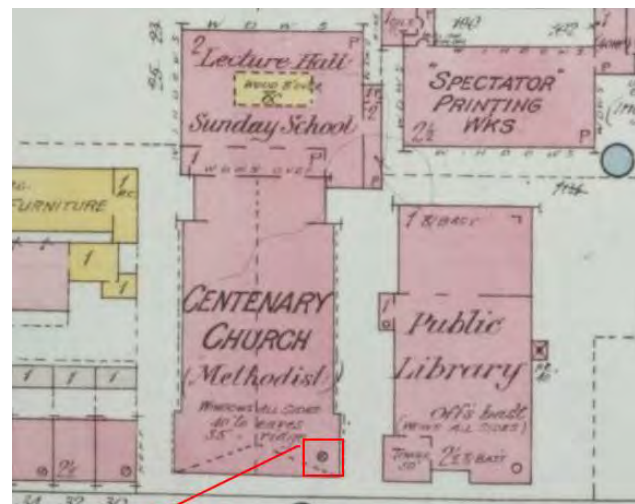
substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity (Hamilton Heritage Handbook, 1998).

4.2.1.2 Sunday School & Lecture Hall

A Sunday school with lecture hall was constructed in 1895 to meet the increasing demands for accommodation. The Sunday school and interior facilities were designed using the latest (at the time) in comfort and convenience for officers, teachers and scholars. The Sunday school was designed by architect William Stewart & Sons. The cost of the Sunday school and lecture hall was around \$17,000.

The basement of the original church, was the first location for the original Sunday school and was used for weekly evening services, and for class rooms for the more select meetings of the membership of the church. The church basement was designed to be almost entirely above ground.

In the early 1990s, the Centenary Church (renamed the Centenary United Church) was in need of repairs and the church required funding. Specifically, the Centenary United Church wanted to construct new additions and undertake conservation work on the church proper, including repair or replacement of the slate roof¹ and cleaning of the brick masonry. The Sunday School with Lecture Hall was demolished between 1991-1994 after the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) approved the Centenary United Church's application for demolition. The



N.B. Roofs of buildings covered with shingles laid in mortar, and shingles laid on fire proof felt or tar paper are shown thus ⊗

1898 Fire Insurance Plan – Centenary Church with Sunday School Addition. NOTE: This FIP notes that the church (at this time) had a shingle roof laid on fire proof felt or tar paper.

¹ There is some mention of the church originally having a slate roof. The current roof is clad in metal.

demolition of the Sunday school allowed the Centenary United Church to sever and sell the rear portion of property, with the proceeds going towards the construction of the addition and the conservation discussed prior.

The Sunday School was replaced with a one-storey addition, facing MacNab Street South and is connected by a new corridor running behind the church to a new chapel on the east side. The addition utilized some of the original stones and woodwork, in an effort to salvage some of the original materials. A time capsule was added that is filled with items salvaged for the Sunday school building. The addition was dependent on approval of a minor variance application (No. A-91:101) to rezone the subject property from "B" District (Suburban Agriculture and Residential, etc.) to a "C" District (Urban Protected Residential, etc.) for the purpose of creating a building lot, and to allow for no setbacks to the lot lines to permit future additions to the north and west of the building. The minor variance and severance applications were approved by the City's Committee of Adjustment in May of 1991 (Hamilton Spectator, 1991). Elevation drawings of the additions are included as **Appendix F**.

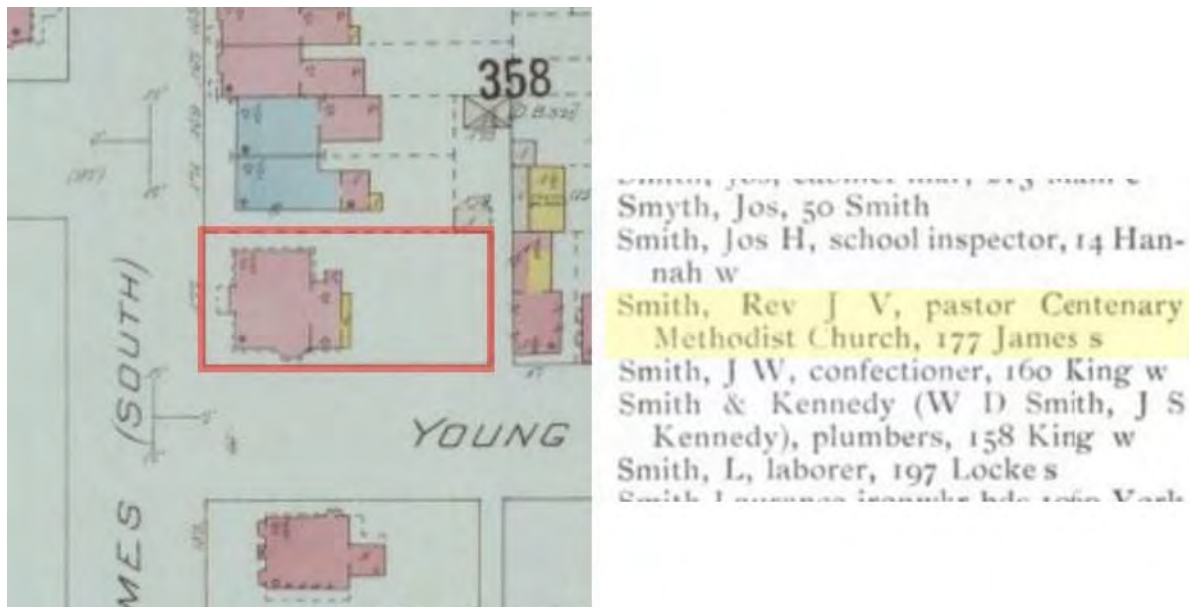
Given that the Sunday school and Lecture hall have been demolished, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

4.2.1.3 Parsonage

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just over half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building (a building which is a listed heritage property in the City's Inventoried Properties).

Given that the Parsonage has been demolished, Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

Image 7 - Location of Rectory and Registry of Rev. J.V. Smith Residing in Parsonage as Pastor



4.2.1.4 Architectural Features

The Church was constructed in 1868, and architect A.H. Hills designed the building with the following key features:

- Arched brick dentils
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable
- Corinthian capitals
- Cut stone dressings
- Gable roof front portico
- Moulded stone courses
- Moulded stone trim, round columns
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets
- Quatrefoil windows
- Red pressed brick masonry
- Segmental double doors
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work
- Upper-storey facades: are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills
- Windows in the front façade: have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoir
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays
- Decorative transoms
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors painted purple with glass inserts
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs
- Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet

Image 8 – Visual of Significant Exterior Architectural Features. (Source: Google Maps).



4.2.2 Interior Features

The original capacity of the Centenary Church was set at 1,800, but was later reduced by several hundred when a City By-law required the removal of folding aisle chairs and other extra seating, and can now seat 300 to 1,100 people for live music and theatrical performances. The interior features of the existing and original church are described below. The descriptions are based on research, and the condition of these features has not been confirmed through an interior site visit.

4.2.2.1 Casavant Frères Organ

The first organ was constructed by organ makers in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.



Casavant Frères Organ, 2017. Source:
<http://musicallhamilton.ca/>

4.2.2.2 Choir Gallery



Choir Gallery, 2019. Source:
<http://musicallhamilton.ca/>

The choir gallery was also improved around 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

A new minister's settee of walnut was erected, artistically carved in keeping with the present pulpit furniture, and the whole front of the choir gallery was rearranged and redecorated. It is possible to enter the choir gallery from the church, in addition to the main entrances.

At the north end of the auditorium of the Church, two Cenotaphs were placed by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Chair of Theology of Victoria College (Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson).

4.2.2.3 The Elevator

One feature of Centenary Church, unique in the City of Hamilton, and perhaps in Canada, is the elevator which was installed by Mrs. W.E. Sanford early in the 20th century to lift the weak and disabled from the vestibule to the main floor of the church. As the elevator holds only two people with the volunteer operator, those who were fit were expected to climb the long flight of steps. The elevator works on the hydraulic system and it has been suggested that if it ever ceased to function, there might be difficulty in finding someone to repair the antique apparatus.

Some interior features of the church may display a high degree of craftsmanship and have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Methodist community in Hamilton. This would need to be confirmed through an interior site visit. Other noteworthy interior features include the:

1. Stained Glass Windows;
2. Pews;
3. Original Chandeliers Ceiling Mounts (original chandeliers have since been removed);
4. Decorative Ceiling;
5. Modern Light Installations; and,
6. Acoustic Design/Materials.



The Elevator, 1968. Source: Centenary United Church Centennial Pamphlet

1. Stained Glass Windows



2. Pews



3. Chandeliers & Ceiling Mounts



4. Decorative Ceiling



5. Modern Light Installations



6. Acoustic Design/Materials



4.3 Intangible Features

4.3.1 Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Church was also home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Women's Missionary Society is a community of Christians whose purpose is to encourage one another and all the people of the church to be involved in local and world mission through prayer, study, service and fellowship. According to the Woman's Missionary Society via United Church of Canada (1961), "the Woman's Missionary Society was organized first in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands".

The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, the most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society the "sending of the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan" in 1882. Ms. Cartmell founded the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

4.3.2 Musical Leadership

The Centenary United Church has a history as a venue and attraction for musical entertainment.

The enlargement of the of the organ in 1903 by the celebrated firm, Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe (Quebec), produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, and operated under the electro-pneumatic system. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. In 1918, the church held a concert to celebrate its Jubilee, at which Boris Hambourg, a Russian-Canadian cellist from New York, was the guest star.

According to an article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 23, 1923, during an unveiling of a new gymnasium and banquet hall at the church, one of the main features of the evening was a musical program rendered by the Collegian orchestra. The musical program included six classical musical numbers and was a delight for the crowd.

In another article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 11, 1924, the church hosted three concerts to celebrate the new organ. The first concert featured the organist W. H. Hewlett and a Miss Rosa Hamilton, a contralto soloist from New York. The second concert featured a famous organ soloist Charles M. Courboin, from Belgium (considered, at the time, one of the world's greatest organ players according to the article). The third concert featured the Centenary's own choir who sung Mendelssohn's oratorio St. Paul, alongside other eminent artists.

On November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.



4.3.3 Architect Albert Harvey Hills

Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878) was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Among other projects, he was the architect responsible for designing:

- the Centenary Church, a listed, non-designated heritage property (24 Main Street West, Hamilton);
- the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in the Gothic Revival style (116 MacNab Street South, Hamilton);
- the Carisma Pentecostal Church (former Church of St. Thomas), a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in Gothic Revival style (16 West Avenue South, Hamilton); and
- the Crystal Palace, which was a commercial building made of a fragile structure of wood and glass and lasted only 30 years. It was modelled on London, England's 1851 building of the same name. The Crystal Palace was erected to attract the Provincial Agricultural Fair, which later became the Canadian National Exhibition. The Crystal Palace was formerly located in Victoria Park, Hamilton.

The following is an excerpt from the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950 (2009):

"HILLS, Albert Harvey (1816-1878), an early and important Hamilton architect, was the son of a Loyalist family that fled from New England during the War of 1812 and settled at Trois Rivières, Que. Hills was born there on 5 August 1816 and brought to Hamilton, Ont. the following year by his family. In the late 1830's he opened a builder's office with his brother Horace H. Hills, and carried on the trade for several years until 1846 when he began to practice as an architect under his own name, and was '...prepared to superintend all kinds of Grecian and Italian Villas, Elizabethan and Swiss cottages, public buildings, and trusts his

fifteen years' experience will give satisfaction' (Hamilton Gazette, 25 March 1847, 1, advert. first published 21 Sept. 1846).

During his early career he made frequent expeditions to the Canadian northwest but a serious accident during one trip necessitated the amputation of a leg, an event that may be related to the sudden bankruptcy of the Hills company of builders and carpenters in 1848 (British Colonist [Toronto], 28 April 1848, 3). He withdrew from active building and joined the staff of the Great Western Railway in 1853-55, but returned to the profession in 1856 and the following year formed a partnership with the German-born Frederick Kortum in October 1857 (Globe [Toronto], 1 Oct. 1857, 3).

Their collaboration was short-lived however, and dissolved in early 1859 (Hamilton Times, 10 Feb. 1859, 2). Shortly after Hills received one of the most important commissions of his career, that for the Hamilton Crystal Palace, an immense glass shed completed the following year and opened by the Prince of Wales in September, 1860. Hills was an adept designer who possessed a sophisticated knowledge of the repertoire of styles which were emerging during the rapid growth of the southern Ontario region in the mid-nineteenth century.

It may be claimed that was the first to introduce the 'full ornamental Gothic' to commercial architecture in Hamilton with his unique and imposing designs for Carpenter's new store in 1847. From 1868 he was assisted by his son Lucien Hills who took over the practise in 1876. Hills died in Hamilton on 25 November 1878 and was buried at Hamilton Cemetery (obituary in Spectator [Hamilton], Evening Edition, 26 Nov. 1878, 4; biog. in Dictionary of Hamilton Biography, i, 1981, 103; inf. Stephen Otto, Kent Rawson, Toronto)".

5.0 POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Planning Act & Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the Act or in Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of *The Planning Act* is to "encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests". Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the Act provides that:

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

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

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

5.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* municipalities can pass by-laws to designate properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Designation of heritage properties is a way of publically acknowledging a property's value to a community. At the same time, designation helps to ensure the conservation of these important places for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

This Cultural Heritage Screening Report has been guided using the criteria provided in Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* which outlines the mechanism for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The regulation sets forth categories of criteria and several sub-criteria.

5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of an individual property are defined in O. Reg. 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 as follows:

A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark.

5.3 Guiding Documents

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries [MHSTCI]), which administers the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage.

The MHSTCI has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. One of these guides is the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit. The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit is a series of guides for municipal councils, municipal staff, Municipal Heritage Committees, land use planners, heritage professionals, heritage organizations, property owners and others. It was designed to provide an understanding of the heritage conservation process in Ontario. Individual titles in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, which are relevant to this CHAR include:

- **Heritage Property Evaluation** – A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities.
 - This tool provides a guide to listing, researching and evaluating cultural heritage property in Ontario communities.
- **Heritage Places of Worship** – A Guide to Conserving Heritage Places of Worship in Ontario Communities
 - This tool provides a guide to assist in the conservation and protection of all heritage places of worship in Ontario.

The MHSTCI has also provided a guiding a document called the information sheet series, which is intended to provide guidance and information regarding cultural heritage and archaeological resource conservation in land use planning. The document *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* has been referenced in the preparation of this CHAR.

The MHSTCI has also issued a checklist entitled, *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*. The purpose of this checklist is to determine if a property, properties, or project area is a recognized heritage property, or if it may be of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. 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; and, temporary roads and detours. This checklist was completed as part of the preparation of this CHAR, and is included as **Appendix G**.

Lastly, this CHAR was prepared in accordance with the City of Hamilton's guiding documents including: the Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of dated June, 2017 (**Appendix A**); the City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**); and, generally follows the City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (**Appendix C**).

This CHAR has had regard for the above cultural heritage policy considerations and guiding documents.

The framework for evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of property for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* utilizes O.Reg 9/06 (above) and the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation.

6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

This section of the report evaluates the significance of the subject property. In addition, this section has been structured using the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The criteria below have been used either as "stand-alone" or in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06.

It should be noted that on December 8, 1987, the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) gave preliminary approval to the designation of both the Church and the Sunday School addition under Part IV of the OHA. Apparently, the Centenary United Church, at the time, had expressed interest for designation in an effort to obtain heritage funding. The LACAC wrote the Board of Trustees of the Centenary United Church in February of 1988 confirming the preliminary approval for designation under the OHA and suggested that the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees decide in favour of designation. In March 1990, the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees voted against designating the property and Church, stating that, "at the present time, there is no need to proceed with designation as heritage funding opportunities are not being sought for restoration or otherwise". The Board of Trustees' refusal to designate occurred around the same time that the rear portion of the property (i.e. the Sunday School) was severed, demolished, and sold to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Article by Brian Henley in December 29, 1988 issue of the Hamilton Spectator stated that "so great was the interest among Hamiltonians of all faiths concerning the Methodist church on Main Street West, the Spectator devoted nearly a full page of its May 29, 1866 issue to a detailed history description of the church building project".

6.1 Evaluation Criteria

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has identified and evaluated the features of the subject property using O.Reg 9/06 and as required by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The following sub-sections provide an analysis of the significance of the subject property as per Ontario Regulation 9/06, being related to design/physical, contextual, and associative values. In addition, the criteria provided below make up City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation and build off of the criteria presented in O.Reg 9/06, and have been considered in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06 in the evaluation below.

Historical Associations

- *Thematic*: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
- *Event*: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
- *Person and/or Group*: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

Architecture and Design

- *Architectural merit*: what is the architectural value of the resource?
- *Functional merit*: what is the functional quality of the resource?
- *Designer*: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

Integrity

- *Location integrity*: is the structure in its original location?
- *Built integrity*: is the structure and its components parts all there?

Environmental Context

- *Landmark*: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?
- *Character*: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?
- *Setting*: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?

Social Value

- *Public perception*: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

6.2 Evaluation Under O. Reg. 9/06

6.2.1 Design Value and/or Physical Value

The cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its design value or physical value as a church representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences and its display of a high degree of craftsmanship. The Romanesque Revival styles were often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century. The Romanesque Revival style is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church (now the New Vision United Church) is evidenced by the: red brick exterior; moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets; and the gable roof front portico with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

6.2.2 Historical Value and/or Associative Value

The cultural heritage value of the property located at 24 Main Street West is also related to its historical value or associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton and through its association with the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious,

and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder.

Prior to the Casavant Frères organ, the first organ in the church was constructed by organ builders in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church".

The organ was then considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

6.2.3 Contextual Value

Lastly, the cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its contextual value as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its, contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

The following Table summarizes the evaluation under O.Reg 9/06.

Table 1 - Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Centenary Church

O. REG. 9/06 CRITERIA	
Design Value Or Physical Value	
• Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,	✓
• Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	✓
• Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	✗
Historical Value Or Associative Value	
• Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
• Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
• Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value	
1. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
2. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	✓
3. Is a landmark.	✓

6.3 Additional Criteria of the City of Hamilton

6.3.1 Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally designed with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany

interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The property at 24 Main Street West meets the criteria required for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as per our evaluation of the property under O.Reg 9/06. The property and all portions of the church as currently exist meets the criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as prescribed by the Province of Ontario under O. Reg. 9/06 and as prescribed by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**).

The property at 24 Main Street West has been identified as a resource of culture heritage value or interest for the following reasons:

- It has design value and/or physical value in that it is representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences, and displays of a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior features.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its contribution to the understanding of the Methodist movement in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its reflection of the work of prominent architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.
- It has contextual value for its important supporting role, since at least 1830, as a church along the prominent Main Street thoroughfare within the City.
- It has contextual value for its physical, visual, and historical link to the mid-19th century Methodist movement in the City within the City's downtown core;
- It is landmark in the City of Hamilton's downtown core, due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity.

7.2 List of Identified Heritage Attributes

To ensure that the cultural heritage value of this property is conserved, certain heritage attributes that contribute to its value have been identified. They include the following exterior attributes (listed alphabetically):

1. arched brick dentils;
2. blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
3. Corinthian capitals;
4. cut stone dressings;

5. decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
6. decorative transoms;
7. double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
8. first storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
9. four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
10. front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
11. gable roof front porch;
12. moulded stone courses;
13. moulded stone trim and round columns;
14. projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
15. quatrefoil windows;
16. red pressed brick masonry;
17. Romanesque Revival style;
18. segmental double doors;
19. shaped parapet and decorative brick work;
20. stained glass windows; and
21. upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

Please note that the discussion above, mentions various historical and potentially significant interior features within the church, which may be suitable for the list of identified heritage attributes that could be included within the designating by-law. However, as access to the interior of the church was not permitted by the owner, the existing condition of: the Casavant Frères Organ; the choir gallery; the decorative ceiling; the interior acoustics; the original chandelier ceiling mounts; the pews; and the elevator, are unknown and cannot be recommended for designation until their condition is confirmed.

Also note that the identified heritage attributes are intended to be conserved within their existing context; however, there should be some flexibility in the designating by-law in order to allow for future design interventions of the broader church, including potential for minor alterations, subtractions, or renovations to accommodate new uses. For example, although the church should be conserved in its entirety, it should not be restricted to evolve into new suitable uses over time due to the requirement to maintain, for example, the pews within the building and in their current configuration/location. Rather, interior features such as the pews could be conserved over time using adequate salvage and/or storage methods (as approved by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee), for potential future use in a new form (e.g. the church becomes a brewery, and the pews become seating for an associated tap house or get deconstructed for reuse as a wood counter tops).

7.3 Future Adaptive Reuse

The City of Hamilton Official Plan defines adaptive reuse as the adaptation of an existing building for another land use. The definition of adaptive reuse can be taken a step further, to be defined as a type of conservation, which extends the life of buildings by introducing a new use through their modification for a compatible use while retaining its cultural heritage value (Wong, 2017). Adaptive reuse is tool that can be used to revitalize neighbourhoods through transformative interventions, and should be able undertaken in a way that capitalizes on the available host structure. According to Wong (2017, p. 104):

"Host buildings are wrappers of different kinds, manifested as physical construction into which life is introduced. Their ability to sustain a new use depends on many specific and individual factors: their

conditions, their potential to sustain additional load, their spatial fit with the demands of a new use, their memory, their placement in context."

According to Wong (2017), there are six types of host structures: 1) entity, 2) shell, 3) semi-ruin, 4) fragmented, 5) relic, and 6) group structures. The most common type of host structure is an existing whole and intact building that is available for conversion to a new use. These "entity" structures (whole buildings) can host conversions ranging from subtractions to additions.

Host Structure Types. (Source Wong, 2017, p. 106).

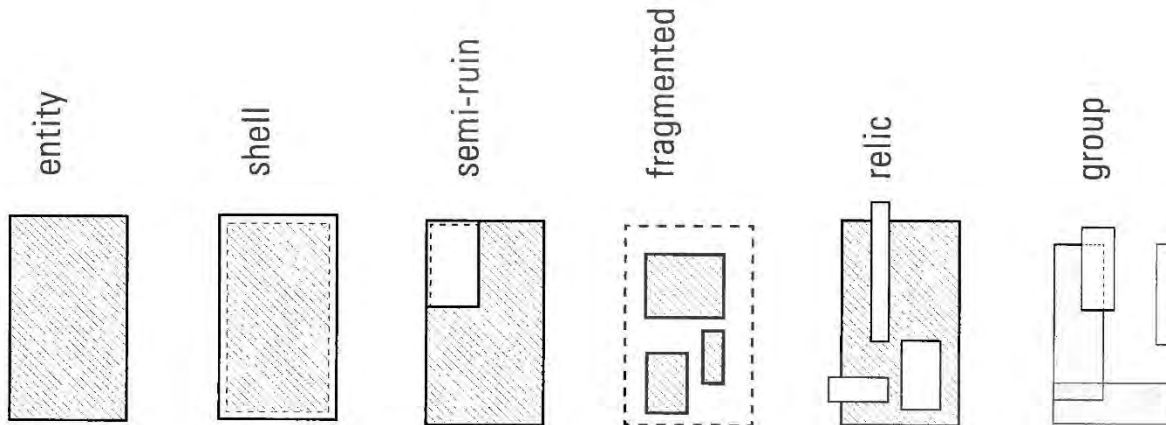


Table 2 - Host Structure Information²

Host Structure Type	Description	Types of Adaptation Possible	Example
Entity	Existing whole and intact buildings available for conversion to a new use.	Design interventions can occur on both the exterior and the interior of the structure and can include renovations, subtractions or additions	Castelvecchio Museum - Verona, Italy
Shell	Often, though not exclusively a heritage building with a designated protected exterior (i.e., a shell for interior conversion to contain new and different activities).	Adaptation does not intervene on the exterior of the buildings but interior conversions can engage the structural system within.	Selexyz Dominicanen Bookstore – Maastricht, Netherlands
Semi-ruin	Buildings that are not entirely intact and are missing elements of either the structure, the infrastructure or both.	Design interventions include interior insertions and additions with the purpose of bringing the existing ruined structure back to a whole state and, second, to extend, if desired, the extent and the	Moritzburg Museum – Halle, Germany

² Source: Sugden, 2017 p. 34; & Wong, 2017 p. 102-121

		capacity of the host building in its new use.	
Fragmented	Buildings that are characterized by an extent of incompleteness rendering it uninhabitable and range from a fragment of a building to its infrastructure, façade or structure.	Adaptation includes additions to the fragments to achieve a new state of completion. Adaptation must be justified by the importance of the fragment itself and includes historic significance and economy.	The Urban Plaza of Chiesa Madre – Salemi, Italy
Relic	Simply a relic of the past that is not transformed but serves as the catalyst for new construction. Its significance is in the recall of a memory: an event, history, a period of time	The spirit of these relics pervades the detailing of the new building, guiding spatial experience that recalls the old one.	The Long Museum – West Bund, Shanghai, China
Group	Host structures that are grouped together and not necessarily bound to one building and which are differentiated by whether the buildings are elements that comprise part of one single complex or individual elements in an overall urban environment	Adaptation usually includes the preservation of a historic event, community or moment in time, such as the sites protected by UNESCO.	Zollverein Coal Mine and Coking Plant – Essen, Germany

The preferred conservation approach to the church at 24 Main Street West, should be conservation of the building, over time, as a complete entity, but the designating by-law should account for potential future uses through adaptive reuse. This will help ensure the church is conserved over time, in one form or another as a whole structure or otherwise, as approved. The designating by-law should allow flexibility for proposals to adaptively reuse the church via design interventions on both the exterior and interior of the building so long as the proposed new use utilizes and maintains the church as an entity (whole structure) and respects the heritage context and attributes listed therein. The intention of the adaptive reuse would be to allow for minor design interventions to ensure conservation of the entire church through its adaptation.

Additional Examples:

- Silversmith Brewing Company → 1523 Niagara Stone Road, Virgil, Ontario
- Mixed-Purpose Space → St. John's Anglican Church, Chapleau, ON

Any subtraction, alteration, or removal of identified attributes should be approved by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee. Removal of any heritage attributes should be adequately salvaged and storage, or reused where possible, through approval by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee.

