

**Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report
Infrastructure Ontario
Juravinski Hospital; Project I16-HHSC
Geographic Township of Barton
711 Concession Street
City of Hamilton, Ontario**

Prepared for:

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Project No: 2023-128

Draft Dated: November 23, 2023



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation (Infrastructure Ontario or IO) has engaged TMHC Inc. (TMHC) to produce a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report (CHERR) for the municipally-owned property at 711 Concession Street in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (the “Subject Property”) (Project No. 116-HHSC). The purpose of this CHERR is to evaluate the potential cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of the property based on the research and analysis summarized in the accompanying Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER).

This CHERR, and the associated CHER, have been triggered under a partnership arrangement between Hamilton Health Sciences (HHS) and Infrastructure Ontario, resulting in the application of the 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (SGCPHP) to a non-provincially owned property. This study represents the third known cultural heritage study or evaluation to be conducted for the Subject Property. In 2010, Chapple Heritage Services undertook a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Nurses’ Residence (50 Wing) which has since been demolished. In 2020, the City of Hamilton’s Heritage Inventory and Research Working Group completed a built heritage inventory form including a preliminary evaluation of the Subject Property.

The Subject Property consists of one parcel (711 Concession Street) covering approximately 5.6 hectares (13.8 acres) and including 16 structures:

- Sections A, B, C – constructed 2008-2012;
- Section E (Former Henderson General Hospital; 90 Wing North/Core) – constructed 1963-1965;
- Section F (Former Henderson General Hospital; 90 Wing South/Core) – constructed 1963-1965;
- Section G (Former Henderson General Hospital; 60 Wing) – constructed 1963-1965;
- Section H (Henderson Research Centre; 15 Wing) – constructed 1992-1994;
- Section J (Juravinski Cancer Centre; 10 Wing & 20 Wing) – constructed 1992, expanded 2002-2004;
- Section K (25 Wing) – constructed 1995;
- Section L (30 Wing) – constructed 1985;
- Section M (Former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; M Wing; 40 Wing) – constructed 1932;
- Section N – constructed 2002-2004;
- Section O (05 Wing) – constructed 1995;
- Section R (Powerhouse (R Wing) – constructed 1932;
- Parking Garage – constructed between 1967 and 1978; and
- Tunnel – constructed 1932.

Originally known as the Mount Hamilton Hospital, the facility first opened in 1917 to provide care for veterans of the First World War. Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing (Section M), the Powerhouse (R Wing), and the Tunnel were constructed in 1932. In 1954, the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital was opened at the southeast corner of the property. In 1962, the Henderson and Mount Hamilton Hospitals joined together to create the Henderson General Hospital. Sections E, F, and G were constructed between 1963 and 1965 and a Parking Garage was constructed c. 1967-1968. Section L was built in 1985 and Section H was constructed c. 1990-1999. The Juravinski Cancer Centre (Section J) was constructed in 1992, and Sections K and O followed in 1995. Between 2002-2004, the Juravinski Cancer Centre was expanded and Section N was constructed. Between 2008-2012, the hospital underwent significant expansion, with the



construction of Sections A, B and C. This phase also saw the hospital renamed after local benefactors Charles and Margaret Juravinski.

The Subject Property is not designated under Part IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, but it is listed on the City of Hamilton's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources. The Subject Property is included on the City's list of candidates for Part IV designation as a high priority for designation. There are no National Historic Sites, Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) owned properties, conservation easements, or Provincial Heritage Properties present on, or adjacent to, the Subject Property as verified by the OHT and the MCM.

As a result of IO's partnership with HHS, the assessment is being conducted in accordance with IO standards and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*¹ including the Ministry of Infrastructure's 2016 Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process, the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* and in accordance with Ontario Regulations 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and 10/06, as well as the *Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990)*.

This CHERR is intended to:

- provide a heritage evaluation of the property at 711 Concession Street against the criteria set out by the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*'s O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06;
- identify the heritage attributes of the property; and
- to provide a draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value (SCHV) should it be found to meet the criteria of either or both regulations.

With respect to the *OHA*'s O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22), the Subject Property was determined to meet seven of the nine criteria. Specifically, the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse were found to be contributing structures with heritage attributes. The Subject Property therefore merits designation under Part IV of the *OHA*.

With respect to O.Reg. 10/06, the Subject Property did not meet any of the eight criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

¹ Published under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC), formerly the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries (MHSTCI) and, most recently, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS).



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHERR	Cultural Heritage Recommendations Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HHS	Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation
IO	Infrastructure Ontario
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
SGCPHP	<i>Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties</i>

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal	Holly Martelle, PhD
Senior Reviewer	Josh Dent, PhD, CAHP
Project Manager	Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialists	Hayden Bulbrook, MA, CAHP Intern Elisabeth Edwards, MA, CAHP Intern
Engagement Lead	Sheila Creighton
Project Administrators	Kellie Theaker, CHRP Sara Harvey
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, CTech, CAPM
GIS Technicians	Andrew Turner, BA John Moody, PhD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City of Hamilton	Alissa Golden
Hamilton Health Sciences	Tammy Hill Robert Hofmann
Haudenosaunee Development Institute	Sharann Martin
Health Sciences Library, McMaster University	Melissa Caza
Lloyd Reeds Map Collection, McMaster University	Saman Goudarzi
Local History & Archives, Hamilton Public Library	Kelly Bucci
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation	Mark LaForme Darin Wybenga
Ontario Heritage Trust	Samuel Bayefsky
Six Nations of the Grand River	Tanya Hill-Montour



TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Subject Property is located on the Traditional and Treaty Territories of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council. The property is encompassed by the Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3, 1792. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations and Métis) who are contemporary stewards of the land.

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ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned Cultural Resource Management (CRM) business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, the City of Barrie, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in CRM. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the [Ontario Living Wage Network](#) and a member of the [Canadian Federation for Independent Business](#).

KEY STAFF BIOS

Holly Martelle, PhD – Principal

Holly Martelle earned a PhD from the University of Toronto based on her research on Iroquoian populations in southern Ontario. In addition to 16 years of experience in the road building and aggregate industries, Dr. Martelle has worked as a Heritage Planner at the now MCM and has taught at several universities throughout the province. In 2003, she founded TMHC with Dr. Peter Timmins and in 2013 the firm was honored with the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.

Holly is an experienced Project Manager and has demonstrated throughout her career the ability to manage complex projects, meeting project deliverables cost effectively and to the highest standard of quality. Under her leadership, TMHC has made a commitment to innovation, creating solutions that meet the project specific goals and also address the long-term needs of our clients.

Holly is a skilled relationship builder with longstanding relationships with the Indigenous communities throughout Ontario, and other Descendant communities and organizations including the Ontario Black History Society. Ongoing and sustained communication with communities has proven an effective means of ensuring participation from Descendant communities in meeting and exceeding consultation requirements. Through her work on several high level and sensitive provincial projects she has developed an understanding



of what works in the consultation process to ensure that it is effective in providing the client and the project with the information needed to be successful.

Holly is a Past-President of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and is also an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Society for Historic Archaeology, the Ontario Association for Impact Assessment, and the Council for Northeastern Historical Society.

Joshua Dent, PhD, CAHP – Manager – Community Engagement & Heritage Division

Joshua (Josh) has worked extensively on cultural heritage and archaeological assessments in Ontario and Western Canada. Josh's role at TMHC has involved background research, community consultation, report production, and project management. Josh specializes in multi-faceted heritage studies including large-scale inventories, environmental assessments, and complex institutional assessments. In his role at TMHC, he regularly communicates with Indigenous communities and a variety of heritage stakeholders. These efforts were recently recognized as part of the Oakville Harbour Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy Implementation which received the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals' 2021 Award of Merit for Documentation & Planning. He has volunteered extensively with the heritage community in London, Ontario, in both municipal and not-for-profit roles. Josh is professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP – Manager – Cultural Heritage

Joan has extensive cultural heritage management experience in both the private and public sectors with a strong background in preservation services, built and landscape heritage assessment, archival/historical research, and Museums services. She earned her MA in Architectural History from York University. In her role in Preservation Services with the Toronto Historical Board (City of Toronto), Joan was part of a small team of professionals who advised City Council on a broad range of heritage preservation and planning matters. Later, as Curator of Casa Loma, she gained extensive experience as part of the Senior Management team and honed her skills in cultural and community engagement and was a key staff liaison with the restoration architects and skilled trades as the Casa Loma Estate underwent a major exterior restoration program. More recently, as Manager of Culture and Community Services, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Joan managed the Heritage and Museums services portfolios and has widened her experience in cultural planning to include the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings and historic main street revitalization.

She has published articles on architecture and architectural preservation for a wide range of organizations, including the Canadian Society for Industrial Heritage, the City of Toronto and the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada. Joan is professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

Hayden Bulbrook, MA, CAHP Intern – Cultural Heritage Specialist

Hayden holds a BA in History and Political Science from the University of Ottawa and an MA in History from the University of Waterloo. Hayden has extensive experience analyzing archival documents, fire insurance plans, city directories, historic maps and photography, and other primary source material, and specializes in historic, building material, and architectural research. As part of the Cultural Heritage team at TMHC, Hayden is involved in drafting cultural heritage evaluation reports, heritage impact assessments, and other projects.



Prior to coming to TMHC in 2021, Hayden worked on a contract with the City of Ottawa to assess the architectural integrity of the built environment in the Byward Market and Lowertown West heritage conservation districts. With an interest in public engagement, education, and advocacy for heritage conservation, Hayden actively participates as an executive member for the Stratford-Perth branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. He works on digital history projects that showcase Ontario's architectural history as well as the history of the City of Stratford, with a focus on analyzing the architectural, economic, and environmental history of the city. Hayden actively publishes historical columns in the *Stratford Times* and the Stratford-Perth ACO publication *More Than Bricks & Mortar*. Hayden is a member of the International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the Canadian Business History Association.

Elisabeth Edwards, MA, CAHP Intern – Cultural Heritage Specialist

Elisabeth Edwards received a BA in English Literature and Media & Information Studies from Western University in 2020 before completing her MA in Public History at Western University in 2021. Elisabeth's research and career centers around Indigenous history and community engagement with focuses on Indigenous perspectives of heritage and natural conservation. As an interpreter with Parks Canada, Elisabeth developed educational programming and facilitated in ongoing Indigenous cultural engagement initiatives to build stronger relationships with local First Nations and Métis communities.

In 2021, Elisabeth worked as a Historical Researcher with Ottawa-based historical consulting firm Know History Inc. where she conducted genealogical research and Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Studies for the Métis Nation of Ontario, as well as produced public-facing digital history projects. Elisabeth joined TMHC in 2023 as a Cultural Heritage Specialist and is involved in cultural heritage evaluation, impact assessments, and community engagement. Elisabeth is a volunteer with the London chapter of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario where she creates built heritage reports for local homeowners and engages in local heritage policy. She also executive produces *The Digital Dust Podcast* which engages youth through topics in Public History and heritage.

Sheila Creighton – Community Engagement Lead

Sheila is strategic, collaborative, communications professional with 30 years of experience in the areas of heritage, culture and environment in Ontario. Her areas of expertise include community engagement, stakeholder relations, writing, digital and print production, photography and publishing.

Sheila received a Media Arts diploma from Sheridan College, where she also had the role of Station Manager at Radio Sheridan. She is a published author of several history books, many articles and a daily photoblog. Prior to joining TMHC, Sheila promoted heritage provincially, regionally and municipally including roles as Communications Director with the Ontario Historical Society, Communications Coordinator with Oakville Museum and Senior Corporate Communications Officer with the Town of Oakville. Most recently she worked in the environmental sector helping build ReForest London through marketing and partnership development. In her role with TMHC, Sheila works with the Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Engagement and Business Development teams.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the “Client”) in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the “Limitations”);
- represents TMHC’s professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and section thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.



QUALITY INFORMATION

Report prepared by:

Hayden Bulbrook, MA, CAHP Intern
Cultural Heritage Specialist

Report reviewed by:

Joan Crosbie, MA, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Manager

Report reviewed by:

Joshua Dent, PhD, CAHP
Manager – Community Engagement & Heritage Division

Report reviewed by:

Holly Martelle, PhD
Principal

I INTRODUCTION

I.1 Report Scope and Purpose

The Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation (Infrastructure Ontario or IO) has engaged TMHC Inc. (TMHC) to produce a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report (CHERR) for the municipally-owned property at 711 Concession Street in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (the “Subject Property”) (Project No. 116-HHSC). The purpose of this CHERR is to evaluate the potential cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of the property based on the research and analysis summarized in the accompanying Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER).

This CHERR, and the associated CHER, have been triggered under a partnership arrangement between the Hamilton Health Sciences (HHS) and IO, resulting in the application of the 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (SGCPHP) to a non-provincially owned property. This study represents the third known cultural heritage study or evaluation to be conducted for the Subject Property. In 2010, Chapple Heritage Services undertook a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Nurses’ Residence (50 Wing) which has since been demolished. In 2020, the City of Hamilton’s Heritage Inventory and Research Working Group completed a built heritage inventory form including a preliminary evaluation of the Subject Property.

The Subject Property consists of one parcel (711 Concession Street) covering approximately 5.6 hectares (ha) or 13.8 acres (ac) and including 16 structures:

- Sections A, B, C – constructed 2008-2012;
- Section E (Former Henderson General Hospital; 90 Wing North/Core) – constructed 1963-1965;
- Section F (Former Henderson General Hospital; 90 Wing South/Core) – constructed 1963-1965;
- Section G (Former Henderson General Hospital; 60 Wing) – constructed 1963-1965;
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- Section J (Juravinski Cancer Centre; 10 Wing & 20 Wing) – constructed 1992, expanded 2002-2004;
- Section K (25 Wing) – constructed 1995;
- Section L (30 Wing) – constructed 1985;
- Section M (Former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; 40 Wing) – constructed 1932;
- Section N – constructed 2002-2004;
- Section O (05 Wing) – constructed 1995;
- Section R (Powerhouse; R Wing) – constructed 1932;
- Parking Garage – constructed between 1967 and 1978; and
- Tunnel – constructed 1932.

Originally known as the Mount Hamilton Hospital, what is now Juravinski Hospital first opened in 1917 to provide care for veterans of the First World War. Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing (Maternity Wing; M Wing), the Powerhouse (R Wing), and the Tunnel were constructed in 1932. In 1954, the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital was opened at the southeast corner of the property. In 1962, the Henderson and Mount Hamilton Hospitals joined together to create Henderson General Hospital. Sections E, F, and G were constructed between 1963 and 1965 and a Parking Garage was constructed c. 1967-1968. Section L was built in 1985 and Section H was constructed c. 1990-1999. The Juravinski Cancer Centre



(Section J) was constructed in 1992, and Sections K and O followed in 1995. Between 2002-2004, the Juravinski Cancer Centre was expanded and Section N was constructed. Between 2008-2012, the hospital underwent significant expansion, with the construction of Sections A, B and C. This phase also saw the hospital renamed after local benefactors Charles and Margaret Juravinski.

1.2 Methodology

This CHERR and the accompanying CHER were prepared in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Toolkit's *Guide to Heritage Property Evaluation* and the MCM's *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* including the MOI 2016 Heritage Identification and Evaluation Process. The OHA's O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 were applied to the Subject Property as part of the CHERR.

For the purposes of preparing this report, Hayden Bulbrook and Elisabeth Edwards of TMHC visited the property from May 16 to May 17, 2023.

1.3 Client Contact Information

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Infrastructure Ontario
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David.Addington@infrastructureontario.ca



2 EVALUATION AGAINST O. REG. 9/06 CRITERIA

The property at 711 Concession Street is not designated under Part IV of V of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*. The property is listed on the City of Hamilton's Register of Cultural Heritage Resources. The Subject Property is included on the City's list of candidates for Part IV designation as a high priority for designation. There are no National Historic Sites or Provincial Heritage Properties present on or adjacent to the Subject Property.

Based on the research summarized in Section 4.0 of the CHER, the following table considers the property with respect to the *OHA's Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22). A property may be designated under Subsection 29 of the *OHA* if it meets two or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest.

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Table 1: O.Reg. 9/06 Evaluation (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)

Criterion	Summary of Response
1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	<p>Yes; the Subject Property has design and physical value because it is an example of an early 20th century eclectic style and expression that is demonstrated in the 1932 portions of the Subject Property, specifically the Maternity Wing (M Wing) and the Powerhouse (R Wing). The Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse were constructed concurrently, according to the designs of prominent architect William Palmer Witton. The Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse display stylistic elements of Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism and Modern Classicism. This application of styles is not frequently employed on institutional buildings and is rare in Hamilton as most other healthcare institutions have replaced early 20th century buildings with newer construction. The Powerhouse is uniquely incorporated into the face of the Niagara Escarpment.</p> <p>Elements of all three styles are demonstrated in the Maternity Wing and include: stepped facades; symmetrical massing; emphasis on verticality through window placement and full-height brick pilasters; two-storey limestone podium with pilasters and dentils; upper storeys clad in rug brick; upper storey balcony with an arcade of three round-headed arches with vaulting; limestone detailing on parapet walls and around window openings; and flat roofs. The former Nurses' Residence entrance has a limestone doorway featuring Tuscan columns surmounted by a stylized entablature. Interior detailing includes stylized metal railings with wooden handrails.</p> <p>Although the integrity of the Powerhouse has been compromised, elements of the Art Deco style are demonstrated in it and include symmetrical massing; smooth limestone cladding; a raised base with an emphasis on verticality through the use of three full height window openings above; stylized dentils at the cornice level; and a flat roof.</p> <p>The remaining portions of the property, including Sections A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, N, O, and the Parking Garage, are not rare, unique or early examples of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method.</p>
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	<p>No; while Section M and Section R display influences of the Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism, and Modern Classicism, the application of these styles is restrained and does not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit for this typology.</p> <p>The remaining structures on this property also do not demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit for this typology.</p>
3. The property has a design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	<p>No; the Subject Property does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement relative to what is typical for comparable designs during their respective periods of construction.</p>

Criterion	Summary of Response
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	<p>Yes; the Subject Property has historical and associative value because of its direct associations with the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing. Over the course of 59 years, from its opening in 1938 to its closure in 1997, 140,000 babies were born in the maternity ward.² In 1950, with the delivery of 5,353 babies, it was busiest maternity ward in North America.³ The Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse were the only structures to be realized of a much grander Mount Hamilton Hospital design.</p> <p>Associative value extends to the property's connection to local politician and community advocate Nora Frances Henderson (1897-1949) for which the earlier hospital was named. Henderson was the first woman elected to municipal office in the British Commonwealth when appointed to Hamilton's Board of Control in 1934. Additional significance extends to her contribution to the creation of the Charter of Municipal Rights, her championship of social welfare programs (which provided essential aid to many local citizens struggling in the midst of the Great Depression and Inter-War Period), and her role as Acting Mayor of the City of Hamilton in 1946.</p> <p>Additional associative value stems from the property's connection to Charles and Margaret Juravinski, a local benefactor and cancer survivor who donated over \$60 million to healthcare initiatives in the city. Juravinski's support extended to a \$15 million donation for the redevelopment of the hospital that occurred between 2008-2012. These efforts placed the facility as one of the largest and "most comprehensive" Regional Cancer Programs in Ontario.⁴ The hospital was renamed in their honour in 2010.</p>
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	<p>Yes; the Subject Property has been associated with healthcare services in the City of Hamilton for over a century, as represented by the Maternity Wing. It has served as a maternity hospital, a research hospital, and as a cancer care centre.</p> <p>In 1932, the Maternity Wing was constructed to complement the existing Mount Hamilton Hospital buildings and represents in its design the current thinking in patient care and rehabilitation – the importance of fresh air and sunshine. Although alterations have been made to the exterior, including bricking-in the original balconies, patient care and rehabilitation is evident through the application of multiple windows and the remaining upper storey balcony with an arcade of three round-headed arches and vaulting.</p> <p>Although hospital design changed quickly after the Second World War, the Maternity Wing building continued to provide obstetrics and gynecological programs until the services were relocated in 1997.</p>
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	<p>Yes; the Subject Property has historical value because the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse demonstrate the designs of prominent architect William Palmer Witton. Witton was one of Hamilton's leading architects during the first half of the 20th century. He had trained with the influential Chicago architectural firm of Adler & Sullivan and later formed a partnership with Hamilton architect, Walter Wilson Stewart. Witton's best-known designs included the Spectator Building (demolished in 1954) and the Chedoke Hospital Long & Bisby Building, which was designated under Part IV in 2020. The Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse stand out for their scale and commanding presence atop the Niagara Escarpment (Hamilton Mountain).</p>
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	<p>Yes; the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse support the character of the area through their contextual relationship with the landscape of the Niagara Escarpment and the residential and commercial neighbourhoods that have developed around them over the past century. The remaining buildings on the property are recent additions to an already established neighbourhood and do not exhibit the same value.</p>
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	<p>Yes; the Subject Property is visually and historically linked to its surroundings. Comprising a wide parcel that stretches between Poplar Avenue and the Sherman Cut, north of Concession Street and along the Niagara Escarpment, the property was originally situated in an area of sparse urban development. Later residential and commercial development west, south and east of the property expanded throughout the 20th century, made the hospital complex the anchor of this community.</p> <p>The Maternity Wing is a physical reminder of the early-to-mid-20th century approach to healthcare which focused on the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, as evidenced by its location on the top of the Niagara Escarpment. Because of the dramatic siting of both the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse, the property continues to have an important physical presence, providing a visual linkage between the city of Hamilton and the Niagara Escarpment.</p>

² *The Hamilton Spectator* 1997

³ Wilson 1997

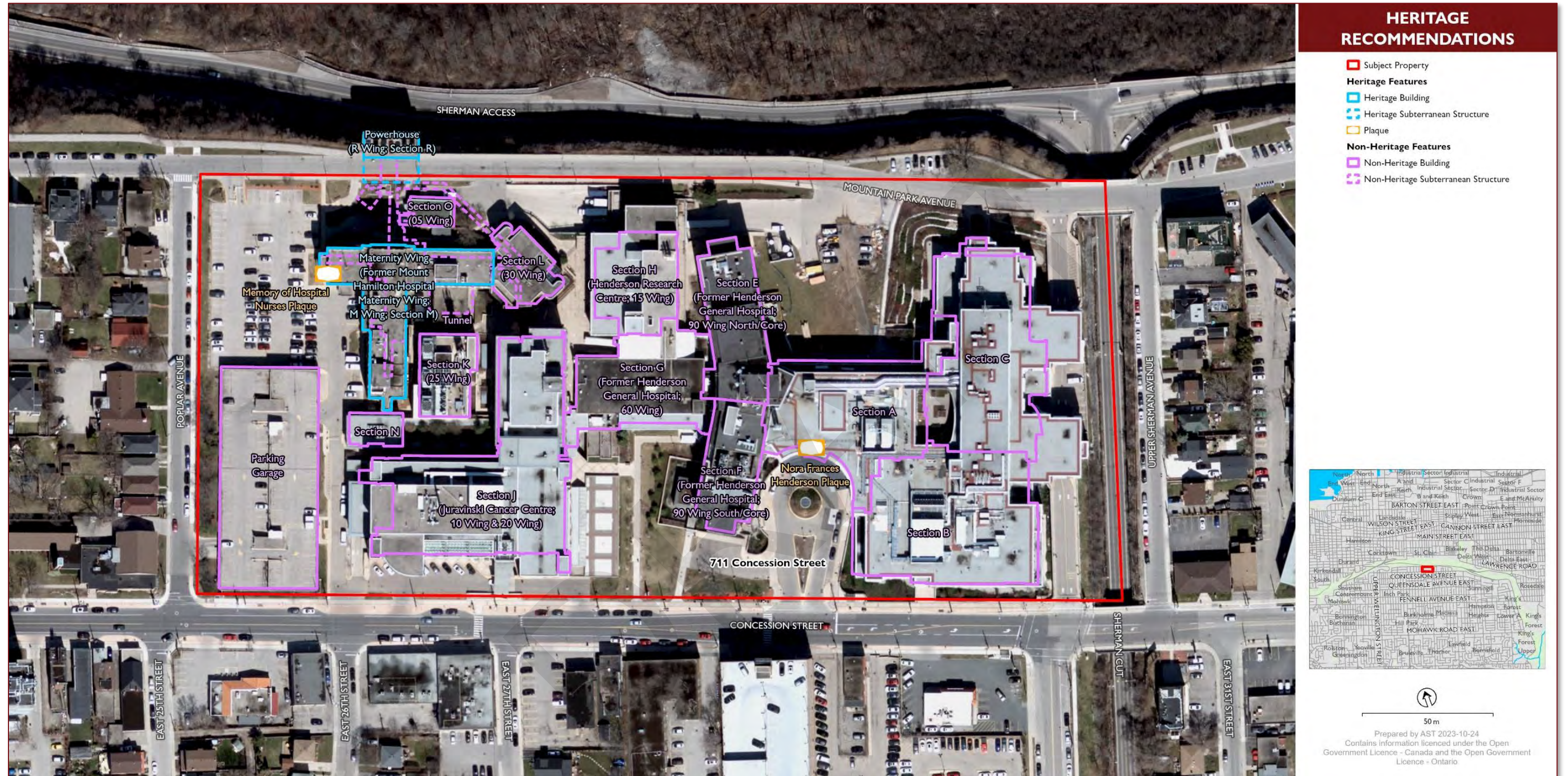
⁴ HHS 2023



Criterion	Summary of Response
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	Yes; although most structures on the property do not contribute to its landmark status, the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse are considered community landmarks because of their commanding presence atop the Hamilton Mountain (Maternity Wing) and along the Sherman Access (Powerhouse). Their considerable scale and mid-20 th century designs contribute to the property's landmark status.

