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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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# 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.

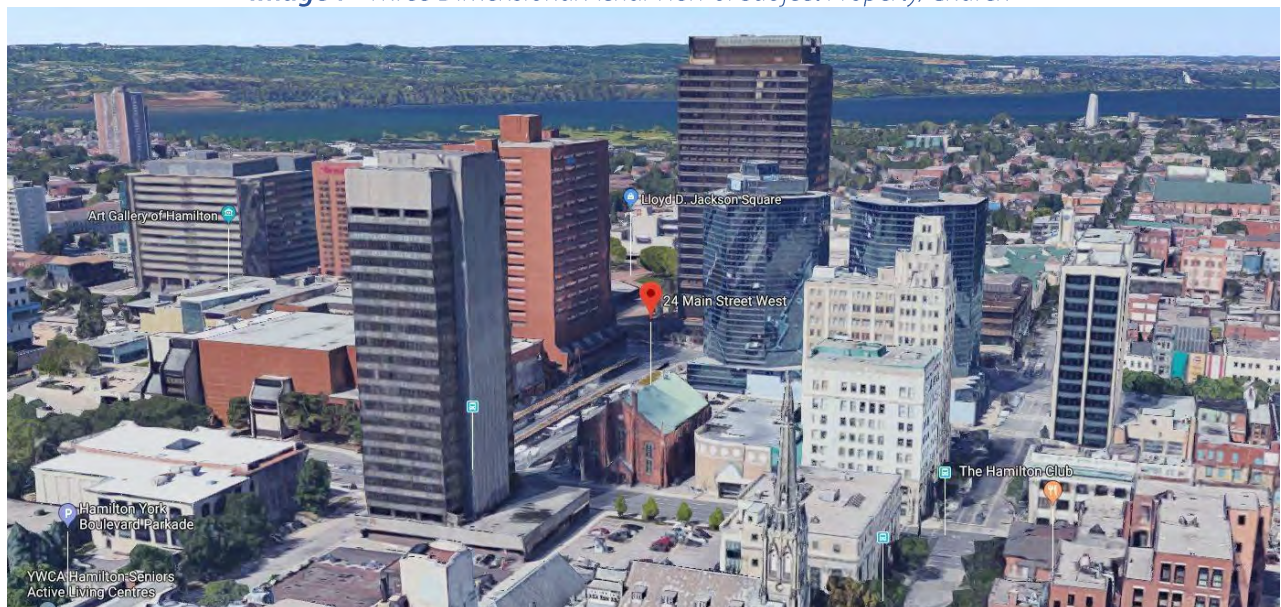
The subject property is located adjacent and west of a 3 storey above-ground parking garage structure/ youth wellness centre and south of a paved asphalt public parking lot. The subject property is located east of the MacNab Street South bus terminal, which is partially screened with trees and landscaping 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