The church should always be conserved in its entirety. For purposes of continued conservation of the building through adaptive reuse, no alteration, subtraction, or removal of heritage attributes should occur without approval from the City's Municipal Heritage Committee. Overall, the City should be proactive in

recognizing the need for and facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete.

7.4 Recommendations

Given the above evaluation, we recommend that the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton, Ontario be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its design and physical value, its historical value and associative value, and its contextual value.

We also recommend that the identified heritage attributes listed above in Section 7.2 be specifically included within the Part IV designated so as to guarantee their conservation through written acknowledgment of their significance.

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, we recommend that once a Part IV designation is applied by by-law to the subject property, that 24 Main Street West be added to the City's Municipal Register of Heritage Properties. Specifically, the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West should, once designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, be added to the following municipal documents under the City's Municipal Heritage Register:

- Section A-1: Individually Designated Heritage Properties and Properties with Heritage Conservation Easements under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and
- Section A-2: Reasons for Designation OR Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

We recommend adoption of the draft designating by-law, statement of cultural heritage value, and list of attributes attached as **Appendix E**.

Finally, we recommend that the City recognize the need for potential future adaptations and be flexible in facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete in the future.

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APPENDIX A – City of Hamilton’s Terms of Reference

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

Terms of Reference

Prepared: June, 2017

Your firm, referred to as the Consultant, is invited to submit a detailed work plan for a Cultural Heritage Assessment, in accordance with the following Terms of Reference. Your firm has been solicited through the City of Hamilton's roster assignment and any fees and disbursements included as part of your quote and final invoice must be in accordance with the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton Council-approved process for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 1) requires that a Cultural Heritage Assessment be completed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06 - *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (APPENDIX 2) and with the criteria endorsed by City Council (APPENDIX 3).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church (APPENDIX 4: Location Map).

The property was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's *Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* at this time.

3.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The program of the evaluation will entail three steps:

1. *Review of City Policies and Property Information*

The Consultant is required to familiarize themselves with the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 2), City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (APPENDIX 3), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (APPENDIX 5). These

documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property.

In addition, the Consultant should review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

2. Site Visit

The Consultant will be required to conduct a site visit and take up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property to be included in the report, including the interior of the building. The site visit will be coordinated by City staff.

3. Prepare Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The Consultant will prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in APPENDIX 5, evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report shall be prepared in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. Subsequently, the Consultant shall prepare the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of property, statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes.

5.0 DELIVERABLES

Draft Report

The Consultant shall submit a draft of the completed Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, as well as the accompanying content for the proposed designation by-law, for review by Planning Staff and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee. The draft report and by-law content should have a "DRAFT" watermark and be submitted to Planning staff in the form of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

Final Report

Final revisions to the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and by-law content will be completed by the Consultant prior to Staff preparing a report for consideration by Planning Committee and Council. The final report shall be submitted to Planning staff in the form of one (1) printed colour copy and of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

In addition, it is expected that the author of the Cultural Heritage Assessment will attend the Municipal Heritage Committee and Planning Committee/Council meetings at which the subject assessment will be discussed.

Note: The Consultant shall consider the legibility and clarity of any images included in Cultural Heritage Assessment Report given that the final version provided to Planning Committee and Council will be a black and white photocopy. The report should use a footer to accommodate the running title and page numbers and an appropriate amount

of blank space shall be provided in the header to allow the insertion of the City report header on the final report. A standard 12 point font, such as Arial and Verdana, should be used to ensure compatability with most software and web browsers.

6.0 TIMELINE

The subject property is on the City of Hamilton's priority list for Requests to Designate Properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for completion in 2017. The timeline will be discussed and agree upon following the acceptance of the proposed work plan (see APPENDIX 6 for a sample). The general timeline for the preparation of a draft report is 2 months.

7.0 REMUNERATION

The City will compensate any fees and disbursements identified by the Consultant in accordance with the approved work plan and the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

Note: The quote and final invoice prepared by the Consultant and provided to the City shall be itemized to reflect with the fee structure and disbursements identified in the approved 2017-2018 Roster Contract. Please see APPENDIX 6 for a work plan sample illustrating how billing should be broken down.

8.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Attached you will find the following:

- APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process
- APPENDIX 2: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- APPENDIX 3: City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation
- APPENDIX 4: Location Map of Subject Property
- APPENDIX 5: City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline
- APPENDIX 6: Work Plan/Billing Sample

APPENDIX B – City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

APPENDIX 3:

City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

A Framework for Evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Property for Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

1. Introduction

The following evaluation criteria seek to provide a consistent means of examining and determining the cultural heritage value or interest of real property. They will be used by staff and the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Committee (formerly the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee or LACAC) in determining whether to designate property under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

It is anticipated that properties to be designated must have one or more demonstrated attributes of cultural heritage value or interest. The greater the number of attributes the more likely it is that a property will be of significant or considerable cultural heritage value.

These criteria recognize the housekeeping changes made to the *Ontario Heritage Act* as per the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Municipalities are enabled to designate those properties of *cultural heritage value* and to identify those heritage attributes that account for the property's cultural heritage value or interest.

In keeping with contemporary heritage conservation and management practice these are considered to be those properties that have cultural heritage value expressed in the following forms:

- Archaeological sites and areas
- Built heritage features, and
- Cultural heritage landscapes.

These categories follow the direction and guidance in the Provincial Policy Statement issued pursuant to the Ontario Planning Act. No guidance is yet provided under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2. Archaeology

2.1. Introduction

The designation of archaeological sites under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) has traditionally been at the discretion of the Provincial Government, until the recent amendments to the OHA under the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Among other

effects, these changes extend this capacity to municipalities, hence the process herein of defining the City of Hamilton criteria for OHA designation of archaeological sites.

2.2. Hamilton Archaeology

The City of Hamilton has approximately 735 archaeological sites currently (2001) registered by archaeologists on the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL). Numerous other sites are known to exist, but are not as yet registered on the OASD. Further, a large number of unknown sites exist, but have not yet been identified. Many of these sites, whether registered or not, are too small to warrant significant investigation, other than to establish and map their presence and general nature.

The registration of known sites by licensed archaeologists under the OHA serves to record the sites' presence, cultural affiliation, and status. Sites, which have been fully excavated, and therefore exist only in the form of excavation records, removed artifacts and reports, remain registered.

The overall pattern in the data is that the highest density of registered sites occurs in areas that have been the focus of survey, whether driven by development proposals and Planning Act requirements or academic research.

2.3. Archaeological Work

Archaeology is by its nature a destructive discipline. Sites are identified through survey, arising from some form of soil disturbance, which informs the archaeologist that a site or sites are present. Apart from establishing a site presence and some broad ideas of site boundaries and cultural horizons, however, the nature of a site is largely unknown until excavation activities take place.

The difference between the archaeological excavation of a site and its undocumented removal by construction activities lies in the records retained and reported on by the archaeologists. The knowledge of the archaeological site persists, however, and while it may be absent, the former presence indicates that the area in which it occurs is one of archaeological potential, if the landscape remains relatively intact.

Soil disturbance can take many forms, and has varied effects on the archaeological resource. Much of archaeology in Ontario occurs in the topsoil horizon, with some extending into the subsoil, which affects its visibility and sensitivity to disturbance.

Most of the archaeology in Hamilton has been identified as a result of over a hundred years of agricultural activities, namely tilling the soil. While cultivation disturbs sites, it does so with only moderate loss of site information. More intensive forms of agricultural, such as tree or sod farms, have a more substantial and deleterious effect. Soil disturbances such as grade alteration or compaction essentially obliterate archaeological resources.

2.4. Archaeologists

Terrestrial and aquatic archaeology in Ontario is administered through the MCL, while some authority has been downloaded to municipalities. In addition to maintaining the site registry, MCL is responsible for licensing archaeologists: only licensed archaeologists are permitted to carry out archaeological fieldwork (Section 4.48.1), or alter archaeological sites through the removal or relocation of artifacts or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity, from the site (Section 4.48.2).

While recognizing this, much archaeological work has been conducted in the past by unlicensed archaeologists. This group falls into two categories: avocational or lay archaeologists, and “pothunters.” Avocational archaeologists typically work in association with licensed archaeologists or the MCL. Pothunters tend to avoid working with archaeologists or the Ministry and are known to loot sites for artifacts, either to add to collections or sell on the open market. Such activities are illegal under the OHA.

2.5. Designation of Archaeological Sites

As with other types of cultural heritage resources, “designation” is one of many conservation tools that a municipality may use to wisely manage its cultural heritage. With respect to archaeological sites, there are a number of unique aspects arising from the designation of archaeological sites. The protection of archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential is possible through designation, and is also a means by which to flag such properties for closer scrutiny through the development application process. The amended components of Part VI of the OHA also provide stronger and more appropriate means by which the resource can be protected.

The designation of existing sites may serve as a flag, which could result in unauthorized excavation, inferring some potential responsibility of the City of Hamilton to protect such sites. However, sites of sufficient significance to warrant designation are likely already well known to the pothunter population. In turn, the fact that many registered sites have already been fully excavated, primarily as part of the development process, does play a factor in the designation process and goals (i.e. inferring the recognition of a site no longer present).

While there is no official Ministry policy on the municipal designation of archaeological sites, the existence of provincially designated archaeological sites suggests that the recognition of such significant resources is warranted. The criteria below are to be used either as “stand-alone” criteria for the evaluation of archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential suitable for designation or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties, such as heritage buildings and cultural heritage landscapes.

2.6. Determination of Significance

1. *Cultural Definition: is the site used to define a cultural complex or horizon at the local or regional scale?*

Select archaeological sites are used to define specific cultural complexes or horizons, to which similar sites are compared for closeness of fit and relative position in cultural chronology and site function. Their identification as type-sites is typically achieved through academic discourse, for example the Princess Point site in Cootes Paradise.

2. *Temporal Integrity: does the site represent one or more readily distinguished cultural horizons, or a multi-component mixture of poorly-defined occupations?*

Archaeological sites are frequently re-occupied over a long period of time by different cultural groups. While soil stratification may separate these sequences and provide valuable information, agricultural and other activities can cause admixture of these separate components, resulting in a loss of information.

3. *Site Size: is the site a large or high-density occupation, or a small, low-intensity occupation?*

A higher level of importance tends to be placed on larger archaeological sites, as they generally represent larger or more frequent/long-term occupations. They also tend to yield more diagnostic material objects or settlement patterns, and so can be better defined chronologically and culturally, but can likewise be less clearly defined. Smaller sites can also yield diagnostic artifacts, and are typically the predominant site size of earlier Native and Euro-Canadian occupations, and may be subject to lower degrees of stratigraphic mixture.

4. *Site Type: is the site of a distinctive and well-defined type, with respect to its function or the activities carried out at the site?*

Sites range in nature from highly specialized to generalized, with a related range of interpretability: sites where many activities occur can make it hard to differentiate these activities, such as a pioneer farmstead. Sites where limited activities took place tend to show more identifiable patterns, like point manufacturing sites. While both end of this continuum represent similarly important parts of their inhabitants' lifeways, information may be more readily derived from those of lower complexity.

5. *Site Integrity: is the site largely intact?*

Sites that remain primarily intact retain significant levels of data, while degree of impact closely correlates with the extent of data-loss, particularly when all or some of the site has been impacted or removed through excavation, mitigation or other activities.

6. *Historical Association: does the site represent the archaeological remnants of a significant historical event, person, or group?*

The **direct** association of an archaeological site with a historical event, person, family or group can have a bearing on the significance of an archaeological site, depending on the significance to the community, province or nation of the event or person(s) involved. The nature of the association, such as transitory or long-term, also has a bearing on whether this association is of little or considerable significance.

7. *Setting: what is the integrity of the context surrounding the site?*

Sites do not exist independently, but rather are embedded (at varying scales) within the landscape encompassing them. As such, some semblance of the physiography (cultural heritage landscape) and relevant built culture concurrent to the site's occupation can provide an important context to the information derived from the site.

8. *Socio-political value: is there significant public value vested in the site?*

Real or perceived social or political value may be imparted to an archaeological site for various reasons by the public as a whole, or subsets of stakeholders and interest groups. Regardless of the origin of the value(s) ascribed the site, perception and expediency may play a large role in its identification as a significant feature.

9. *Uniqueness: is this a unique archaeological site?*

While all sites are by their nature unique, some are more so than others by nature of their distinctive type, role or character, which identifies them as "one-of-a-kind" within a specified frame of reference. The recognition of a site having such a unique nature as to warrant this distinction essentially refers to the information value implicit in such an identification. As a result, this will largely be the result of professional discourse.

10. *Rarity: is this a rare archaeological site?*

Rarity may be a measure of cultural affiliation, site type, function, location, artifact assemblage, and age, to mention some potential elements. This can take two forms: either because they occurred only very rarely as a site type originally, or because only a small number remain extant owing to destruction of the original set of sites. In both cases, the rarity of these sites warrants their identification as a result of their information value regarding such a limited resource. Evaluation of the distinct nature of such sites will largely originate through professional discourse.

11. *Human Remains: are there identified or probable burials on the site?*

Human remains can be encountered in a variety of circumstances, including within an archaeological site. Depending on the context, these can take the form of an approved cemetery, unapproved cemetery, unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery, or irregular burial site. Regardless of the specific circumstance, burials carry a high cultural value in and of themselves. In addition, their significance can be evaluated as a sub-set of archaeological sites in complement with the standard cemetery management process. Native and pioneer cemeteries in particular can be assessed in reference to other archaeological sites and communities, as well as specific persons and events.

12. *Archaeological Potential: is the area of substantially high potential?*

The archaeological potential of a property is determined through an evaluation of a variety of factors. These include proximity to physiographic features, known

archaeological sites, historic features, and degrees of landscape alteration/disturbance. If a property is identified as having very high potential, designation may be warranted prior to field survey, or further impact.

3. Built Heritage

3.1. Introduction

For the past 25 years Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* primarily concerned itself with the designation and hence protection and management of *buildings* of architectural or historic value or merit. The *Ontario Heritage Act* now enables municipalities to designate *property*, i.e., real property including buildings and structures. This may now include not only buildings but also plantings, landscaping elements and archaeological features (See preceding section 2.2).

As with archaeological evaluation the criteria below are to be used either as “stand-alone” or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties.

Historical Associations

1. *Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?*

The criterion evaluates the resource in the context of broad themes of community history. In assessing a resource, the evaluation should relate its importance specifically and with some precision to relevant themes usually of some duration, such as agricultural settlement, village or town development, recreational activities, suburbanization and industrial growth.

2. *Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the resource with respect to its **direct** association with events, (i.e., the event took place in the building or on the property). The significance of the event must be clearly and consistently evaluated by examining the impact the event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battles, natural disasters and scientific discoveries are frequently recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the feature with respect to its **direct** association with a person or group, (i.e., ownership, use or occupancy of the resource). The significance of the person or group must be clearly described such as the impact on future activities, duration and scale of influence and number and range of people

affected, e.g., the Calder or Book family in Ancaster. Public buildings such as post offices or courthouses though frequented by many important persons will seldom merit recognition under this criterion.

Architecture and Design

4. Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?

This criterion serves to measure the architectural merit of a particular structure. The evaluation should assess whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, early example or typical example of an architectural style, building type or construction techniques. Structures that are of particular merit because of the excellence and artistic value of the design, composition, craftsmanship and details should be identified whether or not they fall easily into a particular stylistic category (i.e., vernacular architecture).

5. Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?

This criterion measures the functional merit of the structure apart from its aesthetic considerations. It takes into account the use or effectiveness of materials and method of construction. The criterion is also intended to provide a means of giving value to utilitarian structures, engineering works and industrial features that may not necessarily possess a strict "architectural" value.

The evaluation should note whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, typical or early example of a particular material or method of construction.

6. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

This criterion evaluates the importance of the building in a designer's career. "Designer" may include architects, builders or engineers, either in private and public practice, or as individuals or professional firms. The evaluation will have to account for or describe whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact that the person had on trends in building and activities in the community, province or nation before evaluating the importance of the specific structure in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer's work.

Integrity

7. Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?

The integrity of a resource relies in part on its relationship to its original site of construction. Original sites or locations of structures are benchmarks in the past physical, social, economic and cultural development of any area. The continued presence of heritage structures often contributes to a strong sense of place. Those features that have been moved from their original sites are considered to be of lesser cultural heritage value.

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*

The integrity of a resource may affect the evaluation of the built heritage feature particularly where there have been either:

- adverse alterations, such as the loss of significant or noteworthy building elements; or
- unsympathetic additions, that obscure or detract from original building fabric.

Properties that remain intact or that have been systematically and sensitively added to over a number of decades (such as farmhouses) are considered to have greater value than those that have experienced detrimental effects. Building ruins may warrant special consideration where there are other important cultural heritage values, e.g., "The Hermitage", Ancaster.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*

This criterion addresses the physical importance of a structure to its community. The key physical characteristic of landmarks is their singularity, some aspect that is unique or memorable in its context. Significant landmarks can have a clear form, contrast with their background or have prominent locations. Landmarks are often used by people as reference points, markers or guides for moving or directing others through an area.

10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*

This criterion measures the influence of the resource on its surroundings. The character of the immediate area must be established before the site's contribution can be assessed. (In the case of complexes, "area" may be defined as the complex itself, e.g., hospital, university, industrial plant.) Areas can convey a sense of cohesion through the similarity and/or dissimilarity of their details. Cohesion can be established by examining such things as scale, height, proportion, siting, building materials, colours and relationships to other structures and spaces.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*

This criterion examines the degree to which the immediate environment enhances the structures physical value or prominence. It assesses the importance of the site in maintaining familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation. Structures or sites may exhibit historic linkages such as those between a church and cemetery or a commercial block and service alleys. Other examples are original settings that provide the context for successive replacement of bridges at the same location or traditional relationships such as those between a station and hotel located next to a rail line.

Social Value

12. Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

This criterion measures the symbolic importance of a structure within its area to people within the community. "Community" should not solely reflect the heritage community but the views of people generally. Examination of tourist brochures, newspaper articles, postcards, souvenirs or community logos for the identification of a site as a prominent symbolic focal point is sometimes useful.

4. Cultural Heritage Landscapes

4.1. Introduction

Prior to defining evaluation criteria, it is worthwhile to enumerate several general principles for understanding cultural heritage landscapes. The Provincial Policy Statement issued under the Planning Act states in 2.5.1, *Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources* that:

Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.

"Cultural heritage landscape" is specifically defined to mean:

a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.

In addition, "Significant" is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. As cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources may be considered an "other matter", the following definition of "significant" applies:

in regard to other matters, important in terms of amount, content, representation or effect.

These formal quasi-legislative definitions are important in defining the scope and limitations of what constitutes a significant cultural heritage landscape. The word "culture" or "cultural" is used here and in the context of the policy statement to differentiate between those environmental features that are considered to originate in "nature" and have "natural" forms or attributes. The use of the word culture in this context should not be misconstrued to indicate a refined or developed understanding of the arts or civilization.

Typically cultural heritage landscapes comprise many items or objects that have been made or modified by human hands. Importantly, cultural heritage landscapes reflect human activity (including both the intended and accidental results of development,

conservation and/or abandonment) and thus all landscape artifacts reflect “culture” in some way, shape or form. Accordingly, for the purposes of understanding a cultural landscape, most components of the landscape are usually equally important in giving some insight into the culture or historical past of an area (fields, farmsteads, treelines, woodlots, mill ponds, raceways, manufactories, etc.) Present landscapes that are inherited from the past typically represent the aspirations, value, technology and so on of previous generations. Many present-day cultural heritage landscapes are relics of a former age. Small towns and rural hamlets, for instance, often represent nineteenth century rural lifeways that are no longer being built.

In order to understand the cultural heritage significance of a landscape it is important to understand not only the physiographic setting of an area but importantly the broader historical context of change. The role of technology and communications is particularly important at any given time as these often provided the physical artifacts or means available to permit change to occur within the landscape.

In the evaluation of cultural landscapes for the purpose of heritage conservation, the establishment of criteria is essentially concerned with attempting to identify those landscapes that have particular meaning, value or importance and consequently require some form of active conservation management including informed municipal decision making through the designation process. Traditionally, “landscapes” have tended to be evaluated on the basis of some measure of scenic merit, particularly those considered to be views of “nature”, free from the effects of noticeable human activity. In identifying cultural heritage landscapes there is less a concern for assigning value based solely on scenic attributes. Attributes that address historical associations and social value are also equally important. The following criteria provide a broader base for evaluation.

4.2. Applying the Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation framework for cultural heritage landscapes is a set of criteria to be used in the assessment of cultural heritage landscapes throughout the City of Hamilton. These criteria are based on established precedents for the evaluation of heritage resources. It is anticipated that this framework will be applied to a broad range of landscapes in a consistent and systematic manner. It may be utilized either on a long-term basis as part of continuing survey and assessment work or on an issue oriented case-by-case manner. The evaluation criteria are also to serve the purposes of determining cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The criteria recognize the value and merit of all types of cultural heritage landscapes. If at any time it is proposed to undertake a comparative evaluation amongst many landscapes such comparative analysis should be used only to compare like or similar landscapes. An industrial landscape, for example must be assessed through comparison with other industrial landscapes, not with a townscape or rural landscape. The intent in applying the criteria is not to categorize or differentiate amongst different types of landscape based upon quality. In using and applying the criteria it is important that particular types of cultural heritage landscapes are each valued for their inherent character and are consistently evaluated and compared with similar or the same types.

4.3. The Evaluation Criteria for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Historical Associations

1. *Themes: how well does the cultural heritage landscape illustrate one or more historical themes representative of cultural processes in the development and/or use of land in the context of the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape in the context of the broad themes of the City's history. In assessing the landscape, the evaluation should relate the landscape specifically to those themes, sub-themes and material heritage features, e.g., ports/industrial areas and cottage and resort communities.

2. *Event: is the cultural landscape associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with an event, i.e., the event took place in the area. The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit description and research such as the impact event had on future activities, the duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battle sites and areas of natural disasters are recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the cultural landscape associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with a person or group, i.e., ownership, use or development of the cultural landscape. The significance of the person or group must be considered in the context of impact, scale and duration of activities. Cultural landscapes resulting from resource based activities such as forestry, mining or quarrying, etc. may be identified with a particular corporate group. Conversely, individuals may play a pivotal role in the development of cultural landscapes such as a town site, industrial operation or resort complex.

Scenic Amenity

4. *Sense of place: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with a strong sense of position or place?*

This criterion evaluates the sensory impact to an observer either viewing the cultural heritage landscape from within or from an exterior viewpoint. Such landscapes are recognizable as having a common, identifying character derived from buildings, structures, spaces and/or natural landscape elements, such as urban centres, ports, villages and cottage communities.

5. *Serial Vision: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with opportunities for serial vision along paths of pedestrian or vehicular movement?*

This criterion measures the visual impact to an observer travelling through the cultural landscape. Sidewalks or streets in urban areas and roads or water routes in rural or beach areas often provide an observer with a series of views of the landscape beyond or anticipated to arrive within view. Such serial vision may be observed at a small scale in an urban area, moving from residential street to commercial area; or at a larger scale from urban to rural.

6. *Material Content: is the cultural heritage landscape visually satisfying or pleasing to the observer(s) in terms of colour, texture, style and scale?*

This criterion attempts to evaluate the visual impact to an observer of the content of the cultural landscape in terms of its overall design and appearance, however formally or informally, consciously or unconsciously planned. Material content assesses whether the landscape is pleasing to look at regardless of historical completeness.

Integrity

7. *Integrity: is it all there?*

The evaluation of the integrity of a cultural heritage landscape seeks to identify the degree to which adverse changes have occurred. Landscapes that have suffered severe alterations, such as the removal of character defining heritage features and the introduction of intrusive contemporary features, may be weaker in overall material content, serial vision and the resultant sense of place that it provides.

Design

8. *Design: has the landscape been purposefully designed or planned?*

This criterion applies only to those landscapes that have been formally or purposefully designed or planned and includes examples such as “planned” communities, public parks, cemeteries, institutional grounds and the gardens of residences. Typically, they are scarce in comparison to evolving or relict landscapes. This criterion evaluates the importance of the landscape in the designer’s career. “Designer” may include surveyors, architects, or landscape architects, both private and public, either as individuals or as professional firms. The evaluation assesses whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact on trends in landscape design before evaluating the importance of the specific landscape in the designer’s career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer’s work.

Social Value

9. *Public perception: is the landscape regarded as having importance within the City?*

This criterion measures the importance of the landscape as a cultural symbol. Examination of advertisements of the day, popular tourism literature and artifacts, public interviews and local contacts usually reveal potential landscapes of value.

APPENDIX C – City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

APPENDIX 5:

City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

A Cultural Heritage Assessment report shall be prepared as part of a standard process that assists in determining the cultural heritage value of properties and their prospective merit for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The report shall include nine sections:

Section 1, *Introduction*, comprises an introduction to the report.

Section 2, *Property Location*, briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property.

Section 3, *Physiographic Context*, contains a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

Section 4, *Settlement Context*, contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps are used to describe settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

Section 5, *Property Description*, describes the subject property including its heritage characteristics (attributes) providing the base information to be used in Section 6.

Section 6, *Cultural Heritage Evaluation*, comprises a detailed evaluation of the subject property using the three evaluation categories: archaeology; built heritage; and, cultural heritage landscapes. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation shall be completed in accordance with the City of Hamilton's criteria and the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06.

Section 7, *Cultural Heritage Value: Conclusions and Recommendations*, comprises a brief summary of the Cultural Heritage Evaluation and provides a list of those criteria that have been satisfied in determining cultural heritage value. This section shall contain a recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. If the property is recommended for designation, this section shall also include the accompanying statement of cultural heritage value or interest and list of heritage attributes.

Section 8, *Bibliography*, comprises a list of sources used in the compilation of this report.

Section 9, *Qualifications*, comprises a CV outlining the qualifications of the author of the report.