Based on the research and analysis summarized in the accompanying CHER, the property at 711 Concession Street was found to meet the O.Reg. 9/06 Criteria (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) based on its design/physical value, historical/associative value, and its contextual value.

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Map I: Heritage Recommendations for the Juravinski Hospital at 711 Concession Street, City of Hamilton

3 EVALUATION AGAINST O. REG. 10/06 CRITERIA

Based on the research summarized in Section 4.0 of the CHER, the following table considers the property with respect to the OHA’s Ontario Regulation 10/06: *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Provincial Significance*. According to the SGCPHP, if the property meets one or more of the criteria in O.Reg. 10/06, it may be considered a *Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance*.

Table 2: O.Reg. 10/06 Evaluation

Criterion	Summary of Response
1. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history.	No; while the Subject Property is demonstrative of the unique challenges that the City of Hamilton’s healthcare system has faced over the past century, it does not demonstrate this theme or pattern at a provincial level. The challenges faced by the Subject Property were common to hospitals across the province during this period.
2. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history.	No; while the Subject Property has continuously evolved from its beginnings as a healthcare institution over a century ago, the type and trajectory of this evolution is common throughout Ontario’s healthcare facilities
3. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage.	No; while the use of Art Deco and Edwardian Classicism designs are unusual for an institutional building in Ontario, this does not demonstrate an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage.
4. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No; the physical features of the Subject Property do not collectively rise to the level of visual, aesthetic, or contextual importance to the province.
5. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No; the property does not demonstrate a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.
6. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No; despite its prominence in the Golden Horseshoe region as a healthcare facility (and in particular a cancer centre), the property’s significance is relegated to this region. It does not have a strong or specific association with the entire province or with a community found in more than one part of the province.
7. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No; while the property has a strong association with local architect William Palmer Witton through his design of the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse, Witton does not rise to the level of provincial significance. In addition, the property is linked with prominent Hamilton politician Nora Frances Henderson and more recently, with prominent businessperson, Charles Juravinski. The significance of these persons is local and they do not rise to provincial levels of significance. The Subject Property does not have a strong or specific association with a person, group or organization of importance to the entire province.
8. The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	No; the Subject Property is not located in an unorganized territory.



Based on the research and analysis summarized in the accompanying CHER, the property at 711 Concession Street was not found to meet the O. Reg. 10/06 criteria prescribed for a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance.

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4 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

With respect to the OHA's O.Reg. 9/06 criteria (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22), the evaluation determined that the Subject Property meets the criteria provided and therefore has local cultural heritage significance. With respect to the OHA's O.Reg. 10/06 criteria, the evaluation determined that the Subject Property does not meet the criteria for consideration as a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance.

As a result, a statement of cultural heritage value with respect to OHA's O.Reg. 9/06 criteria (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22), has been prepared.

4.1 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The property at 711 Concession Street, known as the Juravinski Hospital, is a municipally-owned parcel of land covering approximately 5.6 ha (13.8 ac) in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. The property contains an assemblage of 16 buildings and structures and occupies the northern ridge of the Niagara Escarpment (Hamilton Mountain), between Sherman Access Road and Concession Street. The property is bounded to the west by Poplar Avenue, to the north by Mountain Park Avenue, and to the south of Concession Street.

The Juravinski Hospital, originally known as the Mount Hamilton Hospital (and later Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital followed by Henderson General Hospital), was constructed in several building phases between 1917 and 2012. Opened in 1917 to provide care for veterans of the First World War, the Maternity Wing (the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing, M Wing) and the Powerhouse (R Wing) were constructed in 1932, according to the designs of prominent local architect William Palmer Witton. The Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse display design elements of Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism, and Modern Classicism. Other additions and alterations were undertaken throughout the property in the 20th century in response to the demands of the growing healthcare needs in the Hamilton Region.

The property is historically associated with Nora Frances Henderson, a local politician, community advocate and the first woman elected to municipal office in the history of the British Commonwealth when she was appointed to Hamilton's Board of Control in 1934. The Nora Frances Henderson Hospital, named in her honour, opened in 1954 and was situated on the southeast corner of the property, adjacent to the Mountain Hospital and Hamilton General Hospital buildings.

The property is also historically associated with Charles Juravinski, local businessman, cancer survivor, and benefactor, who's financial support of the hospital between 1992 and 2012 allowed for the construction of much needed cancer care facilities and infrastructure. The hospital was named in his honor in 2010. The hospital is now considered to be one of the largest and "most comprehensive" Regional Cancer Programs in Ontario.⁵

The Maternity Wing (M Wing) and the Powerhouse (R Wing) in particular, support the character of – and are historically and visually linked – to the surrounding area through their contextual relationship with the Niagara Escarpment landscape and the residential and commercial area which has grown up around the hospital property. The construction of the Maternity Wing on the escarpment demonstrates the mid-20th century recognition of the health benefits of fresh air and sunshine. The Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse are also considered a community landmark because of their commanding presence atop the Hamilton Mountain

⁵ Hamilton Health Sciences n.d.



(Maternity Wing) and along the Sherman Access (Powerhouse). Their considerable scale and designs contribute to the property's landmark status.

4.1 Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Subject Property at 711 Concession Street include:

The Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism and Modern Classicism design value of the Maternity Wing (former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; M Wing) is demonstrated by the following attributes):

- Stepped facades;
 - Symmetrical massing;
 - Emphasis on verticality through window placement and full-height brick pilasters;
 - Two-storey limestone podium with pilasters and dentils;
 - Upper storeys clad in rug brick;
 - Upper storey balcony with arcade of three round-headed arches and stylized vaulting;
 - Limestone detailing on parapet walls and around window openings;
 - Former Nurse's Residence entrance with limestone doorway featuring Tuscan columns surmounted by a stylized entablature;
 - Flat roofs; and,
 - Interior stylized metal railings with wooden handrails.
- Powerhouse (R Wing):
 - Architectural features, including:
 - Symmetrical, vertical massing;
 - Smooth limestone cladding;
 - Raised base with emphasis on verticality through the use of three full-height window openings above;
 - Stylized dentils at the cornice level; and
 - Flat roof.
 - Features relating to the buildings institutional function, including an unimpeded location in close proximity to the edge of the Niagara Escarpment which allows views to the Maternity Wing from below the Escarpment.

5 CONCLUSION

With respect to the *OHA's* O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22), the Subject Property was determined to meet seven of the nine criteria. Specifically, the Maternity Wing (the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; M Wing) and the former Powerhouse (R Wing) were found to be contributing structures with heritage attributes. The Subject Property therefore merits designation under Part IV of the *OHA*.

With respect to O.Reg. 10/06, the Subject Property did not meet any of the eight criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

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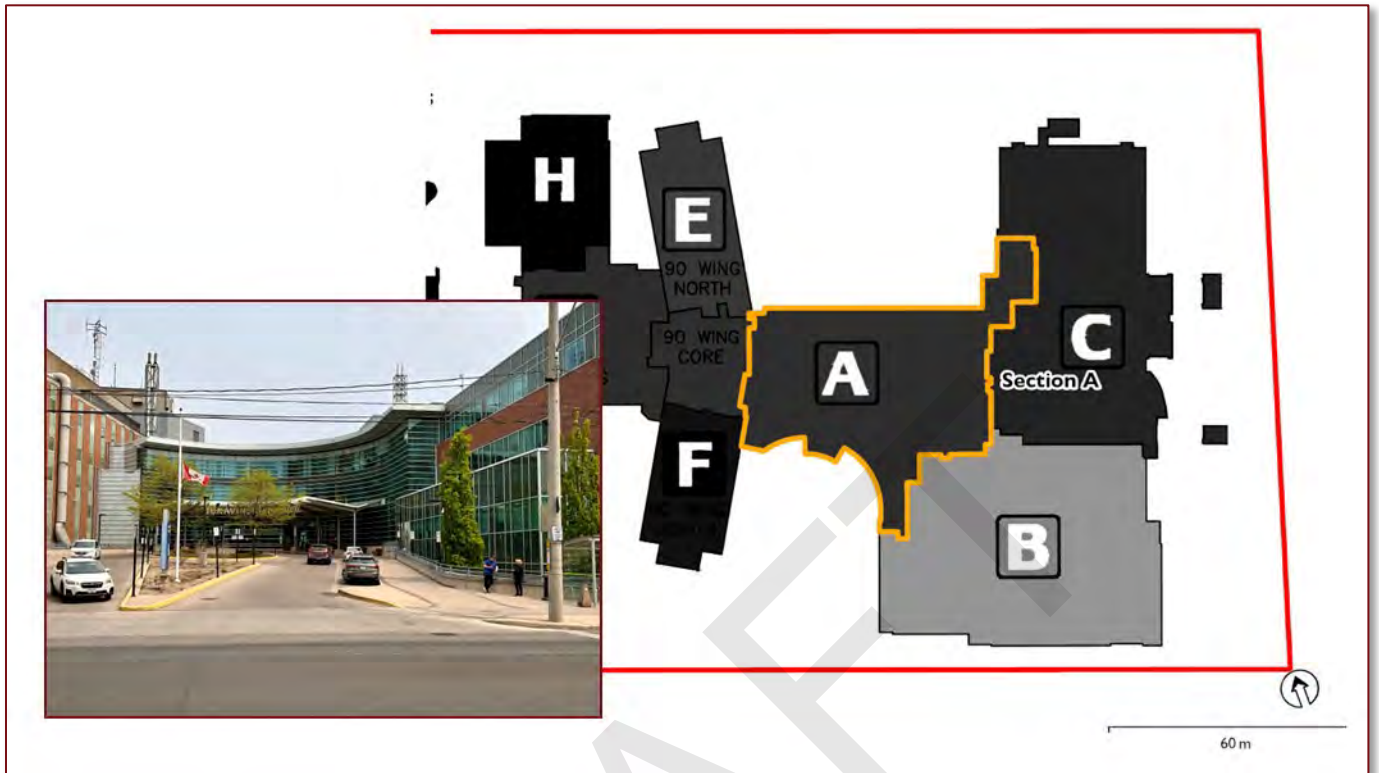
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APPENDIX A: INVENTORY SHEETS

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JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL (SECTION A)

Secondary Names: None

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
2008-2012	Original construction	IO 2007; Canada Newswire 2008; IO 2010; IO 2012



Description:

Section A is a four-storey addition that was constructed concurrently with Section B and Section C in 2007 according to the designs of Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects. Section A contains the main facility entrance and atrium, while Section B contains inpatient units and Section C contains the Emergency Department. Section A is connected to Section B and Section C.

The main (south) elevation of Section A is concave entryway and features the main entrance under a cantilevered portico. The portico is connected to Section B to the east and Section F to the west. The main elevation features windows with aluminum mullions while the rear (north) elevation displays with trapezoid-shaped windows, corrugated metal siding, and stepped massing. Two chimneys rise from the flat roof.

Inside, the main entrance leads into a bright atrium with floor-to-ceiling windows containing coloured window panels. Several corridors branch off from the atrium to the north, west, and east and lead to adjoining buildings. Facing Concession Street, a U-shaped driveway permits a logical flow of vehicles and pedestrians in and out of the facility.

Historical Associations:

Although the hospital property had evolved in the late 20th century, the structures comprising the Henderson General Hospital had not undergone an extensive update since 1965. With her election in 2003, Hamilton Mountain MPP, Marie Bountrogianni stated that she would push for \$93 million in provincial money for a \$134 million project to renovate Henderson Hospital.¹

In April 2005, *The Hamilton Spectator* reported on a \$137 million redevelopment project for Henderson Hospital with plans for a 350,000 ft² building and updates to the “outdated hospital that would include 11-foot-high operating room ceilings, larger nursing stations, fully furnished waiting rooms, and conference rooms where patients too sick to leave the hospital will be able to take part in christenings or weddings.”² The Henderson Hospital redevelopment came about as part of \$250 million funding campaign known as “Cornerstone of Care”.

To commemorate their 50th wedding anniversary, Hamilton businessman Charles Juravinski and his wife, Margaret, donated \$15 million to the Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation (HHSC) on top of a previous \$28 million donation.³ In recognition of their support, HHSC announced that the Henderson General Hospital would be renamed the Juravinski Hospital and Cancer Centre. In preservation of the Henderson Hospital name, HHSC would rename the 90 Wing the Henderson Wing.

Construction occurred in two phases, Phase 1A and Phase 1B. Phase 1A included the following components:⁴

- A state-of-the-art Emergency Department built to maximize efficiency and patient flow with infection control principles at the forefront of its design;
- A Surgical Suite including eight large, new operating rooms equipped with the latest in medical technology;
- A consolidated Diagnostic Imaging Department featuring new leading-edge imaging equipment, including a new 3T MRI;

¹ Puxley 2003

² De Almeida 2005

³ Hemsworth 2006

⁴ IO 2010



- An enhanced Oncology Inpatient Unit designed to meet the needs of the patients and their families;
- A new Hematology Inpatient Unit featuring patient rooms with picturesque views of the Hamilton skyline and specialized air filtration systems; and
- A custom-designed Intensive Care Unit affording privacy and comfort to our most critically-ill patients and their visiting loved ones.

Phase 1A saw an increase of 90,000 ft² of new hospital space and 25,000 ft² of renovated space and was “one of the largest hospital building projects in the province and... one of the largest infrastructure projects in the country.”⁵ This section opened on August 1, 2010.

Phase 1B was completed in May 2012, and included:⁶

- A new medical diagnostic unit;
- A Patient Management Centre;
- Clinical exam space;
- A front lobby and information area;
- Food services and gift shop;
- An auditorium and meeting space; and
- Office space.

As part of Phase 1B of the hospital redevelopment project, the former Nurses' Residence (50 Wing) at the northwest corner of the property was demolished in 2011. The historic portico, and door had been removed and salvaged for restoration and reuse. The portico was relocated to the west elevation of Section M.

Section A is representative of the ongoing history of “salutogenesis” which has driven this hospital development for over a century. From the earliest Mount Hamilton Hospital buildings in 1917 to the modern redevelopments of the Henderson Hospital in 2012, this approach is focused on “factors that support human health and well-being, rather than on factors that cause disease.”⁷ The design of Section A incorporated “rounded corners, coloured materials, ample natural light and ventilation, improved circulation and wayfinding and dramatic views of the surrounding Niagara Escarpment” to facilitate patient health and wellbeing.⁸

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⁵ HHSC and IO quoted in McNeil 2009b

⁶ IO 2010; IO 2012

⁷ OAA 2019

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Van Dongen, Matthew

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Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

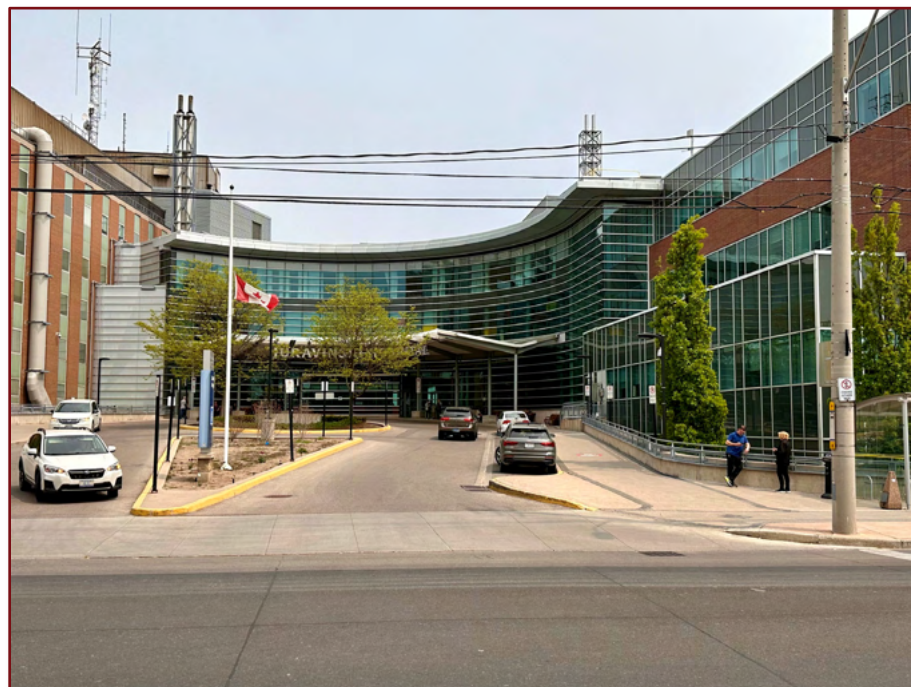
Section A is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

South Elevation (Main) and Section A

Looking North



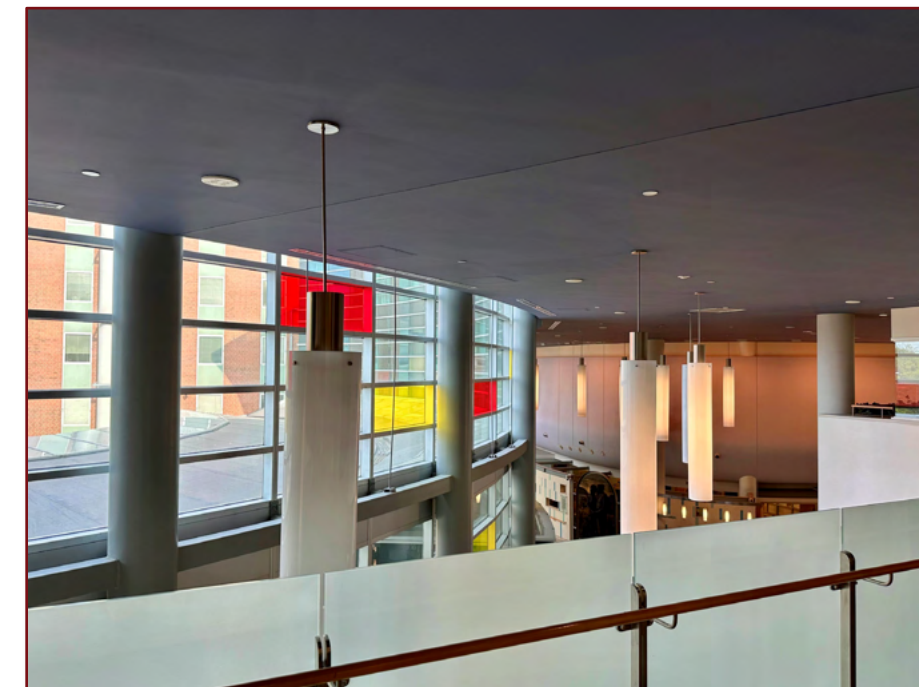
North Elevation (Rear) of Section A

Looking South



Section A Entrance Lobby from Level 2

Looking West



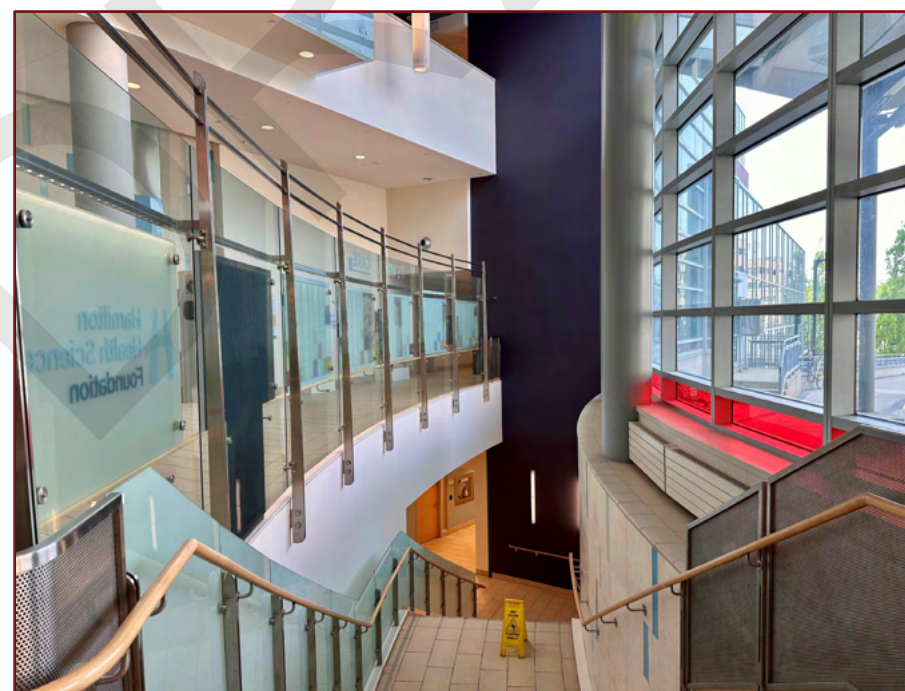
Section A (centre), Section B (right), Section F (right)