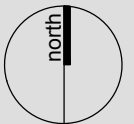
Subject Lands

DATE: March 2019

SCALE: 1:5,000

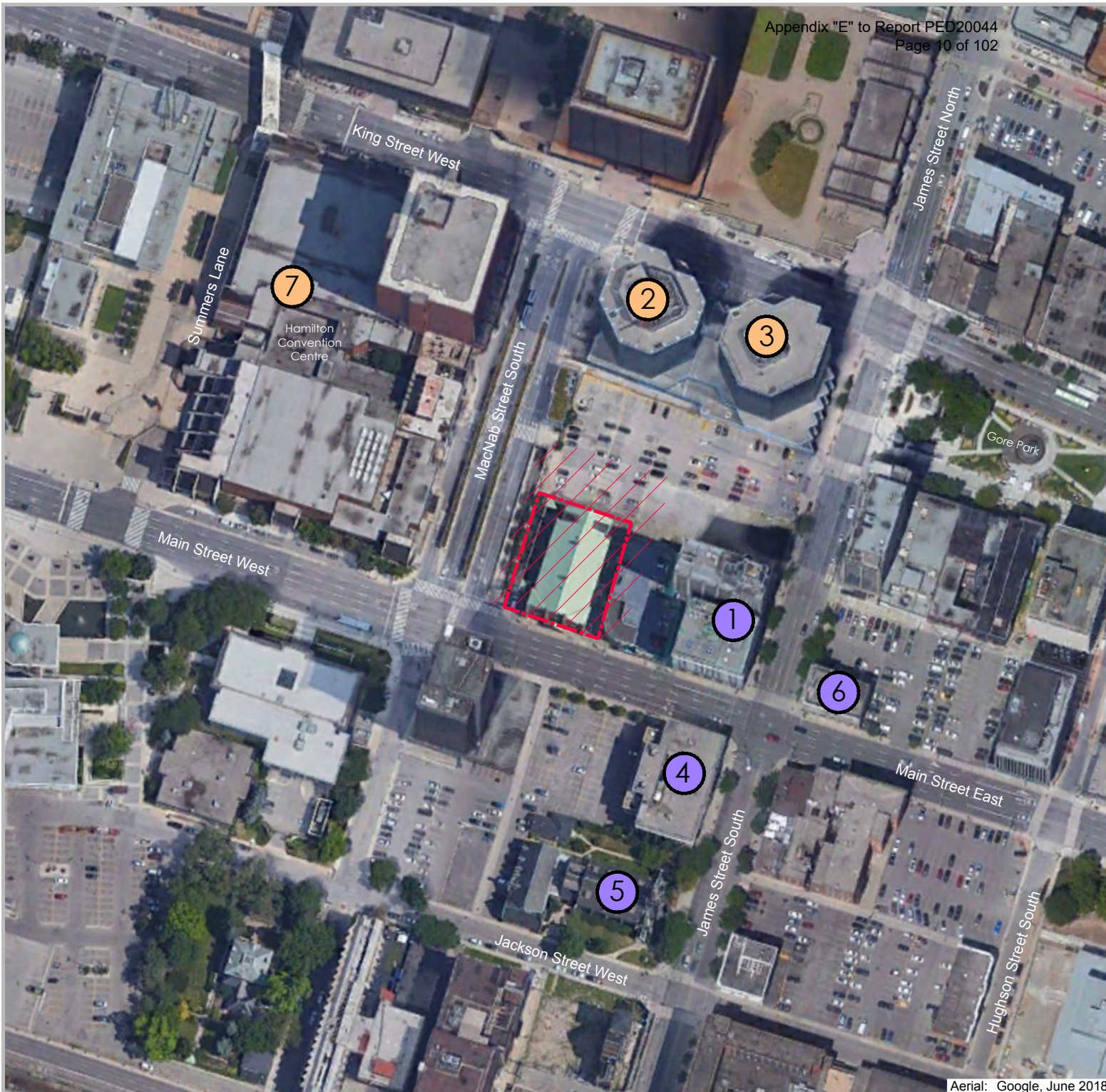
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24 Main Street W  
City of Hamilton



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)