APPENDIX D - Photo Documentation Inventory

Appendix D - Photo Documentation Inventory

View of Church looking East



View of Exterior Features (e.g. Romanesque Revival)



View of Double-Arched Entrance & Hinged Wood Doors



View of Church looking NE, at MacNab St. S.



Brick Pinnacles & Buttresses



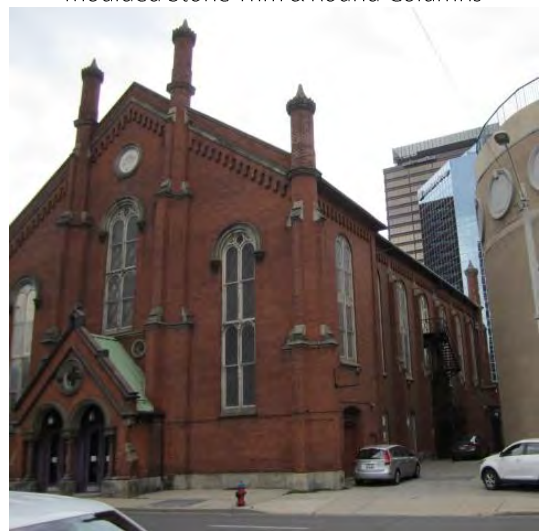
View from Church looking east along Main St. W.



View of First Storey Segmental Windows



Moulded Stone Trim & Round Columns



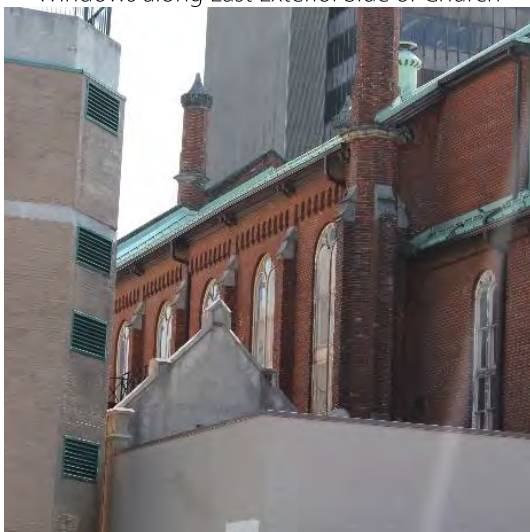
Quatrefoil Window & Segmental Double Doors



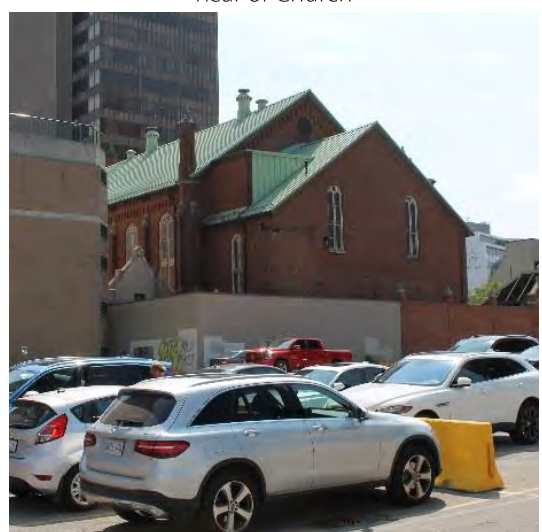
Arched Brick Dentils



Windows along East Exterior Side of Church



Rear of Church



West Exterior Side of Church



Decorative Brick Work



Choir Gallery



Decorative Ceiling



Stained Glass Windows



Interior Acoustics and Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



Pews and Choir Gallery



Casavant Frères Organ



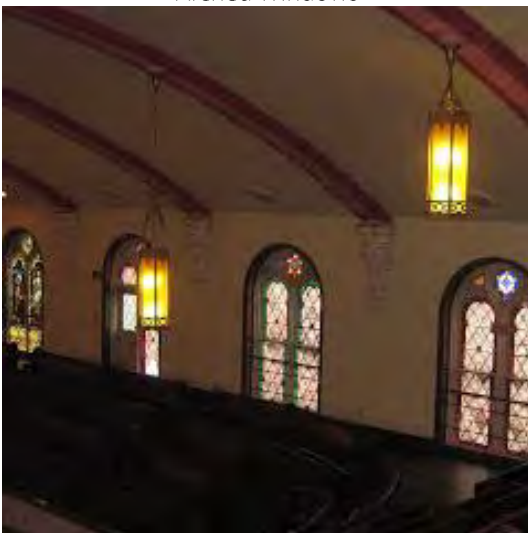
Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



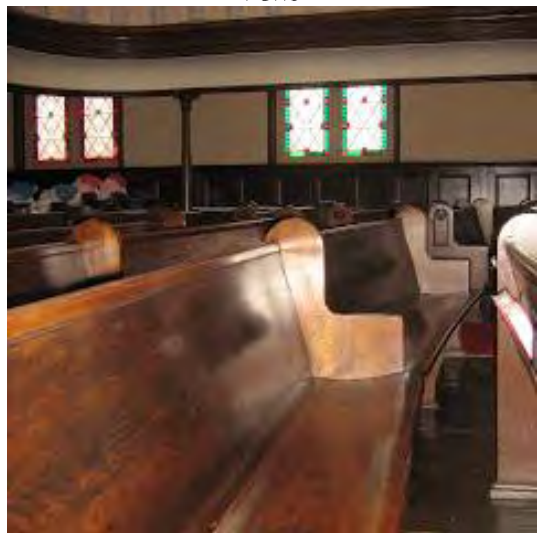
Casavant Frères Organ



Arched Windows



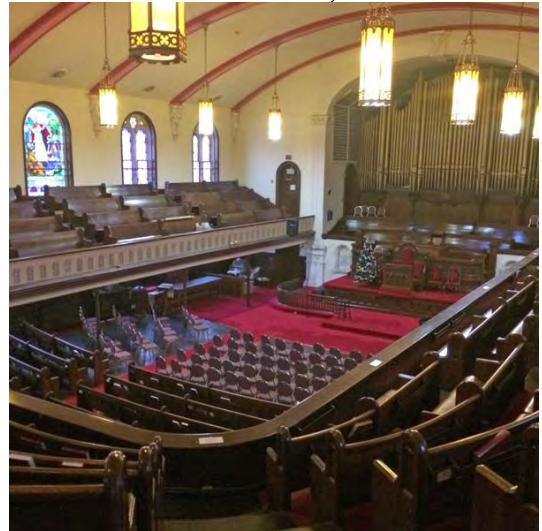
Pews



Interior Acoustics



Choir Gallery



Stained Glass Windows



Kitchen



NOTE: All photos were taken or acquired from public sources. Interior photos were compiled through online research and some were acquired from the City of Hamilton.

APPENDIX E - Draft Designating By-law, Statement of CHVI, & List of Attributes

CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. XX-XXX
To Designate
LAND LOCATED AT 24 MAIN STREET WEST, CITY OF HAMILTON
As Property of
CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton did give notice of its intention to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection was served on the City Clerk as required by subsection 29(5) of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS it is desired to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with clause 29(6) (a) of the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The property located at 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario and more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, is hereby designated as property of cultural heritage value.
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this by-law, together with the statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes set out in Schedule "B" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, to be registered against the property affected in the proper registry office.
3. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed,
 - a. to cause a copy of this by-law, together with reasons for the designation, to be served on The Ontario Heritage Trust by personal service or by registered mail;
 - b. to publish a notice of this by-law once in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Hamilton.

PASSED this ____ day of _____, _____.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Deputy Mayor

City Clerk

DRAFT

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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Schedule "A"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

PIN: 171660005

ARN: 251802012100070

Legal Description:

LT 41 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 42 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 40 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 23 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON (UNREGISTERED) BTN KING ST, JAMES ST, MAIN ST, MACNAB ST PT 2, 4 62R11805; CITY OF HAMILTON

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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Schedule "B"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Historic Place

The property at 24 Main Street West features a mid-19th century place of worship designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences, built by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The place of worship (formerly the Centenary United, and prior to that, the Centenary Methodist Church) was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton.

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core. The property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north of Main Street West. The existing place of worship is oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

The place of worship totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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three window bays. The gable roof front porch was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey facades are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and a one-storey addition to the west.

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just more than half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building.

Heritage Value

The property at 24 Main Street West demonstrates design and physical value, historical and associative value, contextual value, social value, and has a high degree of integrity.

Design Value or Physical Value:

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has design and physical value in that it is an early and representative example of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior and interior features. The Romanesque Revival style was often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century, and is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church is evidenced by the: moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets;; and the gable roof front porch with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 6 of 8

windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

Historical and Associative Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has historical and associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious, and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.

Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder. The Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

Contextual Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has contextual value for its status as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally design with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

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The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Exterior attributes

- Arched brick dentils;
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
- Corinthian capitals;
- Cut stone dressings;
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
- Decorative transoms;
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
- Four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
- Gable roof front porch;
- Moulded stone courses;
- Moulded stone trim and round columns;
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
- Quatrefoil windows;
- Red pressed brick masonry;
- Romanesque Revival style;
- Segmental double doors;
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work; and
- Upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

APPENDIX F - Detailed Elevation Drawings

APPENDIX G - Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes



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.

Project or Property Name

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Potential Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

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

24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Proponent Name

City of Hamilton

Proponent Contact Information

Chelsey Tyers, Cultural Heritage Planner, chelsey.tyers@hamilton.ca, 905.546.2424 x1202

Screening Questions

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

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

If No, continue to Question 2.

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

Instructions

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

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

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

In this context, the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

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

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

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

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

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

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

iv. subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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 H - Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Dan Currie, a Partner and Managing Director of MHBC's Cultural Heritage Division, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997 including the Director of Policy Planning for the City of Cambridge and Senior Policy Planner for the City of Waterloo.

Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of cultural heritage policy and planning work including strategic planning, heritage policy, heritage conservation district studies and plans, heritage master plans, heritage impact assessments and cultural heritage landscape studies.

EDUCATION

2006

Masters of Arts (Planning)
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Arts (Art History)
University of Saskatchewan

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners

Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute

Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

MASTER PLANS, GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY STUDIES

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Corridor Design Guidelines

Cambridge West Master Environmental Servicing Plan

Township of West Lincoln Settlement Area Expansion Analysis

Ministry of Infrastructure Review of Performance Indicators for the Growth Plan

Township of Tiny Residential Land Use Study

Port Severn Settlement Area Boundary Review

City of Cambridge Green Building Policy

Township of West Lincoln Intensification Study & Employment Land Strategy

Ministry of the Environment Review of the D-Series Land Use Guidelines

Meadowlands Conservation Area Management Plan

City of Cambridge Trails Master Plan

City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy

City of Cambridge Growth Management Strategy

City of Waterloo Height and Density Policy

City of Waterloo Student Accommodation Study

City of Waterloo Land Supply Study

City of Kitchener Inner City Housing Study

CONTACT

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F 519 576 0121
dcurrie@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

HERITAGE PLANNING

Town of Cobourg, Heritage Master Plan
Municipality of Chatham Kent, Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Kingston, Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan Update
Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan
City of Markham, Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study
City of Kitchener, Heritage Inventory Property Update
Township of Muskoka Lakes, Bala Heritage Conservation District Plan
Municipality of Meaford, Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Guelph, Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Toronto, Garden District Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of London, Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan
City of Cambridge, Heritage Master Plan
City of Waterloo, Mary-Allen Neighbourhood Heritage District Plan Study
City of Waterloo Rummelhardt School Heritage Designation

Other heritage consulting services including:

- Preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments for both private and public sector clients
- Requests for Designations
- Alterations or new developments within Heritage Conservation Districts
- Cultural Heritage Evaluations for Environmental Assessments

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Provide consulting services and prepare planning applications for private sector clients for:

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

CONTACT

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Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9
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dcurrie@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com



CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

EDUCATION

2016

Master of Arts in Planning,
specializing in Heritage
Planning

*University of Waterloo,
School of Planning*

2010

Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in
Historical/Industrial
Archaeology

Wilfrid Laurier University

Vanessa Hicks is a Heritage Planner with MHBC and joined the firm after having gained experience as a Manager of Heritage Planning in the public realm where she was responsible for working with Heritage Advisory Committees in managing heritage resources, Heritage Conservation Districts, designations, special events and heritage projects (such as the Architectural Salvage Program).

Vanessa is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and graduated from the University of Waterloo with a Masters Degree in Planning, specializing in heritage planning and conservation. Vanessa provides a variety of research and report writing services for public and private sector clients. She has experience in historical research, inventory work, evaluation and analysis on a variety of projects, including Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Conservation Plans (CPs), Documentation and Salvage Reports, and Commemoration Projects (i.e. plaques). Vanessa is also able to comment provide comments regarding Stages 1-4 Archaeological Assessments due to her experience as a practicing field archaeologist and experience writing archaeological reports submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and sport.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

June 2016 - Present Cultural Heritage Specialist/ Heritage Planner
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.

2012 - 2016 Program Manager, Heritage Planning
Town of Aurora

May 2012 - October 2012 Heritage Planning Assistant
Town of Grimsby

2007 - 2010 Archaeologist
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

CONTACT

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (HIAs) 2016-2018

Heritage Impact Assessment - 'Southworks', 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 47 Spring Street Waterloo, Albert/MacGregor Neighbourhood HCD

Heritage Impact Assessment - 107 Concession Street, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 33 Laird Drive, City of Toronto

Heritage Impact Assessment - Badley Bridge, part of a Municipal EA Class Assessment, Township of Centre Wellington

Heritage Impact Assessment - 362 Dodge Drive, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 255 Ruhl Drive, Town of Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 34 Erb Street East, City of Waterloo

Heritage Impact Assessment - 474 and 484 Queen Street South (and Schneider Haus National Historic Site), City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 883 Doon Village Road, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 57 Lakeport Road, City of St. Catharines

Heritage Impact Assessment - 8331 Heritage Road, City of Brampton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 55 Fallbrook Lane, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - Langmaids Island, Lake of Bays

Heritage Impact Assessment - 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 1679 Blair Road, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 64 Margaret Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 51 David Street, City of Kitchener

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORTS (CHERs) 2016-2018

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Dunlop Street West and Bradford Street, Barrie - Prince of Wales School and Barrie Central Collegiate Institute

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Lakeshore Drive, Town of Oakville

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - 317 Mill Street, 28/30 Elizabeth Street South, 16 Elizabeth Street South, Town of Richmond Hill

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (HCDs)

Heritage Conservation District Study – Southeast Old Aurora (Town of Aurora)

CONSERVATION PLANS

Strategic Conservation Plan – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape
Conservation Plan – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

DOCUMENTATION AND SALVAGE REPORTS

Documentation and Salvage Report – Main Street Properties, Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville
Documentation and Salvage Report & Commemoration Plan – 474 and 484 Queen Street South, City of Kitchener
Documentation Report – 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge
Documentation and Salvage Report – 487424 30 Side Road, Town of Mono

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Artifact Display Case - Three Brewers Restaurant(275 Yonge St., Toronto)

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

EDUCATION

2017
Master of Arts (MA)
Planning
University of Waterloo

2015
Honours Bachelor Arts &
Science (HBASc)
Geography
Lakehead University

Evan Sugden, is a Planner with MHBC specializing in development, parks and recreation, and cultural heritage planning.

Mr. Sugden is passionately dedicated to making a defining contribution to his community. He is a strategist and visionary thinker who strives to continuously promote civic engagement and innovative thinking in both public and private environments. Evan provides planning research and analysis for the public and private sectors. He has a range of experience from preparing and reviewing official plans, zoning by-laws, planning justification reports, and master plans to coordinating and submitting development applications including plans of subdivision, condominiums, site plans, consents, and minor variances. Evan has also worked on expropriations, and is well-versed in cultural heritage planning, and adaptive reuse.

Evan has a variety of experience in land development, redevelopment, waterfront planning, and parks and recreation planning stemming from project experience and an interdisciplinary background in Aviation, Forestry, Geomatics, Land Surveying, Civil Engineering and Planning. Evan is passionate about cultural heritage planning and applying a sustainable approach to urban and regional planning.

During his Master's studies at the University of Waterloo, he published a Thesis entitled "Assessment Criteria for the Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage Buildings". As an undergraduate with Lakehead University, he also wrote a thesis which explored the impacts that active transportation infrastructure has on automobile dependency in Canadian cities.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Candidate Member, Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP)
- Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
- Full Member, Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)
- Member, Ontario Expropriation Association (OEA)

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2017 - Present **Planner,**
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.
- 2016 - 2017 **Planner,**
Skelton Brumwell and Associates Inc.
- 2016 - 2016 **Junior Planner,**
Planscape Inc.
- 2015 - 2016 **Teaching Assistant, Planning and Environmental Law
and Planning Professional Practice**
University of Waterloo
- 2013 - 2015 **Wildfire Firefighter (Fire Ranger)**
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
- 2012 - 2012 **Planning & Design Technician**
PLANbyDESIGN
&
Landscape Designer
landscapeplanner.ca (Division of PLANbyDESIGN)
- 2010 - 2011 **Junior Construction Inspector (Civil Engineering)**
C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
- 2009 - 2010 **Survey Technician**
TULLOCH Engineering
- 2008 - 2009 **Survey Technician**
T.A. Bunker Surveying Ltd.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Cultural Heritage Planning

- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a 3-Span Bridge in Jordan's Hollow (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a Historic Culvert (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan, **Guelph, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Designation of Church, **Hamilton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Structures (Added High-Rise onto Heritage Fabric), **Toronto, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Redevelopment of Private Property, **Cambridge, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for 40-Storey Luxury Hotel, **Niagara Falls, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for a Road Extension (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Town of Essex, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Adaptive Reuse of Church to Mosque, **Brampton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Severance and Minor Variance Applications for Private Property in Community of Ayr, **North Dumfries, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Screening Report for the Kelso/Glen Eden Urban Servicing Extension, **Milton, ON**
- Preparation of a Commemorative Plaque for a Historic Farmstead, **Waterloo, ON**
- Historic Aerial Photo Assessment and Analysis for Property on Winston Churchill Boulevard, **Oakville, ON**

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

Municipal Planning

- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan
- Municipality of Kincardine Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Town of Grimsby East Waterfront Strategic Plan
- Town of Grimsby Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan
- Town of Parry Sound Zoning By-law
- Township of Adjala-Tosorontio Official Plan

Development Planning - Project Management

- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for 10 lot Development on Private Services along Victoria Street North, **Woolwich, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Asphalt Plant, **Clarington, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Residential Subdivision off of Eliza Street, Arthur, **Wellington North, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion, **Brantford, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review for Waterfront Subdivision and Development along McDonough Lane, **Northern Bruce Peninsula, ON**
- Land Use Compatibility Assessment for Settlement Boundary Rationalization, **Wilmot, ON**
- Minor Variance Applications for Condominium Development on Silver Spear Road, **Mississauga, ON**
- Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments to Permit Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential Development along Dundas St. South, **Cambridge, ON**
- Plan of Condominium (Vacant Land) and Site Plan in Doon South, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Condominium, Woolwich Street, **Waterloo, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision in Community of Glen Allan, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Atwood, **North Perth, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Drayton Heights Registration, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Grasslands of Stauffer Woods Registration, **Kitchener, ON**

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

- Plan of Subdivision, Huron Village Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Vista Hills Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Planning Review & Opinion on Commercial Retail Uses/Opportunities, **Waterloo, ON**
- Review of Proposed New Comprehensive Zoning By-law and Urban Design Guidelines and Implications to Operations of Commercial Entertainment Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance for Property along New Dundee Road, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance on Hillcrest Court, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Development of Long-Term Care Facility along County Rd 22, **Lakeshore, ON**
- Site Plan for Self-Storage Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Reorganization due to Expropriation, **Cambridge, ON**
- Station Park Brownfield Redevelopment - Master Planned Mixed Use Development, **Kitchener, ON**
- Washington Sand & Gravel Pit Expansion, Ayr, **North Dumfries, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Commercial Use Expansion for Heritage Property on Blair Road, **Cambridge, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Stacked Townhouse Development on Jansen Avenue, **Kitchener, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Independent Retirement Home, **Tay, ON**
- Zoning Review and Analysis for Properties on King Street, **Kitchener, ON**

Local Planning Appeal Tribunal | Ontario Municipal Board

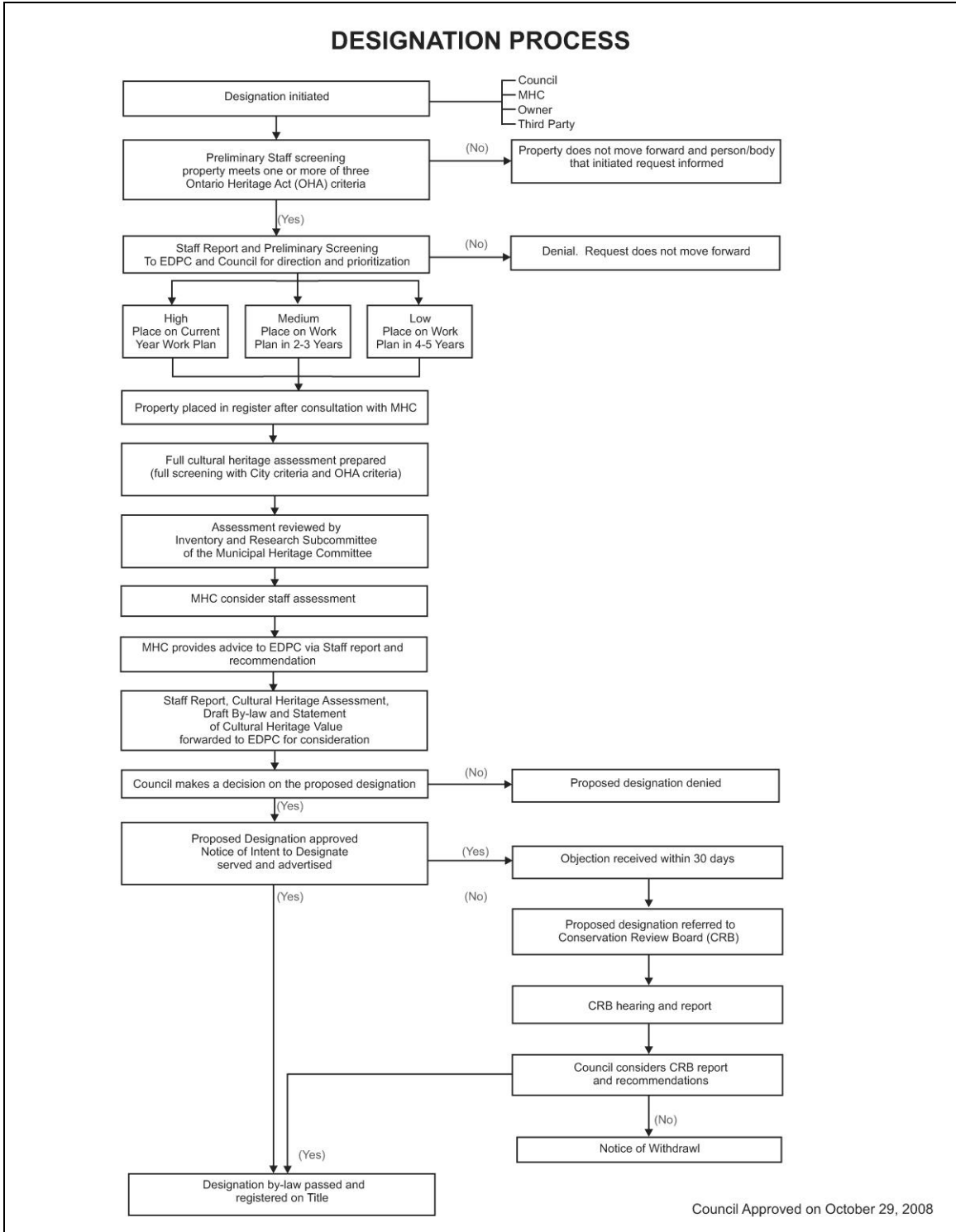
- Cambridge West Community LPAT Proceeding (PL170301, PL170682)
- Riverbank Estates Expropriation LPAT Mediation
- Appeal of Town of Milton Official Plan Amendment No. 31 (PL 180954)
- OMB Proceeding regarding Development and Zoning Compatibility Issues of former Old Dairy site in Windermere, Township of Muskoka Lakes

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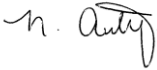


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CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Legal and Risk Management Services Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	May 13, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Amending Fireworks and Administrative Penalties By-law (Temporary Fireworks Ban 2020) (LS20012) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Leanne Fioravanti (905) 546-2424 Ext.4223
SUBMITTED BY:	Nicole Auty City Solicitor Legal and Risk Management Services
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the amending by-law attached as Appendix “A” to Report LS20012 which amends the Fireworks By-law (By-law 02-285) to prohibit the sale and discharge of all fireworks in the City of Hamilton until July 4, 2020 and which creates two new Administrative Penalties for related offences, and which has been prepared in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor, be enacted and effective immediately;

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In light of the on-going COVID-19 Pandemic and declaration of emergency by the Province of Ontario, the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is recommending prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks in Hamilton to help prevent large gatherings and the spread of COVID-19, and to protect emergency response staff from inspecting more businesses than necessary and also to reduce the potential for fires at a time when emergency response teams are required to handle issues directly related to the COVID-19 emergency.

This amending by-law will prohibit the sale and discharge of all fireworks in Hamilton for a temporary period ending July 4, 2020.

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: loss of permit fees (approximately \$8,000).

Staffing: existing Municipal By-law Enforcement staff will enforce this by-law.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Earlier this year, the World Health Organization declared a worldwide pandemic regarding the Novel Coronavirus (“**COVID-19 Pandemic**”).

On March 17, 2020, a declaration of emergency was made by the Province of Ontario pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 9 (the “**Act**”) related to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Since the declaration of emergency by the Province of Ontario, there have been a number of provincial emergency orders and guidelines restricting the operation of businesses, the gathering of more than five (5) people, the closure of outdoor recreational amenities and further physical distancing protocols.