Looking North



Entrance Lobby Stair to Level 0 in Section A

Looking Southeast



Glazed Rounded Interior of Main Entry

Looking Southwest



North Corridor on Level 4

Looking East



Level 3 Corridor to Department of Medicine Offices

Looking North



Level 4 North-South Corridor

Looking North



North Corridor on Level 4

Looking East



North Corridor on Level 4

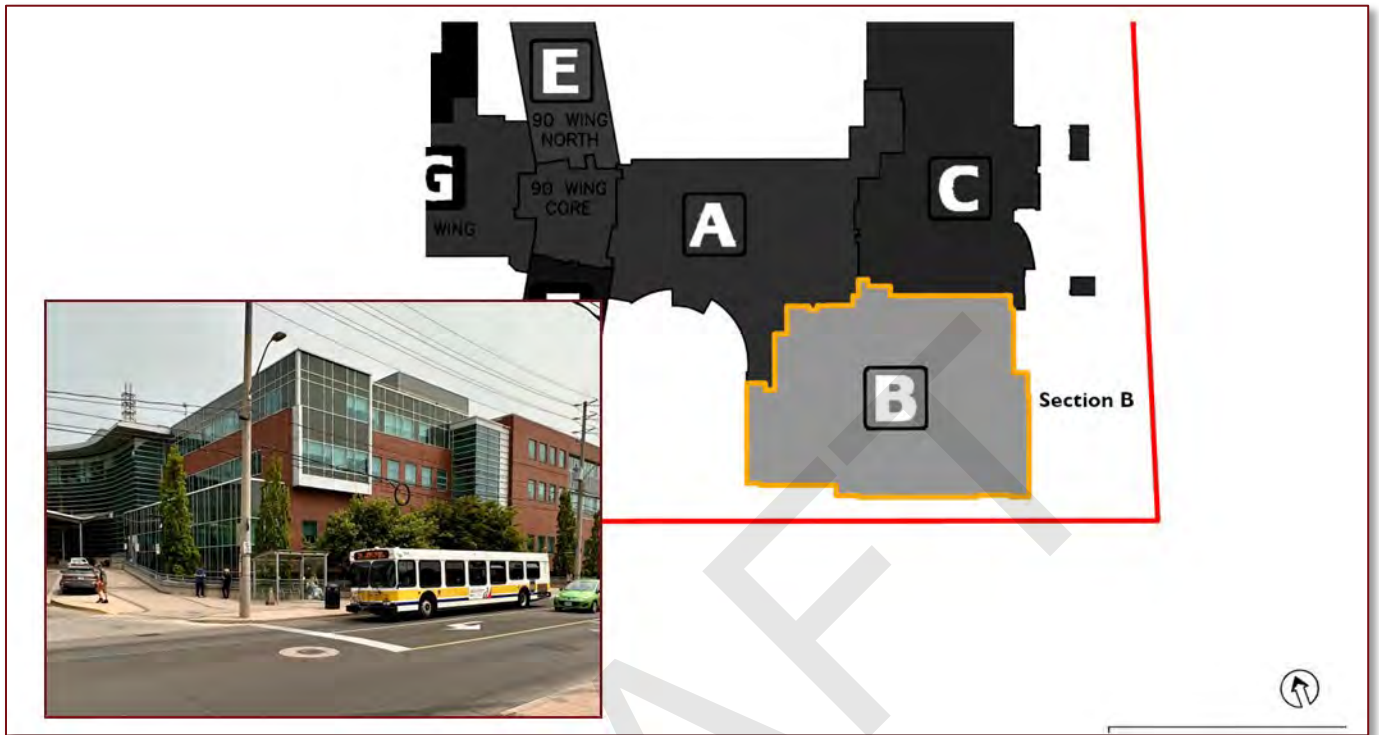
Looking East



East-West Corridor, Level 3

Looking West





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL (SECTION B)

Secondary Names: None

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
2008-2012	Original construction	IO 2007; Canada Newswire 2008; IO 2010; IO 2012



Description:

Section B is a four-storey addition that was constructed concurrently with Section A and Section C in 2007, according to the designs of Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects. Section B contains inpatient units which were constructed in response to a shortage of beds. Section A includes the main entrance and atrium and Section C contains the Emergency Department. Section B is connected to Section A and Section C.

Section B comprises red brick construction and irregularly placed projecting glazed bays with aluminum mullions and metal panels. The main (south) elevation incorporates various geometric forms and materials which create contrasting areas of projection and recession in the façade. The lower level is positioned below street level and supported by concrete pilotis. A flat roof covers the various portions of the building.

The ambulatory entrance to the emergency department is positioned at the easternmost corner of the main elevation, with access to Concession Street. It is marked by a two-storey glazed bay. The remainder of the east elevation follows the modular design found on the main elevation, with brick and glazing arranged in a linear pattern. The interior of Section B is largely comprised of wards, offices, operating and treatment rooms, and staff facilities.

Historical Associations:

Although the hospital property had evolved in the late 20th century, the structures comprising the Henderson General Hospital had not undergone an extensive update since 1965. With her election in 2003, Hamilton Mountain MPP, Marie Bountrogianni stated that she would push for \$93 million in provincial money for a \$134 million project to renovate Henderson Hospital.¹

In April 2005, *The Hamilton Spectator* reported on a \$137 million redevelopment project for Henderson Hospital with plans for a 350,000 ft² building and updates to the “outdated hospital that would include 11-foot-high operating room ceilings, larger nursing stations, fully furnished waiting rooms, and conference rooms where patients too sick to leave the hospital will be able to take part in christenings or weddings.”² The Henderson Hospital redevelopment came about as part of \$250 million funding campaign known as Cornerstone of Care.

To commemorate their 50th wedding anniversary, Hamilton businessman Charles Juravinski and his wife, Margaret, donated \$15 million to the Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation (HHSC) on top of a previous \$28 million donation.³ In recognition of their support, HHSC announced that the Henderson General Hospital would be renamed the Juravinski Hospital and Cancer Centre. In preservation of the Henderson Hospital name, HHSC would rename the 90 Wing the Henderson Wing.

Construction occurred in two phases, Phase IA and Phase IB. Phase IA included the following components:⁴

- A state-of-the-art Emergency Department built to maximize efficiency and patient flow with infection control principles at the forefront of its design;
- A Surgical Suite including eight large, new operating rooms equipped with the latest in medical technology;

¹ Puxley 2003

² De Almeida 2005

³ Hemsworth 2006

⁴ IO 2010



- A consolidated Diagnostic Imaging Department featuring new leading-edge imaging equipment, including a new 3T MRI;
- An enhanced Oncology Inpatient Unit designed to meet the needs of the patients and their families;
- A new Hematology Inpatient Unit featuring patient rooms with picturesque views of the Hamilton skyline and specialized air filtration systems; and
- A custom-designed Intensive Care Unit affording privacy and comfort to our most critically-ill patients and their visiting loved ones.

Phase 1A saw an increase of 90,000 ft² of new hospital space and 25,000 ft² of renovated space and was “one of the largest hospital building projects in the province and... one of the largest infrastructure projects in the country.”⁵ This section opened on August 1, 2010.

Phase 1B was completed in May 2012, and included:⁶

- A new medical diagnostic unit;
- A Patient Management Centre;
- Clinical exam space;
- A front lobby and information area;
- Food services and gift shop;
- An auditorium and meeting space; and
- Office space.

Section B is also representative of the ongoing history of “salutogenesis” which has driven this hospital development for over a century. From the earliest Mount Hamilton Hospital buildings in 1917 to the modern redevelopments of the Henderson Hospital in 2012, this approach is focused on “factors that support human health and well-being, rather than on factors that cause disease.”⁷ The design of Section B incorporated “ample natural light and ventilation, improved circulation and wayfinding and dramatic views of the surrounding Niagara Escarpment” to facilitate patient health and wellbeing.⁸

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Van Dongen, Matthew

2017 "Cracks in the Foundation: The Price of Living on the Edge." *The Hamilton Spectator*. October 12, 2017.

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Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section B is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

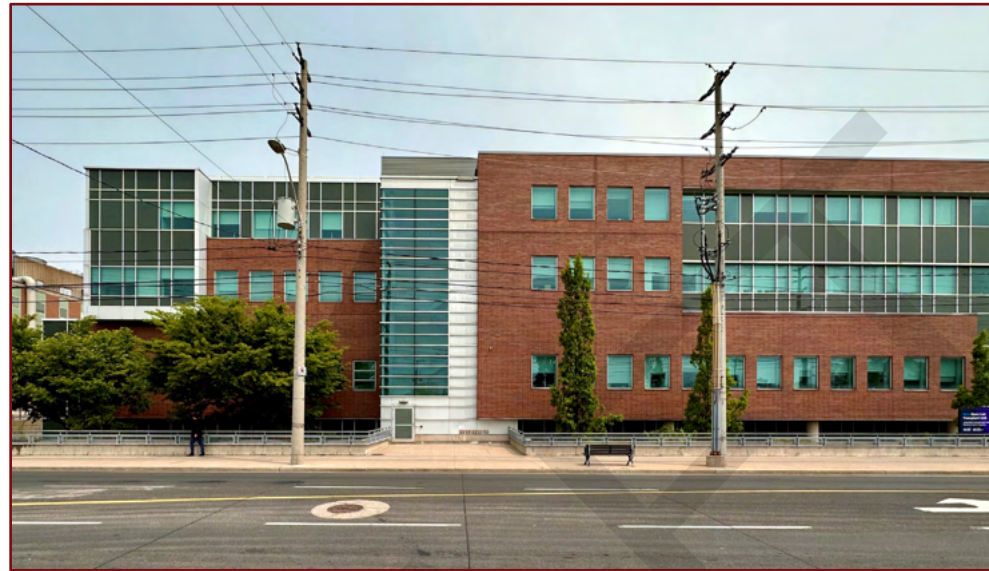
Section B Viewed from South Side of Concession Street

Looking Northeast



South Elevation

Looking North



East Elevation

Looking West



Overhead View of Sections A (left) and B (right)

Looking Northeast



Lower Level and Red Brick

Looking West



Section B Emergency Entrance

Looking North



East Elevation Overlooking Sherman Cut

Looking North



Power Rooms on 3rd Floor

Looking South



Emergency Ambulance Bay

Looking South



Corridor from Section A Atrium

Looking East



Surgical Ambulatory Care Clinic, 3rd Floor

Looking North



Emergency Ambulance Bay

Looking North



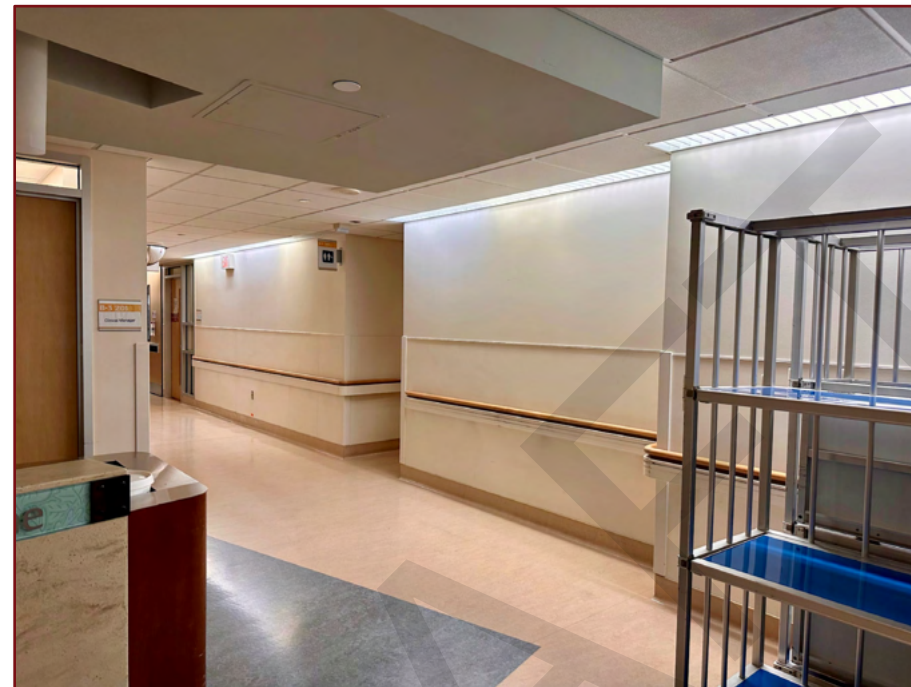
Department of Surgery, 3rd Floor

Looking West



3rd Floor Corridor

Looking South



North-South Corridor of Level 3 Toward Section B

Looking North



Section C Corridor, 3rd Floor

Looking East



North-South Corridor to Section C

Looking North



North-South Corridor Toward Section C on Level 4

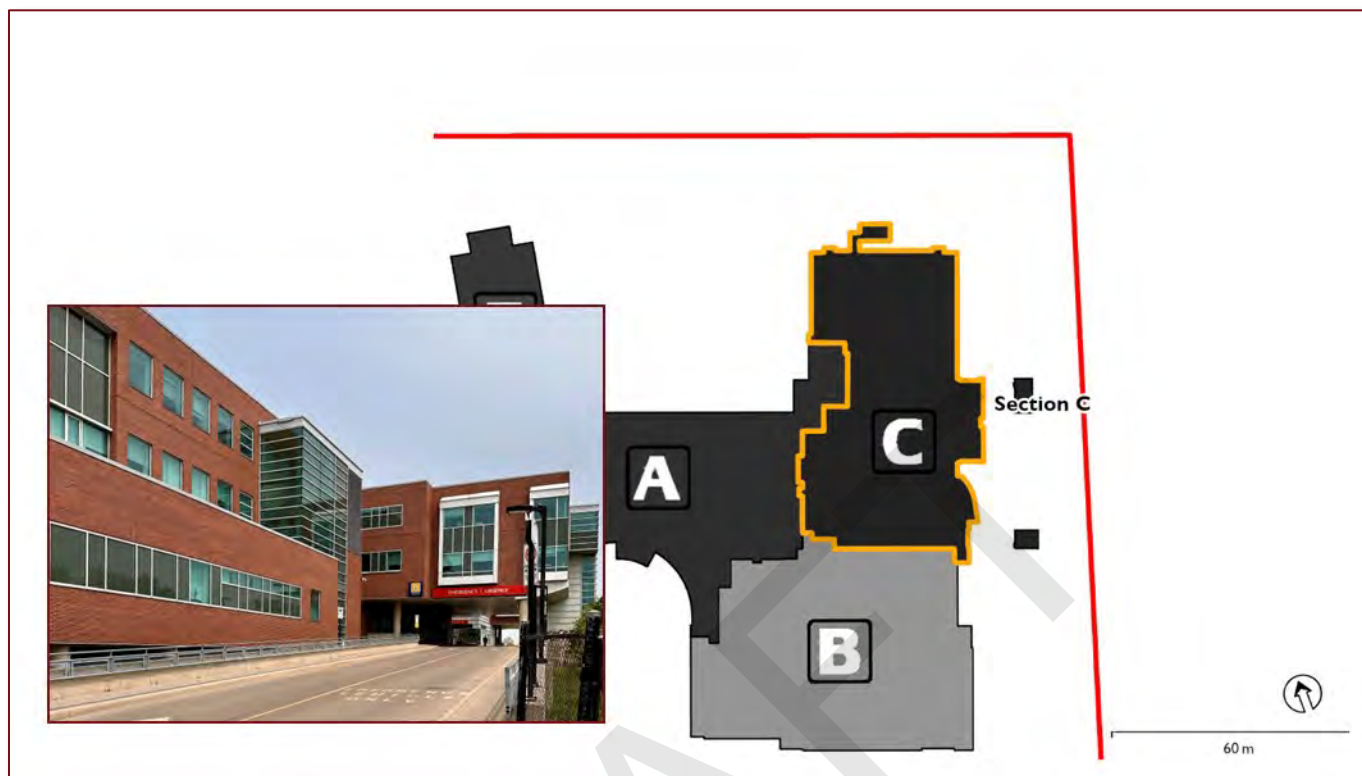
Looking North



Corridor to Hematology Inpatient Unit on Level 4

Looking South





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL (SECTION C)

Secondary Names: None

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
2008-2012	Original construction	Canada Newswire 2008; IO 2007; IO 2010; IO 2012



Description:

Section C is a four-storey addition that was constructed concurrently with Section A and Section B in 2007, according to the designs of Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects. Section C contains the Emergency Department, while Section A contains the main entrance and atrium and Section B contains inpatient units. Section C is connected to Section A and Section B.

Section C comprises red brick construction and irregularly placed projecting two-storey glazed bays with aluminum mullions and metal panels. The main (northeast) elevation incorporates a porte cochere for ambulatory and vehicular access to the emergency department from Concession Street. Above, are three large three-storey glazed bays. The other elevations feature similar modular construction with brick and glazing arranged in a linear pattern. A flat roof covers the various portions of the building.

Historical Associations:

Although the hospital property had evolved in the late 20th century, the structures comprising the Henderson General Hospital had not undergone an extensive update since 1965. With her election in 2003, Hamilton Mountain MPP, Marie Bountrogianni stated that she would push for \$93 million in provincial money for a \$134 million project to renovate Henderson Hospital.¹

In April 2005, *The Hamilton Spectator* reported on a \$137 million redevelopment project for Henderson Hospital with plans for a 350,000 ft² building and updates to the “outdated hospital that would include 11-foot-high operating room ceilings, larger nursing stations, fully furnished waiting rooms, and conference rooms where patients too sick to leave the hospital will be able to take part in christenings or weddings.”² The Henderson Hospital redevelopment came about as part of \$250 million funding campaign known as Cornerstone of Care.

To commemorate their 50th wedding anniversary, Hamilton businessman Charles Juravinski and his wife, Margaret, donated \$15 million to the Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation (HHSC) on top of a previous \$28 million donation.³ In recognition of their support, HHSC announced that the Henderson General Hospital would be renamed the Juravinski Hospital and Cancer Centre. In preservation of the Henderson Hospital name, HHSC would rename the 90 Wing the Henderson Wing.

Construction occurred in two phases, Phase IA and Phase IB. Phase IA included the following components:⁴

- A state-of-the-art Emergency Department built to maximize efficiency and patient flow with infection control principles at the forefront of its design;
- A Surgical Suite including eight large, new operating rooms equipped with the latest in medical technology;
- A consolidated Diagnostic Imaging Department featuring new leading-edge imaging equipment, including a new 3T MRI;
- An enhanced Oncology Inpatient Unit designed to meet the needs of the patients and their families;
- A new Hematology Inpatient Unit featuring patient rooms with picturesque views of the Hamilton skyline and specialized air filtration systems; and

¹ Puxley 2003

² De Almeida 2005

³ Hemsworth 2006

⁴ IO 2010



- A custom-designed Intensive Care Unit affording privacy and comfort to our most critically-ill patients and their visiting loved ones.

Phase 1A saw an increase of 90,000 ft² of new hospital space and 25,000 ft² of renovated space and was “one of the largest hospital building projects in the province and... one of the largest infrastructure projects in the country.”⁵ This section opened on August 1, 2010.

Phase 1B was completed in May 2012, and included:⁶

- A new medical diagnostic unit;
- A Patient Management Centre;
- Clinical exam space;
- A front lobby and information area;
- Food services and gift shop;
- An auditorium and meeting space; and
- Office space.

Section C is also representative of the ongoing history of “salutogenesis” which has driven this hospital development for over a century. From the earliest Mount Hamilton Hospital buildings in 1917 to the modern redevelopments of the Henderson Hospital in 2012, this approach is focused on “factors that support human health and well-being, rather than on factors that cause disease.”⁷ The design of Section C incorporated “ample natural light and ventilation, improved circulation and wayfinding and dramatic views of the surrounding Niagara Escarpment” to facilitate patient health and wellbeing.⁸

Sources:

Canada Newswire

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De Almeida, Jackie

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2007 “Site Prep Starts on Hospital.” *Daily Commercial News*. April 18, 2007. 80(76):5.

Hemsworth, Wade

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Infrastructure Ontario (IO)

⁵ HHSC and IO quoted in McNeil 2009b

⁶ IO 2010; IO 2012

⁷ OAA 2019

⁸ OAA 2019



2006 Next Step Forward for Hamilton Health Sciences Major Redevelopment. November 3, 2006. Available online: <https://www.infrastructureontario.ca/en/news-and-media/news/hamilton-health-sciences---juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centre/next-step-forward-for-hamilton-health-sciences-major-redevelopment/>. Accessed August 29, 2023.

Infrastructure Ontario (IO)

2007 Contract Awarded for Hamilton's Henderson General Hospital Redevelopment Project. December 17, 2007. Available online: <https://www.infrastructureontario.ca/en/news-and-media/news/hamilton-health-sciences---juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centre/contract-awarded-for-hamiltons-henderson-general-hospital-redevelopment-project/>. Accessed August 29, 2023.

Infrastructure Ontario (IO)

2010 Celebrating the Juravinski Hospital and Cancer Centre's Redevelopment at Hamilton Health Sciences. September 23, 2010. Available online: <https://www.infrastructureontario.ca/en/news-and-media/news/hamilton-health-sciences---juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centre/celebrating-the-juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centres-redevelopment-at-hamilton-health-sciences/>. Accessed August 29, 2023.

Infrastructure Ontario (IO)

2012 Juravinski Hospital and Cancer Centre Redevelopment. May 14, 2012. Available online: <https://www.infrastructureontario.ca/en/news-and-media/news/hamilton-health-sciences---juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centre/juravinski-hospital-and-cancer-centre-redevelopment/>. Accessed August 29, 2023.