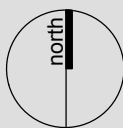
**24 Main Street W**  
City of Hamilton

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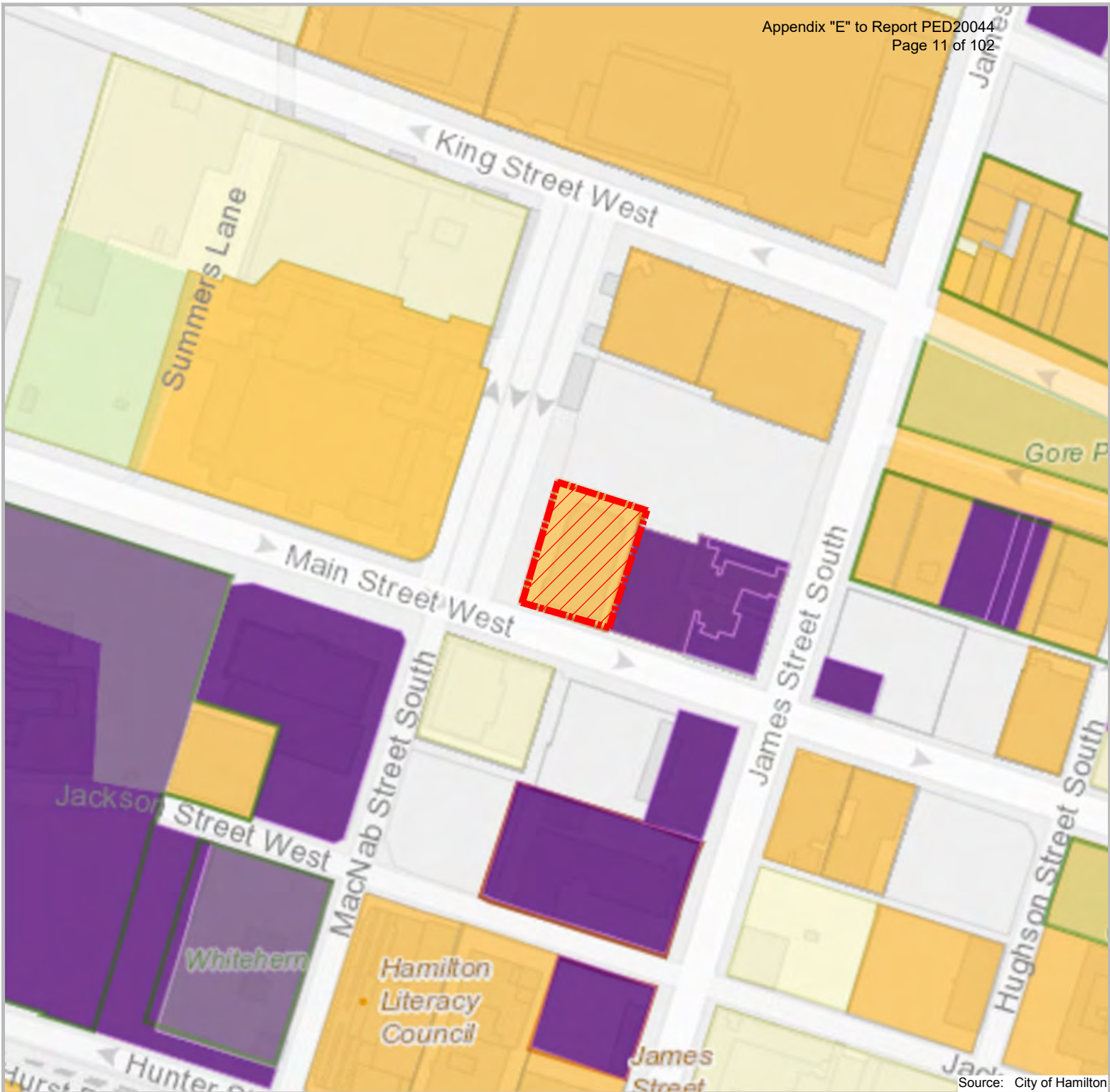
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Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 3  
**Heritage Mapping**  
(Hamilton Online  
Web Mapping)

**LEGEND**

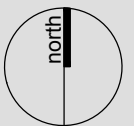
-  Subject Lands
-  Designated Properties
-  Registered Properties
-  Inventory of Places of Worship
-  Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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).*