On April 8, 2020, Council unanimously passed a physical distancing by-law to further support the provincial orders and help stop the spread of COVID-19 in Hamilton.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

N/A

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Legal Services, Licencing and By-law Services and the Fire Department were consulted in the preparation of this Report.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

In Hamilton, there are still outbreaks occurring in certain parts of Hamilton and the City is committed to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 and protect its emergency staff.

The sale of fireworks involves the issuance of permits and business inspections by Fire Prevention Inspectors. Non-essential inspections, meaning inspections that do not involve health and safety concerns, should be avoided during the COVID-19 emergency to reduce the risk of spreading COVID-19.

SUBJECT: Amending Fireworks and Administrative Penalties By-law (Temporary Fireworks Ban 2020) (LS20012) (City Wide) - Page 3 of 3

The discharge of fireworks also encourages the gathering of large crowds, which should also be avoided during the COVID-19 emergency to reduce the risk of spreading the virus.

Finally, the sale and discharge of fireworks involves enforcement staff and Fire Prevention Inspectors to interact with the public and respond to various complaints regarding the illegal sale of fireworks, or the noise or accidental fires resulting from fireworks that are not discharged according to the by-law. During the COVID-19 emergency, enforcement staff and Fire Prevention Inspectors are better served responding to complaints and enforcement issues that have serious health and safety issues, not issues related to nuisance.

It is for all these reasons that the Emergency Operations Centre is recommending a temporary ban of the sale and discharge of fireworks until July 4, 2020.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

N/A

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Our People and Performance

Hamiltonians have a high level of trust and confidence in their City government.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix "A": Amending Fireworks By-law 02-285

Authority: Item ,
Report
CM:
Ward: City Wide

Bill No.

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to Amend By-law 02-285 being a By-law to Regulate the Sale and Use of Fireworks and to amend City of Hamilton By-law 17-225, being a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties

WHEREAS the World Health Organization has declared a worldwide pandemic regarding the Novel Coronavirus ("**COVID-19 Pandemic**");

AND WHEREAS on March 17, 2020, a Declaration of Emergency was made by the Province of Ontario pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 9 (the "**Act**") related to the COVID-19 Pandemic;

AND WHEREAS on March 27, 2020 the Province of Ontario granted power to municipal law enforcement officers to enforce Orders issued by the Province under the *Act* (the "**Provincial Orders**");

AND WHEREAS section 10(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c.25 (the "**Municipal Act, 2001**") provides that a municipality may pass by-laws respecting the health, safety and well-being of persons;

AND WHEREAS the City of Hamilton considers it desirable to enact a by-law to support the intent and purpose of the Provincial Orders made under the *Act* in order to protect the health, safety and well-being of persons in the City of Hamilton by prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks in Hamilton during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban;

AND WHEREAS the Fire Chief has recommended prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks in Hamilton to help prevent large gatherings and the spread of COVID-19, and to protect emergency response staff from inspecting more businesses than necessary and also to reduce the potential for fires at a time when emergency response teams are required to handle issues directly related to the COVID-19 emergency;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The amendments in this By-law include any necessary grammatical, numbering and letter changes.

2. That the following definition be added to the By-law:

"COVID-19 EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN" means the period of time commencing upon the date of passing this By-law until July 4, 2020 at 11:59pm.

3. That the following Sections shall have no force or effect during the Covid-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban:

Section 3 – Sale and Possession of Family Fireworks

Section 4 – Trailer Sales

Section 5 – Display of Fireworks for Sale

Section 6 – Use of Family Fireworks

Section 7 – Display Fireworks

Section 8 – Permits

Section 11 – Pyrotechnics

4. That the following Section 13 be added:

13. Temporary Ban on the Sale and Use of All Fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban

13.1 No person shall possess, offer for sale, cause or permit to be sold, or sell any firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban.

13.2 No person shall discharge, fire, set off or cause, or permit to be discharged, fired or set off any firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban.

13.3 The prohibition against the possession of firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks under subsection 13.1 does not apply with respect to firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks that are within the City solely as a result of being in transit while being transported by railway, airline, trucking company or other public carrier.

13.4 Section 13 of this By-law is designated as a by-law to which the City's Administrative Penalties By-law applies.

13.5 Every person who contravenes any provision of this By-law, when given a penalty notice in accordance with the City's Administrative Penalties By-law, shall be liable to pay the City an administrative penalty in the amount specified in Schedule A of the City's Administrative Penalty By-law and any fees related thereto.

5. That Schedule A of By-law No.17-225 is amended by adding Table XX titled By-law 02-285 Fireworks By-law (EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN 2020);

TABLE XX: BY-LAW NO. 02-285 Fireworks By-law (EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN 2020)

ITEM	COLUMN 1 DESIGNATED BY-LAW & SECTION		COLUMN 2 SHORT FORM WORDING	COLUMN 3 SET PENALTY
1	02-285	13.1	Possess, offer for sale, cause or permit to be sold, or sell any fireworks	\$500.00
2	02-285	13.2	Discharge, fire, set off or cause, or permit to be discharged, fired or set off any fireworks	\$500.00

- 6. That in all other respects, By-law 02-285 and By-law 17-225 are confirmed; and
- 7. That the provisions of this by-law shall become effective on the date approved by City Council and shall remain in force until July 4, 2020 at 11:59 pm, after which, all provisions of this amending by-law shall become null and void.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk



CITY OF HAMILTON
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Legal and Risk Management Services Division

TO:	Mayor and Members Committee of the Whole
COMMITTEE DATE:	May 13, 2020
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Report (LS20010) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	John McLennan (905) 546-2424 Ext. 5736 Jody Yarmo (905) 546-2424 Ext. 5735
SUBMITTED BY:	Mike Zegarac General Manager, Finance and Corporate Services Corporate Services Department
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION(S)

- (a) That the Liability and Property Insurance coverage for the term January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2021, be renewed through Arthur J. Gallagher Canada Ltd. and Marsh Canada Ltd. at a cost of \$7,748,615 (net of taxes) and be funded through the 2020 Risk Management Services (RMS) Budget of \$6,600,074, \$1,033,690 from the Tax Stabilization Reserve (110046) and \$114,850 from the Waterworks Capital Reserve (108015), in accordance with Appendix “A”, attached to Report LS20010;
- (b) That the 2021 Risk Management Property and Liability budget be adjusted to \$7,748,615 and that the 2021 departmental and appropriate Boards and Agencies budgets be adjusted accordingly;
- (c) That, to realize of a 7.5% discount, the primary layer of liability coverage for the term January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2022, be continued through Arthur J. Gallagher Canada Ltd. and Marsh Canada Ltd. at a cost of \$2,173,750 (net of taxes) and be referred to the 2021 RMS Budget;

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

SUBJECT: 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Report (LS20010) (City Wide) - Page 2 of 11

- (d) That, to mitigate market volatility, the second layer of liability coverage for the term January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2022 be continued through Arthur J; Gallagher Canada Ltd. And Marsh Canada Ltd. At a cost of \$950,000 (net of taxes) and be referred to the 2021 RMS Budget;
- (e) That the General Manager, Finance and Corporate Services, be authorized and directed to execute all associated documents related to the renewals of the Liability and Property Insurance coverage for the terms January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020, and January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, through Marsh Canada Ltd., on behalf of the City of Hamilton;
- (f) That four (4) permanent FTE be added to the Legal Services and Risk Management complement, namely a litigation solicitor, law clerk and two administrative assistants, and that the annual compensation costs totalling \$393,000 be cost recovered from City Departments and appropriate Boards and Agencies in 2021 and;
- (g) That the one-time costs of \$20,000 related to equipment and materials in support of the additional complement be funded from the Unallocated Capital Reserve (108020).
- (h) That staff be directed to assess insurance options and litigation staffing prior to August 2021 in order to consider possible insurance options for the City, and adequacy of staffing for in-house litigation for 2022; and
- (i) That RMS report back to Council with a work plan for expanding enterprise risk management.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City's Broker and Risk Management staff have conducted an extensive review of the insurance market since 2019, confirming that other insurers are not currently taking on municipal business and that municipal premiums have again seen substantial increases. Similar to the rational and increases reported in 2019, the hardening market is a result of many factors, but mainly insurers narrowing the types of markets to pursue and a declining rate of return on their investments. COVID-19 is likely to drive these issues further in the next two or three years at minimum. For the City this leaves the single option of renewal with its existing insurer.

Staff is recommending renewal with the City's current insurer based on analysis of the most beneficial premium and coverage options offered, the high quality service and a history of beneficial premiums compared to other municipalities in past years. While the overall year-to-year increase of 17% in the City's annual premium is not insignificant, it is comparable, if not favourable, to the renewal experience of other Ontario municipalities.

The option to obtain the first layer of liability coverage through 2020 and all of 2021 provides a 7.5% discount (\$293,740) on the premium and is recommended in the current and expected market. Analysis of the deductible at \$1,500,000 is recommended to limit the increased costs as it provides added premium savings over the remaining term of 2020 and 2021. The alternative of a one year renewal of liability coverage would increase the premium by \$117,500 for 2020 and leave the City open to the potential for a much higher increase for 2021 in this most volatile line of coverage. Availability of coverage at current limits is also a concern.

Staff recommend the renewal of the City's full suite of insurance coverages for 2020 at a cost of \$7,748,615. The quoted cost of coverage for 2020 represents a 17% average increase annually over 2019 premiums.

Accompanying a 20% increase in the primary liability coverage is an increase in the deductible level to \$1,500,000, which was determined as the optimal retention level among the combination of deductible/premium options presented to the City.

Accompanying a 6% increase in the Transit liability coverage is an increase in the deductible level to \$500,000, which was determined as the optimal retention level among the combination of deductible/premium options presented to the City.

The recommendations include a future review of the market to be conducted in advance of expiry of insurance and development of potential alternative approaches (self-insurance, captive market, etc.). This report also recommends staffing in a phased approach by adding in 2021 only part of estimated staffing due to changes in work following the higher deductible, and a later 2021 assessment of the potential need for additional staff. Staffing need follows the change in nature of claims work from the higher deductible limits so as to limit higher claims costs, to avoid additional outside counsel costs, to support Enterprise Risk Management and otherwise assist the City's position as an insured in future renewals and insurance markets. The insurer was not willing to offer an option for the City to maintain its current deductible level on general liability, and advised that municipalities the size of Hamilton generally would not be offered the lower deductible the City had obtained in 2019 and earlier based on claims handling and risk assessments.

SUBJECT: 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Report (LS20010) (City Wide) - Page 4 of 11

The City is currently running on a brief extension of insurance terms on 2019 rates which will expire on May 14th. As such, the decision on renewal of insurance is time sensitive.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 10

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: The 2020 premium of \$7,748,615 (net of taxes) will be funded through the 2020 Risk Management Services Budget. The total 2019 insurance premium expense was \$6,600,074 (net of taxes). The 2020 renewal represents an increase of \$1,148,541 (17%) in insurance premiums.

The 2020 Insurance Premium budget is \$6,660,074 (net of taxes). The resultant shortfall of \$1,148,541 (net of taxes) is recommended to be funded through the Tax Stabilization Reserve (110046) \$1,033,690, and the Waterworks Capital Reserve (108015) \$114,850.

Also, with the options offered for renewal with the current insurer were various levels of deductibles for general liability and transit coverage. The City was not offered the option to remain at its current \$250,000 deductible on the general liability policy as the lowest amount offered was \$500,000 which was indicated by the insurer to be at the low range of normal for similar large municipalities. Cost benefit analysis of deductible options based on claims over the last 9 years supports \$1,500,000 as the best option for premium cost and claims costs though there is no certainty future claims will fit the same patterns. The following table illustrates a Cost of Risk (premium + claims expense) comparison between a \$500,000 deductible and a \$1,500,000 deductible.

Cost of Risk Comparison		
Deductible	\$500,000	\$1,500,000
Annual Average Cost of Risk 2011-2019	\$5,123,000	\$4,129,000
Incremental Annual Compensation Costs		\$393,000
One Time Costs		\$20,000
Total	\$5,123,000	\$4,542,000
Total cost avoided with \$1,500,000 deductible		\$581,000

Staff also recommends an increase in the transit liability deductible to maintain the premium increase to a reasonable 6%. The primary factor behind this recommendation is the significant decrease in ridership and

associated claims over the first 4 months of 2020. Further, staff has reviewed the transit claims experience for the past 9 years and finds the trade-off of higher deductible for a lower premium to be a reasonable approach to controlling cost of risk in the current hard insurance market. The increase in the transit liability deductible will not require any additional staffing.

In addition to the premium costs, the higher deductible will tend to result in larger in-house claims expenses as the City will be responsible for claims and defence costs up to the amount of the recommended deductible. Control and mitigation of in-house claims costs will continue to come through the diligent claims and litigation handling efforts of Risk Management and Legal Services staff on the claims and litigation, and also an enhanced approach to Enterprise Risk Management, discussed below, and aided by assistance offered through the broker and insurer to municipal clients. Impacts on the budget for claims expense will depend on the number and value of claims going forward, and for future budget discussion.

Staffing: An effective response to larger and higher volume of claims will require additional staff to control claims expenses, limit outside counsel costs, support Enterprise Risk Management, and to improve the City's risk situation for future insurance procurements. Dispute Resolution Section staffing has not increased since 2005.

The increase in deductibles requires enhanced effectiveness for litigation. The higher deductible means the City will be handling higher volumes and larger claims in-house, with resulting increases in workload and greater need for effective litigation response. This report recommends a phased approach, adding four permanent FTE in 2021, and a future assessment of costs and needs for an estimated additional three FTE based on claims experience into 2021.

Recent experience with larger litigation files completed in 2018/2019 showed the current staff in the Dispute Resolution Section of Legal Services faced challenges in managing caseloads and case preparation at the same time as preparing for cases involving larger trials. The required change in insurance deductibles for 2020 and 2021 however, will increase demand for in-house legal services with higher volumes and larger claims, and increasing the need for lawyers and support staff working as teams, which the current staff complement are unable to support. Without addition of staff the City's claims effectiveness will be reduced and costs will be pushed higher through either slow response or increasing need for outside counsel support. Additionally, experienced legal staff will be able to lend support to Enterprise Risk Management.

A preliminary assessment of staff needs suggests a seven FTE comprised of two litigation lawyers, two law clerks and three assistants. Rather than seek that level of staff addition at this time, the recommendation is to add four FTE, and assess future needs based on actual experience with claims work under the new insurance provisions. The staffing assessment would result in a future report on need and value of the additional legal positions in 2022.

Total annual cost of the four recommended FTE is \$393,000, in addition to the compensation costs are associated one-time costs for equipment and furniture of \$20,000. The staffing will begin in 2021 and will be allocated to the Departments and agencies. Permanent FTE are recommended because experience with contract staff has shown that it is difficult to attract and retain knowledgeable staff needed for the high level of service provided to the City.

As outlined in the financial implications section, the staffing costs are included in the avoided cost of premiums from the higher (\$1,500,000) deductible.

Legal: Not applicable

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The City has acquired insurance through Marsh (formerly JLT) since 2011. Previously, dating back to amalgamation, insurance was acquired through the Frank Cowan Company. The move to JLT was the result of a full market review in which JLT was the successful bidder, at approximately \$800,000 lower than the next lowest bidder. In April 2019, Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. purchased JLT.

Arthur J. Gallagher Canada Limited (formerly Pearson Dunn Insurance Inc.) is currently the City's broker of record. Each year the broker oversees the placement of the City's insurance program as part of their contract duties. Marsh Canada Ltd. (formerly Jardine Lloyd Thompson Inc.) is a Managing General Agent who specializes in insuring municipal entities. A Managing General Agent is a party who is authorized by various insurers to act as an intermediary to accept placements from insurance brokers such as Gallagher.

Appendix B to Report LS20010 shows the last 5 years of coverages and related premiums acquired by the City through JLT.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

N/A

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Negotiation and discussions with insurers were conducted in association with the City's Broker of Record and insurer.

Comparator municipalities and other types of public sector entities were consulted.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION(S)

The premium increases for 2020 reflect the hard market trend that commenced in the latter part of 2018 and has worsened over 2019 and into 2020. The worldwide COVID-19 pandemic will serve to harden the market even further in the coming months. Some industry reports predict the COVID-19 pandemic to be the most expensive insurance event in history. Staff made inquiries through its broker, and directly with other municipalities, and determined substantial increases were occurring in the insurance market for several reasons, and in particular with municipal and public entity coverages. Direct comparisons with other municipalities are difficult due to differences in services and claims experiences.

The premium increase is largely the result of increases within liability coverage and can be attributed mainly to:

- (a) The hardening of the global insurance market, primarily due to the combination of weather related catastrophic losses pairing with lower returns in the investment market.
- (b) The present insurer's assessments of the City's claims history and exposures, which meant no other insurers were willing to quote for the City's 2020 coverage.
- (c) Potential insurers' awareness of a number of high profile claims, or potential claims, including concerns with the Red Hill Valley Parkway.
- (d) The principle of joint and several liability (1% rule) continues to exert immense pressure on claims reserving.

A hard insurance market is characterized by a high demand for insurance coverage and a reduced supply. Insurers impose strict underwriting standards and issue a limited number of policies. Premiums are high and insurers are disinclined to negotiate terms.

A number of different factors affect insurance pricing, but the following are common contributors to the hardening market:

- (a) Catastrophic losses—Floods, hurricanes, wildfires and similar disasters are increasingly common and devastating. Years of costly disasters like these have compounded losses for insurers, driving up the cost of coverage overall.

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

- (b) Claims costs—Claims are increasing in both frequency and severity year over year. One reason for this is that settlement verdicts for bodily injury claims are steadily rising. Attorneys are more inclined to take claims to trial. This extends litigation and significantly raises the cost to defend a claim. Additionally, advances in health care have made treatment more effective, and people are living longer, fuller lives even after a serious accident. While this is a positive trend, it has had an impact on compensatory damages and benefits.
- (c) Underwriting standards—Insurers are struggling to overcome underwriting losses, especially given how low interest rates have remained in recent times. This has made carriers more cautious, and many are restricting the classes of businesses and lines of insurance they are willing to underwrite.
- (d) Investment returns—Nearly every insurance carrier uses the funds it receives from premiums to invest in other markets. However, reduced interest rates have negatively impacted profitability, and carriers have a reduced their appetite for risk as a result.
- (e) Reinsurance—Reinsurance is coverage for insurance companies. Carriers often buy reinsurance for risks they can't or don't wish to retain fully. However, reinsurance is becoming more expensive to obtain, which is causing carriers to increase their rates.

In addition to the presence of the hard global market, there are also the factors specific to Ontario municipalities, namely:

- (a) Ontario's system of no fault auto insurance which requires payments to be made regardless of fault. Most HSR passengers are "first party" insured whenever they ride a bus.
- (b) The continued presence of the legal principle of "joint and several" liability, also known as the "1% rule," whereby a plaintiff may recover all the damages from any of the defendants in a claim regardless of their individual share of liability. The legislation directs that a person injured by two or more negligent parties may collect full damages from any one of the negligent parties even if that party was only found 1% responsible for damages. As such, if the City is found by the courts to be even 1% responsible for a claim, it can be made to pay the full amount of the claim if the other negligent parties are unable to pay their share.

The Province has made promises to undertake a review of joint and several liability; however, any meaningful changes are unlikely in the near future. It should be noted that previous provincial governments have made similar promises but with no positive results for municipalities.

The City made a submission (Appendix C to Report LS20010) in October 2019 in response to the Province's request for first hand municipal accounts of the financial impact of joint and several liability. Numerous other municipalities made

submissions as well. To date there has been no communication back from the Province.

- (c) The high risk associated with being a public body with perceived “deep pockets” in an increasingly litigious society.
- (d) Jurisprudence with continuously expanding grounds for the finding of liability on municipalities resulting in an ongoing expectation of a higher standard of care.
- (e) Damage awards are getting larger. Court awards for severe bodily injury claims have increased dramatically in the last few years. These awards are primarily driven by the costs of providing future care for catastrophically injured persons. As the severity of awards increases so too does the exposure to municipalities who are, again, perceived to have deep pockets.
- (f) The overall cost of claims has continued to rise at a rate in excess of premium growth. Individual claims are becoming more complex resulting in more time to manage the claim with more detailed investigation, more experts and more legal time involved in the process - at ever increasing rates. Even if the municipality is not liable for damages there are significant costs associated with simply defending claims.
- (g) Municipal liability claims can have a “long tail,” which refers to claims that take a long time to become known and/or to settle. For example, the proximate cause for a claim may be in place years before damage occurs. The Building Department is particularly prone to this type of claim. Previous years claims are more difficult to manage as pertinent information is not always readily available. These types of claims will often take a longer time to resolve once in place.

The particular claims experience of the City is not one of excessive frequency leading to large cumulative totals for insurers. Rather, the severity of a number of anomalous large “shock” losses over the 9 year relationship with our present insurers has made the City a relatively unattractive/unprofitable risk.

Shock losses are unpredictable and, therefore, essentially impossible to predict and mitigate with any reasonable certainty. Legal and Risk Management Services, in conjunction with various client departments, has had a number of successes in controlling loss when a frequency becomes apparent. The reductions in claims expenses for sidewalk trip and falls, sewer back-ups, and police pursuits serve as prime examples in this regard. Overall LRMS saw a reduction of approximately \$1,700,000 in the in-house claims expense for 2019, which marks the second year in a row of a

marked reduction against the average. However, for 2020, it is anticipated that liabilities for outstanding claims will increase to reflect current and anticipated claims, Red Hill Valley Parkway claims being the main exposure.

Insurance comparisons to other municipalities are difficult. Services vary as do appetites for risk, deductible levels, and limits. The City of Hamilton is very clearly a “full service” municipality with police, paramedic, fire, transit, water treatment, and power generation all within the exposure portfolio along with the more basic municipal services. Many municipalities do not renew coverage on January 1 and, therefore, have yet to encounter the financial realities of the hard global market.

LRMS has confirmed a similar renewal experience with one reasonable comparator municipality, while three other reasonable comparators report significantly higher increases, one at 83%. In addition, these comparators are experiencing increased deductibles and some reduction in limits. It is important to note that while the City’s general liability deductible is increasing, there has been no reduction in the limits of coverage.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Alternatives for coverage from other providers is not an option for the 2020 renewal. Traditionally, the insurance market available for municipal entities has been limited. Municipal operations pose a unique challenge to insurers; in general, insurers prefer to concentrate their expertise on one sector of an industry. A single-tier municipality such as Hamilton has diverse operations (e.g. Emergency Services including EMS, Police Services, and Fire), Public Works (Construction, Roads Maintenance etc., Transit, Parks, Recreation, Water and Wastewater, Public Health, and so on). The underwriting criteria of general insurance markets does not easily accommodate a municipal entity the size and scope of Hamilton with its variety of operations. The availability of markets willing to insure municipalities is further complicated by provincial downloading of services to municipalities, by legislative changes, and by broader court decisions. Even among those insurers who will insure a municipality, market options for the City are further limited as many do not have the capacity to insure large municipalities. As such, RMS staff and the City’s broker were unable to source any competitive bids.

Within the options offered for renewal was the alternative for the City to continue the first two layers of liability coverage beyond a one-year period and taking the proposed terms 20 months to December 31, 2021. The City would receive a 7.5% premium discount on the first layer of general liability if it opts for the 20 month approach. The 7.5% discount creates a savings of \$117,500 for 2020 and a savings of at least \$176,250 for 2021. Further, by not proceeding with the 20 month option would put the City back into what is likely to be an even harder market. COVID-19 in particular is likely

SUBJECT: 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Report (LS20010) (City Wide) - Page 11 of 11

to add uncertainty for insurers and have an impact on rates of return on investments in the next few years.

Also, with the options offered for renewal with the current insurer were various levels of deductibles for general liability and transit coverage. Staff has opted for a general liability deductible of \$1,500,000 and a \$500,000 transit deductible based on analyses described in the Financial Implications section of this report.

Lastly, as alternatives, the City could raise the uncertainty and costs of the market and any potential impact from COVID-19 with the province with a renewed request to provide additional protection from liabilities. This request may not see any helpful response but at least these growing costs are issues the province had asked about in the slowly developing review of municipal liabilities.