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Ontario Association of Architects (OAA)

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DRAFT



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section C is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

East Elevation of Emergency Entry

Looking West



West and North Elevations

Looking Southwest



Patient Drop Off and Emergency Waiting Area

Looking South



East and North Elevations

Looking Southwest



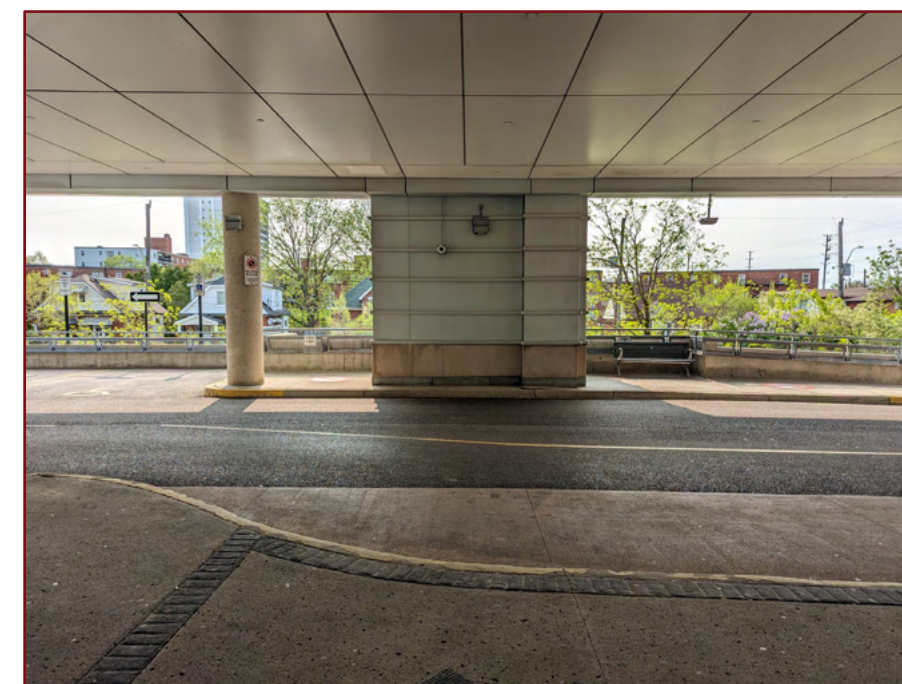
Interior Emergency Entrance Vestibule

Looking West



Emergency Department Drop Off

Looking East



Ambulance Drop Off (At Rear)

Looking North



Emergency Department Driveway Off Concession Street

Looking South





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION E

Secondary Names: Former Henderson General Hospital; 90 Wing North/Core

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1963-1965	Original construction	Dunn 1964; <i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1963



Description:

Section E was constructed in 1963-1965, according to the designs of the architectural firm of W. R. Souter and Associates. Constructed concurrently with Section F and Section G, Section E connects with Section F at the south, and with Section G to the west. Together they comprise the remaining parts of the former Henderson General Hospital. Although the six-storey brown brick building was incorporated into the 2008-2012 development undertaken by Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects, Section E retains much of its original design.

The east elevation is composed of 11 bays of narrow vertical windows separated by light green metal spandrels while the west elevation contains 10 bays of similar design. The north elevation features elements of the International Style including a projecting five-storey glazed bay with dark green pilasters and painted metal mullions. This bay is mirrored on the south elevation of Section F. Flat roofs cover the various portions of the building.

Interior corridors are narrow and reflect mid-20th century principles of hospital design. As with Section F and Section G, interior features are utilitarian with the most notable feature being the patterned terrazzo floors.

Historical Associations:

The Nora Frances Henderson Hospital (NFHH) for convalescent patients was opened adjacent to the Mountain Hospital and the Hamilton General Hospital buildings in 1954. The innovative facility was named after local politician and community advocate Nora Frances Henderson (1897-1949).

Just four years after the construction of the NFHH, the architectural firm of W.R. Souter and Associates was commissioned to draft plans for an addition to the hospital. While it is unclear what the initial plans entailed, revised plans dating to 1960 indicate additional space for the kitchen, morgue, penthouse, solarium and the connecting spaces between Sections E, F, and G.

On September 3, 1963, Rhys M. Sale, the Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, turned the sod to break ground for the new cancer clinic which would be included as part of the hospital addition.¹ The six-storey building was to contain a number of specialty areas including a physics laboratory, operating room, offices, photographic and outpatient departments, a dining room, admitting areas, central supply rooms and, in the basement, a cobalt unit, high energy X-ray machines, and a linear accelerator.² In order to minimize the clinical atmosphere of the cancer clinic, colour, music, and an overall “domestic flavor” were added to its design.³

The new 10-room operating suite accommodated its first patient on December 7, 1964. The official opening ceremonies for the hospital additions were held in January 1965, although it would take until mid-1965 until all the new sections were in use.

The Mountain Hospital and the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital were integrated into the Henderson General Hospital complex in 1965. For its time, the hospital had some of the most modern, cutting-edge medical technology.⁴

¹ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1963

² *The Hamilton Spectator* 1963c; *The Hamilton Spectator* 1964

³ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1965

⁴ Campbell 1966:273

Drawing of Section E and F Additions, 1960

Source: W.R. Souter Associates



Sources:

Campbell, Marjorie Freeman

1966 *A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. Available online: <https://archive.org/details/mountainandcitys0000marj/>. Accessed September 19, 2023.

Dunn, Anne

1964 "Brand-new Setting for Surgery." *The Hamilton Spectator*. December 8, 1964. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

Scott, Godfrey

1955 "Disaster Planning New Role for Hospitals." *The Globe and Mail*. October 25, 1955. Pp. 22.

The Globe and Mail

1954 "Cheerful Color Scheme in New Hospital." *The Globe and Mail*. September 1, 1954. Pp. 31.

The Globe and Mail

1964 "Copps Charges Hospital Neglect by Queen's Park." *The Globe and Mail*. April 10, 1964. Pp. 8.



The Hamilton Spectator

1959 "Board Given OMB Nod for Hospital Extension." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 27, 1959. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1963a "1964 Target Date for Cancer Clinic." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 16, 1963. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1963b "After 3 Years, Cancer Clinic Urgent." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 20, 1963. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1964 "2 Floors Occupied in Unfinished Wing." *The Hamilton Spectator*. October 3, 1964. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1965 "New Cancer Centre Eliminates Clinical Atmosphere." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 19, 1965. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

W.R. Souter Associates

1960 *Proposed Extension to Nora Frances Henerson Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario*. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section E is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

East and North Elevations

Looking Southwest



East Elevation from Section A

Looking Northwest



Surgery & Surgical Oncology on Level 5

Looking North



Section A (Middle) Connection to Section E (Right)

Looking South



Level 4 Corridor to Section A

Looking East



East Elevation of Level 4

Looking Northwest



East Elevation of Section E from Section A

Looking Northwest



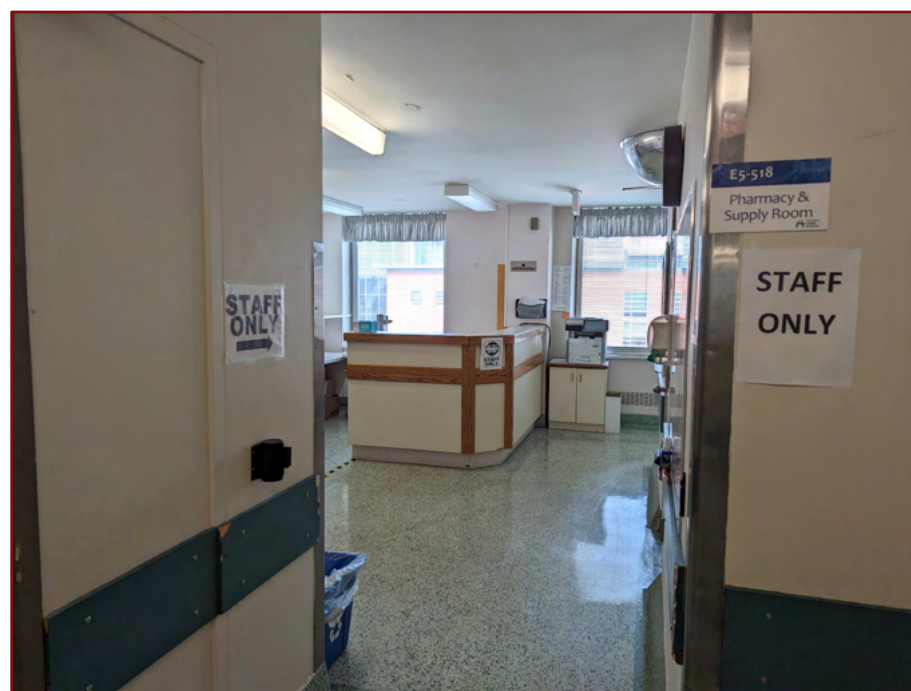
Patient Corridor of E5

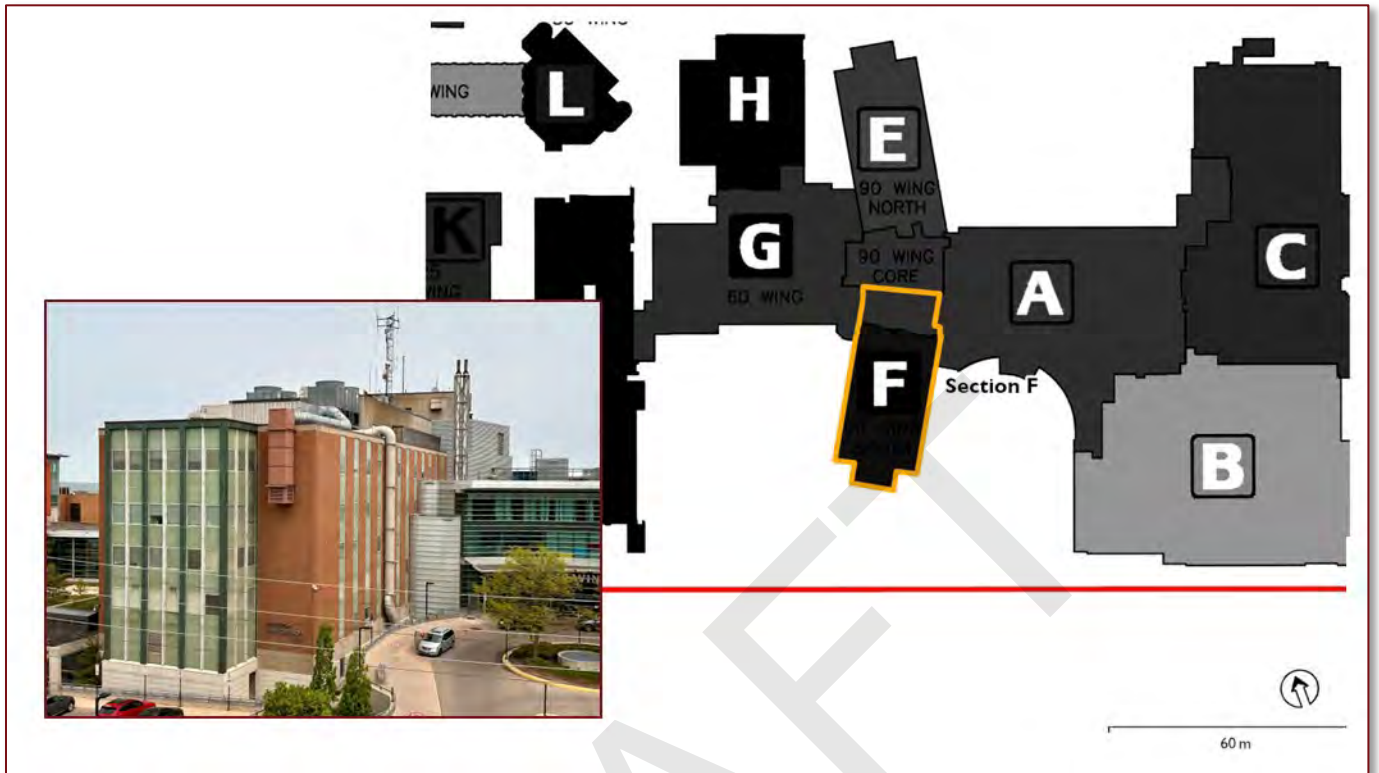
Looking North



Pharmacy and Supply Room on Level 5

Looking West





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION F

Secondary Names: Nora-Frances Henderson Wing; 90 Wing South/Core

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1963-1965	Original construction	Dunn 1964; <i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1963



Description:

Section F was constructed in 1963-1965, according to the designs of the architectural firm of W. R. Souter and Associates. Constructed concurrently with Section E and Section G, Section F connects with Section E at the north, and with Section G to the east. Together they comprise the remaining parts of the former Henderson General Hospital. Although the five-storey brown brick building was incorporated into the 2008-2012 development undertaken by Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects, Section E retains much of its original design.

The west elevation is composed of 11 bays of narrow vertical windows separated by light green metal spandrels while the east elevation contains 10 bays of similar design. The south elevation features elements of the International Style including a projecting four-storey glazed bay with dark green pilasters and painted metal mullions. This bay is mirrored on the north elevation of Section E. Flat roofs cover the various portions of the building.

Interior corridors are narrow and reflect mid-20th century principles of hospital design which has evolved considerably since then. As with Section E and Section G, interior features are utilitarian with the most notable feature being the patterned terrazzo floors.

Historical Associations:

The Nora Frances Henderson Hospital (NFHH) for convalescent patients was opened adjacent to the Mountain Hospital and the Hamilton General Hospital buildings in 1954. The innovative facility was named after local politician and community advocate Nora Frances Henderson (1897-1949).

Just four years after the construction of the NFHH, the architectural firm of W.R. Souter and Associates was commissioned to draft plans for an addition to the hospital. While it is unclear what the initial plans entailed, revised plans dating to 1960 indicate additional space for the kitchen, morgue, penthouse, solarium and the connecting spaces between Sections E, F, and G.

On September 3, 1963, Rhys M. Sale, the Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, turned the sod to break ground for the new cancer clinic which would be included as part of the hospital addition.¹ The five-storey building was to contain a number of specialty areas including a physics laboratory, operating room, offices, photographic and outpatient departments, a dining room, admitting areas, central supply rooms and, in the basement, a cobalt unit, high energy X-ray machines, and a linear accelerator.² In order to minimize the clinical atmosphere of the cancer clinic, colour, music, and an overall “domestic flavor” were added to its design.³

The new 10-room operating suite accommodated its first patient on December 7, 1964. The official opening ceremonies for the hospital additions were held in January 1965, although it would take until mid-1965 until all the new sections were in use.

¹ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1963

² *The Hamilton Spectator* 1963c; *The Hamilton Spectator* 1964

³ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1965



The Mountain Hospital and the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital were integrated into the Henderson General Hospital complex in 1965. For its time, the hospital had some of the most modern, cutting-edge medical technology.⁴

Sources:

Campbell, Marjorie Freeman

1966 *A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. Available online: <https://archive.org/details/mountainandcitys0000marj/>. Accessed September 19, 2023.

Dunn, Anne

1964 "Brand-new Setting for Surgery." *The Hamilton Spectator*. December 8, 1964.

Scott, Godfrey

1954 "\$3,150,000 Building is Canada's Finest for Convalescents." *The Globe & Mail*. September 1, 1954.

Scott, Godfrey

1955 "Disaster Planning New Role for Hospitals." *The Globe and Mail*. October 25, 1955. Pp. 22.

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1954 "Cheerful Color Scheme in New Hospital." *The Globe and Mail*. September 1, 1954. Pp. 31.

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1964 "Copps Charges Hospital Neglect by Queen's Park." *The Globe and Mail*. April 10, 1964. Pp. 8.

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1959 "Board Given OMB Nod for Hospital Extension." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 27, 1959. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

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1963a "1964 Target Date for Cancer Clinic." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 16, 1963. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1963b "After 3 Years, Cancer Clinic Urgent." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 20, 1963. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1963c "First Sod Turned Today For City Cancer Clinic." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 3, 1963. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

⁴ Campbell 1966:273



The Hamilton Spectator

1964 "2 Floors Occupied in Unfinished Wing." *The Hamilton Spectator*. October 3, 1964. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

The Hamilton Spectator

1965 "New Cancer Centre Eliminates Clinical Atmosphere." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 19, 1965. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

W.R. Souter Associates

1960 *Proposed Extension to Nora Frances Henerson Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario.*

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Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

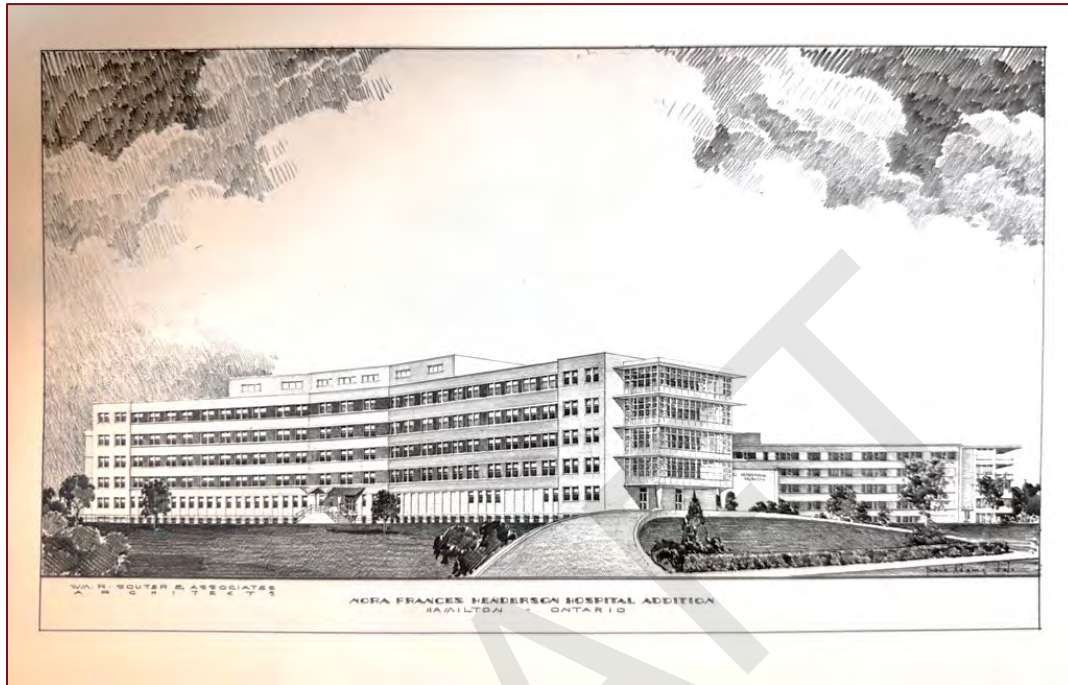
Section F is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

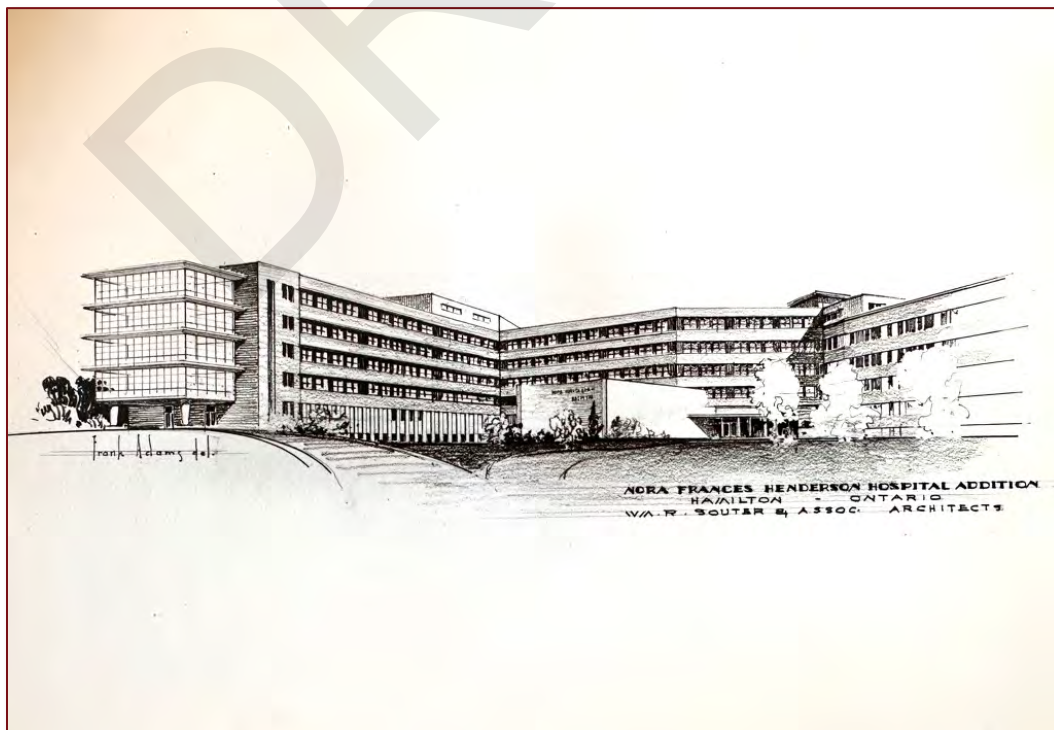
Drawing of Section E and F Additions, 1960