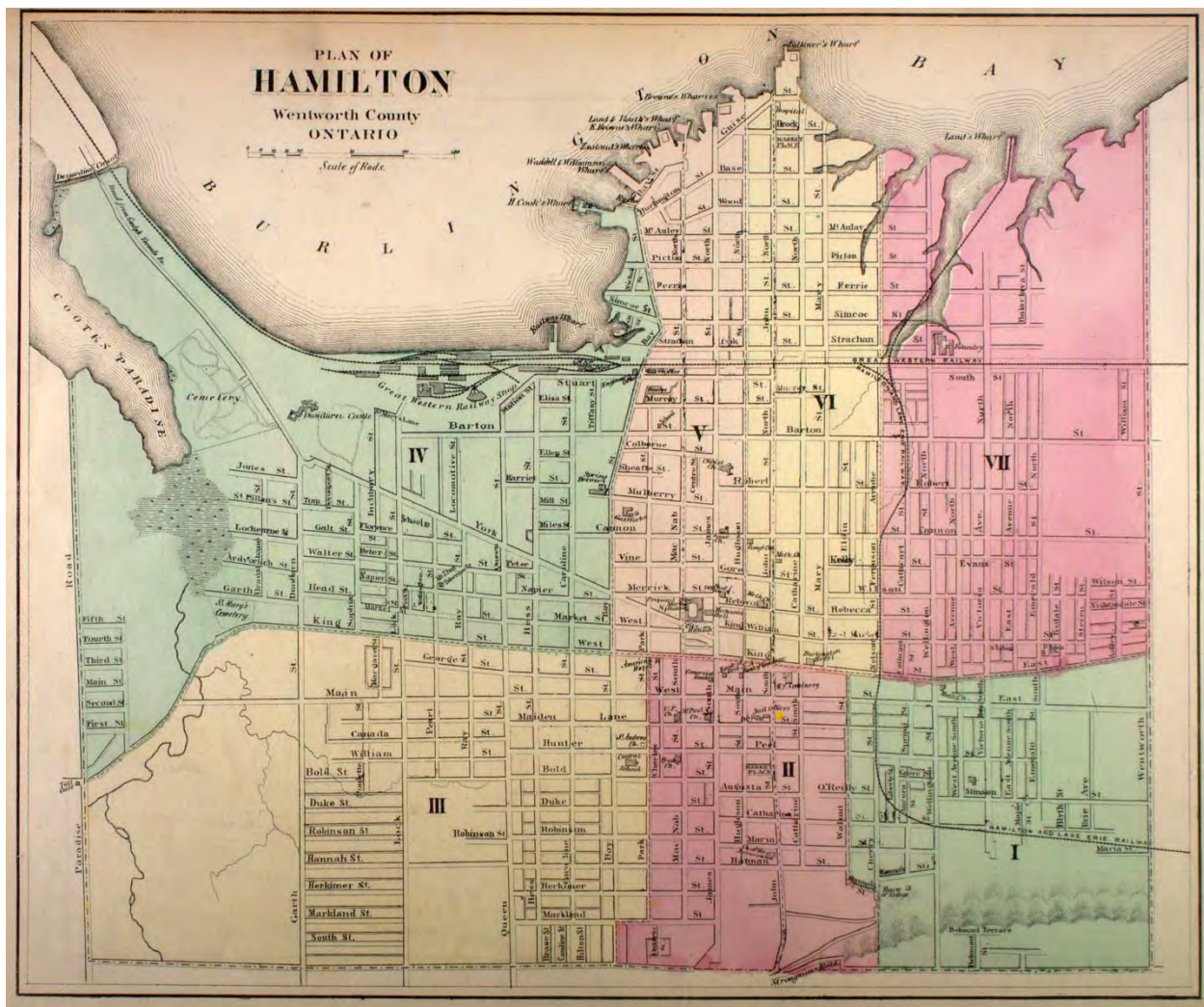


In 1815, George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land in the village known as Head of the Lake. Mr. Hamilton was the son of businessman and politician Robert Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was involved in Ontario's lumber trade and built a successful business empire in Upper and Lower Canada exporting 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 1870s is presented below:

- **18<sup>th</sup> 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. 100<sup>th</sup> 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