As referenced earlier, Legal and Risk Management Services has experienced two consecutive years of significant positive budget variance for Claims Expense, largely due to risk mitigation efforts towards certain high cost liability claim categories. With a hard market necessitating an increased retention of risk, in the form of higher deductibles, it is incumbent upon LRMS to expand its program of Enterprise Risk Management. The principles of risk identification, risk analysis, risk prioritization, and risk control will continue to provide the framework, with expansion coming in the form of a higher level of risk consciousness across the corporation spurred by a top-down / bottom-up alignment of risk focused objectives.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Our People and Performance

Hamiltonians have a high level of trust and confidence in their City government.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

Appendix “A” - City of Hamilton 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Coverages and Limits and Premium Comparison

Appendix “B” - City of Hamilton 2020 Property and Liability Insurance Renewal Deductible Options

Appendix “C” – Mayor Eisenberger’s Correspondence to the Attorney General re: Joint & Several Liability

**CITY OF HAMILTON
2020 PROPERTY AND LIABILITY INSURANCE RENEWAL
COVERAGES AND LIMITS**

TYPE OF COVERAGE	COVERAGE \$	DEDUCTIBLE \$
Municipal Liability	*5,000,000	\$1,500,000
Errors & Omissions Liability	Included	
Non-Owned Auto	Included	
Excess Liability	Included	
Municipal Conflict of Interest	100,000	
Legal Expense	250,000	
Medical Malpractice Liability	*5,000,000	250,000
Comprehensive Crime	10,000,000	25,000
Crime Excess	Included	
Property	3.5 Billion Replacement Value	500,000
Boiler	Included	100,000
City Automobile	*5,000,000	500,000
Garage Liability Insurance	*5,000,000	
WWTP Environmental Impairment Liability	10,000,000	500,000
Terrorism	As per schedule	100,000
Cyber Liability	5,000,000	150,000
HSR Rolling Stock (Transit)	Included in Property	50,000
HSR Auto Fleet	*5,000,000	500,000
Excess Umbrella* Excess over; Municipal Liability, Medical Malpractice Liability, Automobile Liability (City and HSR), Garage Liability	*45,000,000	NIL

CITY OF HAMILTON 2020 PROPERTY AND LIABILITY INSURANCE RENEWAL INSURANCE PREMIUM COMPARISON		
	2019	2020
Total all Policies (Net of Taxes)	\$6,627,835	\$7,748,615
Taxes	\$320,604	\$387,431
Grand Total All	\$6,948,439	\$8,136,046

CITY OF HAMILTON INSURANCE PREMIUM SUMMARY 2015-2020							
POLICY TYPE	INSURER	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-2021
		PREMIUM	PREMIUM	PREMIUM	PREMIUM	PREMIUM	PREMIUM
CYBER	PRO RISK (LLOYDS OF LONDON)	N/A	N/A	\$85,632	\$85,764	\$85,750	\$92,675
TERRORISM	MILLER (LLOYDS OF LONDON)	\$138,000	\$138,000	\$138,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
CBNR (CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, RADIATION)	MILLER (LLOYDS OF LONDON)	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPAIRMENT LIABILITY	MARKEL INSURANCE CO.	\$38,700	\$38,700	\$38,700	\$38,700	\$38,702	\$85,000
PARAMEDICS LIABILITY	BERKELY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,950	\$26,500
PRIMARY LIABILITY	QBE	\$714,000	\$714,000	\$714,000	\$926,782	\$1,900,000	\$2,173,750
EXCESS LIABILITY	VARIOUS LLOYDS	\$428,899	\$428,899	\$428,899	\$428,899	\$775,000	\$950,000
2nd EXCESS LIABILITY						\$50,000	\$220,000
FLEET	AVIVA	\$774,784	\$812,972	\$839,368	\$848,541	\$931,494	\$1,118,349
TRANSIT	AVIVA	\$1,114,724	\$1,298,232	\$1,442,480	\$1,392,548	\$1,596,184	\$1,698,120
GARAGE	AVIVA	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$5,775
PROPERTY	AVIVA	\$629,837	\$491,928	\$507,142	\$766,567	\$931,494	\$1,113,446
CRIME	AVIVA	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
EXCESS CRIME	TRISURA	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
		\$3,989,444	\$4,073,231	\$4,344,721	\$4,758,301	\$6,600,074	\$7,748,615



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF HAMILTON

October 30, 2019

The Honourable Doug Downey
Attorney General of Ontario
McMurtry Scott Building, 11th Floor
720 Bay Street
Toronto, ON
M7A 2S9

Dear Attorney General Downey,

Re: Joint & Several Liability Study

As the Mayor of the City of Hamilton, I extend thanks from our entire municipal organization for the opportunity to provide details of Hamilton's experience with joint and several liability.

The approach to handling liability claims in the City of Hamilton is rooted in fairness. City Council has provided Risk Management Services with a mandate to compensate claimants equitably when our investigation indicates a legal liability to do so. To that end we are in complete agreement with the commentary from the Association of Municipalities Ontario (AMO) in their submission to you of October 1, 2019, stating:

Municipal governments accept the responsibility to pay for their fair share of a loss. Always. Making it right and paying a fair share are the cornerstones of our legal system. Citizens expect nothing less of their local governments.

Where liability claims are concerned, joint and several liability exists in contrast to the good intentions of Ontario municipalities. Not only do municipalities pay far more than a fair share in claims resolution, be it through negotiation or court judgment, cost of risk as a whole is significantly inflated. "Cost of risk" encompasses claims payments, claims reserves, insurance costs, and all related administrative costs to managing risk.

.../2

Joint and Several Liability Study

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An examination of *Safranyos et al v City of Hamilton*, which is Hamilton's most recent experience with a judicial application of joint and several liability, illustrates clearly how a disproportionate financial burden is placed on what is considered to be a "deep pockets" defendant.

Plaintiff motorist Safranyos, with four children in her vehicle, attempts to turn right onto a four-lane roadway, failing to recognize the excessive speed of an oncoming motorist. A collision ensues. Safranyos is familiar with the intersection and has negotiated this maneuver many times previously. Allegations against Hamilton focus on the absence of a stop line on the pavement and intersection sightlines, both of which were clearly of secondary influence compared to the actions of both motorists. The trial judge assessed partial liability of 25% against Hamilton, and 25% against the speeding motorist. Hamilton's attempts at appeal were unsuccessful. The speeding co-defendant was successful on appeal and had the action against him dismissed. With no contribution from the speeding co-defendant and only a \$1,000,000 policy limit contribution from Safranyos, a claims expense of approximately \$15,000,000 was the ultimate result for Hamilton and its insurer.

Safranyos is merely one example where a trial outcome has resulted in an onerous financial burden for Hamilton and its insurers due the disproportion created by the presence of joint and several liability. Your office will no doubt be hearing similar accounts of trial judgments and associated disproportionate claims expenses from municipalities across Ontario. The AMO correspondence referenced earlier discusses a number of the more newsworthy cases from recent years. There is no shortage of examples establishing the extreme financial risk of trying a case for Ontario municipalities. In this regard the scales of justice are clearly not balanced.

While it may be possible to calculate the sum total of disproportionate claims payments made by Ontario municipalities and their insurers relative to trial judgments over the years, it would be folly to attempt to calculate the impact of joint and several liability on day to day claims handling, file reserving, and out of court settlements. Suffice it to say, the impact is constant, severe and obvious in light of the risks of going to trial and factors in virtually all claims handling decisions. The presence of joint and several liability hangs over the heads of risk managers, municipal lawyers, elected officials, and insurers like the sword of Damocles. As a result, claims handling has become an exercise in financial management as opposed to an analysis of negligence and municipal law. Plaintiff lawyers are of course well aware of their considerable advantage in this regard and miss no opportunity to apply it as leverage in negotiation.

If we look at the Safranyos case in hindsight, the fact circumstance unquestionably justified a vigorous defence by any reasonable analysis of law. Driver error was clearly the significant cause of this unfortunate accident. The intersection did not have a notable accident history, and the allegation of insufficient sightlines seemed dubious at best. An offer to settle capable of appealing to the plaintiffs was not seriously considered for all the above reasons, yet, in hindsight, settling the matter for \$10,000,000 would have brought considerable savings to Hamilton and the insurer.

Judgments like Safranyos and those discussed in the AMO submission have made Ontario municipalities risk adverse, in terms of using court for defensible positions with the lack of balance and fairness built into joint and several liability. In simpler terms, Ontario municipalities have become "gun shy" in the analysis and defence of liability claims. Consequently, settling claims, often at very high dollar values, has become the lesser of two evils.

The impact of joint and several liability on the municipal insurance market for Ontario municipalities is harsh. Compounding the impact are several other emerging "market hardening" influences, including:

- climate change
- terrorism
- cyber crime
- environmental impairment
- rapidly rising damage awards
- shrinking market

The combination of joint and several liability with a hardening insurance market represents an untenable financial situation. It should be that, Ontario is one of the few jurisdictions remaining in North America to have unrestricted joint and several liability legislation. A majority of states in the United States have moved away from the strict scheme which still exists in Ontario as have a number of provinces. Accordingly, the number of insurers willing to underwrite Ontario municipalities has been in slow decline over the last 10 years, drastically reducing competition. Municipalities of all sizes and levels of service, even those with solid loss ratios, are experiencing increases far exceeding the rate of inflation.

Municipalities, like Hamilton, where a full range of services is provided, including transit, police, and public health, are particularly exposed to the significant rate increases.

Joint and Several Liability Study

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City of Hamilton General Liability Premium Increase 2000-2019

- Compound premium increases of \$1,612,000 over the last 5 years / Premium 72% higher than 2014
- Compound premium increases of \$1,612,000 over the last 10 years / Premium 72% higher than 2009
- Compound premium increases of \$4,078,000 over the last 20 years / Premium 540% higher than year 2000

City of Hamilton Total Insurance Premium Increase 2000-2019

- Compound premium increase of \$5,569,000 (\$) over the last 5 years / Premium 75% higher than 2014
- Compound premium increases of \$6,145,000 (\$) over the last 10 years / Premium 91% higher than 2009
- Compound premium increases of \$15,030,000 over the last 20 years / Premium 404% higher than year 2000

The cost of insurance represented 0.3% of the City's budget in the year 2000. In 2019, at 0.7%, the amount of budget devoted to insurance premiums has more than doubled. In a market situated to stay hard for the foreseeable future the percentage will surely increase.

Consequently, a greater amount will be removed each year from available funds for the provision of municipal services.

Ontario municipalities are united in their commitment to paying their fair share of a loss. These same municipalities also understand the need to ensure that accident victims receive fair compensation. Joint and several liability is often cited as a necessary means to ensure fair compensation. It is important to understand, however that the concept of joint and several liability was born of a time when few, if any, social support mechanisms were in place to assist accident victims. Modern times in Ontario have seen the development of accident benefit programs, universal healthcare, employer benefit plans, private benefit plans, title insurance, and workers compensation programs. Joint and several legislation in Ontario exists largely as an anachronism, the primary beneficiaries being not accident victims but personal injury lawyers.

Discussions with staff at all levels in Hamilton illustrate clearly that joint and several liability creates unreasonable and elusive challenges for the entire organization. Sound policies and procedures followed with all due diligence operationally are not sufficient to

protect municipalities from large, disproportionate liability losses. Financial staff scramble to find funds for losses, reserves, and insurance premiums. Elected officials scramble to control tax rates in the face of the rising cost of risk. Public Works staff scramble to constantly align policies and procedures to recent case law. Risk Managers scramble to explain confounding losses and to keep the organization abreast of new exposures. Lawyers scramble to provide defenses in an unbalanced, unpredictable legal environment.

Accident victims deserve to be compensated fairly. Determining fairness; however, requires a sound and logical assessment, one which carefully considers the positions of all stakeholders. It stands against reason that damage judgments are rising exponentially in comparison to the inflation rate. It stands against reason that strict joint and several liability legislation continues to exist in a time when numerous social support mechanisms are in place. It stands against reason that jury trials are not permitted for trials involving municipal defendants. It stands against reason that municipalities are considered as "deep pocket" entities when funding shortfalls exist in all areas of municipal service provision.

To level the playing field for Ontario municipalities, the City of Hamilton offers the following:

1. In recognition of the fact that municipalities are not "deep pocket" defendants, full proportionate liability to replace joint and several liability.
2. Minimum automobile liability coverage increased to \$2,000,000.
3. Make jury trials available to municipal defendants.
4. Implement a cap for economic loss awards.
5. A compensation fund for accident victims when defendants are unable to fund reasonable compensation to their proportionate level.
6. In recognition of the fact that the primary cause of 90% of all serious motor vehicle accidents is driver error, an increased commitment to safety initiatives such as Vision Zero.
7. Establish a provincial and municipal working group to consider input from all stakeholders and to put forward recommendations to the Attorney General.

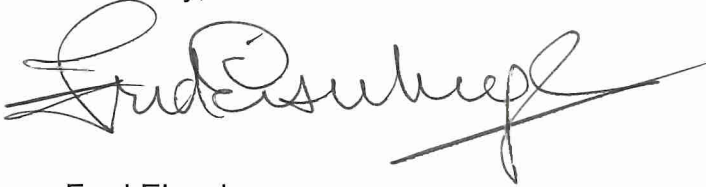
Joint and Several Liability Study

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Again, I extend thanks from our entire municipal organization at the City of Hamilton for the opportunity to provide details of our particular experience with joint and several liability. Our Manager of Risk Management Services, John McLennan, is available at your convenience to discuss any questions or concerns you may have with our submission.

The City of Hamilton looks forward to assisting your office however it can in finding a reasonable alternative to joint and several liability, an alternative that will fairly compensate victims while not placing an unmanageable, disproportionate financial burden on municipalities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Eisenberger", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Fred Eisenberger
Mayor

cc: John McLennan, Manager, Risk Management Services, City of Hamilton
71 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON, L8P 4Y5
john.mclennan@hamilton.ca

CITY OF HAMILTON

MOTION

Council: May 13, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR J.P. DANKO.....

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR

Sidewalk and Minor Road Repairs (Ward 8)

- (a) That \$250,000 be allocated to sidewalk repairs and \$125,000 be allocated to minor road repairs to be completed during the 2020 construction season in Ward 8, and that the capital works be funded by utilizing the Ward 8 – 2020 Area Rating Reserve (#108058); and,
- (b) That the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized and directed to execute any required agreement(s) and ancillary documents, with such terms and conditions in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

CITY OF HAMILTON MOTION

Council: May 13, 2020

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR J. FARR.....

SECONDED BY MAYOR F. EISENBERGER.....

Culinary Scene Support

WHEREAS the City of Hamilton is recognized across the country for its outstanding restaurant and culinary scene;

WHEREAS the City of Hamilton’s restaurant and food service industry employs over 18,000 people;

WHEREAS the COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the City’s restaurant industry;

WHEREAS it is anticipated that even when restaurants are permitted by the Province to open again, it will likely be with certain public health limitations that limit seating capacities, which would continue to have a negative impact on the viability of many restaurants, especially smaller restaurants; and

WHEREAS allowing for additional seating capacity outdoors could have a significant positive impact on the restaurant industry.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That the City of Hamilton offer the opportunity for local Business Improvement Areas and/or commercial areas that are predominantly restaurants and cafes to create temporary, shared “Outdoor Dining Districts” on City streets or parking areas for Summer/Fall 2020;

That staff in the Economic Development Division consult with all of the City’s BIAs and/or interested restaurant owners to identify appropriate locations where City streets or parking areas could be temporarily converted into shared Outdoor Dining Districts, and that applications for shared Outdoor Dining Districts be accepted and reviewed through the SEAT process;

That any Outdoor Dining District not currently within a BIA have at least two-thirds buy-in from all businesses on the affected block(s) through petition;

That any Outdoor Dining Districts follow all applicable public health requirements, including any COVID-related public health requirements, as well as all applicable Provincial Orders;

That through the SEAT application process, staff ensure no negative impacts with respect to pedestrian safety, accessibility, emergency services, public transit, private accesses and other issues that are normally addressed through the SEAT review process;

That costs for the establishment of Outdoor Dining Districts on City streets or City parking lots/spaces for temporary road closure permits, Book 7 traffic management measures, and parking meter charges, be waived and/or refunded, utilizing funds from the City's Economic Development Reserve, with all other costs to be born by the applicants;

That the applicants be responsible for the management and operation of any approved Outdoor Dining Districts, including ensuring that they are staffed at all times when open, to ensure proper use, cleaning and physical distancing; and

That the City also support the establishment of temporary outdoor patios in the private parking areas of commercial plazas and malls, where permitted by the applicable zoning, and that the City waive any requirement for site plan review for such locations and waive enforcement of any zoning provisions related to parking supply, provided the patios are created as temporary uses with no permanent fixtures and no alterations that require a Building Permit.

CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Set Optional Property Classes Within the City of Hamilton for the Year 2020

WHEREAS the property classes have been prescribed by the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, and by the Minister of Finance under Ontario Regulation 282/98; and

WHEREAS Ontario Regulation 282/98 authorizes the Council of the City of Hamilton to adopt optional property classes by by-law;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. For the 2020 taxation year, the following optional classes as defined in Ontario Regulation 282/98 shall apply in the City of Hamilton:
 - (a) parking lots and vacant land property class; and
 - (b) large industrial property class.
2. This By-law is deemed to have come into force on January 1st, 2020

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Establish Tax Ratios and Tax Reductions for the Year 2020

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Council of the City of Hamilton, pursuant to section 308 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, to establish tax ratios for the 2020 taxation year for the City of Hamilton;

WHEREAS, the tax ratios determine the relative amount of taxation to be borne by each property class;

WHEREAS, the property classes have been prescribed by the *Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31 and by the Minister of Finance under Ontario Regulation 282/98;

WHEREAS, tax transition ratios have been prescribed by the Minister of Finance under Ontario Regulation 385/98;

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Council of the City of Hamilton, pursuant to section 313 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, to establish tax rate reductions for prescribed property subclasses for the 2018 taxation year;

WHEREAS, the tax rate reductions applicable to each property subclass reduce the property tax amounts that would otherwise be levied for municipal purposes; and,

WHEREAS, the property subclasses for which tax rate reductions are to be established are in accordance with subsection 8(1) of the *Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.31.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. This By-law applies to all rateable property within the City of Hamilton.
2. For the 2020 taxation year, the tax ratio for property in:
 - (a) the residential property class is 1.0000;
 - (b) the multi-residential property class is 2.4876;
 - (c) the new multi-residential property class is 1.0000;
 - (d) the commercial property class is 1.9800;
 - (e) the parking lots and vacant land property class is 1.9800;
 - (f) the industrial property class is 3.3153;

(g) the large industrial property class is 3.8876;

(h) the pipeline property class is 1.7947;

(i) the farm property class is 0.1767;

(j) the managed forest property class is 0.2500

(k) the landfill property class is 2.9696.

3. For the 2020 taxation year, the tax rate reduction for:

(a) the first class of farmland awaiting development in the residential, multi-residential, commercial or industrial property classes is 25%;

(b) the second class of farmland awaiting development in the residential, multi-residential, commercial or industrial property classes is 0%;

(c) the excess land subclasses in the commercial property class is 0%;

(d) the excess land subclasses in the industrial property class is 0%;

(e) the vacant land subclass in the industrial property class is 0%;

(f) the excess land subclass in the large industrial property class is 0%;

4. Lands in a property tax class or subclass referred to in this By-law shall include all lands in said property tax class or subclass as provided for in Ontario Regulation 282/98.

This By-law is deemed to come into force as of January 1st, 2020.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Set and Levy the Rates of Taxation for the Year 2020

WHEREAS, the *Municipal Act, 2001*, provides the authority for the Council of the City of Hamilton to levy on the whole rateable property according to the last returned assessment roll for the current year, the tax rates required for Municipal and Education purposes; and

WHEREAS, the total taxable assessable property according to the last returned assessment roll is \$80,382,424,363; and

WHEREAS, subsection 307(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that for each municipal levy, the tax rates to be levied on the different classes of property shall be in the same proportion to each other as the tax ratios established under section 308 of the *Municipal Act* for the property classes are to each other; and

WHEREAS, section 312 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides for the passing of a by-law which levies a separate tax rate on the rateable assessment in each property class in the local municipality for local municipality purposes to raise the general municipal levy; and

WHEREAS, City of Hamilton By-law No. 20-089 establishes optional property classes within the City of Hamilton; and

WHEREAS, City of Hamilton By-law No. 20-090 establishes tax ratios and tax reductions for the 2020 taxation year; and

WHEREAS, section 15 of the *City of Hamilton Act, 1999* provides for the establishment of one or more municipal service areas and the ability to levy one or more special municipality levies in the municipal service areas for the purpose of raising all or part of its costs for services including public transportation, fire protection and prevention and storm sewer services; and

WHEREAS, sections 12 and 13 of the *City of Hamilton Act, 1999* provide for the establishment of merged areas and the taxation within these merged areas for special services and other adjustments to the general municipality levy; and

WHEREAS, section 326 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides for the identification of special services and for taxation in the form of a special municipal levy for these special services; and

WHEREAS, the *Education Act* provides the tax rates for education purposes.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. For the purposes of this By-law the Transit/Urban, Recreation, Sidewalk and Streetlight Service Area (Transit/Urban Area) means the area shown on Schedule “E” attached to this By-law.
2. For the purposes of this By-law the No Transit/Rural, Recreation, Sidewalk and Streetlight Service Area (No Transit/Rural Area) means the area shown on Schedule “E” attached to this By-law.
3. For the purposes of this By-law the Urban Fire Area means the area shown on Schedule “F” attached to this By-law.
4. For the purposes of this By-law the Rural Fire Area means the area shown on Schedule “F” attached to this By-law.
5. For the purposes of this By-law the Commercial Property Class is comprised of the following Property Classes and related subclasses: Commercial, Office Building, Shopping Centre, Commercial (New Construction), Office Building (New Construction), Shopping Centre (New Construction) Property Class and related subclasses.
6. For the purposes of this By-law the Industrial Property Class is comprised of the Industrial Property Class, the Industrial (New Construction) Property Class and related subclasses.
7. For the purposes of this By-law the Large Industrial Property Class is comprised of the Large Industrial Property Class, the Large Industrial (New Construction) Property Class and related subclasses.
8.
 - (a) The sum of \$924,158,510, as set out in Schedule “A” attached to this By-law, is adopted as the amount required for general and special municipal levies for the 2020 taxation year.
 - (b) The Council of the City of Hamilton adopts transit, sidewalk snow removal, recreation, sidewalks, streetlights, fire, parkland purchases and special infrastructure re-investment as special services for the 2020 taxation year.
 - (c) The levies for Municipal and Education purposes as set out in Schedule “B” attached to this By-law, shall be collected on the rateable property of the City of Hamilton.
9. For Municipal and Education purposes the Tax Rates set out in Schedule “C” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial

Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses for general municipal and education levies as set out therein on the ratable property in the City of Hamilton.

10.

(a) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Transit Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D1” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Transit/Urban Area and upon roll numbers:

2518902220608500000,
2518902220494050000,
2518902220618000000 and
2518902220716600000

(known respectively as Canada Bread, Country Wide Recycling, Maple Leaf and Sarnia Developments) for Transit purposes as set out therein.

(b) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Sidewalk Snow Removal Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D2” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Transit/Urban Area of the former municipality of Ancaster for Sidewalk Snow Removal purposes as set out therein.

(c) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Urban Recreation Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D3” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Transit/Urban Area and upon roll numbers:

2518902220608500000,
2518902220494050000,
2518902220618000000 and
2518902220716600000

(known respectively as Canada Bread, Country Wide Recycling, Maple Leaf and Sarnia Developments) for Recreation purposes as set out therein.

- (d) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Rural Recreation Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D3” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the No Transit/Rural Area but not upon roll numbers:
2518902220608500000,
2518902220494050000,
2518902220618000000 and
2518902220716600000
(known respectively as Canada Bread, Country Wide Recycling, Maple Leaf and Sarnia Developments) for Recreation purposes as set out therein.
- (e) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Urban Sidewalks and Streetlights Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D4” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Transit/Urban Area and upon roll numbers:
2518902220608500000,
2518902220494050000,
2518902220618000000 and
2518902220716600000
(known respectively as Canada Bread, Country Wide Recycling, Maple Leaf and Sarnia Developments) for Sidewalks and Streetlights purposes as set out therein.
- (f) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Rural Sidewalks and Streetlights Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D4” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfill Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the No Transit/Rural Area but not upon roll numbers:
2518902220608500000,
2518902220494050000,
2518902220618000000 and
2518902220716600000
(known respectively as Canada Bread, Country Wide Recycling, Maple Leaf and Sarnia Developments) for Sidewalks and Streetlights purposes as set out therein.

- (g) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Urban Fire Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D5” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfills Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Urban Fire Area for Fire purposes as set out therein.
 - (h) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Rural Fire Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D5” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfills Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the Rural Fire Area for Fire purposes as set out therein.
 - (i) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Parkland Purchase Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D6” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfills Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the former municipalities of Stoney Creek, Hamilton, Ancaster and Dundas for Parkland Purchase purposes as set out therein.
 - (j) In addition to the Tax Rates levied on Schedule “C” attached to this By-law the Infrastructure Renewal Tax Rates set out in Schedule “D7” attached to this By-law, shall be levied upon the Residential Assessment, the New Multi-Residential Assessment, the Multi-Residential Assessment, the Commercial Assessment, the Parking Lot and Vacant Land Assessment, the Industrial Assessment, the Large Industrial Assessment, the Pipeline Assessment, the Farm Assessment, the Managed Forest Assessment and the Landfills Assessment and the applicable subclasses in the former municipality of Hamilton for Infrastructure Renewal purposes as set out therein.
11. The Treasurer shall collect the amount to be raised by this By-law, together with all other sums on the tax roll in the manner as set forth in the *Assessment Act*, the *Municipal Act, 2001* and any other applicable Acts and the By-laws in force in the City of Hamilton.
12. All property taxes and special levies other than those levied by interim levy, shall be paid in two instalments, the first due July 2, 2020 and the second due September 30, 2020, or 21 days after an instalment tax bill is mailed out, whichever is later.

13. Pursuant to subsection 342(1)(b) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* which allows for alternative instalment due dates to spread the payment of taxes more evenly over the year, the final tax levy and any special levies, other than those levied by interim levy, shall be as follows:

- (i) for those on one of the 12-month pre-authorized automatic bank withdrawal payment plans, shall be paid in 6 equal instalments due on the first working day of each month, July to December, inclusive, or due on the first working day on or after the 15th of each month, July to December, inclusive.
- (ii) for those on the 10-month pre-authorized automatic bank withdrawal payment plan shall be paid in 5 equal instalments, due on the first working day of each month, July to November, inclusive.

The payment plans set out in subsections (i) and (ii) shall be penalty free for so long as the taxpayer is in good standing with the terms of the plan agreement.

14. When payment of any instalment or any part of any instalment of taxes levied by this By-law is in default, penalties and where applicable interest, shall be imposed respectively in accordance with City of Hamilton By-law 13-136 and section 345 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*.

15. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to serve personally or to mail or cause to be mailed, notices of the taxes levied by this By-law to the person or persons taxed at the address of the resident or place of business of such person.

16. The Treasurer is authorized to accept part payment from time to time on account of any taxes due, or alternatively are authorized to refuse acceptance of any such part payment.

17. Schedules "A", "B", "C", "D1", "D2", "D3", "D4", "D5", "D6" and "D7", attached to this By-law, form part of this By-law.