Source: W.R. Souter Associates



Proposed Drawing of Section F Affixed to Nora Frances Henderson Hospital

Source: W.R. Souter Associates



South and East Elevations

Looking Northwest



South Elevation

Looking North



Exterior Entry to Breast Assessment Centre

Looking North



West Elevation

Looking East



South and West Elevations

Looking North



Interior Level 0 Entry to Breast Assessment Centre

Looking East



Original Terrazzo Floor



Elevator Lobby on Level 2 of Section A Toward Section F

Looking South



Hallway Corridor on Level 2

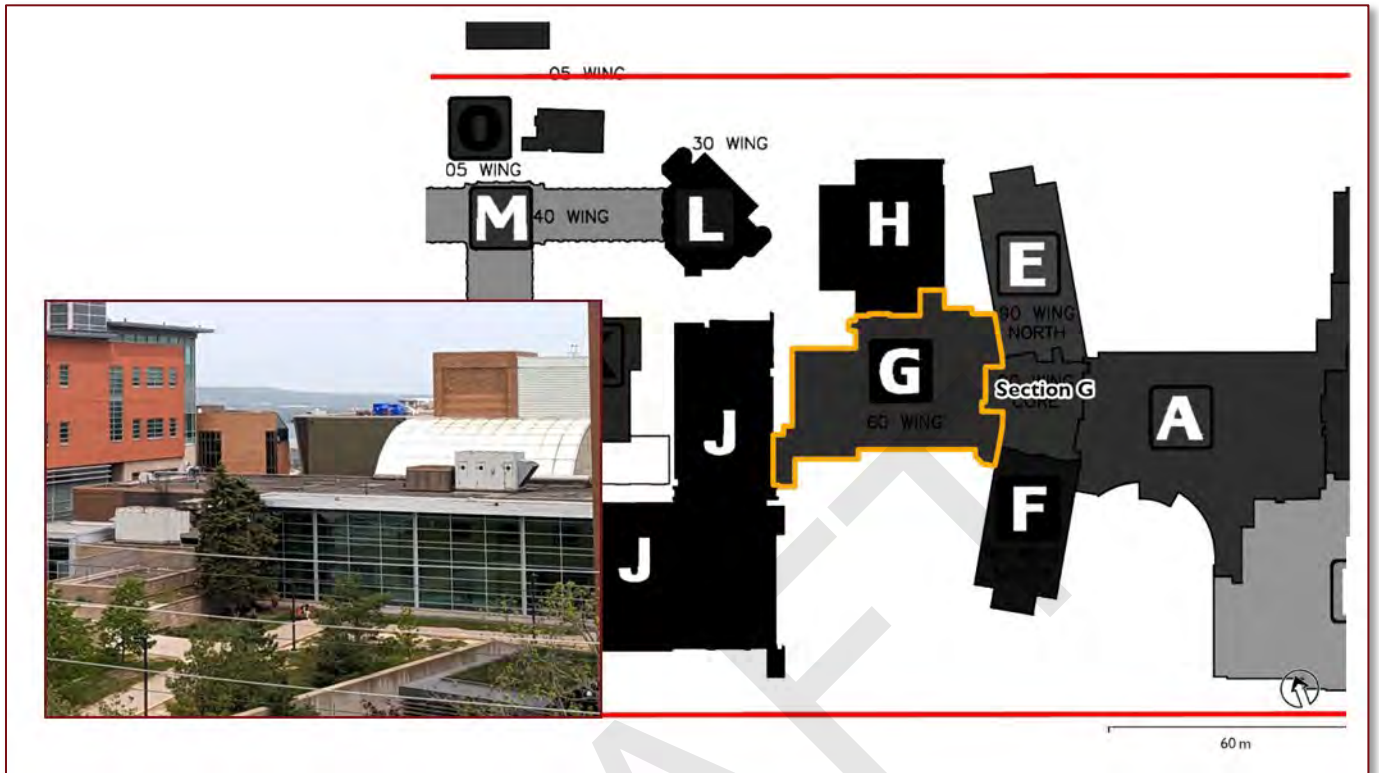
Looking South



Surgery and Surgical Oncology Area on Level 4

Looking West





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION G

Secondary Names: 60 Wing

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1963-1965	Original construction	Dunn 1964; <i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1963



Description:

Section G was constructed in 1963-1965, according to the designs of the architectural firm of W. R. Souter and Associates. Constructed concurrently with Section E and Section F, Section G connects with Section F at the southeast, and with Section E at the northeast. Together they comprise the remaining parts of the former Henderson General Hospital. The two-storey brown brick building was incorporated into the 2008-2012 development undertaken by Zeidler Partnership Architects in association with Garwood-Jones & Hanham Architects, Section G does not retain much of its original design.

Section G is a low rectangular structure with a flat roof and little observable architectural detail. It extends westwards from the curved juncture of Section E and Section F. It has been overshadowed by the later construction of Section H to the north and more recently with the Section J (Juravinski Cancer Centre) expansion to the west which saw the construction of a two-storey glazed corridor that extends across two thirds of its southern elevation.

As with the exterior, the interior space is unremarkable and reflects an institutional function. Being largely an interior building, it seamlessly connects to Sections A, E, F, H, and J on all interior levels.

Historical Associations:

The Nora Frances Henderson Hospital for convalescent patients was opened adjacent to the Mountain Hospital and Hamilton General Hospital buildings in 1954. The innovative facility was named after local politician and community advocate Nora Frances Henderson (1897-1949).

Just four years after the construction of the NFHH, the architectural firm of W.R. Souter and Associates was commissioned to draft plans for an addition to the hospital. While it is unclear what the initial plans entailed, revised plans dating to 1960 indicate additional space for the kitchen, morgue, penthouse, solarium and the connecting spaces between Sections E, F, and G.

On September 3, 1963, Rhys M. Sale, the Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, turned the sod to break ground for the new cancer clinic which would be included as part of the hospital addition.¹ As with Sections E and F, Section G was constructed with heavy foundations to ensure the possibility of expansion if required, and contained office and administrative space. William Souter Jr. placed special interest in minimizing the clinical atmosphere of the cancer clinic, instead adding colour, music, and an overall “domestic flavor” to its design.² Today it marks a transition point between Section E and Section F and the more recent

The official opening ceremonies for the hospital addition were held in January 1965, though it would take until mid-1965 until all new sections were in use. At that time, the Mountain Hospital and the Nora Frances Henderson Convalescent Hospital were integrated into the Henderson General Hospital complex. For its time, the hospital had some of the most modern, cutting-edge medical technology.³

¹ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1963

² *The Hamilton Spectator* 1965

³ Campbell 1966:273



Sources:

Campbell, Marjorie Freeman

1966 *A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. Available online: <https://archive.org/details/mountainandcitys0000marj/>. Accessed September 19, 2023.

Dunn, Anne

1964 "Brand-new Setting for Surgery." *The Hamilton Spectator*. December 8, 1964. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

Scott, Godfrey

1954 "\$3,150,000 Building is Canada's Finest for Convalescents." *The Globe & Mail*. September 1, 1954.

Scott, Godfrey

1955 "Disaster Planning New Role for Hospitals." *The Globe and Mail*. October 25, 1955. Pp. 22.

The Globe and Mail

1954 "Cheerful Color Scheme in New Hospital." *The Globe and Mail*. September 1, 1954. Pp. 31.

The Globe and Mail

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W.R. Souter Associates

1960 *Proposed Extension to Nora Frances Henerson Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario*. Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History and Archives Department.

DRAFT



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section G is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

South Elevation

Looking North



Community & Health Services Office – Second Floor

Looking East



Mail Room Near Section G Corridor

Looking North



Landscaping South of Section G

Looking Northeast



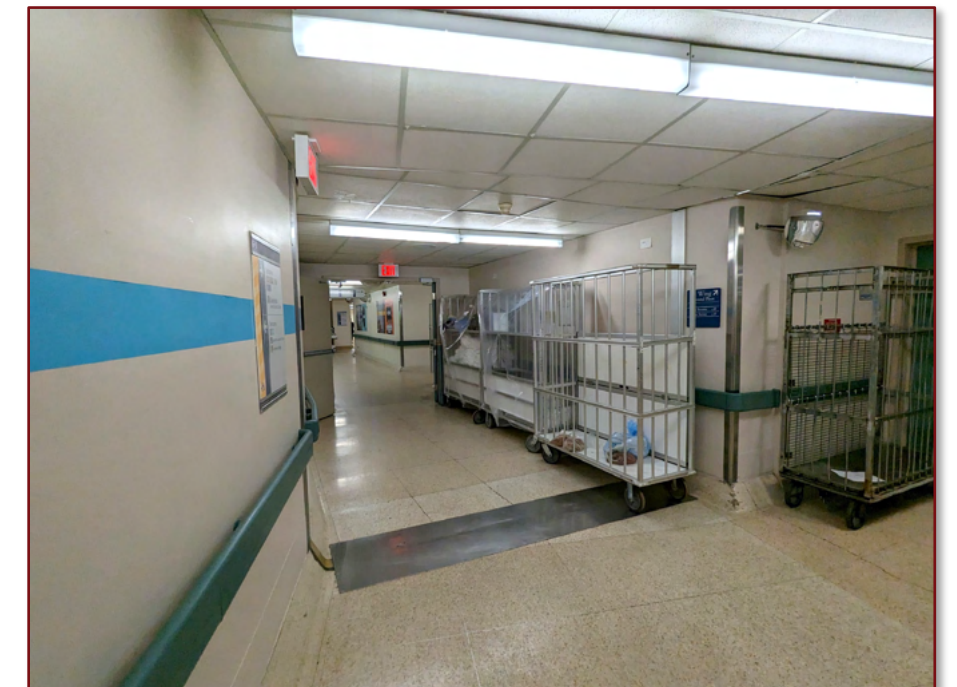
Patterned Terrazzo Floor

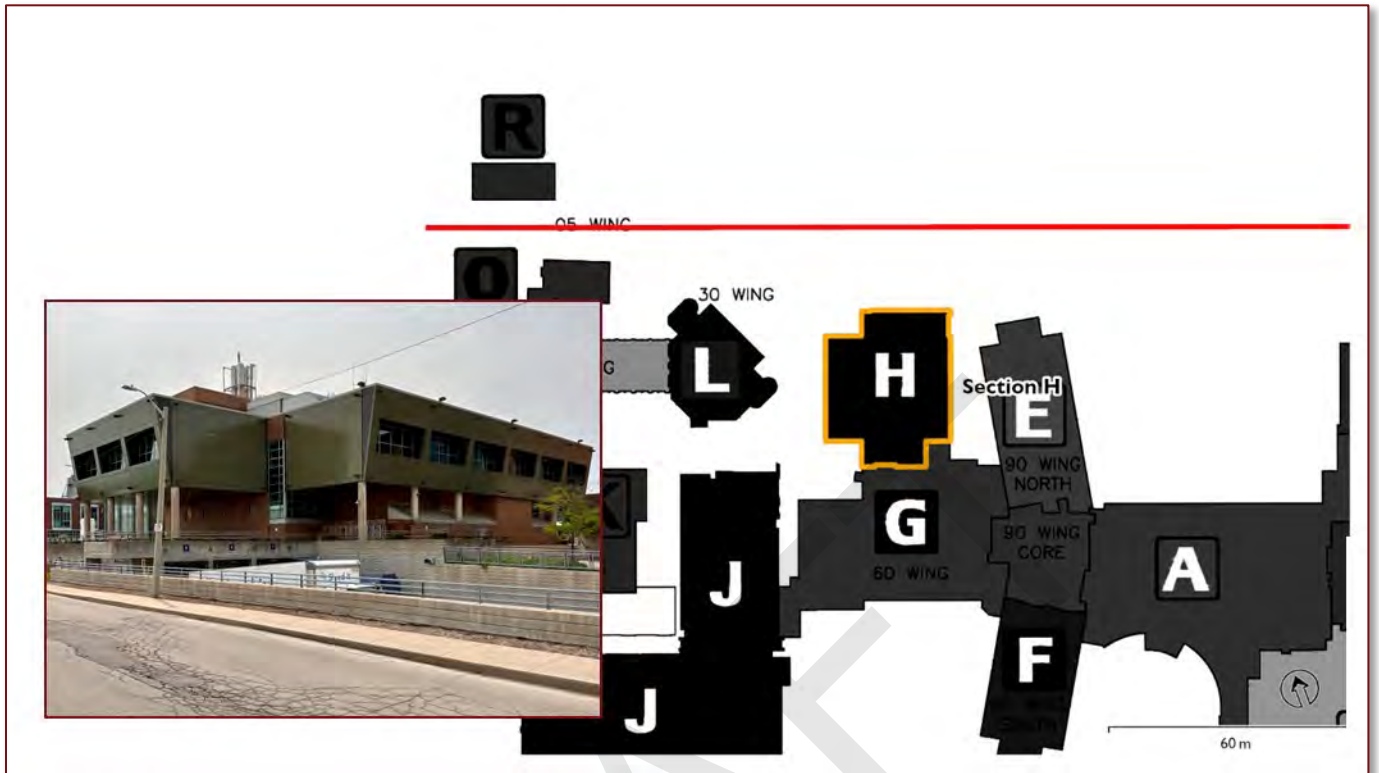
Looking Northeast



Section G Floor 0 Junction

Looking North





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION H

Secondary Names: Henderson Research Centre

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1992-1994	Original construction	Hamilton-Wentworth Region 1990; Morrison 1992b; Morrison 1994



Description:

Section H was constructed in 1992-94 according to the design of Trevor Garwood-Jones Architects Inc. Situated west of Section E and adjacent to Section G (to the south), the building features two storeys and a basement, set on a ribbed concrete cast-in-place podium and surmounted by a red brick ground storey. Angled aluminum-clad sections project from the upper levels of the north and west elevations are supported by concrete pilotis, and contain recessed bays with fixed windows with aluminum mullions and sashes. A below grade loading bay connecting to Mountain Park Avenue was added later, during the 2007-2012 Juravinski Hospital redevelopment.

The interior of Section H is utilitarian with the basement and first level primarily providing storage facilities and upper levels housing research laboratories.

Historical Associations:

In the late 1980s, Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre shared hospital space with Hamilton General Hospital, but patient care and staffing levels had become compromised due to the rising numbers of cancer patients. The Head of Radiation Oncology in 1988, Dr. D.L. Hodson, noted that cancer clinic patients had to attend various locations on the property, including a clinic in the HGH basement, which “put the perception in patients’ minds that they have more disability than they have.”¹

As part of its \$250 million funding scheme to upgrade cancer treatment centres in Toronto, London, Sudbury, and Hamilton, the Ontario government granted \$14.3 million to the Henderson General Hospital. The Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre was planned on the southwest part of the property, and a \$10.5 million research centre was planned for an area north of Section G.²

Construction for Section H received the green light in April 1992 with an expected construction time of 18 months. The Hamilton Civic Hospitals Research Centre opened in September 1994.³ The new research centre had storage space on the lower level for materials management and stores, while the upper two floors were designated research space with a focus on vascular disease – heart attacks and stroke. The area was overseen by the centre’s director, Dr. Jack Hirsch who was recognized as an expert in coagulation. In 1994, he formed Vascular Therapeutics Inc., Hamilton’s first biotechnology company, with California biochemist and businessperson, Dr. Jim Allen.

Sources:

Davie, Michael

1986 “\$14.3m Grant May Double Staff at Henderson Clinic.” August 6, 1986. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Katz, Teddy

1989 “\$10.5m Cancer Research Centre Set for Henderson.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. November 18, 1989. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

¹ Dr. Hodson quoted in Morrison 1987

² Katz 1989

³ Morrison 1994



Lee, Betty Lou

1986 "Patients Face Wait for Cancer Care." *The Hamilton Spectator*. January 6, 1986. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Morrison, Suzanne

1987a "Doctors, Nurses and Patients Hope New Building Fulfills Needs and Dreams." *The Hamilton Spectator*. November 6, 1987. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Morrison, Suzanne

1989b "Digging in to Battle Cancer." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 15, 1989. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Morrison, Suzanne

1994 "Secret Success; Some Hamilton Researchers are the Best in the World and Everybody Knows it, Except their Neighbors." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 17, 1994.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section H is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

North and West Elevations

Looking Southeast



Pilotis

Looking South



First Floor Storage Along Hallway Corridor

Looking North



North Elevation

Looking Southeast



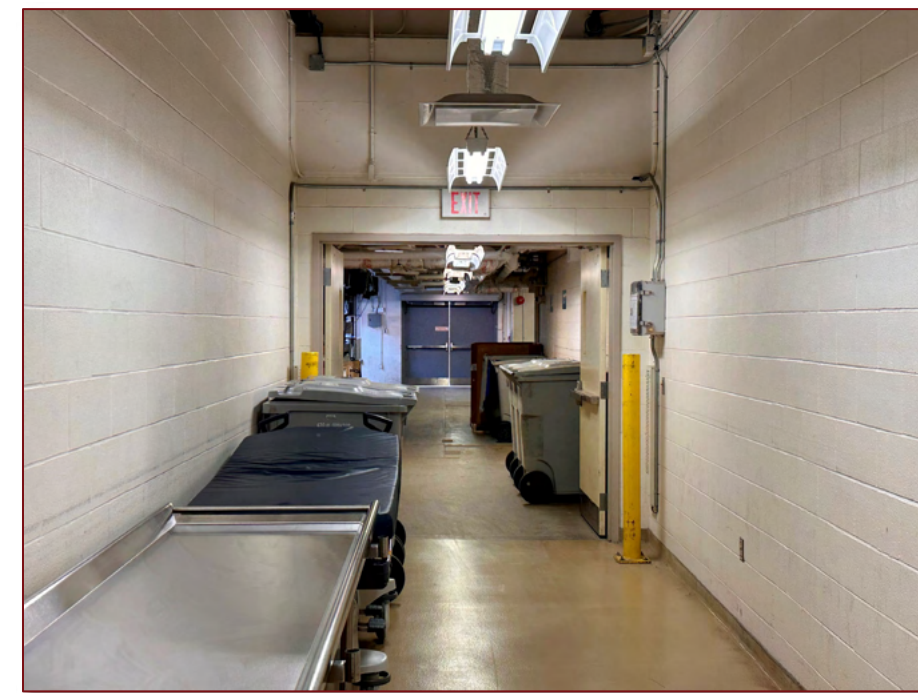
Floor Plan

Looking West



Basement Corridor

Looking East



Loading Bay

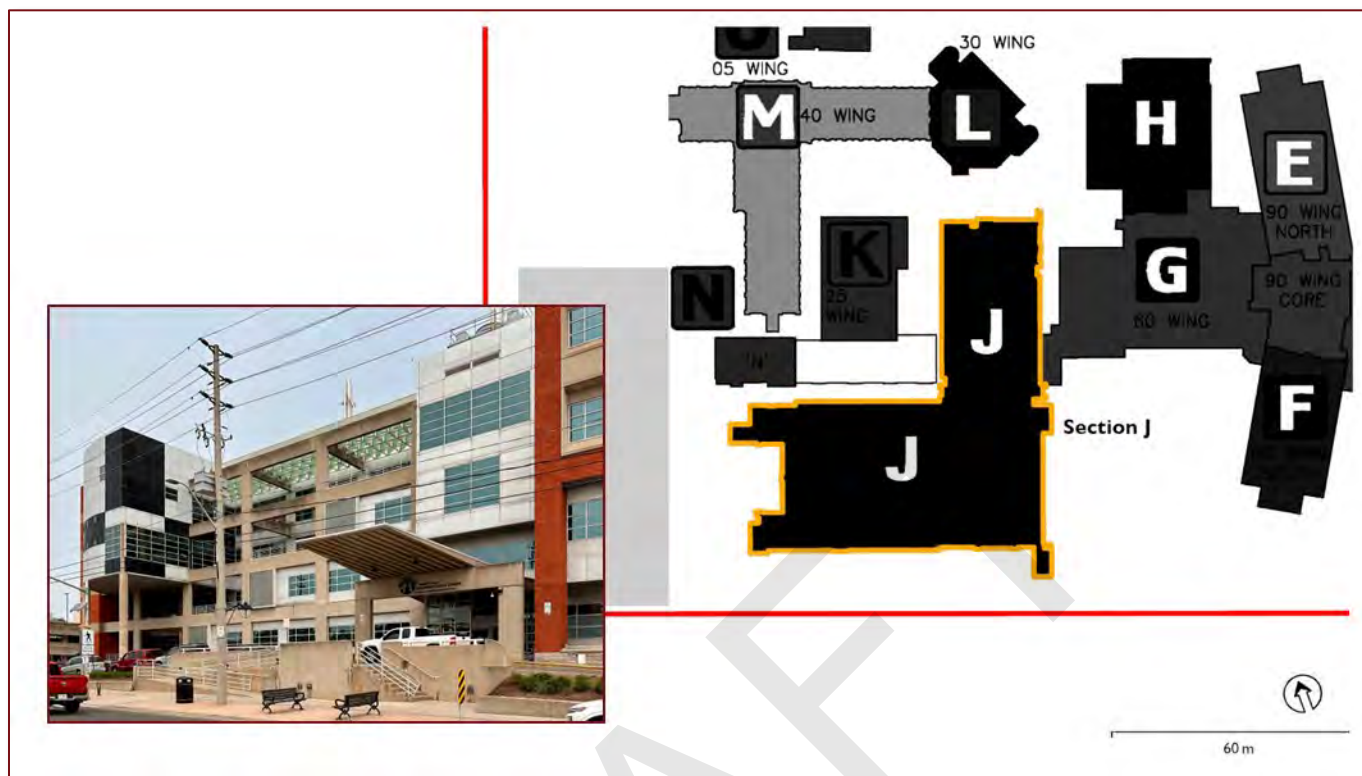
Looking North



Basement Storage Corridor

Looking East





SECTION J

Secondary Names/Address: Juravinski Cancer Centre/699 Concession Street

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1989-1992	Construction	Morrison 1989b; <i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1992
2002-2004	Expansion	Frketich 2004; McMaster University Library



Description:

Section J (Juravinski Cancer Centre; JCC) was constructed in 1989-1992 and expanded in 2002-2004. Both the JCC and the later expansion were constructed according to the designs of the firm of Trevor P. Garwood-Jones Architects Inc. The four-storey complex features elements of the Postmodern style with a red brick and concrete construction.

The main (south) elevation contains the main entrance which is emphasized by a projecting canopy supported on concrete columns. A selection of materials and modular massing create an eclectic design which is dominated by its fenestration. The central portion of the building contains glass windows and metal sheeting which are bisected by a grid-like concrete substructure. Several square structures made from glass block are also set into the façade. A series of balconies and enclosed spaces, covered by a canopy of triangular, turquoise glass and metal trusses, create a stepped design. Similar to the hospital's earlier iterations, the design of Section J emphasizes the positive effects that natural elements like light and fresh air have on patient health. The integrated balconies emulate a similar design that was employed in the Mount Hamilton Maternity Ward (Section M), constructed in 1932.

The east wing of Section J terminates in a pair of towers featuring dichromatic brickwork and concrete detailing around the windows of the upper floor windows. Containing stairwells, the towers include narrow full height insets of glass block. A rectangular red brick addition, constructed c.2002, extends north from the east wing. Although it has a more practical design, the addition emulates the 1992 building using similar window designs and vertically oriented glazing that spans several stories. This building is accessed by a doorway connecting to a walkway along the east elevation. Section J is connected Section G, which is part of the 1963-1965 Henderson Hospital addition.

An enclosed concrete pad, located east of Section J, protects the subterranean linear accelerator bunkers used in chemotherapy. A small gabled structure above provides natural light to the bunkers through a series of skylights.