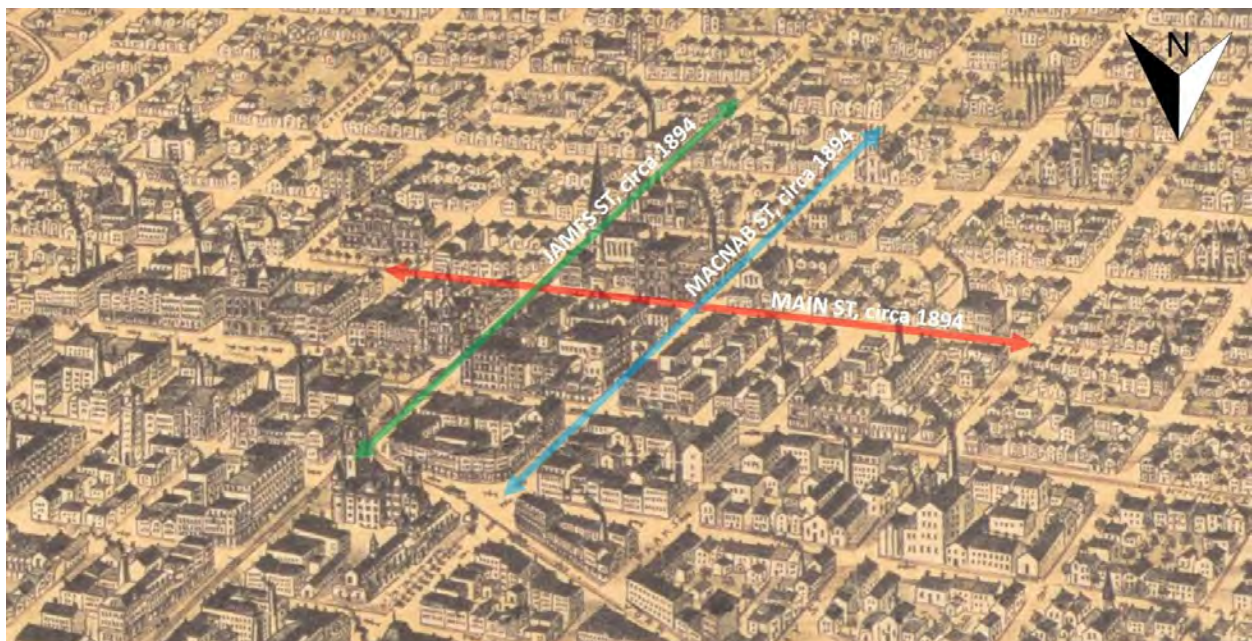
In 1816, the Gore District, named after Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the colony at the time, was established out of the old divisions of the Home and Niagara Districts of Upper Canada. The Gore district consisted of the counties of Wentworth and Halton. Wentworth County encompassed the Townships 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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup>, 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

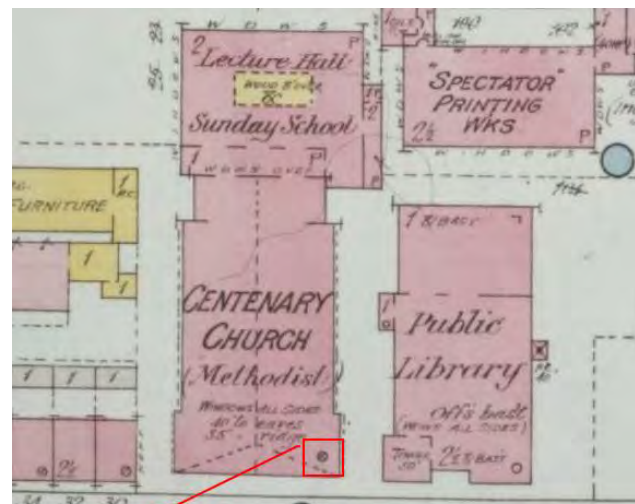
substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity (Hamilton Heritage Handbook, 1998).

#### 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 roof<sup>1</sup> 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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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**.