18. This By-law is deemed to have come into force on January 1st, 2020.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

Schedule "A"

Page 1 of 1

2020 OPERATING BUDGET

2020 LEVY

City Services

Planning & Economic Development	29,330,200
Healthy and Safe Communities	121,117,700
Public Works	223,877,404
Legislative	5,091,600
City Manager	12,285,240
Corporate Services	34,660,540
Outside Boards & Agencies	15,920,650
Library	31,768,840
City Enrichment Fund	6,088,340
Hamilton Entertainment Facilities	4,096,190
Corporate Financials / Capital Financing	64,628,191

Sub-Total Property Tax Levy for City Services

548,864,895

Police Services 171,477,544

Share of Non Program Revenues (10,603,263)

Total General Municipal Levy

709,739,176

Special Services (Area Rated)

Transit	59,466,540
Sidewalk Snow	154,386
Parkland Purchase	2,446,188
Fire	93,922,580
Recreation	36,536,186
Sidewalk Levy	3,111,267
Streetlighting	5,353,317
Re-investment for infrastructure renewal	13,428,870

Total Special Municipal Levy (Area Rated)

214,419,334

Total Municipal Property Tax Levy Requirement

924,158,510

Note: Each respective budget includes related Capital Financing

Anomalies in totals due to rounding

**CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. 20-091**

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - TOTAL TAX LEVY

Property Class		General Levy	Transit Levy	Sidewalk Snow Removal Levy	Recreation Levy	Sidewalks & Streetlights Levy	Fire Levy	Parkland Purchase Levy	Infrastructure Renewal Levy	Education Levy	Total All Levies
Residential	RT	495,489,067	38,773,752	124,716	25,361,325	5,842,962	65,196,875	1,666,454	8,449,510	101,109,697	742,014,358
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	10,943	429	15	581	139	1,272	57	-	2,233	15,669
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	30,530	1,406	13	1,621	386	4,365	59	-	6,230	44,609
New Multi-Residential	NT	2,298,058	290,880	-	121,330	28,789	325,534	9,563	78,977	468,943	3,622,073
Multi-Residential	MT	52,818,247	6,281,950	589	2,801,723	667,652	7,542,894	211,694	1,649,325	4,332,735	76,306,809
Commercial Residual	CT	68,611,169	6,614,826	11,642	3,584,912	842,413	9,232,575	255,590	1,587,603	45,292,157	136,032,885
- excess land	CU	1,059,350	82,060	113	54,155	12,461	131,703	3,246	17,987	699,307	2,060,381
- small-scale on farm	C7	2,163	14	1	88	15	179	8	-	357	2,825
Commercial - Office Building	DT	2,464,420	309,870	355	130,815	31,193	352,363	11,026	83,096	1,626,833	5,009,972
- excess land	DU	1,856	245	-	99	23	265	8	67	1,225	3,788
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	996,403	127,500	0	52,891	12,612	141,838	4,202	34,524	657,753	2,027,722
- vacant land	CX	3,291,456	283,227	526	174,089	41,375	447,324	10,488	60,694	2,172,783	6,481,961
Commercial - Shopping	ST	21,920,947	2,295,204	4,169	1,162,241	276,843	3,082,899	85,105	558,828	14,470,632	43,856,868
- excess land	SU	119,661	6,803	16	6,178	1,435	16,229	192	1,023	78,992	230,529
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	12,374,613	894,214	4,529	646,631	151,964	1,586,559	41,481	166,089	8,168,829	24,034,909
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	369,391	17,880	262	19,608	4,676	49,377	1,100	1,163	243,846	707,302
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	1,056	-	-	40	6	75	1	-	174	1,352
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	427,527	24,946	199	22,694	5,411	56,978	1,579	3,335	282,222	824,893
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	88	4	0	5	1	13	1	-	58	168
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	7,167,999	619,245	1,375	378,607	89,870	998,057	24,827	133,840	4,731,797	14,145,619
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	240,929	19,545	3	12,789	3,050	34,042	611	3,914	159,044	473,926
Industrial Residual	IT	12,718,640	953,141	1,426	650,376	149,699	1,595,348	41,017	204,413	5,968,077	22,282,137
- excess land	IU	245,951	7,962	17	11,620	2,459	25,498	442	835	115,410	410,194
- vacant land	IX	3,182,416	221,040	958	163,981	38,026	365,939	9,237	40,184	1,493,313	5,515,094
- small-scale on farm	I7	3,664	69	1	166	33	300	9	-	361	4,604
Industrial - Large	LT	11,648,628	1,169,578	1,986	618,327	147,441	1,577,086	45,592	279,443	4,661,339	20,149,420
- excess land	LU	545,147	60,786	52	28,937	6,900	75,370	2,100	15,407	218,147	952,847
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	1,980,336	113,814	1,369	100,947	23,163	258,980	7,220	18,227	780,742	3,284,797
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	56,844	2,007	53	2,756	600	7,332	182	149	22,411	92,335
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	718	-	-	27	4	51	1	-	71	872
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	2,795,391	143,491	-	148,384	35,382	211,253	416	-	939,840	4,274,156
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines	PT	4,710,022	146,339	-	194,245	34,185	439,276	9,766	40,112	3,430,245	9,004,190
Landfills	HT	114,712	4,313	-	6,089	1,452	16,402	268	-	86,563	229,799
Farm	FT	2,001,254	-	-	76,401	11,729	145,415	2,583	114	577,783	2,815,279
Managed Forests	TT	39,579	-	-	1,515	234	2,915	62	9	8,077	52,391
TOTAL		709,739,176	59,466,536	154,386	36,536,186	8,464,584	93,922,580	2,446,188	13,428,870	202,808,225	1,126,966,732

Residual Commercial is comprised of Commercial-Residual, Commercial-Office Building, Commercial-Shopping, Commercial (New Construction), Office Building (New Construction), Shopping (New Construction) and related subclasses

Residual Industrial is comprised of Industrial-Residual, Industrial (New Construction) and related subclasses

Large Industrial is comprised of Industrial-Large, Large Industrial (New Construction) and related subclasses

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - GENERAL PURPOSES AND SCHOOL (EDUCATION) PURPOSES

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	GENERAL RATES AND LEVY						Total General		Education Rate	Education Levy	
		Other General Rate	Other General Levy	Provincially Shared Programs Rate	Provincially Shared Programs Levy	Police Rate	Police Levy	Municipal Rate	Municipal Levy			
		Residential	RT	66,084,768,980	0.00466433	308,241,335	0.00113395	74,936,829	0.00169950			112,310,903
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,946,000	0.00349825	6,808	0.00085046	1,655	0.00127462	2,480	0.00562334	10,943	0.00114750	2,233
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00349825	-	0.00085046	-	0.00127462	-	0.00562334	-	0.00114750	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	5,429,200	0.00349825	18,993	0.00085046	4,617	0.00127462	6,920	0.00562334	30,530	0.00114750	6,230
New Multi-Residential	NT	306,498,500	0.00466433	1,429,611	0.00113395	347,554	0.00169950	520,893	0.00749778	2,298,058	0.00153000	468,943
Multi-Residential	MT	2,831,853,200	0.01160299	32,857,974	0.00282081	7,988,132	0.00422767	11,972,141	0.01865148	52,818,247	0.00153000	4,332,735
Commercial Residual	CT	4,621,648,684	0.00923538	42,682,674	0.00224522	10,376,623	0.00336501	15,551,872	0.01484560	68,611,169	0.00980000	45,292,157
- excess land	CU	71,357,829	0.00923538	659,017	0.00224522	160,214	0.00336501	240,119	0.01484560	1,059,350	0.00980000	699,307
- small-scale on farm	C7	145,700	0.00923538	1,346	0.00224522	327	0.00336501	490	0.01484560	2,163	0.00245000	357
Commercial - Office Building	DT	166,003,348	0.00923538	1,533,104	0.00224522	372,714	0.00336501	558,602	0.01484560	2,464,420	0.00980000	1,626,833
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00923538	1,154	0.00224522	281	0.00336501	421	0.01484560	1,856	0.00980000	1,225
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	67,117,700	0.00923538	619,857	0.00224522	150,694	0.00336501	225,851	0.01484560	996,403	0.00980000	657,753
- vacant land	CX	221,712,500	0.00923538	2,047,599	0.00224522	497,794	0.00336501	746,064	0.01484560	3,291,456	0.00980000	2,172,783
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,476,595,109	0.00923538	13,636,914	0.00224522	3,315,283	0.00336501	4,968,750	0.01484560	21,920,947	0.00980000	14,470,632
- excess land	SU	8,060,394	0.00923538	74,441	0.00224522	18,097	0.00336501	27,123	0.01484560	119,661	0.00980000	78,992
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	833,554,016	0.00923538	7,698,187	0.00224522	1,871,513	0.00336501	2,804,914	0.01484560	12,374,613	0.00980000	8,168,829
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	24,882,200	0.00923538	229,797	0.00224522	55,866	0.00336501	83,729	0.01484560	369,391	0.00980000	243,846
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	71,100	0.00923538	657	0.00224522	160	0.00336501	239	0.01484560	1,056	0.00245000	174
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	28,798,200	0.00923538	265,962	0.00224522	64,658	0.00336501	96,906	0.01484560	427,527	0.00980000	282,222
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00923538	54	0.00224522	13	0.00336501	20	0.01484560	88	0.00980000	58
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	482,836,456	0.00923538	4,459,177	0.00224522	1,084,075	0.00336501	1,624,747	0.01484560	7,167,999	0.00980000	4,731,797
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	16,229,000	0.00923538	149,881	0.00224522	36,438	0.00336501	54,611	0.01484560	240,929	0.00980000	159,044
Industrial Residual	IT	511,662,493	0.01546372	7,912,204	0.00375940	1,923,543	0.00563436	2,882,893	0.02485748	12,718,640	0.01166409	5,968,077
- excess land	IU	9,894,454	0.01546372	153,005	0.00375940	37,197	0.00563436	55,749	0.02485748	245,951	0.01166409	115,410
- vacant land	IX	128,026,500	0.01546372	1,979,766	0.00375940	481,303	0.00563436	721,348	0.02485748	3,182,416	0.01166409	1,493,313
- small-scale on farm	I7	147,400	0.01546372	2,279	0.00375940	554	0.00563436	831	0.02485748	3,664	0.00245000	361
Industrial - Large	LT	399,631,640	0.01813309	7,246,555	0.00440835	1,761,716	0.00660698	2,640,357	0.02914841	11,648,628	0.01166409	4,661,339
- excess land	LU	18,702,460	0.01813309	339,133	0.00440835	82,447	0.00660698	123,567	0.02914841	545,147	0.01166409	218,147
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	79,667,600	0.01546372	1,231,957	0.00375940	299,502	0.00563436	448,876	0.02485748	1,980,336	0.00980000	780,742
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	2,286,800	0.01546372	35,362	0.00375940	8,597	0.00563436	12,885	0.02485748	56,844	0.00980000	22,411
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.01546372	-	0.00375940	-	0.00563436	-	0.02485748	-	0.00980000	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	28,900	0.01546372	447	0.00375940	109	0.00563436	163	0.02485748	718	0.00245000	71
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	95,902,000	0.01813309	1,738,999	0.00440835	422,770	0.00660698	633,622	0.02914841	2,795,391	0.00980000	939,840
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.01813309	-	0.00440835	-	0.00660698	-	0.02914841	-	0.00980000	-
Pipelines	PT	350,025,000	0.00837106	2,930,082	0.00203510	712,335	0.00305008	1,067,605	0.01345624	4,710,022	0.00980000	3,430,245
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.01385127	71,362	0.00336739	17,349	0.00504685	26,001	0.02226551	114,712	0.01680173	86,563
Farm	FT	1,510,542,900	0.00082419	1,244,971	0.00020037	302,666	0.00030030	453,618	0.00132486	2,001,254	0.00038250	577,783
Managed Forests	TT	21,115,200	0.00116608	24,622	0.00028349	5,986	0.00042487	8,971	0.00187445	39,579	0.00038250	8,077
TOTAL		80,382,424,363		441,525,285		107,339,610		160,874,281		709,739,176		202,808,225

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Transit

Table 1 - Stoney Creek

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	9,681,780,171	0.00028192	2,729,534
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	722,000	0.00021144	153
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00021144	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	1,472,000	0.00021144	311
New Multi-Residential	NT	8,541,000	0.00028192	2,408
Multi-Residential	MT	181,402,000	0.00070132	127,220
Commercial Residual	CT	669,266,010	0.00055821	373,592
- excess land	CU	17,921,591	0.00055821	10,004
- small-scale on farm	C7	7,000	0.00055821	4
Commercial - Office Building	DT	613,700	0.00055821	343
- excess land	DU	-	0.00055821	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	790,000	0.00055821	441
- vacant land	CX	42,481,600	0.00055821	23,714
Commercial - Shopping	ST	135,963,453	0.00055821	75,896
- excess land	SU	625,294	0.00055821	349
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	200,852,444	0.00055821	112,118
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	4,170,200	0.00055821	2,328
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00055821	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	13,836,200	0.00055821	7,724
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00055821	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	132,266,256	0.00055821	73,832
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	3,902,600	0.00055821	2,178
Industrial Residual	IT	166,910,426	0.00093467	156,006
- excess land	IU	4,786,498	0.00093467	4,474
- vacant land	IX	23,361,500	0.00093467	21,835
- small-scale on farm	I7	50,000	0.00093467	47
Industrial - Large	LT	89,723,509	0.0109601	98,338
- excess land	LU	1,505,691	0.0109601	1,650
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	11,785,300	0.00093467	11,015
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	-	0.00093467	-
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00093467	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00093467	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	6,100,000	0.0109601	6,686
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.0109601	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00050597	-
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.00083721	4,313
Farm	FT	34,064,300	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	340,500	-	-
TOTAL		11,440,393,243		3,846,513

Table 2 - Hamilton

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	31,144,311,166	0.00098978	30,825,905
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00074233	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00074233	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00074233	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	291,102,800	0.00098978	288,127
Multi-Residential	MT	2,443,841,300	0.00246217	6,017,147
Commercial Residual	CT	2,955,451,917	0.00195976	5,791,969
- excess land	CU	33,484,094	0.00195976	65,621
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	0.00195976	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	154,690,848	0.00195976	303,157
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00195976	245
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	64,268,600	0.00195976	125,951
- vacant land	CX	112,986,700	0.00195976	221,427
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,040,304,207	0.00195976	2,038,744
- excess land	SU	1,904,900	0.00195976	3,733
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	309,187,372	0.00195976	605,932
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	2,165,400	0.00195976	4,244
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00195976	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,209,100	0.00195976	12,168
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00195976	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	249,154,700	0.00195976	488,283
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	7,286,000	0.00195976	14,279
Industrial Residual	IT	227,264,223	0.00328142	745,749
- excess land	IU	928,700	0.00328142	3,047
- vacant land	IX	44,676,700	0.00328142	146,603
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	0.00328142	-
Industrial - Large	LT	264,946,135	0.00384786	1,019,476
- excess land	LU	14,607,665	0.00384786	56,208
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	20,264,400	0.00328142	66,496
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	165,900	0.00328142	544
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00328142	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00328142	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00384786	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00384786	-
Pipelines	PT	82,382,000	0.00177635	146,339
Landfills	HT	-	0.00293925	-
Farm	FT	2,380,400	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	134,700	-	-
TOTAL		39,474,224,927		48,991,393

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Transit

Table 3 - Ancaster

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	7,441,032,214	0.00030075	2,237,859
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,224,000	0.00022556	276
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00022556	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	1,005,600	0.00022556	227
New Multi-Residential	NT	-	0.00030075	-
Multi-Residential	MT	14,131,400	0.00074814	10,572
Commercial Residual	CT	350,800,626	0.00059548	208,894
- excess land	CU	3,391,500	0.00059548	2,020
- small-scale on farm	C7	16,700	0.00059548	10
Commercial - Office Building	DT	10,698,800	0.00059548	6,371
- excess land	DU	-	0.00059548	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	100	0.00059548	0
- vacant land	CX	15,858,400	0.00059548	9,443
Commercial - Shopping	ST	125,635,649	0.00059548	74,813
- excess land	SU	471,300	0.00059548	281
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	136,479,200	0.00059548	81,270
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	7,904,900	0.00059548	4,707
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00059548	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,004,800	0.00059548	3,576
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00059548	4
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	41,431,100	0.00059548	24,671
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	84,500	0.00059548	50
Industrial Residual	IT	25,664,500	0.00099707	25,589
- excess land	IU	310,700	0.00099707	310
- vacant land	IX	17,246,400	0.00099707	17,196
- small-scale on farm	I7	22,400	0.00099707	22
Industrial - Large	LT	30,484,700	0.00116918	35,642
- excess land	LU	797,300	0.00116918	932
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	24,641,100	0.00099707	24,569
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	951,000	0.00099707	948
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00099707	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00099707	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00116918	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00116918	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00053975	-
Landfills	HT	-	0.00089310	-
Farm	FT	10,644,200	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	-	-	-
TOTAL		8,266,938,989		2,770,252

Table 4 - Dundas

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	3,654,399,401	0.00027178	993,210
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00020384	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00020384	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00020384	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	241,200	0.00027178	66
Multi-Residential	MT	146,259,200	0.00067609	98,885
Commercial Residual	CT	141,776,928	0.00053813	76,295
- excess land	CU	2,250,200	0.00053813	1,211
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	0.00053813	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	-	0.00053813	-
- excess land	DU	-	0.00053813	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	2,059,000	0.00053813	1,108
- vacant land	CX	4,485,800	0.00053813	2,414
Commercial - Shopping	ST	28,110,100	0.00053813	15,127
- excess land	SU	-	0.00053813	-
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	15,813,200	0.00053813	8,510
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	-	0.00053813	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00053813	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	2,748,100	0.00053813	1,479
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00053813	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	337,700	0.00053813	182
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	-	0.00053813	-
Industrial Residual	IT	15,552,900	0.00090105	14,014
- excess land	IU	60,900	0.00090105	55
- vacant land	IX	2,203,000	0.00090105	1,985
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	0.00090105	-
Industrial - Large	LT	-	0.00105659	-
- excess land	LU	-	0.00105659	-
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	2,087,000	0.00090105	1,880
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	-	0.00090105	-
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00090105	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00090105	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00105659	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00105659	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00048777	-
Landfills	HT	-	0.00080710	-
Farm	FT	11,400	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	441,500	-	-
TOTAL		4,018,837,529		1,216,420

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Transit

Table 5 - Flamborough

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	3,703,312,436	0.00028646	1,060,846
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00021484	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00021484	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00021484	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	976,000	0.00028646	280
Multi-Residential	MT	39,469,300	0.00071259	28,126
Commercial Residual	CT	165,899,200	0.00056719	94,096
- excess land	CU	4,255,100	0.00056719	2,413
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	-	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	-	0.00056719	-
- excess land	DU	-	0.00056719	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	-	0.00056719	-
- vacant land	CX	34,826,000	0.00056719	19,753
Commercial - Shopping	ST	88,787,200	0.00056719	50,359
- excess land	SU	4,301,900	0.00056719	2,440
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	57,164,400	0.00056719	32,423
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	7,933,800	0.00056719	4,500
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00056719	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	-	0.00056719	-
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00056719	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	36,676,400	0.00056719	20,802
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	3,870,300	0.00056719	2,195
Industrial Residual	IT	10,806,300	0.00094970	10,263
- excess land	IU	79,600	0.00094970	76
- vacant land	IX	7,299,900	0.00094970	6,933
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	-	-
Industrial - Large	LT	14,477,296	0.00111364	16,122
- excess land	LU	1,791,804	0.00111364	1,995
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	9,166,000	0.00094970	8,705
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	351,000	0.00094970	333
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00094970	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00094970	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00111364	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00111364	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00051411	-
Landfills	HT	-	0.00085067	-
Farm	FT	3,051,400	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	-	-	-
TOTAL		4,194,495,336		1,362,660

Table 6 - Glanbrook

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Transit Rate	Transit Levy
Residential	RT	2,364,088,363	0.00039186	926,398
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00029390	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00029390	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	2,951,600	0.00029390	867
New Multi-Residential	NT	-	0.00039186	-
Multi-Residential	MT	-	0.00097480	-
Commercial Residual	CT	90,194,600	0.00077589	69,981
- excess land	CU	1,019,300	0.00077589	791
- small-scale on farm	C7	4,900	-	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	-	0.00077589	-
- excess land	DU	-	0.00077589	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	-	0.00077589	-
- vacant land	CX	8,347,000	0.00077589	6,476
Commercial - Shopping	ST	51,894,700	0.00077589	40,264
- excess land	SU	-	0.00077589	-
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	69,547,100	0.00077589	53,961
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	2,707,900	0.00077589	2,101
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00077589	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	-	0.00077589	-
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00077589	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	14,788,600	0.00077589	11,474
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	1,085,600	0.00077589	842
Industrial Residual	IT	1,169,900	0.00129915	1,520
- excess land	IU	-	0.00129915	-
- vacant land	IX	20,389,000	0.00129915	26,488
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	-	-
Industrial - Large	LT	-	0.00152341	-
- excess land	LU	-	0.00152341	-
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	883,800	0.00129915	1,148
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	139,700	0.00129915	181
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00129915	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00129915	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	89,802,000	0.00152341	136,805
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00152341	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00070327	-
Landfills	HT	-	0.00116368	-
Farm	FT	6,470,900	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	-	-	-
TOTAL		2,725,484,963		1,279,299

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

Schedule "D2"

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2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Sidewalk Snow Removal

Table 1 - Ancaster

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Sidewalk Snow Removal Rate	Sidewalk Snow Removal Levy
Residential	RT	7,441,032,214	0.00001676	124,716
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,224,000	0.00001257	15
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00001257	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	1,005,600	0.00001257	13
New Multi-Residential	NT	-	0.00001676	-
Multi-Residential	MT	14,131,400	0.00004169	589
Commercial Residual	CT	350,800,626	0.00003319	11,642
- excess land	CU	3,391,500	0.00003319	113
- small-scale on farm	C7	16,700	0.00003319	1
Commercial - Office Building	DT	10,698,800	0.00003319	355
- excess land	DU	-	0.00003319	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	100	0.00003319	0
- vacant land	CX	15,858,400	0.00003319	526
Commercial - Shopping	ST	125,635,649	0.00003319	4,169
- excess land	SU	471,300	0.00003319	16
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	136,479,200	0.00003319	4,529
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	7,904,900	0.00003319	262
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00003319	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,004,800	0.00003319	199
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00003319	0
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	41,431,100	0.00003319	1,375
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	84,500	0.00003319	3
Industrial Residual	IT	25,664,500	0.00005557	1,426
- excess land	IU	310,700	0.00005557	17
- vacant land	IX	17,246,400	0.00005557	958
- small-scale on farm	I7	22,400	0.00005557	1
Industrial - Large	LT	30,484,700	0.00006516	1,986
- excess land	LU	797,300	0.00006516	52
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	24,641,100	0.00005557	1,369
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	951,000	0.00005557	53
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00005557	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00005557	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00006516	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00006516	-
Pipelines	PT	-	0.00003008	-
Landfills	HT	-	0.00004977	-
Farm	FT	10,644,200	-	-
Managed Forests	TT	-	-	-
TOTAL		8,266,938,989		154,386

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Recreation

Table 1 - City-wide

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Urban Recreation Rate	Urban Recreation Levy	Current Value Assessment RURAL	Rural Recreation Rate	Rural Recreation Levy
Residential	RT	57,988,923,751	0.00039799	23,079,214	8,095,845,229	0.00028189	2,282,111
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,946,000	0.00029850	581	-	0.00021142	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00029850	-	-	0.00021142	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	5,429,200	0.00029850	1,621	-	0.00021142	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	300,861,000	0.00039799	119,741	5,637,500	0.00028189	1,589
Multi-Residential	MT	2,825,103,200	0.00099005	2,796,989	6,750,000	0.00070122	4,733
Commercial Residual	CT	4,373,389,281	0.00078803	3,446,349	248,259,403	0.00055814	138,562
- excess land	CU	62,321,785	0.00078803	49,111	9,036,044	0.00055814	5,043
- small-scale on farm	C7	28,600	0.00078803	23	117,100	0.00055814	65
Commercial - Office Building	DT	166,003,348	0.00078803	130,815	-	0.00055814	-
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00078803	99	-	0.00055814	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	67,117,700	0.00078803	52,891	-	0.00055814	-
- vacant land	CX	218,985,500	0.00078803	172,567	2,727,000	0.00055814	1,522
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,470,695,309	0.00078803	1,158,948	5,899,800	0.00055814	3,293
- excess land	SU	7,303,394	0.00078803	5,755	757,000	0.00055814	423
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	789,043,716	0.00078803	621,788	44,510,300	0.00055814	24,843
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	24,882,200	0.00078803	19,608	-	0.00055814	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00078803	-	71,100	0.00055814	40
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	28,798,200	0.00078803	22,694	-	0.00055814	-
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00078803	5	-	0.00055814	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	474,654,756	0.00078803	374,041	8,181,700	0.00055814	4,566
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	16,229,000	0.00078803	12,789	-	0.00055814	-
Industrial Residual	IT	447,368,249	0.00131947	590,290	64,294,244	0.00093454	60,086
- excess land	IU	6,166,398	0.00131947	8,136	3,728,056	0.00093454	3,484
- vacant land	IX	115,176,500	0.00131947	151,972	12,850,000	0.00093454	12,009
- small-scale on farm	I7	72,400	0.00131947	96	75,000	0.00093454	70
Industrial - Large	LT	399,631,640	0.00154724	618,327	-	0.00109586	-
- excess land	LU	18,702,460	0.00154724	28,937	-	0.00109586	-
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	68,827,600	0.00131947	90,816	10,840,000	0.00093454	10,130
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	1,607,600	0.00131947	2,121	679,200	0.00093454	635
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00131947	-	-	0.00093454	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00131947	-	28,900	0.00093454	27
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	95,902,000	0.00154724	148,384	-	0.00109586	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00154724	-	-	0.00109586	-
Pipelines	PT	82,382,000	0.00071428	58,844	267,643,000	0.00050590	135,401
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.00118189	6,089	-	0.00083709	-
Farm	FT	56,622,600	0.00007033	3,982	1,453,920,300	0.00004981	72,419
Managed Forests	TT	916,700	0.00009950	91	20,198,500	0.00007047	1,423
TOTAL		70,120,374,987		33,773,711	10,262,049,376		2,762,475

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Sidewalks and Streetlighting