At the southwest corner, a large 90-degree bay projects from the third and fourth storeys of building. Clad in curving cast concrete panels, the bay is supported by several concrete columns, two-storeys in height and contains a lecture hall and library. An ambulance bay is situated along the west elevation of the building and a drive lane and parking garage are located directly west of the JCC. Section N is located at the northwest corner of Section J.

The design of Section J is heavily integrated with its function. The building was purposely designed to allow easy navigation throughout the various floors using "subtle" colour coding. Balconies and fire places were integrated into the treatment areas to provide patients with a relaxing and home-like environment. Outdoor terraces with triangular glass awnings, positioned adjacent to indoor waiting rooms, ease the stress of patient wait times. Natural light is also integrated throughout the building with the introduction of a variety of well-placed skylights.



Historical Associations:

The City of Hamilton's first cancer clinic was established at Hamilton General Hospital in 1938. With the addition to the Henderson General Hospital (HGH) completed in 1965, the Hamilton Cancer Clinic (later Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre) was relocated to the Subject Property within HGH. By the late 1980s, what had become the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre (HRCC) was proving inadequate in terms of space, staffing, and patient care, due to increasing numbers of patients requiring specialized cancer care. From 1974 to 1986, patients treated at the cancer centre doubled and an 18-month study of cancer centres throughout Ontario estimated that patient loads would double again in 15 years.¹

As part of a \$250 million funding scheme to upgrade Hamilton, Toronto, London, and Sudbury's cancer treatment centres, the Ontario government granted \$14.3 million to the Henderson General Hospital. Construction for the Centre began on September 15, 1989 when Premier David Peterson broke ground.² The Centre was originally planned to be a freestanding five-storey structure on land located east of the Concession Street parking garage.

The Centre cost \$41.6 million which the Ministry of Health met with an additional \$13.8 million in funding.³ The Centre was designed by Trevor P. Garwood-Jones Architects Inc. and the construction contract was awarded to Ellis-Don.⁴ Section J was constructed west of Section G (former Henderson General Hospital) and opened in May, 1992. Much of its design reflects the history of the hospital site as a whole. For example, the abundance of windows and presence of accessible balconies reflect a similar attitude towards health and healing which was evident in the design of the Mount Hamilton Hospital in 1917 - an emphasis on the importance of fresh air and sunshine as an aid to healing. In Section J, the approach to patient care remains focused on the effects that the treatment environment can have on overall outcomes. Deliberate use of indoor-outdoor spaces, integration of natural light, and home-like fixtures including fireplaces are all used in conjunction with medical treatments to provide a holistic experience for patients. When it opened, Section J was the largest cancer treatment and research centre in Canada, and provided treatment for 4,000 patients each year. As one of the earliest cancer centres in Ontario (predated by the Odette Cancer Centre in 1982 and the Northeast Cancer Centre in 1990)⁵, Juravinski Cancer Centre represents a significant change in the hospital's history and mandate from general medical care to specialized treatment and medical research.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, Henderson General Hospital and Hamilton Health Sciences (HHS) faced operational issues which threatened to jeopardize the HRCC just as the cancer centre required another expansion to meet the growing needs of the Hamilton area. In May 2000, CEO of the HRCC, Dr. George Browman, confirmed that the HRCC would remain on the property and move ahead with its expansion project that would include six additional radiation bunkers, five radiation machines, two CT scanning machines and 24 patient examining rooms.⁶⁷ Section N was constructed during the expansion period for the HRCC which, following a \$5 million donation by Charles and Margaret Juravinski in December 2002, was renamed the Juravinski Cancer Centre.⁸ The total cost for the expansion which, which included the construction of

¹ Lee 1986

² Morrison 1989b

³ Morison 1990

⁴ *The Hamilton Spectator* 1990

⁵ Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre n.d.; Northern Cancer Foundation n.d.

⁶ Frketich 2000a

⁷ Frketich 2000b

⁸ Cox 2003b



Section J and Section N, cost \$56 million.⁹ As part of the redevelopment, the Mount Hamilton Hospital Ward building (1917) was demolished at some point between May 2000 and 2002. The Ministry of Health initially provided \$33 million in funding for the expansion with the HRCC responsible for acquiring the remaining funds from the community. The community raised \$16 million for the project. In April 2002, the provincial government provided an additional \$13.5 million as costs for the expansion increased from \$45 million to \$56 million.¹⁰ The project was completed in late 2004.

DRAFT

⁹ Cox 2003a; Puxley 2002b

¹⁰ Cox 2003a; Puxley 2002b



Sources:

Buist, Steve

2000b "Why We Wait for Radiation." *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 4, 2000.

Cox, Christine

2003a "\$5.7m Will Speed Hamilton Cancer Centre Treatment." *The Hamilton Spectator*. January 14, 2003.

Cox, Christine

2003b "Juravinski Name Goes on Regional Cancer Centre." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 19, 2003.

Davie, Michael

1986 "\$14.3m Grant May Double Staff at Henderson Clinic." August 6, 1986. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Frketich, Joanna

2000a "Cancer Centre Costs Soar." *The Hamilton Spectator*. June 15, 2000.

Frketich, Joanna

2000b "Cancer Centre Gets \$2.5 million in Gifts." *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 14, 2000.

Frketich, Joanna

2004 "Henderson's Future Begins Now; \$13 Million from Province for Planning, Design Sets Stage for Cancer Hospital Expansion, Makeover." *The Hamilton Spectator*. February 24, 2004.

Invizij Architects

2014 Juravinski Cancer Centre Linear Accelerator Bunker Renovations. Available online: <https://invizij.ca/project/juravinski-cancer-centre-linear-accelerator-bunker-renovations/>. Accessed September 14, 2023.

Katz, Teddy

1989 "\$10.5m Cancer Research Centre Set for Henderson." *The Hamilton Spectator*. November 18, 1989. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Lee, Betty Lou

1986 "Patients Face Wait for Cancer Care." *The Hamilton Spectator*. January 6, 1986. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Morison, Jill

1990 "Health Ministry to Pay All Costs for Cancer Centre." *The Hamilton Spectator*. May 10, 1990. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).



Morrison, Suzanne

1989b "Digging in to Battle Cancer." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 15, 1989. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

Morrison, Suzanne

1992b "Operation Research; Hospitals get OK for \$13.5m Centre." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 9, 1992.

Morrison, Suzanne

1994 "Secret Success; Some Hamilton Researchers are the Best in the World and Everybody Knows it, Except their Neighbors." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 17, 1994.

Northern Cancer Foundation

n.d. About Us. Available online: <https://ncfsudbury.com/about-us/>. Accessed August 3, 2023.

Puxley, Chinta

2002b "Ontario Announces \$14.7 Million Shot-in-arm for Local Health Care." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 19, 2002.

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre

n.d. History and Photo Timeline. Available online: www.sunnybrook.ca/content/?page=history. Accessed August 3, 2023.

The Hamilton Spectator

1990 "Ellis-Don Wins \$30m Contract." *The Hamilton Spectator*. February 24, 1990. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

The Hamilton Spectator

1992 "Cancer Centre Set to Open." *The Hamilton Spectator*. March 13, 1992. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

The Hamilton Spectator

1997 "Twins are the Exclamation Mark as Childbirth Ends on the Mountain." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 16, 1997.

The Hamilton Spectator

2004 "Sopranos Fans Mob TV Stars at Cancer Fundraiser." *The Hamilton Spectator*. October 25, 2004.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section J (Juravinski Cancer Centre) is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

Linear Accelerator Bunker, Juravinski Cancer Centre

Source: Invizij Architects, 2014



Street View of Juravinski Cancer Centre

Looking Northwest



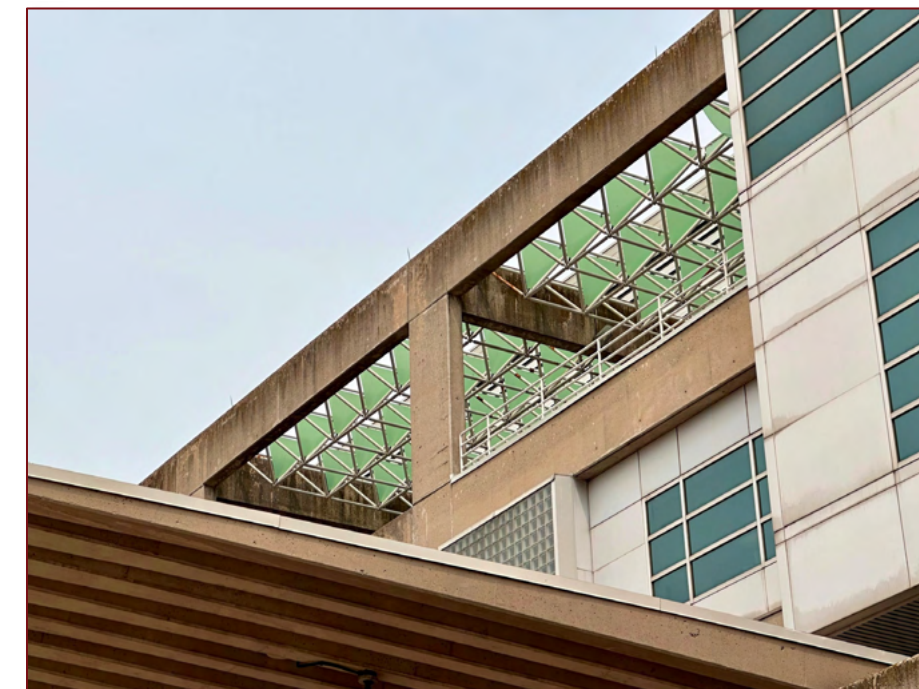
Main Entrance

Looking North



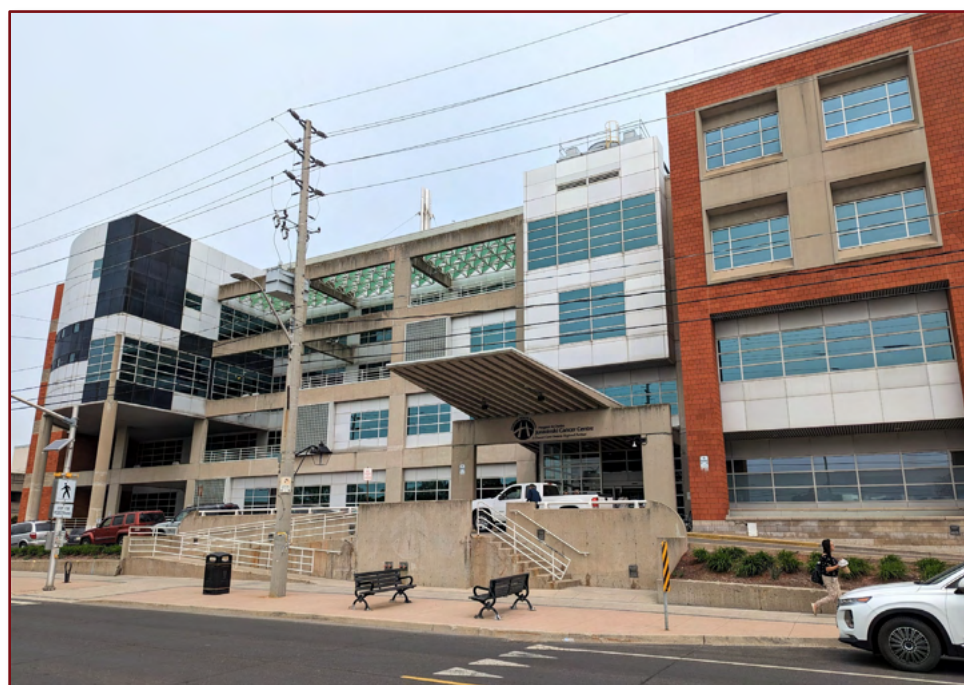
Triangular Glass Skylights

Looking West



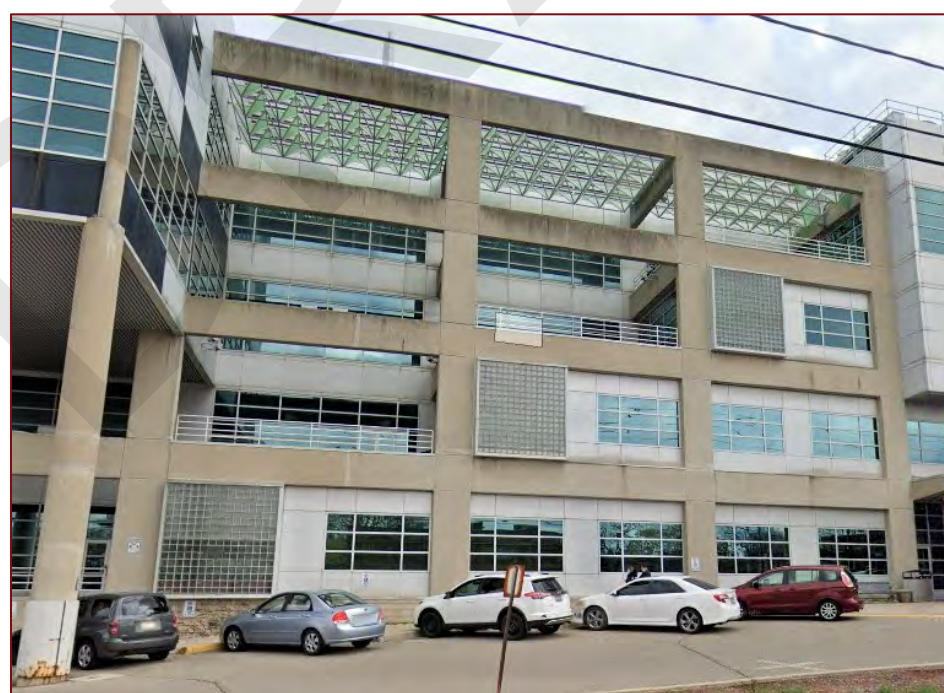
Elevated View of Juravinski Cancer Centre

Looking Northwest



East Elevation

Looking Northwest



East Elevation

Looking Northwest



East Elevation Dichromatic Brick

Looking North



2002-2004 Addition

Looking Northwest



Addition Entry

Looking Northwest



East Walkway to Juravinski Cancer Centre

Looking South



Radiation Bunker Pad and Skylight

Looking West



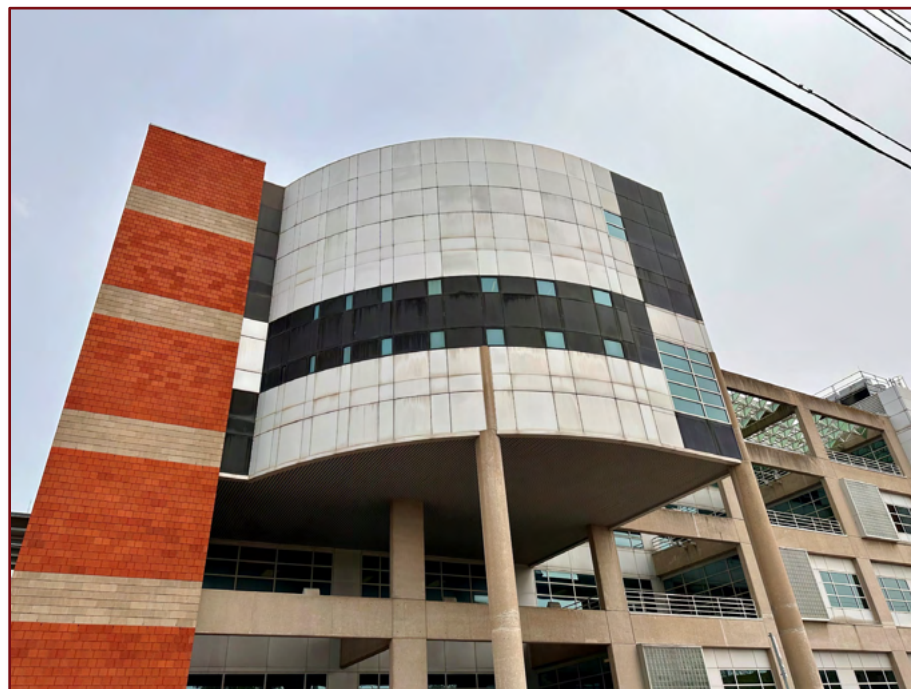
Southwest Corner

Looking Northeast



Rounded Southwest Corner

Looking North



West Elevation

Looking North



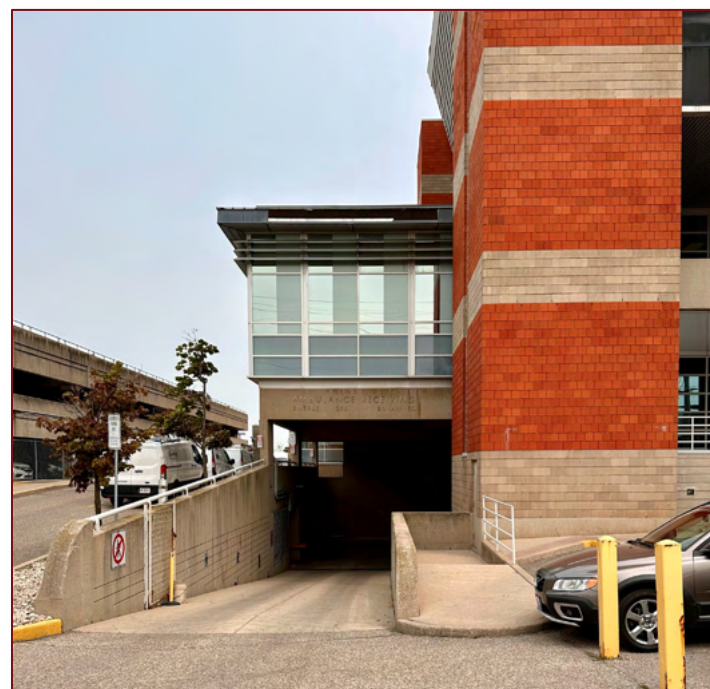
Interior Passageway to JCC from Section G

Looking Southwest



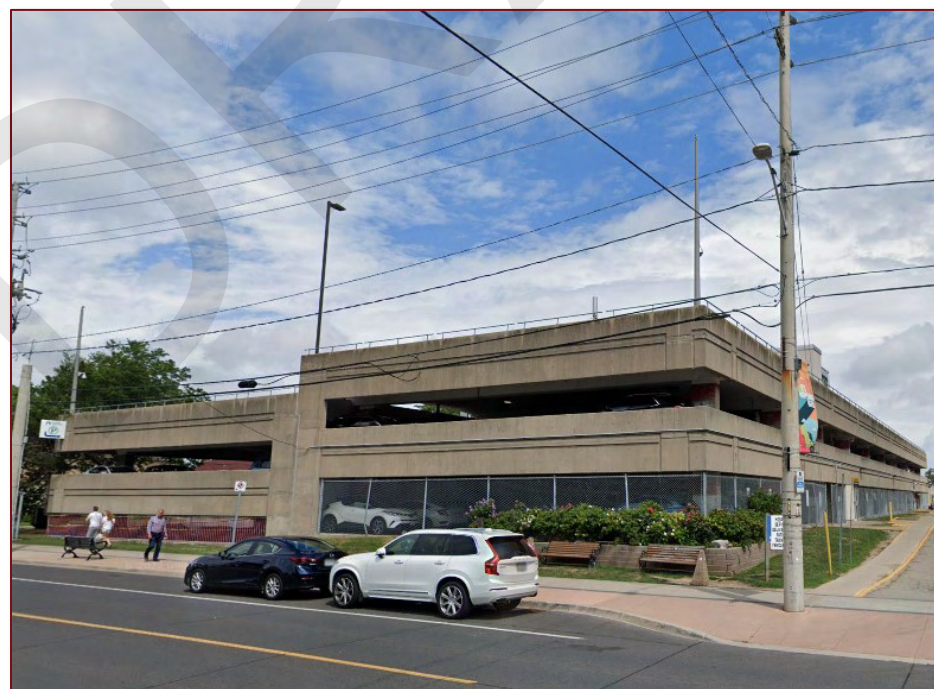
West Ambulance Ramp

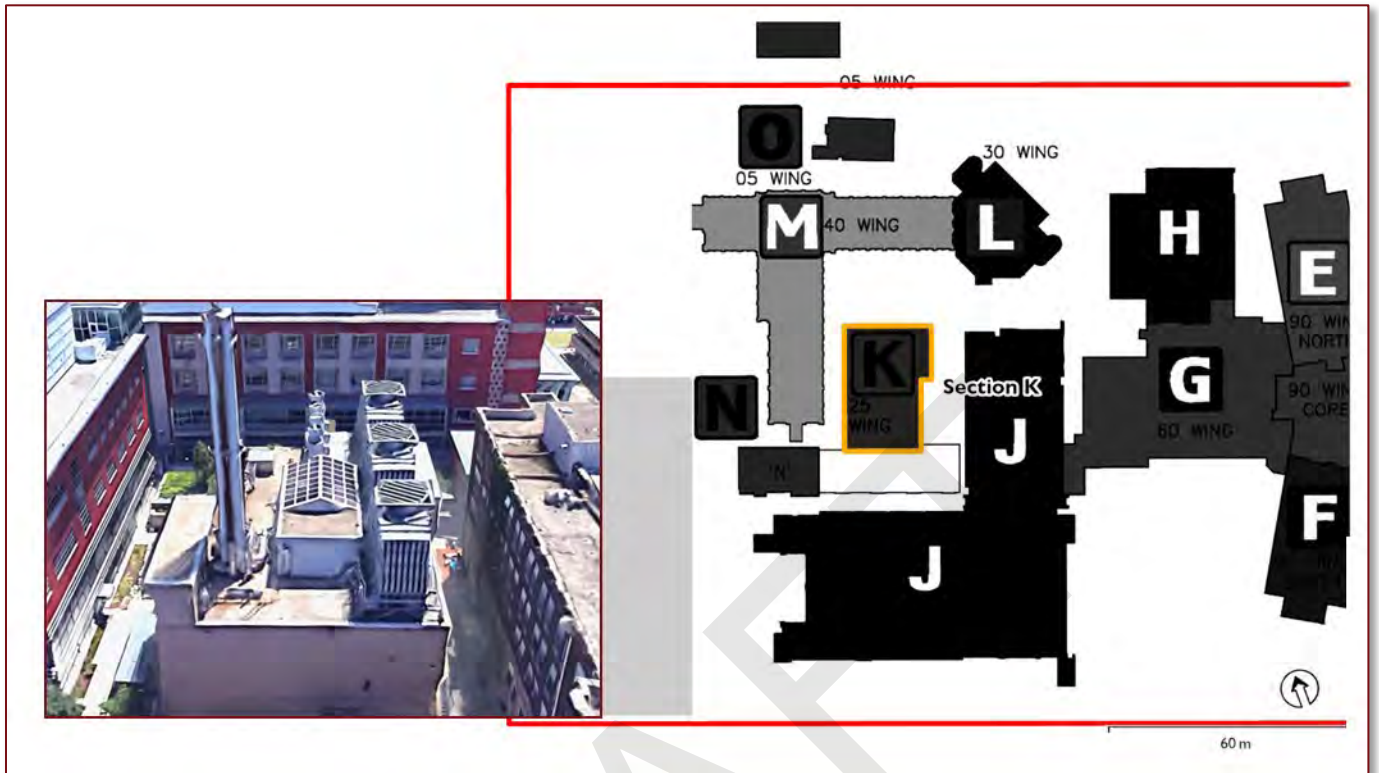
Looking North



West Parking Garage

Looking Northwest





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION K

Secondary Names: 25 Wing

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1995	Original construction	MacRury 1995



Description:

Section K is a cogeneration facility that supplies an uninterrupted power supply to the hospital complex. This yellow brick building is located in a 'courtyard' space created by the 'L'-shaped J Section (Juravinski Cancer Centre) and the 'L'-shaped Section M (Former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Ward). This utilitarian structure has a flat roof with a centrally situated skylight, three large cooling towers and a chimney. This structure was not photo documented during the site visit due to its location and accessibility concerns.