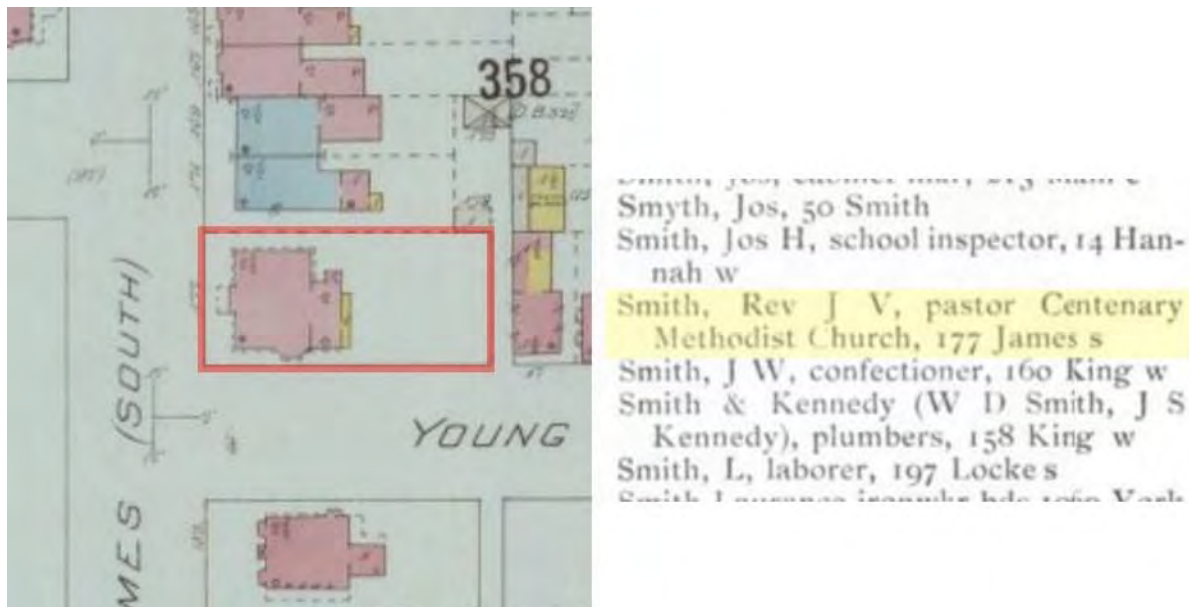
Given that the Sunday school and Lecture hall have been demolished, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

#### 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup>-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

<b>O. REG. 9/06 CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Design Value Or Physical Value</b>	
• 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.	✗
<b>Historical Value Or Associative Value</b>	
• 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.	✓
<b>Contextual Value</b>	
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).**

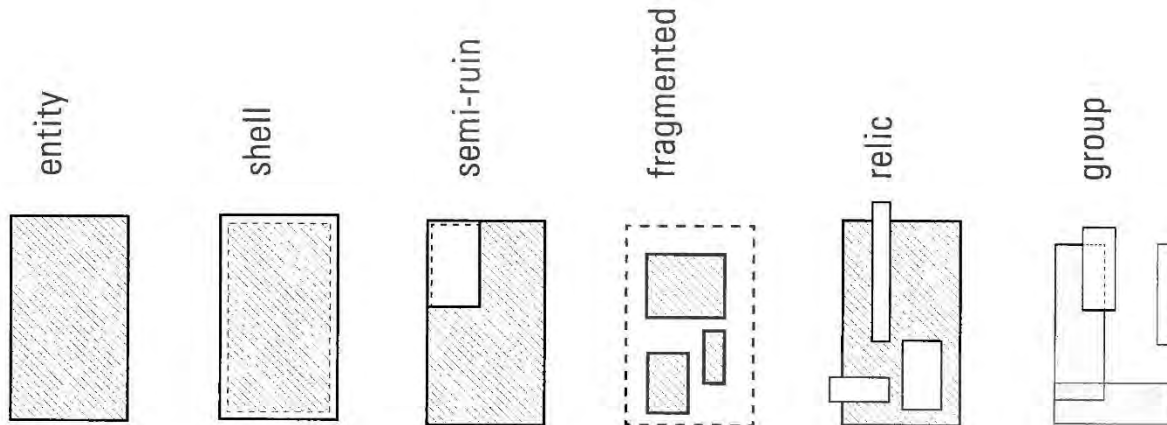


Table 2 - Host Structure Information<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> 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