Table 1 - City-wide

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Urban Sidewalk/Streetlight Rate	Urban Sidewalk/Streetlight Levy	Current Value Assessment RURAL	Rural Sidewalk/Streetlight Rate	Rural Sidewalk/Streetlight Levy
Residential	RT	57,988,923,751	0.00009490	5,503,280	8,095,845,229	0.00004196	339,682
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,946,000	0.00007118	139	-	0.00003147	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00007118	-	-	0.00003147	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	5,429,200	0.00007118	386	-	0.00003147	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	300,861,000	0.00009490	28,552	5,637,500	0.00004196	237
Multi-Residential	MT	2,825,103,200	0.00023608	666,947	6,750,000	0.00010437	705
Commercial Residual	CT	4,373,389,281	0.00018791	821,788	248,259,403	0.00008308	20,624
- excess land	CU	62,321,785	0.00018791	11,711	9,036,044	0.00008308	751
- small-scale on farm	C7	28,600	0.00018791	5	117,100	0.00008308	10
Commercial - Office Building	DT	166,003,348	0.00018791	31,193	-	0.00008308	-
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00018791	23	-	0.00008308	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	67,117,700	0.00018791	12,612	-	0.00008308	-
- vacant land	CX	218,985,500	0.00018791	41,149	2,727,000	0.00008308	227
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,470,695,309	0.00018791	276,353	5,899,800	0.00008308	490
- excess land	SU	7,303,394	0.00018791	1,372	757,000	0.00008308	63
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	789,043,716	0.00018791	148,266	44,510,300	0.00008308	3,698
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	24,882,200	0.00018791	4,676	-	0.00008308	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00018791	-	71,100	0.00008308	6
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	28,798,200	0.00018791	5,411	-	0.00008308	-
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00018791	1	-	0.00008308	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	474,654,756	0.00018791	89,191	8,181,700	0.00008308	680
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	16,229,000	0.00018791	3,050	-	0.00008308	-
Industrial Residual	IT	447,368,249	0.00031463	140,756	64,294,244	0.00013910	8,943
- excess land	IU	6,166,398	0.00031463	1,940	3,728,056	0.00013910	519
- vacant land	IX	115,176,500	0.00031463	36,238	12,850,000	0.00013910	1,787
- small-scale on farm	I7	72,400	0.00031463	23	75,000	0.00013910	10
Industrial - Large	LT	399,631,640	0.00036894	147,441	-	0.00016311	-
- excess land	LU	18,702,460	0.00036894	6,900	-	0.00016311	-
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	68,827,600	0.00031463	21,655	10,840,000	0.00013910	1,508
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	1,607,600	0.00031463	506	679,200	0.00013910	94
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00031463	-	-	0.00013910	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00031463	-	28,900	0.00013910	4
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	95,902,000	0.00036894	35,382	-	0.00016311	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00036894	-	-	0.00016311	-
Pipelines	PT	82,382,000	0.00017032	14,031	267,643,000	0.00007530	20,154
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.00028182	1,452	-	0.00012460	-
Farm	FT	56,622,600	0.00001677	950	1,453,920,300	0.00000741	10,779
Managed Forests	TT	916,700	0.00002373	22	20,198,500	0.00001049	212
TOTAL		70,120,374,987		8,053,401	10,262,049,376		411,183

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Fire

Table 1 - City-wide

Property Class		Current Value Assessment URBAN	Urban Fire Rate	Urban Fire Levy	Current Value Assessment RURAL	Rural Fire Rate	Rural Fire Levy
Residential	RT	55,620,180,407	0.00107203	59,626,679	10,464,588,573	0.00053229	5,570,197
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,224,000	0.00080402	984	722,000	0.00039922	288
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00080402	-	-	0.00039922	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	5,429,200	0.00080402	4,365	-	0.00039922	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	300,861,000	0.00107203	322,533	5,637,500	0.00053229	3,001
Multi-Residential	MT	2,825,103,200	0.00266679	7,533,956	6,750,000	0.00132412	8,938
Commercial Residual	CT	4,081,309,581	0.00212263	8,663,093	540,339,103	0.00105393	569,482
- excess land	CU	52,864,985	0.00212263	112,213	18,492,844	0.00105393	19,490
- small-scale on farm	C7	23,700	0.00212263	50	122,000	0.00105393	129
Commercial - Office Building	DT	166,003,348	0.00212263	352,363	-	0.00105393	-
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00212263	265	-	0.00105393	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	66,530,200	0.00212263	141,219	587,500	0.00105393	619
- vacant land	CX	199,920,700	0.00212263	424,357	21,791,800	0.00105393	22,967
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,428,536,609	0.00212263	3,032,249	48,058,500	0.00105393	50,651
- excess land	SU	7,236,894	0.00212263	15,361	823,500	0.00105393	868
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	662,537,616	0.00212263	1,406,319	171,016,400	0.00105393	180,240
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	21,664,700	0.00212263	45,986	3,217,500	0.00105393	3,391
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00212263	-	71,100	0.00105393	75
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	24,915,300	0.00212263	52,886	3,882,900	0.00105393	4,092
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00212263	13	-	0.00105393	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	457,736,756	0.00212263	971,604	25,099,700	0.00105393	26,453
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	15,849,100	0.00212263	33,642	379,900	0.00105393	400
Industrial Residual	IT	386,949,093	0.00355412	1,375,265	124,713,400	0.00176471	220,083
- excess land	IU	4,491,354	0.00355412	15,963	5,403,100	0.00176471	9,535
- vacant land	IX	78,243,000	0.00355412	278,085	49,783,500	0.00176471	87,853
- small-scale on farm	I7	22,400	0.00355412	80	125,000	0.00176471	221
Industrial - Large	LT	357,485,231	0.00416764	1,489,871	42,146,409	0.00206933	87,215
- excess land	LU	17,475,269	0.00416764	72,831	1,227,191	0.00206933	2,539
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	66,161,000	0.00355412	235,144	13,506,600	0.00176471	23,835
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	1,842,400	0.00355412	6,548	444,400	0.00176471	784
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00355412	-	-	0.00176471	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00355412	-	28,900	0.00176471	51
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	6,100,000	0.00416764	25,423	89,802,000	0.00206933	185,830
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00416764	-	-	0.00206933	-
Pipelines	PT	108,289,000	0.00192397	208,345	241,736,000	0.00095530	230,930
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.00318352	16,402	-	0.00158070	-
Farm	FT	35,016,800	0.00018943	6,633	1,475,526,100	0.00009406	138,782
Managed Forests	TT	781,800	0.00026801	210	20,333,400	0.00013307	2,706
TOTAL		67,006,067,543		86,470,934	13,376,356,820		7,451,646

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Parkland Purchase

Table 1 - Stoney Creek

Property Class		Current Value Assessment TOTAL	Parkland Purchase Rate	Parkland Purchase Levy
Residential	RT	10,030,404,071	0.00001754	175,960
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	722,000	0.00001316	9
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00001316	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	1,472,000	0.00001316	19
New Multi-Residential	NT	8,541,000	0.00001754	150
Multi-Residential	MT	181,402,000	0.00004364	7,916
Commercial Residual	CT	684,368,010	0.00003473	23,771
- excess land	CU	19,235,091	0.00003473	668
- small-scale on farm	C7	7,000	0.00003473	0
Commercial - Office Building	DT	613,700	0.00003473	21
- excess land	DU	-	0.00003473	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	790,000	0.00003473	27
- vacant land	CX	42,592,600	0.00003473	1,479
Commercial - Shopping	ST	135,963,453	0.00003473	4,723
- excess land	SU	625,294	0.00003473	22
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	204,224,444	0.00003473	7,094
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	4,170,200	0.00003473	145
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	39,300	0.00003473	1
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	13,836,200	0.00003473	481
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00003473	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	132,266,256	0.00003473	4,594
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	3,902,600	0.00003473	136
Industrial Residual	IT	171,844,426	0.00005816	9,994
- excess land	IU	4,918,198	0.00005816	286
- vacant land	IX	23,361,500	0.00005816	1,359
- small-scale on farm	I7	50,000	0.00005816	3
Industrial - Large	LT	89,723,509	0.00006820	6,119
- excess land	LU	1,505,691	0.00006820	103
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	11,785,300	0.00005816	685
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	-	0.00005816	-
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00005816	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	I7	10,700	0.00005816	1
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	6,100,000	0.00006820	416
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00006820	-
Pipelines	PT	18,478,000	0.00003148	582
Landfills	HT	5,152,000	0.00005209	268
Farm	FT	102,074,500	0.00000310	316
Managed Forests	TT	805,700	0.00000439	4
TOTAL		11,900,984,743		247,353

Table 2 - Hamilton

Property Class		Current Value Assessment TOTAL	Parkland Purchase Rate	Parkland Purchase Levy
Residential	RT	31,144,311,166	0.00003232	1,006,697
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00002424	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00002424	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00002424	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	291,102,800	0.00003232	9,409
Multi-Residential	MT	2,443,841,300	0.00008041	196,505
Commercial Residual	CT	2,955,451,917	0.00006400	189,151
- excess land	CU	33,484,094	0.00006400	2,143
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	0.00006400	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	154,690,848	0.00006400	9,900
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00006400	8
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	64,268,600	0.00006400	4,113
- vacant land	CX	112,986,700	0.00006400	7,231
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,040,304,207	0.00006400	66,580
- excess land	SU	1,904,900	0.00006400	122
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	309,187,372	0.00006400	19,788
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	2,165,400	0.00006400	139
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00006400	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,209,100	0.00006400	397
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00006400	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	249,154,700	0.00006400	15,946
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	7,286,000	0.00006400	466
Industrial Residual	IT	227,264,223	0.00010716	24,354
- excess land	IU	928,700	0.00010716	100
- vacant land	IX	44,676,700	0.00010716	4,788
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	0.00010716	-
Industrial - Large	LT	264,946,135	0.00012566	33,294
- excess land	LU	14,607,665	0.00012566	1,836
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	20,264,400	0.00010716	2,172
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	165,900	0.00010716	18
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00010716	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	I7	-	0.00010716	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00012566	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00012566	-
Pipelines	PT	82,382,000	0.00005801	4,779
Landfills	HT	-	0.00009599	-
Farm	FT	2,380,400	0.00000571	14
Managed Forests	TT	134,700	0.00000808	1
TOTAL		39,474,224,927		1,599,951

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Parkland Purchase

Table 3 - Ancaster

Property Class		Current Value Assessment TOTAL	Parkland Purchase Rate	Parkland Purchase Levy
Residential	RT	8,185,750,219	0.00005214	426,797
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	1,224,000	0.00003910	48
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00003910	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	1,005,600	0.00003910	39
New Multi-Residential	NT	-	0.00005214	-
Multi-Residential	MT	14,131,400	0.00012970	1,833
Commercial Residual	CT	372,314,821	0.00010324	38,436
- excess land	CU	3,487,300	0.00010324	360
- small-scale on farm	C7	79,600	0.00010324	8
Commercial - Office Building	DT	10,698,800	0.00010324	1,104
- excess land	DU	-	0.00010324	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	100	0.00010324	0
- vacant land	CX	15,858,400	0.00010324	1,637
Commercial - Shopping	ST	125,635,649	0.00010324	12,970
- excess land	SU	471,300	0.00010324	49
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	136,881,900	0.00010324	14,131
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	7,904,900	0.00010324	816
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00010324	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,004,800	0.00010324	620
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	5,900	0.00010324	1
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	41,431,100	0.00010324	4,277
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	84,500	0.00010324	9
Industrial Residual	IT	34,061,200	0.00017286	5,888
- excess land	IU	310,700	0.00017286	54
- vacant land	IX	17,246,400	0.00017286	2,981
- small-scale on farm	I7	37,000	0.00017286	6
Industrial - Large	LT	30,484,700	0.00020270	6,179
- excess land	LU	797,300	0.00020270	162
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	24,641,100	0.00017286	4,259
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	951,000	0.00017286	164
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00017286	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	I7	-	0.00017286	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00020270	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00020270	-
Pipelines	PT	44,951,000	0.00009357	4,206
Landfills	HT	-	0.00015483	-
Farm	FT	243,998,500	0.00000921	2,248
Managed Forests	TT	4,268,700	0.00001303	56
TOTAL		9,324,717,889		529,338

Table 4 - Dundas

Property Class		Current Value Assessment TOTAL	Parkland Purchase Rate	Parkland Purchase Levy
Residential	RT	3,812,472,601	0.00001495	57,001
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00001121	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00001121	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00001121	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	241,200	0.00001495	4
Multi-Residential	MT	146,259,200	0.00003719	5,440
Commercial Residual	CT	142,938,828	0.00002960	4,231
- excess land	CU	2,530,100	0.00002960	75
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	0.00002960	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	-	0.00002960	-
- excess land	DU	-	0.00002960	-
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	2,059,000	0.00002960	61
- vacant land	CX	4,733,800	0.00002960	140
Commercial - Shopping	ST	28,110,100	0.00002960	832
- excess land	SU	-	0.00002960	-
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	15,813,200	0.00002960	468
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	-	0.00002960	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00002960	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	2,748,100	0.00002960	81
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00002960	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	337,700	0.00002960	10
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	-	0.00002960	-
Industrial Residual	IT	15,742,400	0.00004957	780
- excess land	IU	60,900	0.00004957	3
- vacant land	IX	2,203,000	0.00004957	109
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	0.00004957	-
Industrial - Large	LT	-	0.00005812	-
- excess land	LU	-	0.00005812	-
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	2,087,000	0.00004957	103
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	-	0.00004957	-
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00004957	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00004957	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00005812	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00005812	-
Pipelines	PT	7,429,000	0.00002683	199
Landfills	HT	-	0.00004440	-
Farm	FT	1,993,800	0.00000264	5
Managed Forests	TT	537,800	0.00000374	2
TOTAL		4,188,297,729		69,546

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-091

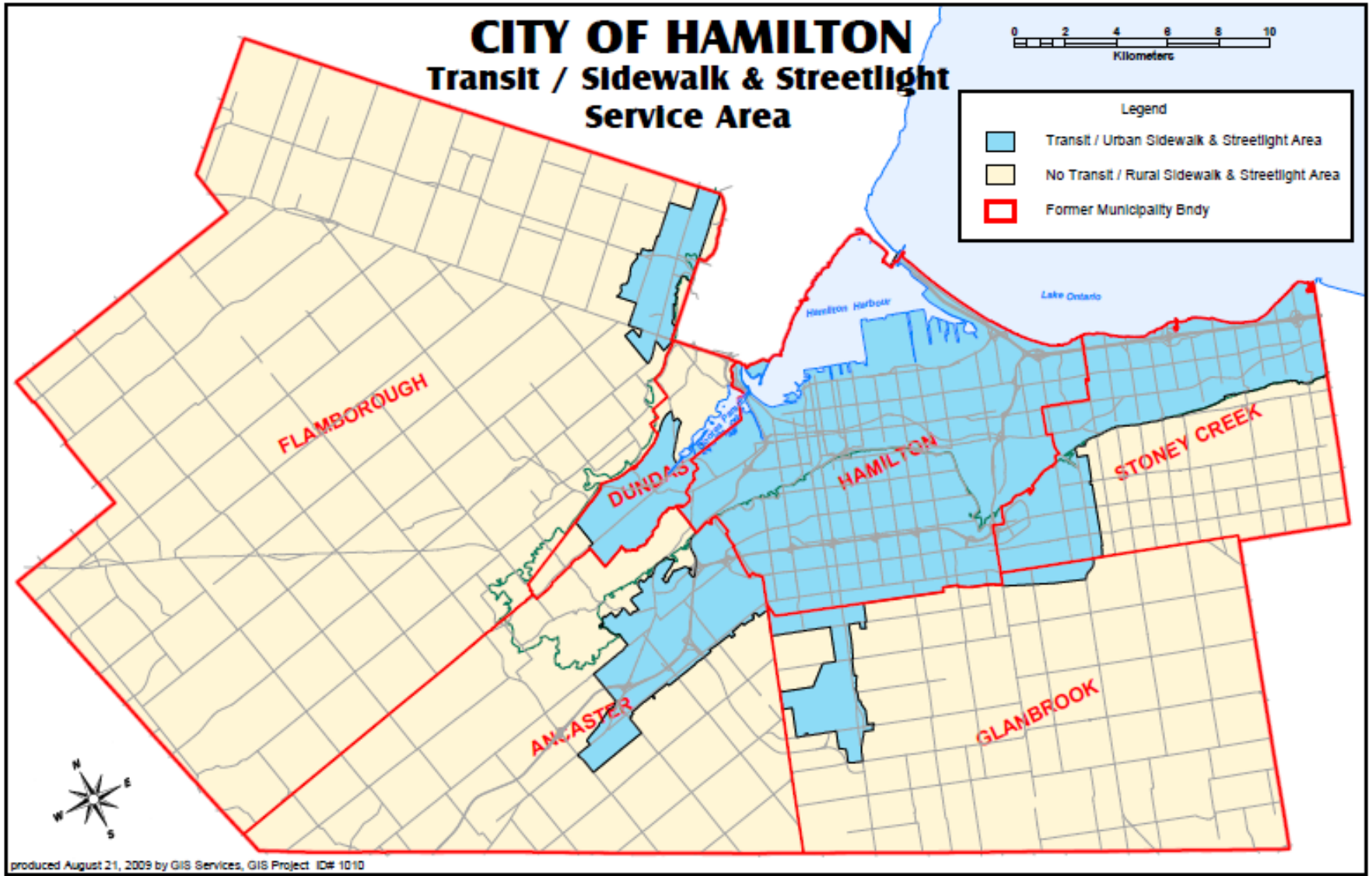
Schedule "D7"

Page 1 of 1

2020 TAX RATES AND LEVY - SPECIAL MUNICIPAL LEVY: Infrastructure Renewal

Table 1 - Hamilton

Property Class		Current Value Assessment TOTAL	Infrastructure Renewal Rate	Infrastructure Renewal Levy
Residential	RT	31,144,311,166	0.00027130	8,449,510
Farmland Awaiting Development - Com	C1	-	0.00020348	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Res	R1	-	0.00020348	-
Farmland Awaiting Development - Multi-Res	M1	-	0.00020348	-
New Multi-Residential	NT	291,102,800	0.00027130	78,977
Multi-Residential	MT	2,443,841,300	0.00067489	1,649,325
Commercial Residual	CT	2,955,451,917	0.00053718	1,587,603
- excess land	CU	33,484,094	0.00053718	17,987
- small-scale on farm	C7	-	0.00053718	-
Commercial - Office Building	DT	154,690,848	0.00053718	83,096
- excess land	DU	125,000	0.00053718	67
Commercial - Parking Lot	GT	64,268,600	0.00053718	34,524
- vacant land	CX	112,986,700	0.00053718	60,694
Commercial - Shopping	ST	1,040,304,207	0.00053718	558,828
- excess land	SU	1,904,900	0.00053718	1,023
Commercial (New Construction)	XT	309,187,372	0.00053718	166,089
- excess land (New Construction)	XU	2,165,400	0.00053718	1,163
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	X7	-	0.00053718	-
Office Building (New Construction)	YT	6,209,100	0.00053718	3,335
- excess land (New Construction)	YU	-	0.00053718	-
Shopping (New Construction)	ZT	249,154,700	0.00053718	133,840
- excess land (New Construction)	ZU	7,286,000	0.00053718	3,914
Industrial Residual	IT	227,264,223	0.00089945	204,413
- excess land	IU	928,700	0.00089945	835
- vacant land	IX	44,676,700	0.00089945	40,184
- small-scale on farm	I7	-	0.00089945	-
Industrial - Large	LT	264,946,135	0.00105471	279,443
- excess land	LU	14,607,665	0.00105471	15,407
Industrial (New Construction)	JT	20,264,400	0.00089945	18,227
- excess land (New Construction)	JU	165,900	0.00089945	149
- vacant land (New Construction)	JX	-	0.00089945	-
- small-scale on farm (New Construction)	J7	-	0.00089945	-
Large Industrial (New Construction)	KT	-	0.00105471	-
- excess land (New Construction)	KU	-	0.00105471	-
Pipelines	PT	82,382,000	0.00048690	40,112
Landfills	HT	-	0.00080566	-
Farm	FT	2,380,400	0.00004794	114
Managed Forests	TT	134,700	0.00006783	9
TOTAL		39,474,224,927		13,428,870









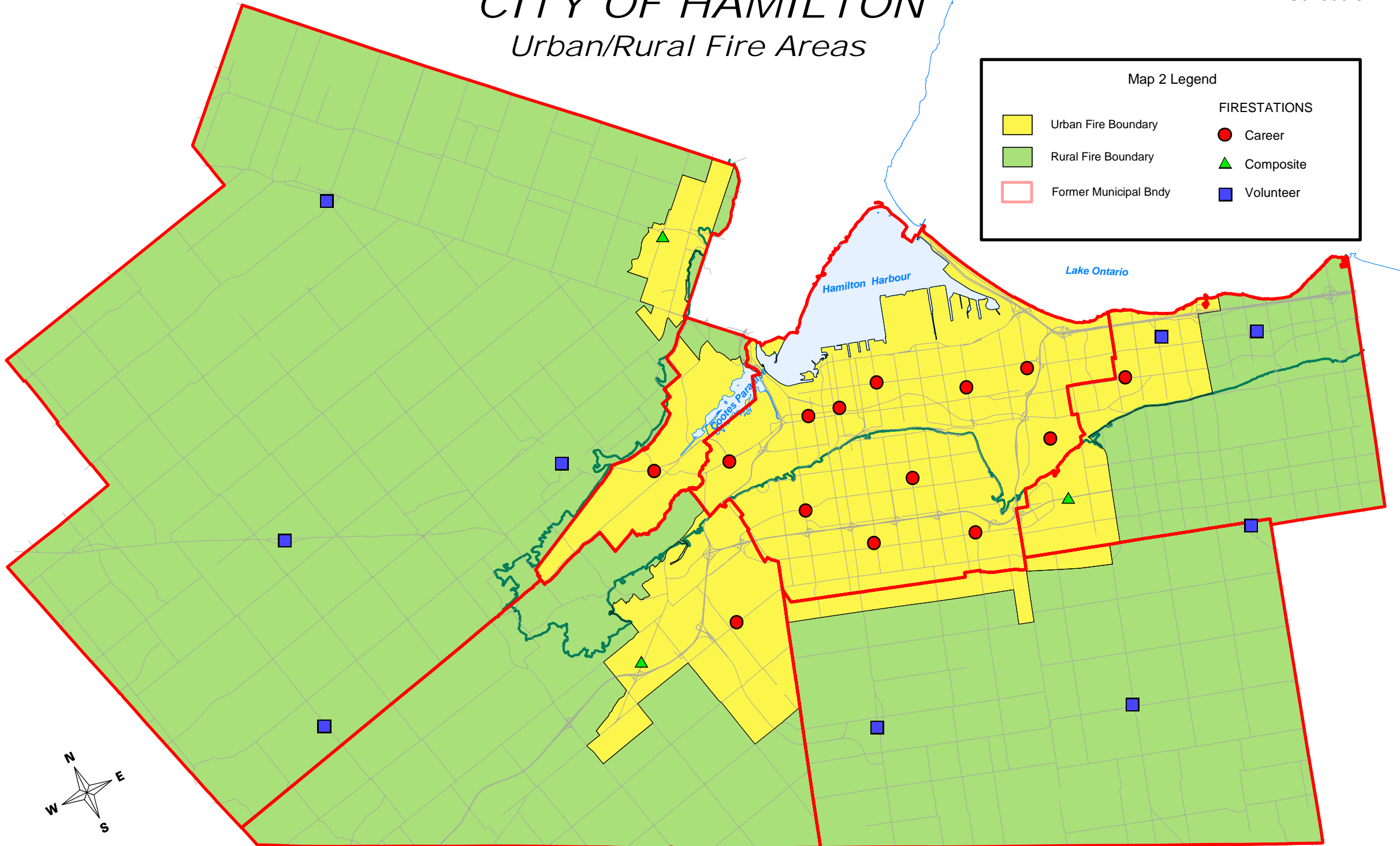
CITY OF HAMILTON

Urban/Rural Fire Areas

Schedule "F"

Map 2 Legend

	Urban Fire Boundary	FIRESTATIONS
	Rural Fire Boundary	 Career
	Former Municipal Bndy	 Composite
		 Volunteer



CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Adopt Municipal Options for Tax Capping

WHEREAS subsection 329 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, provides for a cap which determines the maximum taxes for which particular classes of real property are liable during the taxation year; and

WHEREAS paragraph 329.1(1)1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to establish a percentage greater than 5% and less than or equal to 10% by which tax increases shall be limited in respect of properties in the Commercial, Industrial, Landfill and Multi-Residential property tax classes; and

WHEREAS paragraph 329.1(1)3 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to establish a dollar amount threshold greater than \$0 and less than or equal to \$500 by which capped properties in the Commercial, Industrial, Landfill and Multi-Residential property tax classes move to their full Current Value Assessment taxes if they are at or below this dollar amount threshold of their Current Value Assessment taxes; and

WHEREAS paragraph 329.1(1)8 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to establish a percentage greater than 0% and less than or equal to 100% by which the amount of full Current Value Assessment taxes for a property which becomes an eligible property within the meaning of subsection 331(20) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 shall be limited in respect of properties in the Commercial, Industrial, Landfill and Multi-Residential property tax classes; and

WHEREAS Ontario Regulation 73/03 authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to exempt a property from the application of Part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, if taxes for the property in the previous year were equal to its full Current Value Assessment taxes for that year;

WHEREAS Ontario Regulation 73/03 authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to exempt a property from the application of Part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, if in the previous tax year in the municipality there were no properties within the commercial classes, industrial classes or multi-residential classes, as the case may be;

WHEREAS Ontario Regulation 73/03 authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to exclude reassessment increases from the application of Part IX of the *Municipal Act*,

2001, S.O. 2001, c. 25, for properties in the Commercial, Industrial, Landfill and Multi-Residential property tax classes; and

WHEREAS Ontario Regulation 73/03 authorizes the City of Hamilton to enact a by-law to phase out the application of part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, if in the previous taxation year, the taxes for each property in the Commercial, Industrial, Landfill and Multi-Residential property tax classes, as the case may be, were equal or greater than 50% of the uncapped taxes for the property for the taxation year.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

Tax Increase - Maximum Percentage

1. For the purpose of paragraph 329.1(1)1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, the City of Hamilton establishes the maximum assessment-related tax increase allowed on the Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Residential property tax classes as 10% and accordingly limits properties in these classes to a maximum assessment-related tax increase of 10%.