Historical Associations:

The original 1930s power plant (Section R) for the hospital buildings was built into the escarpment parallel to the Sherman Access and its three boilers ran on natural gas. In 1995, the powerplant was moved to its current location and, as new boilers were installed at the Henderson General Hospital, the old boilers were decommissioned. In addition to heating the hospital, its water was used to "sterilize surgical instruments and serve as a humidifier."¹

In 2002, Hamilton Health Sciences (HHS) began to consider a \$35 to \$40 million investment to generate its own electricity. The proposal by HHS saw the installation of cogeneration equipment at McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton General, and Henderson. Cogeneration operates by using one fuel source to generate heat and electric power simultaneously with natural gas being the choice fuel. As a result, three generators were added to Henderson Hospital c.2004.

Sources:

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2002 "Hospitals to be Power Plants; Hamilton Health Sciences May Spend \$40 Million to Beat the Rising Cost of Electricity." *The Hamilton Spectator*. November 8, 2002.

MacRury, Al

1995 "Henderson Boiler Room is Chimney on Access." *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 12, 1995.

Morse, Paul

2004 "HHS Expects Gas-fired Cogeneration Plants to Proudce \$2m in Surplus Power Each Year." *The Hamilton Spectator*. March 11, 2004.

Tayabali, Farah

1995 "Bricklayers Eager to Return to Work." *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 29, 1995.

¹ MacRury 1995:B2



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section K is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

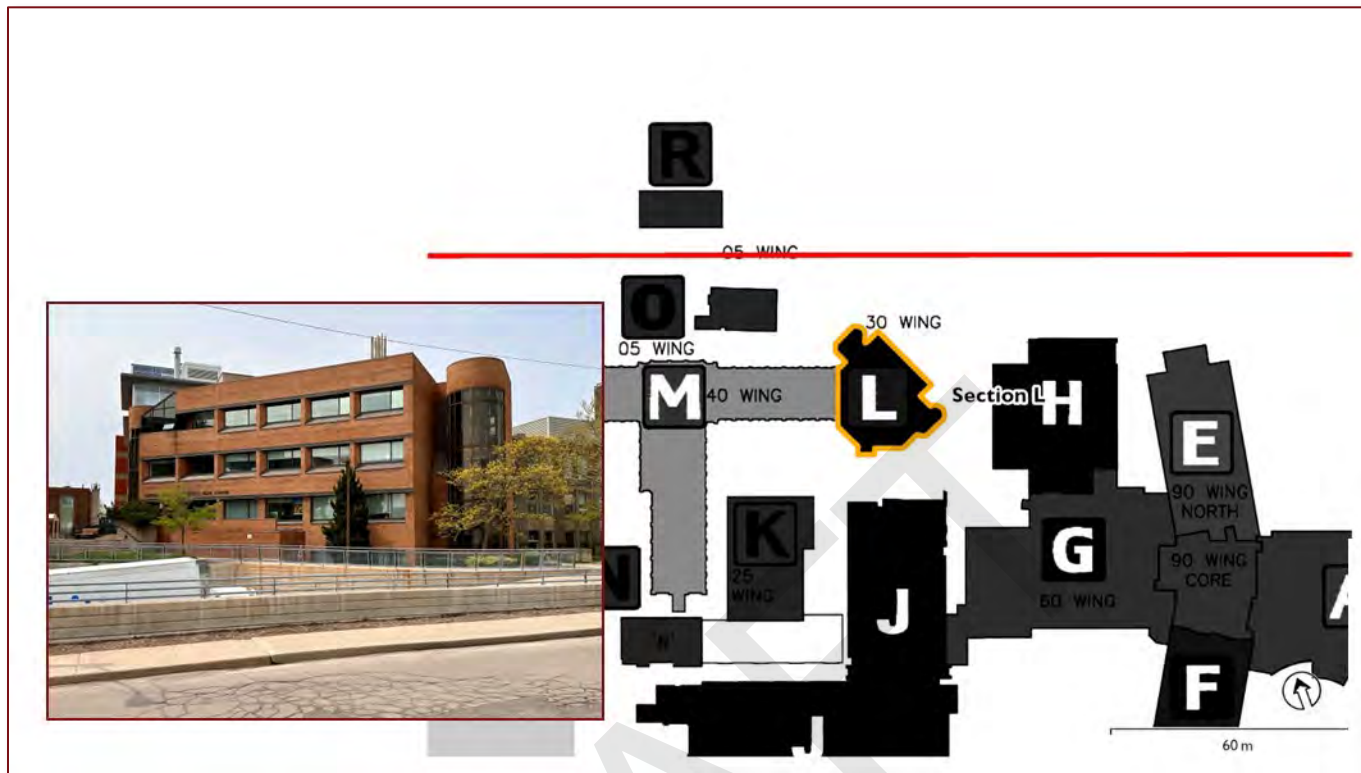
O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

North Elevation of Section K

Source: Google Earth





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL- SECTION L

Secondary Names/Address Lakeview Lodge; 30 Wing; 328 Mountain Park Avenue

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1984	Original construction	<i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1984



Description:

Section L was constructed in 1984 according to the designs of architect Trevor Garwood-Jones and features elements of Postmodern design. Its primary purpose was to provide housing and after-hours care to patients receiving treatment at Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre (later renamed Juravinski Cancer Centre).

Located north of Section J and east of Section M, the main (northeast) elevation of Section L consists of a rectangular brown brick building flanked by full height rounded stairwells with wrap-around glazing. The metal mullions and transoms within these windows were arranged to provide a vertical emphasis within the glazed area. This elevation is characterized by a series of recessed windows arranged in a linear, symmetrical fashion and a glazed solarium is located on the eastern corner of the top floor. A flat roof covers the various portions of the building.

The interior design of the Section L speaks to its former use as a patient residence. Lighting is ambient and framed pictures hang on the walls. Terracotta tiles were used throughout the building alongside linoleum flooring. The stairwells are illuminated by the natural light filtered in from the large windows which surround the rounded wings that flank the east and west elevations of the building. Patients had access to the fresh air of the upper escarpment on several balconies and a courtyard located between the rear (south) elevation and the Cancer Centre. Section L is connected to the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre by a below ground tunnel and by an above ground walkway. Section L is also directly connected Section M (former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing) via above-ground walkways and through the basement Tunnel.

Historical Associations:

In August 1983, *Mountain News* reported that a residential lodge for cancer patients was to be constructed shortly on the hospital property. On April 12, 1984, a ground-breaking ceremony was held for the \$2 million three-storey building, known as Lakeview Lodge. The Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre (HRCC) intended for the building to house 20 guests in 10 hotel style rooms with access to additional living spaces like a common room and solarium. The building's design is directly correlated to its function as a centre for comfortable patient accommodation with a home-like atmosphere.

Patients from Ontario who lived more than 40 km (25 miles) from the hospital were given priority accommodation. While undergoing treatment at the hospital that did not require hospitalization (i.e., a hospital bed and overnight care), patients would receive free room and board at the lodge. Dining, crafts, recreation, lounge area, beauty-barber parlour, and a tuck shop were housed in the building while meals were prepared at the Henderson General Hospital kitchen and transported to the lodge.

The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation operated the facility was funded by the Ontario Health Ministry. Additional funding was provided by the Canadian Cancer Society. By fiscal 1986-1987, the Ministry of Health was to assume its \$200,000 operating cost.¹ Following construction of the lodge, the modest four bed facility at 210 Victoria Avenue North, which was established when the Hamilton General Hospital operated the cancer clinic two decades earlier, was closed.²

Under the direction of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Dr. William Hryniuk, the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre “developed an integrated program of patient care, teaching, and research under the aegis of the

¹ *Mountain News* 1983

² *The Hamilton Spectator* 1984



Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, in conjunction with McMaster University.”³ Dr. Hryniuk spearheaded the development of Lakeview Lodge. He also led the development of the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre, which required the construction of a large \$41 million addition to the hospital campus beginning in 1988.

The hospital suspended the lodging program in 2014 and the four-storey building is now used as office space for hospital staff and the Ontario Breast Screening Program (OBSP).

Sources:

Morrison, Suzanne

1991 “Cancer Specialist Will Leave Legacy of Achievement.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. December 26, 1991.

Mountain News

1983 “Henderson Donating Land for Cancer Lodge.” *Mountain News*. August 24, 1983. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

The Hamilton Spectator

1984 “Lodge Will House Cancer Patients and Relatives.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 12, 1984. Sourced from Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre Scrapbook Volume I (1963-1998).

³ Morrison 1991:B1



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section L is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

Main Elevation
Looking Southwest



Section L in Relation to Section H
Looking Southeast



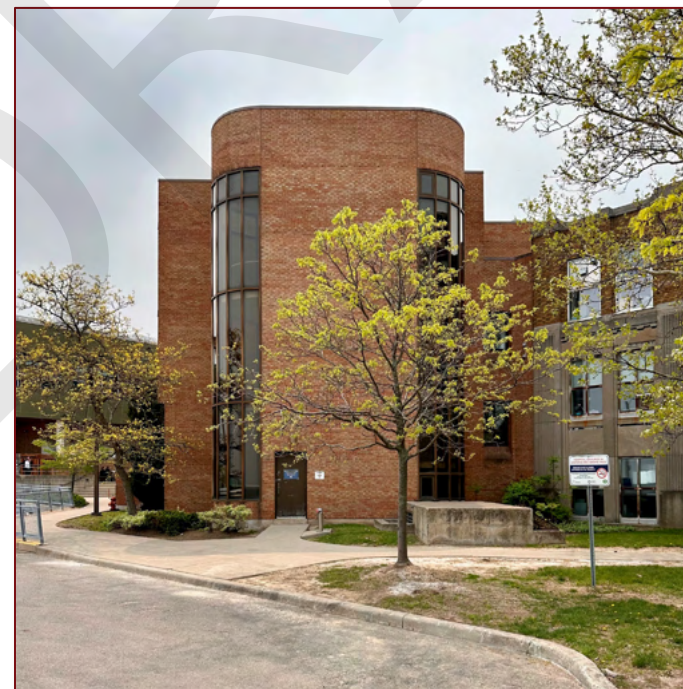
Curved Windows of Northwest Stairwell
Looking East



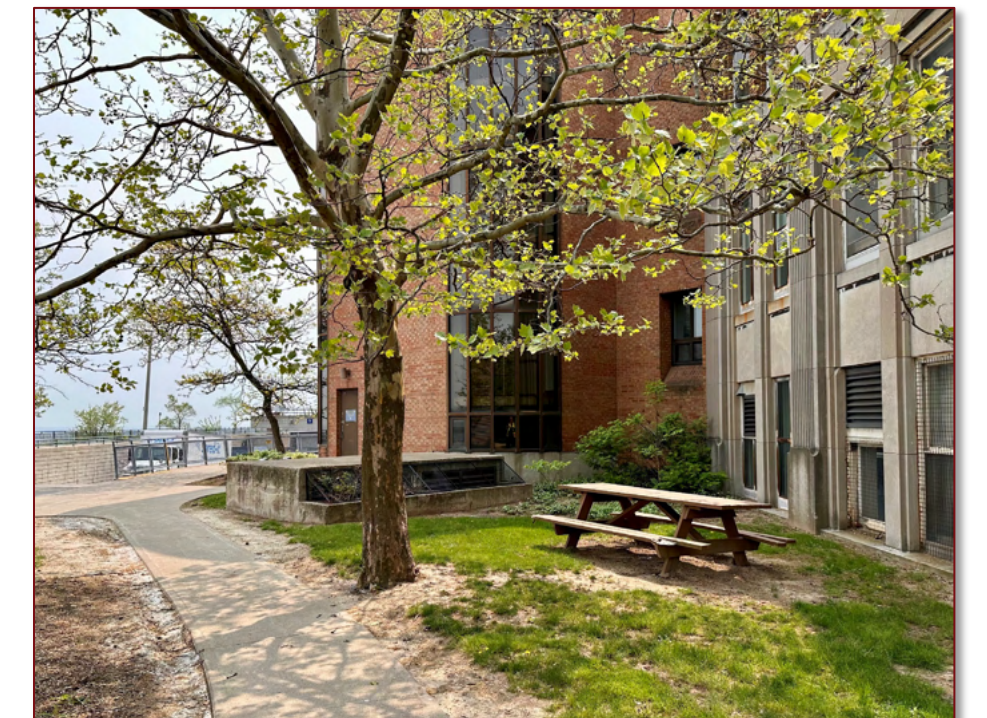
Section L in Relation to Adjacent Buildings
Looking Southwest



Curved Stairwell
Looking Southeast



Front Landscaping
Looking Northeast



Side Entry

Looking East



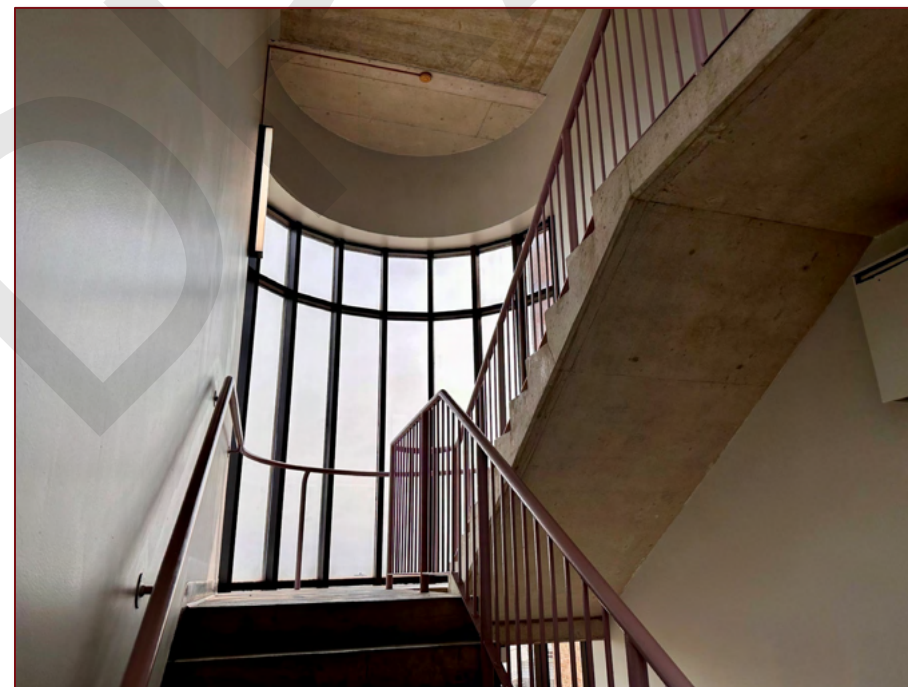
Typical Floor Layout



Tiled Flooring in Hallway



Stairs and Fenestration of Northwest Staircase

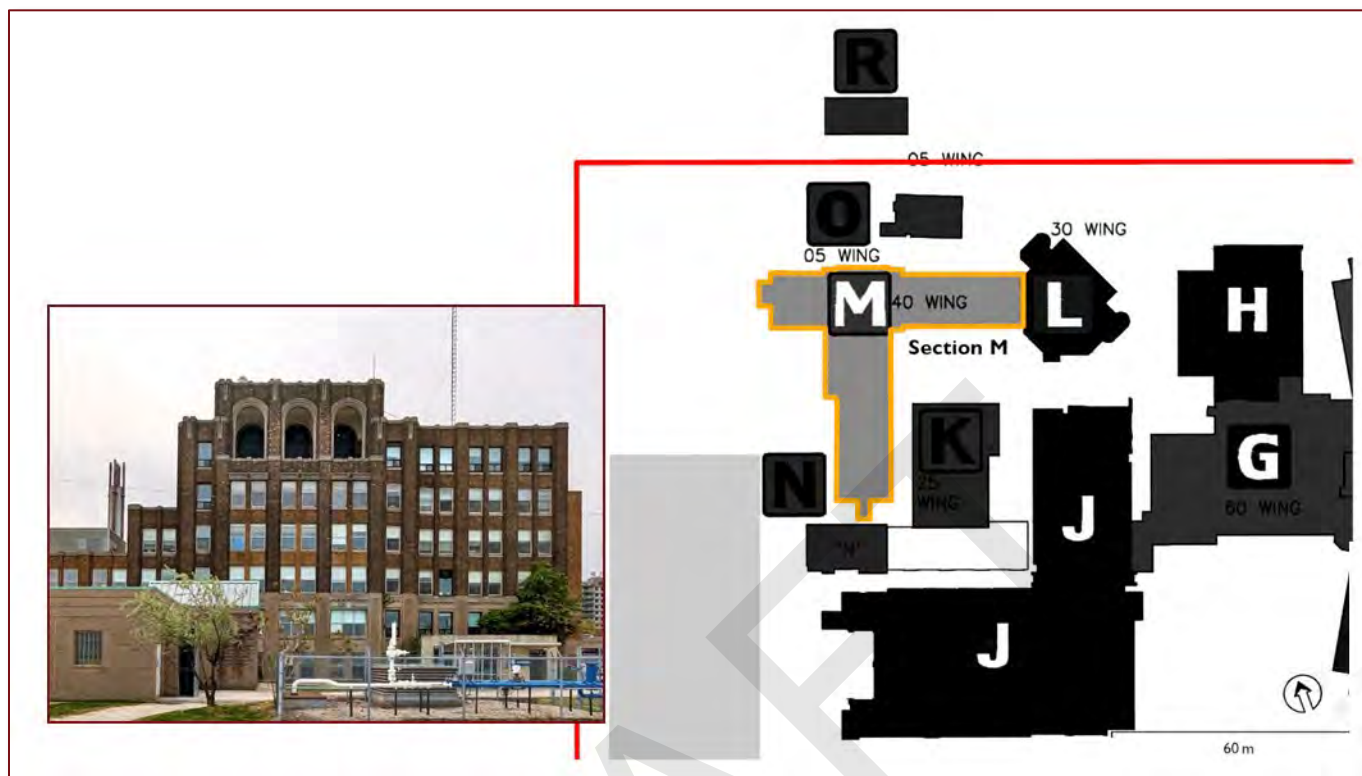


Staircase Toward Northwest Exit Door



Mountain View from Northwest Staircase





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL – MATERNITY WING

Secondary Names/Address: M Wing; Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; 40 Wing; 699 Concession Street

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1932	Original construction	Contract Record and Engineering Review 1932



Description:

The Maternity Wing (the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; M Wing) was constructed concurrently with the Powerplant (R Wing) and the Tunnel in 1932 according to the designs of prominent local architect William Palmer Witton. Constructed on an 'T'-shaped footprint the six-storey building features elements of Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism and Modern Classicist styles which were widely adopted throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

The main (south) elevation of the six-storey building features a symmetrical massing and a raised two-storey podium clad in limestone and, above, a stepped back façade clad in brown rug brick. The limestone podium has full height pilasters and dentils, and the former is echoed in the storeys above by brick pilasters that continue to the cornice level. A central block comprises three bays. The bays of the second, third, fourth and fifth floors once contained open air balconies that have since been enclosed with light brown brick and glazing. Terminating the central bay at the sixth storey is a balcony featuring an arcade of three round-headed arches and stylized vaulting. The arches have limestone detailing, a feature which is also found along the low parapet walls of the balcony, along the parapet walls of the upper levels of the building and around the window openings.

The original entryway has been replaced by a contemporary glass and concrete vestibule to provide accessibility to the foyer inside. The west elevation of the building features the original neoclassical portico that once served as the entrance to the c.1918 Nurses Residence- it was salvaged prior to the demolition of that building in 2010. The south elevation contains similar materials, design and fenestration and also has large arched upper-floor balconies that have been enclosed. The east elevation extends into a three-storey wing which connects to Section L.

The interior of the building serves primarily as storage and office spaces. Some original or early features remain intact throughout the building, including terrazzo flooring and green checkered linoleum tiles the halls and stairways. Terracotta tiles are also present in the upper stairwell and on the exterior balconies. Art Deco motifs including stylized volutes are integrated into the metal balusters of the staircases. Some hospital rooms were also found to be in their original configuration. These small rooms had terrazzo flooring, an arched entryway, bathroom, and original fixtures such as light switches and radiators. The building received minor updates in 1987, including the installation of a dropped ceiling.

Historical Associations:

Hamilton General Hospital's maternity ward opened in 1892, but because of the demands of a rapidly growing population, the off-site Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing was constructed in 1932. The building was originally planned by architect William Palmer Witton to be part of a much larger complex, with flanking symmetrical wings, and a hospital entrance for vehicles into the escarpment face from the Mountain Access. Witton's grand designs went unrealized.

The Maternity Wing was completed in 1934, but a lack of funds for maintenance and operations left the building vacant for an additional four years. The maternity wing officially opened in 1938, with 105 beds for mothers and infants. By 1950, this facility became the busiest maternity hospital in North America with the delivery of 5,353 babies. A neo-natal unit was added in 1957 and, in 1963, the sundeck of the ward was converted into a lounge for expectant fathers. Previously, men were prohibited from the ward in an effort to prevent infection.

Today, the Maternity Wing consists of offices, teaching spaces, and a physiotherapy/rehab wing. With the original 1917 Mount Hamilton Hospital building and 1918 Nurse's Building both demolished, the Maternity Wing, as well as the Powerhouse, are the oldest building on Juravinski Hospital grounds and are the only remnants of the original hospital on the brow of Hamilton Mountain.