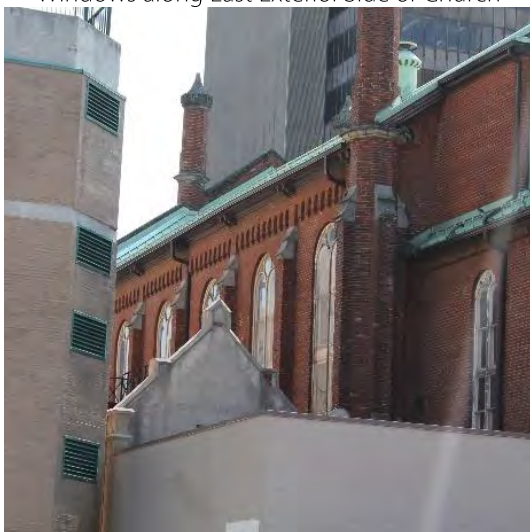
Quatrefoil Window & Segmental Double Doors



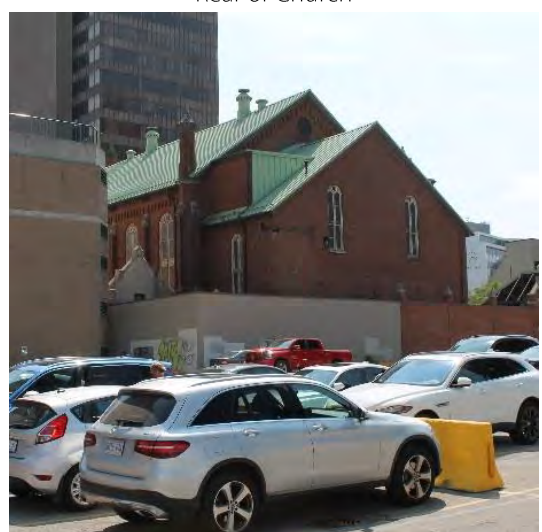
Arched Brick Dentils



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



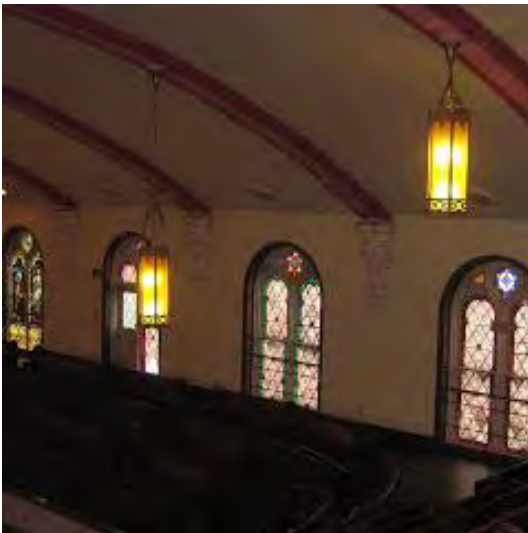
Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



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

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Deputy Mayor

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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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

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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 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

Page 7 of 8

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

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**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found <b>not</b> 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.

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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)

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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iv. subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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](mailto: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

540 Bingham Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x 744  
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

540 Bingham Centre Drive,  
Suite 200  
Kitchener, ON N2B 3X9  
T 519 576 3650 x 744  
F 519 576 0121  
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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vhicks@mhbcplan.com  
www.mhbcplan.com



## 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

#### **CONTACT**

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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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