Tax Increase – Maximum Dollar Amount

2. For the purpose of paragraph 329.1(1)3 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, the City of Hamilton establishes the maximum dollar amount threshold allowed on the Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Residential property tax classes as \$500 and accordingly properties in these classes move to their full Current Value Assessment taxes if they are at or below \$500 of their Current Value Assessment taxes in the current year.

Tax Increase – New Construction / New to Class

3. For the purpose of paragraph 329.1(1)8 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, the City of Hamilton establishes the maximum taxes allowed on a Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Residential property which becomes an eligible property within the meaning of subsection 331(20) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 as 100% of its full Current Value Assessment taxes in the current year.

Tax Capping Exemption

4. For the purpose of paragraph 8.0.2 of Ontario Regulation 73/03, the City of Hamilton exempts any property in the Commercial, Industrial or Multi-Residential property tax classes which paid full Current Value Assessment taxes for the previous year from Part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, in the current year.
5. For the purpose of Part III.1 of Ontario Regulation 73/03, the City of Hamilton continues to limit the capping protection to reassessment related increases prior to 2017.

6. For the purpose of paragraph 8.2 of Ontario Regulation 73/03, the City of Hamilton ends the application of Part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, to any property in the multi-residential property class and the commercial property class.
7. For the purpose of paragraph 8.3(2) of Ontario Regulation 73/03, the City of Hamilton opts to exclude properties in a subclass for vacant land in determining whether the taxes for each property in a class were equal to or greater than 50% of its uncapped taxes,
8. For the purpose of paragraph 8.3 of Ontario Regulation 73/03, in 2019 the City of Hamilton will commence the phase out of the application of Part IX of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, for each property in the industrial property class.

General

9. The purpose of this By-law is to clarify the respective rights and obligations of the City of Hamilton and all persons liable for tax during the fiscal year.
10. This By-law is deemed to have come into force on January 1st, 2020.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Amend By-law No. 19-127, a By-Law to Provide Tax Rebates for Charities, Similar Organizations and Veterans Organizations

WHEREAS Section 361(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 requires a municipality to have a tax rebate program for eligible charities for the purpose of giving them relief from taxes or amounts paid on account of taxes on eligible property they occupy; and

WHEREAS Section 361(4)1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 permits the municipality to provide for rebates to organizations that are similar to eligible charities or a class of such organizations defined by the municipality; and

WHEREAS Section 361(3)2 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 requires that the amount of the tax rebate for eligible charities be at least 40 percent of the taxes or amounts on account of taxes paid by the eligible charity on the property it occupies; and

WHEREAS Section 361(4)3 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25 permits the municipality to provide for different rebate amounts for different eligible charities or similar organizations up to 100 percent of the taxes paid by the eligible charity or similar organization.

WHEREAS City of Hamilton By-law No. 19-127 was enacted to provide tax rebates to Charities, Similar Organizations and Veterans Organizations for properties in the commercial and industrial property classes, in accordance with Section 361 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c.25.

WHEREAS lands or buildings occupied and used by some Veterans Organization are within property classes other than the industrial and commercial property classes and Section 361(4) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c.25 permits a tax rebate to apply to other property classes determined by the City.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. By-law 19-127 is amended by:

- (a) adding the following subsection (e) to section 1.1 and renumbering the subsequent subsections accordingly:
 - (e) "Eligible Veterans Property" means the portion of lands or buildings occupied and used by a Veterans Organization that are within any of the property classes as defined under the Assessment Act;

- (b) adding the following words to the end of renumbered subsection (f):
“or Eligible Veterans Property”
- (c) deleting subsection 2.1(d) and replacing it with the following:
 - (d) the Eligible Charity, or Similar Organization paid Property Taxes on an Eligible Property or the Veterans Organization paid Property Taxes on an Eligible Veterans Property;”
- (d) deleting subsection 3.2(f) and replacing it with the following:
 - (f) an Eligible Charity or Similar Organization shall submit documentation satisfactory to the City Treasurer to establish that the property for which the application is made is an Eligible Property;
- (e) adding the following subsection (g) to section 3.2 and renumbering the subsequent subsections accordingly:
 - (g) a Veterans Organization shall submit documentation satisfactory to the City Treasure to establish that the property for which the application is made is an Eligible Veterans Property;
- (f) deleting renumbered subsection 3.2(h) and replacing it with the following:
 - (h) an Eligible Charity or Similar Organization that occupies Eligible Property under a lease shall submit:
 - (i) a copy of the Eligible Charity's or Similar Organization's current lease agreement with its landlord for the Eligible Property; and
 - (ii) written confirmation from the Eligible Charity's or Similar Organization's landlord that identifies the amount of property taxes paid by the Eligible Charity or Similar Organization under the lease agreement for the year of the application;
- (g) adding the following subsection (i) to section 3.2 and renumbering the subsequent subsections accordingly:
 - (i) A Veterans Organization that occupies an Eligible Veterans Property under a lease shall submit:
 - (a) a copy of the Veterans Organization's current lease agreement with its landlord for the Eligible Veterans Property; and

- (b) written confirmation from the Veterans' Organization landlord that identifies the amount of property taxes paid by the Veteran's Organization under the lease agreement for the year of the application;
- (h) deleting "(2)" in section 3.2;
- (i) deleting "4" in section 3.2 and replacing it with "3.1";
- (j) deleting "Eligible Property" in section 4.3 and replacing it with "Eligible Veterans Property"
- (k) deleting subsections (a) and (b) in section 4.3 and replacing them with the following:
 - (a) one-half of the rebate will be paid within 60 days after the receipt by the City of the application for the rebate by the Veterans Organization, and the balance of the rebate will be paid within 120 days after the receipt by the City of the application for the rebate by the Veterans Organization; or
 - (b) at the discretion of the City Treasurer, 100% rebate shall be credited through the direct adjustment of property taxes on the Veterans Organization's property tax account.

2. Coming into Force

2.1 The amendments herein are deemed to come into force on January 1st, 2019.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

Authority: Items 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11, General Issues
Committee Report 19-027 (PED19234)
CM: December 11, 2019
Ward: 2, 3, 7, 12, 13

Items 3, 4, 5, & 6, General Issues
Committee Report 20-001 (PED20004)
CM: January 22, 2020
Ward: 1, 3, 4, 5, 15

Item 5.1(b) (PED20059)
CM: April 8, 2020
Ward: 1

Item 5.4(e) (PED20092)
CM: April 22, 2020
Ward: 1

Bill No. 094

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Levy a Special Charge Upon the Rateable Property in the Business Improvement Areas for the Year 2020

WHEREAS section 208 of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, authorizes the City of Hamilton to levy a special charge upon the rateable properties in the Business Improvement Areas that are in a prescribed business property class sufficient to raise the amount required for the purposes of the Boards of Management of the Business Improvement Areas; and

WHEREAS City of Hamilton By-law No. 20-089 establishes optional property classes within the City of Hamilton; and

WHEREAS City of Hamilton By-law No. 20-090 establishes tax ratios and tax reductions for the 2020 taxation year; and

WHEREAS the City of Hamilton has created 13 Business Improvement Areas as listed in Schedule "A" attached to this By-law; and

WHEREAS the amount of money to be provided by the City of Hamilton for each of the 12 Business Improvement Areas' Boards of Management with an approved 2020 budget for the 2020 taxation year is set out in Schedule "A" attached to this By-law; and

WHEREAS the total rateable property in each Business Improvement Area, upon which assessment will be levied, is set out in Schedule "A" attached to this By-law and which said assessment is the basis upon which the taxes for the Business Improvement Area will be raised.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. This By-law applies to all land within the 13 Business Improvement Areas identified in City of Hamilton By-law 14-253. Any reference to Schedule "A" in this By-law means Schedule "A" attached to this By-law.
2. Within each Business Improvement Area identified in Schedule "A" the respective tax rate identified in Schedule "A" shall be levied upon the rateable properties for the tax classes and subclasses identified in the Schedule "A" in the Business Improvement Area in which the rateable property is located.
3. The Treasurer shall collect the amount to be raised by this By-law, together with all other sums on the tax roll in the manner as set forth in the Assessment Act, the Municipal Act, 2001 and any other applicable Acts and the By-laws in force in the City of Hamilton.
4. The special charge levied by this By-law other than that levied by the interim levy, shall be paid in two instalments, the first due July 2, 2020 and the second due September 30, 2020, or 21 days after an instalment tax bill is mailed out, whichever is later.
5. Pursuant to subsection 342(1)(b) of the Municipal Act, 2001, which allows for alternative instalment due dates to spread the payment of taxes more evenly over the year, the final tax levy and any special levies, other than those levied by interim levy, shall be as follows:
 - (i) for those on one of the 12-month pre-authorized automatic bank withdrawal payment plans, shall be paid in 6 equal instalments due on the first working day of each month, July to December, inclusive, or due on the first working day on or after the 15th of each month, July to December, inclusive.
 - (ii) for those on the 10-month pre-authorized automatic bank withdrawal payment plan, paid in 5 equal instalments, due on the first working day of each month, July to November, inclusive.

The payment plans set out in subsections (i) and (ii) shall be penalty free for so long as the taxpayer is in good standing with the terms of the plan agreement.

6. When payment of any instalment or any part of any instalment of taxes levied by this By-law is in default, penalties and where applicable interest, shall be imposed respectively in accordance with City of Hamilton By-law 13-136 and section 345 of the Municipal Act, 2001.
7. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to serve personally or to mail or cause to be mailed, notices of the taxes levied to the person or persons taxed at the address of the resident or place of business of such person.

8. The Treasurer is authorized to accept part payment from time to time on account of any taxes due, or alternatively is authorized to refuse acceptance of any such part payment.
9. Schedule "A", attached to this By-law, forms part of this By-law.
10. This By-law is deemed to have come into force on January 1st, 2020.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

Table 1 - Downtown Dundas BIA

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	33,277,528	1.9800	65,889,505	0.5127544%	\$ 170,632
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.8585529%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	1.0067597%	\$ -
Total	\$ 33,277,528		\$ 65,889,505		\$ 170,632
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 170,632 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00258967 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 2 - Barton Village

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	31,303,568	1.9800	61,981,065	0.2091210%	\$ 65,462
Industrial	971,767	3.3153	3,221,698	0.3501510%	\$ 3,403
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.4105954%	\$ -
Total	\$ 32,275,335		\$ 65,202,763		\$ 68,865
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 68,865 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00105617 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Use Rateable Assessment

* 2/3 assessment reduction as per By-law 98-15

			Gross Assessment	Adjustment	Rateable Assessment	Gross Tax	Net Tax
*							
Commercial - Taxable	CT	030.233.06055	1,035,000	690,000	345,000	2,164	721
Commercial - Vacant land	CX	030.233.06040	378,000	252,000	126,000	790	263
Commercial - Taxable	CT	030.237.03410	385,000	256,667	128,333	805	268
Commercial - Taxable	CT	030.233.06050	3,525,900	2,350,600	1,175,300	7,373	2,458
Industrial - Taxable	IT	030.233.06050	1,630,100	1,086,733	543,367	5,708	1,903
			6,954,000	4,636,000	2,318,000	16,841	5,614

Table 3 - Consession Street

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	42,552,300	1.9800	84,253,554	0.2714283%	\$ 115,499
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.4544780%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.5329317%	\$ -
Total	\$ 42,552,300		\$ 84,253,554		\$ 115,499
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 115,499 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00137085 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 4 - Downtown Hamilton

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	206,864,810	1.9800	409,592,324	0.1933630%	\$ 400,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.3237658%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.3796556%	\$ -
Total	\$ 206,864,810		\$ 409,592,324		\$ 400,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 400,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00097658 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Use Rateable Assessment

* 2/3 assessment reduction as per By-law 92-119

			Gross Assessment	Adjustment	Rateable Assessment	Gross Tax	Net Tax
*							
Commercial - Taxable	CT	020.152.00010	2,929,000	1,952,667	976,333	5,664	1,888
Commercial - Shopping	ST	020.152.00010	19,601,000	13,067,333	6,533,667	37,901	12,634
Commercial - Vacant	CX	020.151.50433	2,148,000	1,432,000	716,000	4,153	1,384
			24,678,000	16,452,000	8,226,000	47,718	15,906

Net Adjustment: 31,812

Table 5 - Waterdown

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	132,257,300	1.9800	261,869,454	0.1888834%	\$ 249,812
Industrial	59,400	3.3153	196,929	0.3162653%	\$ 188
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.3708602%	\$ -
Total	\$ 132,316,700		\$ 262,066,383		\$ 250,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 250,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00095396 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 6 - International Village

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	70,882,744	1.9800	140,347,833	0.2398327%	\$ 170,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.4015744%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.4708958%	\$ -
Total	\$ 70,882,744		\$ 140,347,833		\$ 170,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 170,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00121128 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 7 - King Street West

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	12,531,312	1.9800	24,811,998	0.0000000%	\$ -
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.0000000%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.0000000%	\$ -
Total	\$ 12,531,312		\$ 24,811,998		\$ -
Approved 2020 Levy (divided by weighted assessment) = - tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 8 - Locke Street

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	34,338,679	1.9800	67,990,584	0.0873650%	\$ 30,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.1462835%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.1715355%	\$ -
Total	\$ 34,338,679		\$ 67,990,584		\$ 30,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 30,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00044124 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 9 - Main West Esplanade

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	27,112,600	1.9800	53,682,948	0.0364111%	\$ 9,872
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.0609666%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.0714908%	\$ -
Total	\$ 27,112,600		\$ 53,682,948		\$ 9,872
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 9,872 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00018389 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 10 - Ancaster Heritage Village

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	51,489,300	1.9800	101,948,814	0.1903308%	\$ 98,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.3186887%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.3737020%	\$ -
Total	\$ 51,489,300		\$ 101,948,814		\$ 98,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 98,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00096127 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 11 - Ottawa Street

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	29,582,604	1.9800	58,573,556	0.4495885%	\$ 133,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.7527883%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.8827376%	\$ -
Total	\$ 29,582,604		\$ 58,573,556		\$ 133,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 133,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00227065 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 12 - Stoney Creek

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	17,610,917	1.9800	34,869,616	0.2744117%	\$ 48,326
Industrial	146,600	3.3153	486,023	0.4594732%	\$ 674
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.5387893%	\$ -
Total	\$ 17,757,517		\$ 35,355,639		\$ 49,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 49,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00138592 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Table 13 - Westdale Village

Property Class	Current Value Assessment	Tax Ratio	Weighted Assessment	BIA Tax Rate	BIA Levy
Commercial	31,556,300	1.9800	62,481,474	0.3961174%	\$ 125,000
Industrial		3.3153	-	0.6632566%	\$ -
Large Industrial		3.8876	-	0.7777505%	\$ -
Total	\$ 31,556,300		\$ 62,481,474		\$ 125,000
Approved 2020 Levy \$ 125,000 (divided by weighted assessment) = 0.00200059 tax rate at tax ratio of 1.00					

Authority: Item 31, Planning and
Economic Development
Committee Report 06-005
CM: April 12, 2006
Ward: 15

Bill No. 096

**CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. 20-**

**To Amend Zoning By-law No. 90-145-Z
Respecting Lands located at 383 Dundas Street East Flamborough**

WHEREAS the *City of Hamilton Act, 1999*, Statutes of Ontario, 1999 Chap.14, Sch. C did incorporate, as of January 1st, 2001, the municipality "City of Hamilton";

AND WHEREAS the City of Hamilton is the successor to certain area municipalities, including the former area municipality known as the "The Corporation of the Town of Flamborough" and is the successor to the former Regional Municipality, namely, "The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth";

AND WHEREAS the City of Hamilton Act, 1999, provides that the Zoning By-laws and Official Plans of the former area municipalities and the Official Plan of the former regional municipality continue in force in the City of Hamilton until subsequently amended or repealed by the Council of the City of Hamilton;

AND WHEREAS Zoning By-law No. 90-145-Z (Flamborough) was enacted on the 5th day of November 1990, and approved by the Ontario Municipal Board on the 21st day of December, 1991;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton, in adopting Section 31 of Report 06-183 of the Planning and Economic Development Committee at its meeting held on the 2nd day of June 2006, recommended that the Director of Development and Real Estate be authorized to give notice and prepare by-laws for presentation to Council, to remove the "H" Holding provision from By-laws where the conditions have been met;

AND WHEREAS this By-law is in conformity with the Urban Hamilton Official Plan, approved by the Ontario Municipal Board on August 16, 2013.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. That Schedule "A-31" appended to and forming part of By-law No. 90-145-Z (Flamborough), as amended, is hereby further amended to rezone from the Medium Density Residential "R6-46(H)" Zone, Holding to the Medium Density Residential "R6-46" Zone, on the lands the extent and boundaries of which are shown on a plan hereto annexed as Schedule "A".

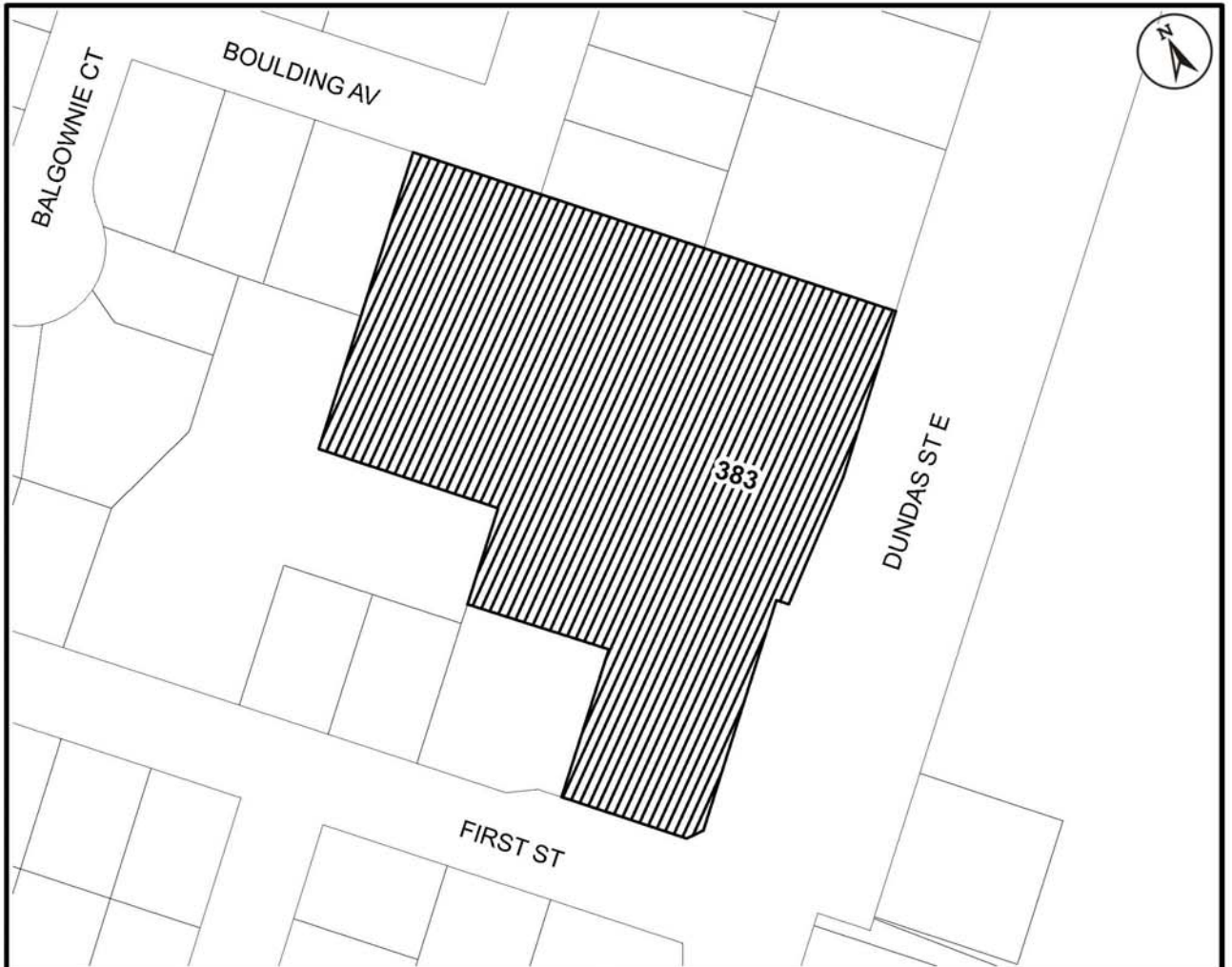
2. The Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the giving of notice of the passing of this By-law, in accordance with the Planning Act.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

ZAH-20-020



<p>This is Schedule "A" to By-law No. 20-</p> <p>Passed the day of, 2020</p>	<p>-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mayor</p> <p>-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Clerk</p>
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<p>Schedule "A"</p> <p>Map forming Part of</p> <p>By-law No. 20-_____</p> <p>to Amend By-law No. 90-145-Z</p>	<p>Subject Property</p> <p>383 Dundas Street East</p> <p> Change in Zoning from Medium Density Residential "R6-46(H)" Holding Zone to Medium Density Residential "R6-46" Zone</p>
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<p>Scale: N.T.S</p>	<p>File Name/Number: ZAH-20-020</p>	<p>Hamilton</p>
<p>Date: April 27, 2020</p>	<p>Planner/Technician: VL/AL</p>	
<p>PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT</p>		

CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

A By-law to Amend By-law No. 02-285 being a By-law to Regulate the Sale and Use of Fireworks and to amend City of Hamilton By-law No. 17-225, being a By-law to Establish a System of Administrative Penalties

WHEREAS the World Health Organization has declared a worldwide pandemic regarding the Novel Coronavirus ("**COVID-19 Pandemic**");

AND WHEREAS on March 17, 2020, a Declaration of Emergency was made by the Province of Ontario pursuant to section 7.0.1 of the *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 9 (the "**Act**") related to the COVID-19 Pandemic;

AND WHEREAS on March 27, 2020 the Province of Ontario granted power to municipal law enforcement officers to enforce Orders issued by the Province under the *Act* (the "**Provincial Orders**");

AND WHEREAS section 10(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c.25 (the "**Municipal Act, 2001**") provides that a municipality may pass by-laws respecting the health, safety and well-being of persons;

AND WHEREAS the City of Hamilton considers it desirable to enact a by-law to support the intent and purpose of the Provincial Orders made under the *Act* in order to protect the health, safety and well-being of persons in the City of Hamilton by prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks in Hamilton during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban;

AND WHEREAS the Fire Chief has recommended prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks in Hamilton to help prevent large gatherings and the spread of COVID-19, and to protect emergency response staff from inspecting more businesses than necessary and also to reduce the potential for fires at a time when emergency response teams are required to handle issues directly related to the COVID-19 emergency;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The amendments in this By-law include any necessary grammatical, numbering and letter changes.
2. That the following definition be added to the By-law:

"COVID-19 EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN" means the period of time commencing upon the date of passing this By-law until July 4, 2020 at 11:59pm.

3. That the following Sections shall have no force or effect during the Covid-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban:

Section 3 – Sale and Possession of Family Fireworks

Section 4 – Trailer Sales

Section 5 – Display of Fireworks for Sale

Section 6 – Use of Family Fireworks

Section 7 – Display Fireworks

Section 8 – Permits

Section 11 – Pyrotechnics

4. That the following Section 13 be added:

13. Temporary Ban on the Sale and Use of All Fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban

13.1 No person shall possess, offer for sale, cause or permit to be sold, or sell any firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban.

13.2 No person shall discharge, fire, set off or cause, or permit to be discharged, fired or set off any firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks during the COVID-19 Emergency Fireworks Ban.

13.3 The prohibition against the possession of firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks under subsection 13.1 does not apply with respect to firecrackers, prohibited fireworks, display fireworks or family fireworks that are within the City solely as a result of being in transit while being transported by railway, airline, trucking company or other public carrier.

13.4 Section 13 of this By-law is designated as a by-law to which the City's Administrative Penalties By-law applies.

13.5 Every person who contravenes any provision of this By-law, when given a penalty notice in accordance with the City's Administrative Penalties By-law, shall be liable to pay the City an administrative penalty in the amount specified in Schedule A of the City's Administrative Penalty By-law and any fees related thereto.

5. That Schedule A of By-law No.17-225 is amended by adding Table 24 titled By-law 02-285 Fireworks By-law (EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN 2020);

TABLE 24: BY-LAW NO. 02-285 Fireworks By-law (EMERGENCY FIREWORKS BAN 2020)				
ITEM	COLUMN 1 DESIGNATED BY-LAW & SECTION		COLUMN 2 SHORT FORM WORDING	COLUMN 3 SET PENALTY
1	02-285	13.1	Possess, offer for sale, cause or permit to be sold, or sell any fireworks	\$500.00
2	02-285	13.2	Discharge, fire, set off or cause, or permit to be discharged, fired or set off any fireworks	\$500.00

6. That in all other respects, By-law 02-285 and By-law 17-225 are confirmed; and
7. That the provisions of this by-law shall become effective on the date approved by City Council and shall remain in force until July 4, 2020 at 11:59 pm, after which, all provisions of this amending by-law shall become null and void.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk

THE CITY OF HAMILTON

BY-LAW NO. 20-

To Confirm the Proceedings of City Council at its meeting held on May 13, 2020

**THE COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF HAMILTON
ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1. The Action of City Council at its meeting held on the 13th of May, 2020 in respect of each recommendation contained in,

Committee of the Whole Report 20-005, May 13th, 2020

considered by City of Hamilton Council at the said meeting, and in respect of each motion, resolution and other action passed and taken by the City Council at its said meeting, is, except where prior approval of the Ontario Municipal Board is required, hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed.

2. The Mayor of the City of Hamilton and the proper officials of the City of Hamilton are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the said action or to obtain approvals where required, and except where otherwise provided, the Mayor and the City Clerk are hereby directed to execute all documents necessary in that behalf, and the City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to affix the Corporate Seal of the Corporation to all such documents.

PASSED this 13th day of May, 2020.

F. Eisenberger
Mayor

A. Holland
City Clerk