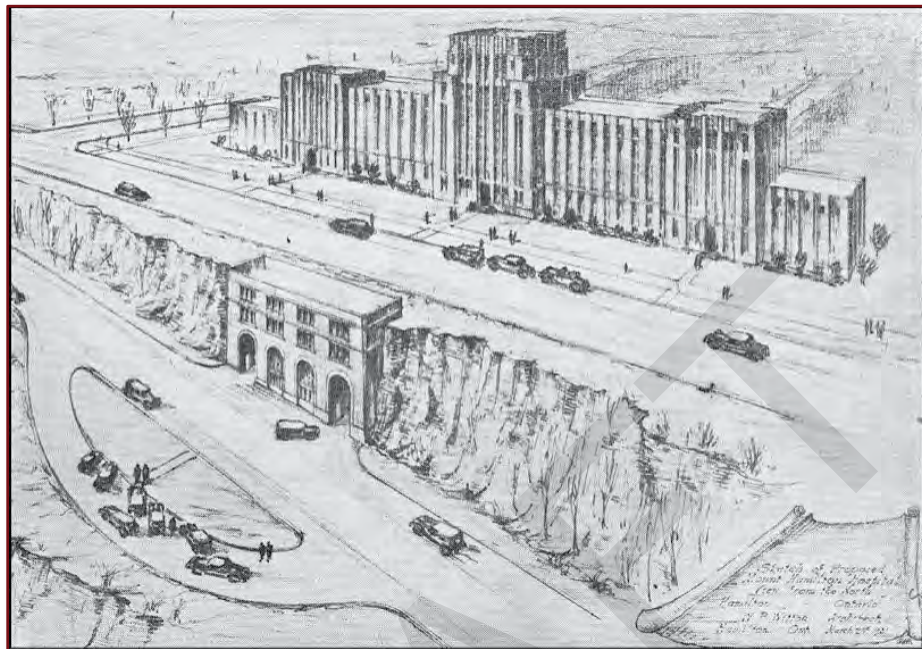
Original Renderings for Mount Hamilton Hospital, c.1920

Source: Osbaldeston, 2016



Rendering of Mount Hamilton Hospital, c.1930

Source: Osbaldeston, 2016



Maternity Ward, 1932

Source: Superior Engravers





Sources:

Dictionary of Architects in Canada

n.d.e Witton, William Palmer. Available online: <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/405>. Accessed May 26, 2023.

MacRury, Al

1995 "Henderson Boiler Room is Chimney on Access." *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 12, 1995.

Osbaldeston, Mark

2016 *Unbuilt Hamilton*. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

Russell, J.P. ed.

1932 "Constructional Activity: Period of August 31 to September 6, 1932." *Contract Record and Engineering Review* 46(36). Toronto: Hugh C. MacLean Publications, Limited. September 7, 1932.

Superior Engravers

1932 "Mount Hamilton Hospital." Sourced from Hamilton Public Library Local History & Archives.

The Hamilton Spectator

1997 "Twins are the Exclamation Mark as Childbirth Ends on the Mountain." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 16, 1997.

Wilson, Paul

1997 "Mountain Baby Factory Closes Shop: Hamilton Once had North America's Busiest Maternity Ward." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 13, 1997.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Maternity Wing (the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing; M Wing) is considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property, under O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22). It is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	Yes
2. Historical or associative value	Yes
3. Contextual value	Yes

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)



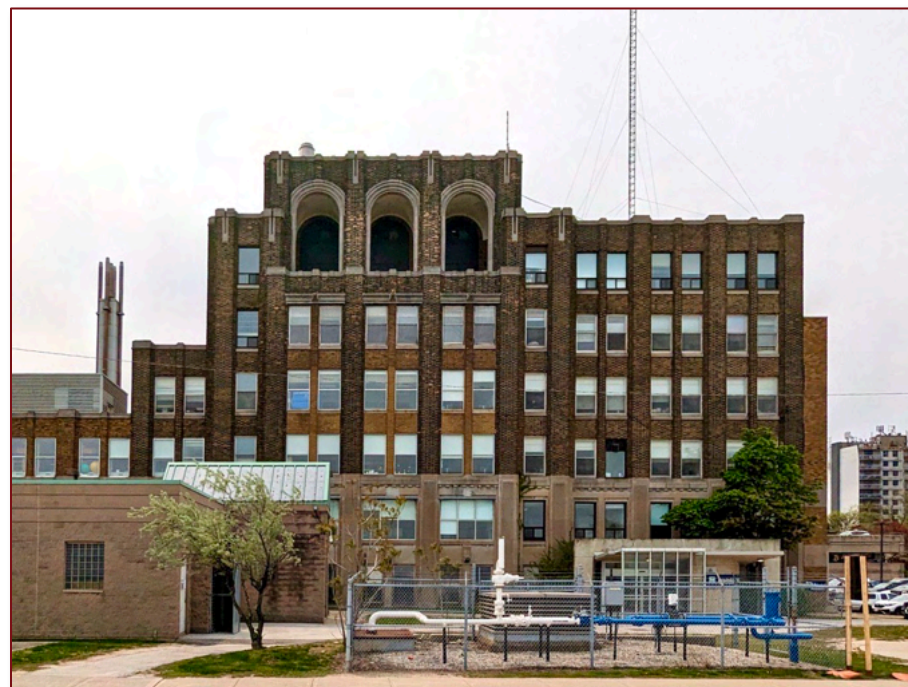
Physical Heritage Attributes:

The Art Deco, Edwardian Classicism and Modern Classicism design value of the Maternity Wing (former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Ward; M Wing) is demonstrated by the following attributes:

- Stepped facades;
 - Symmetrical massing;
 - Emphasis on verticality through window placement and full-height brick pilasters;
 - Two-storey limestone podium with pilasters and dentils;
 - Upper storeys clad in rug brick;
 - Upper storey balcony with arcade of three round-headed arches and stylized vaulting;
 - Limestone detailing on parapet walls and around window openings;
 - Former Nurse's Residence entrance with limestone doorway featuring Tuscan columns surmounted by a stylized entablature;
 - Flat roofs; and
 - Interior stylized metal railings with wooden handrails.
- Location on the Niagara Escarpment including viewsheds to and from the building.

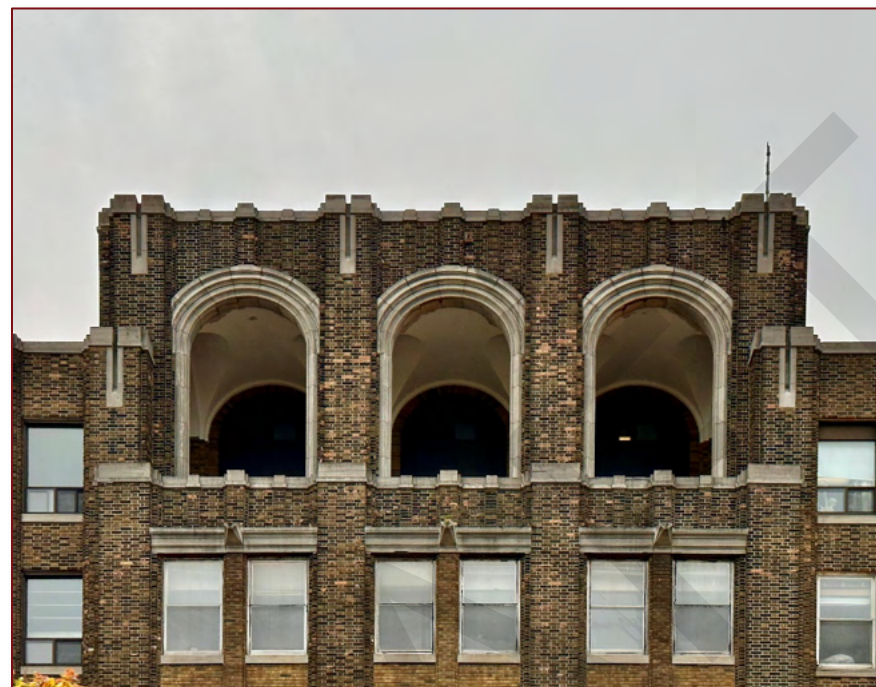
North (Main) Elevation

Looking South



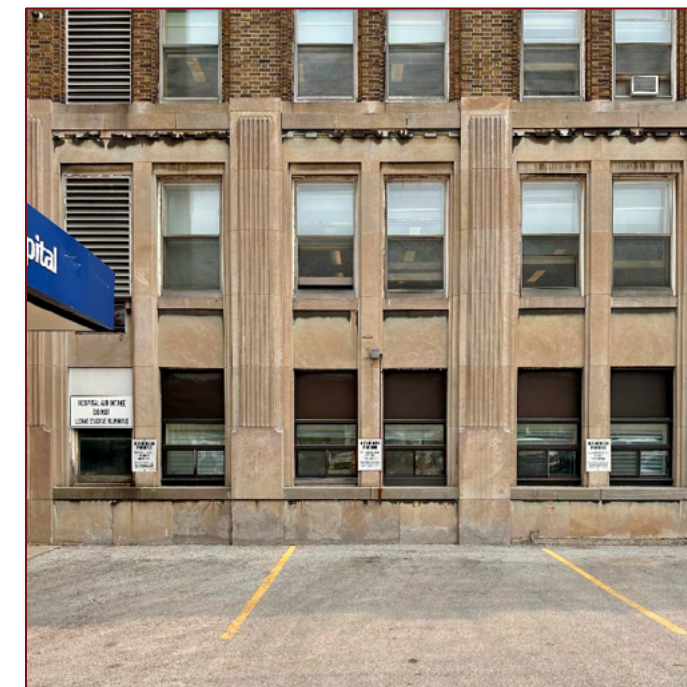
Balcony Arcade

Looking South



Limestone Façade of West Elevation

Looking East



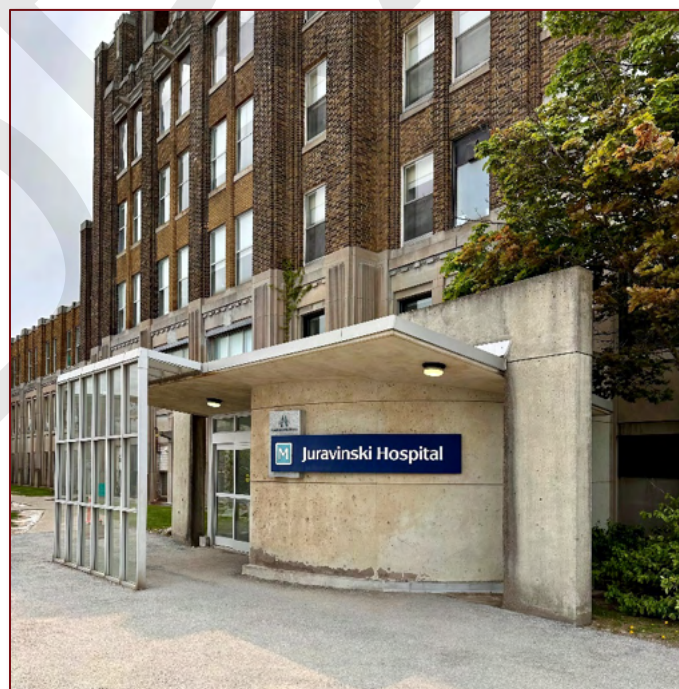
North and West Elevations

Looking East



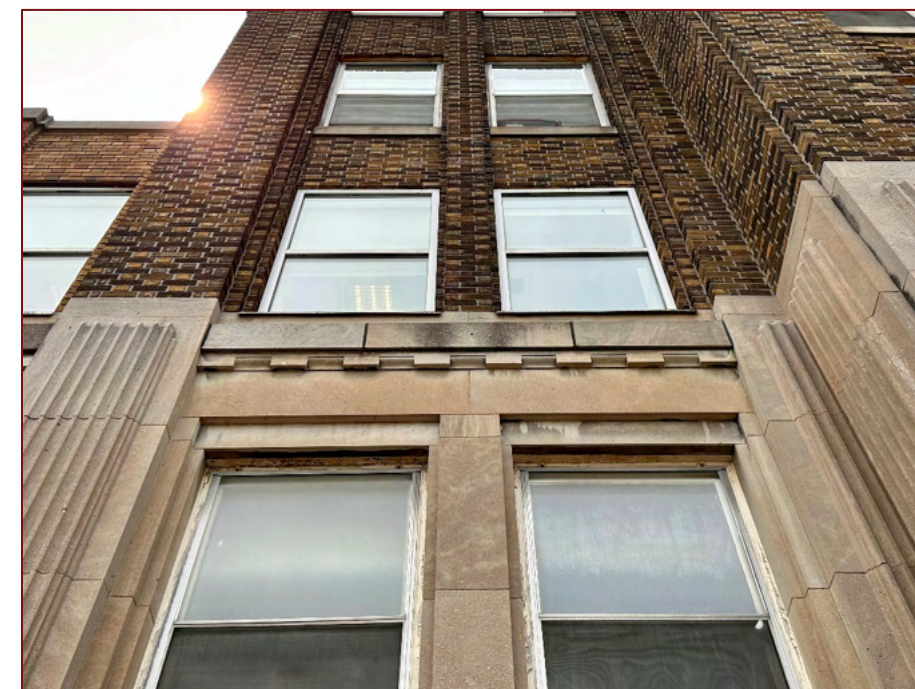
Entrance

Looking Southeast



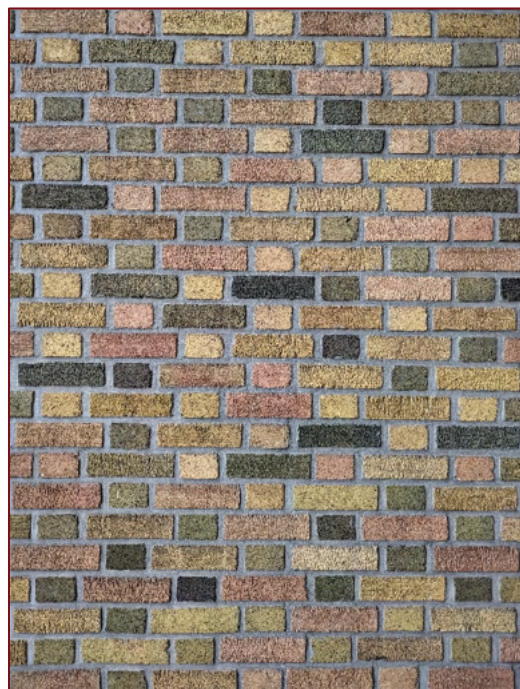
Dentils and Fluted Pilasters, Main Elevation

Looking South



Flemish Bond Rug Brick

Looking East



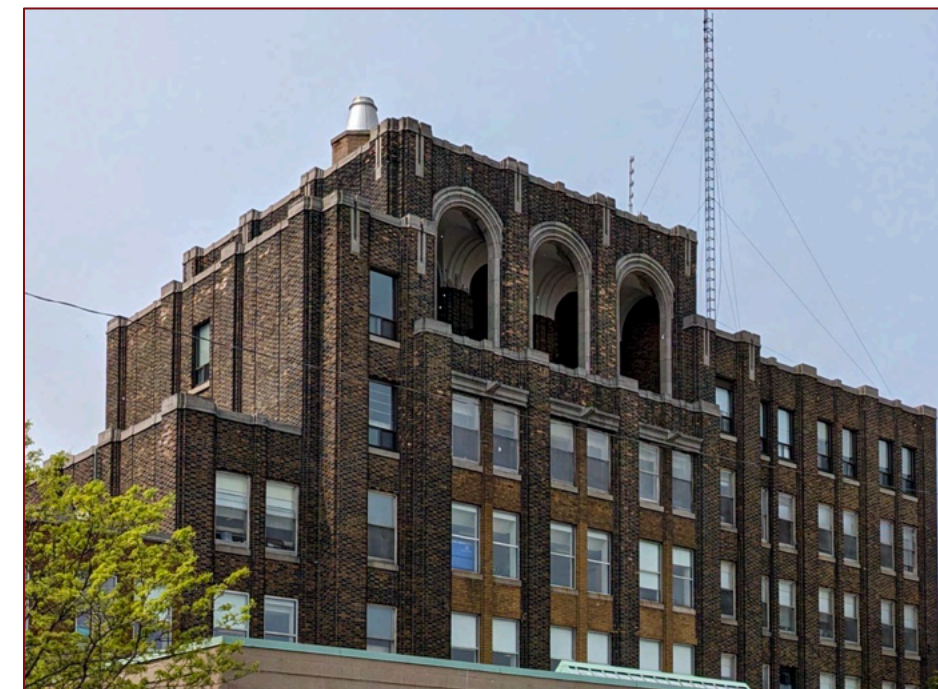
Rear Entrance

Looking East



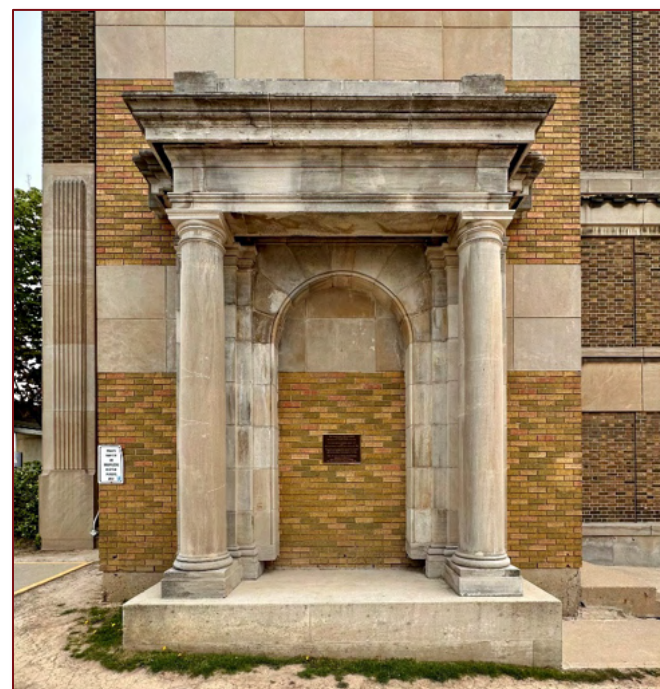
Upper Levels

Looking Southwest



Former Nurses' Residence Entryway

Looking East



South and West Elevations

Looking North



Corridor, Level 5

Looking West



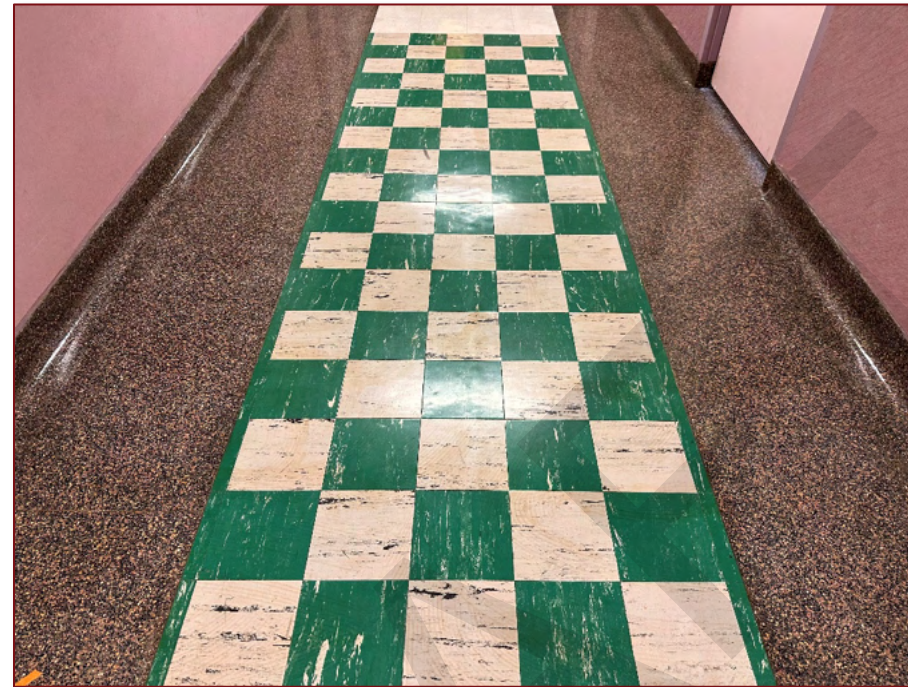
Corridor, Level 5

Looking East



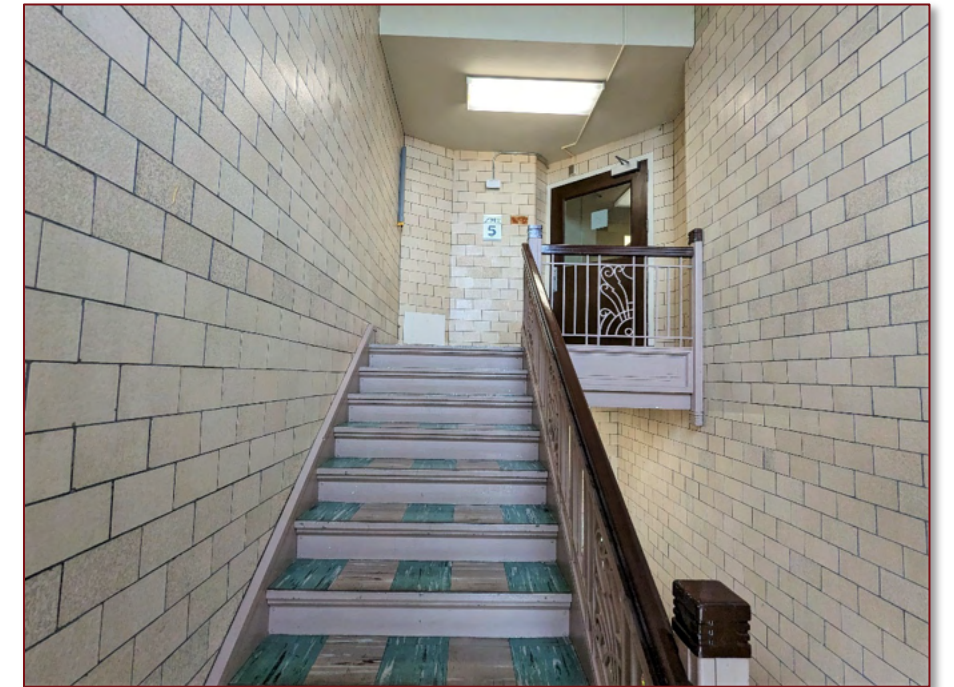
Terrazzo and Linoleum Floor, Level 4

Looking East



Stairway, Level 5

Looking South



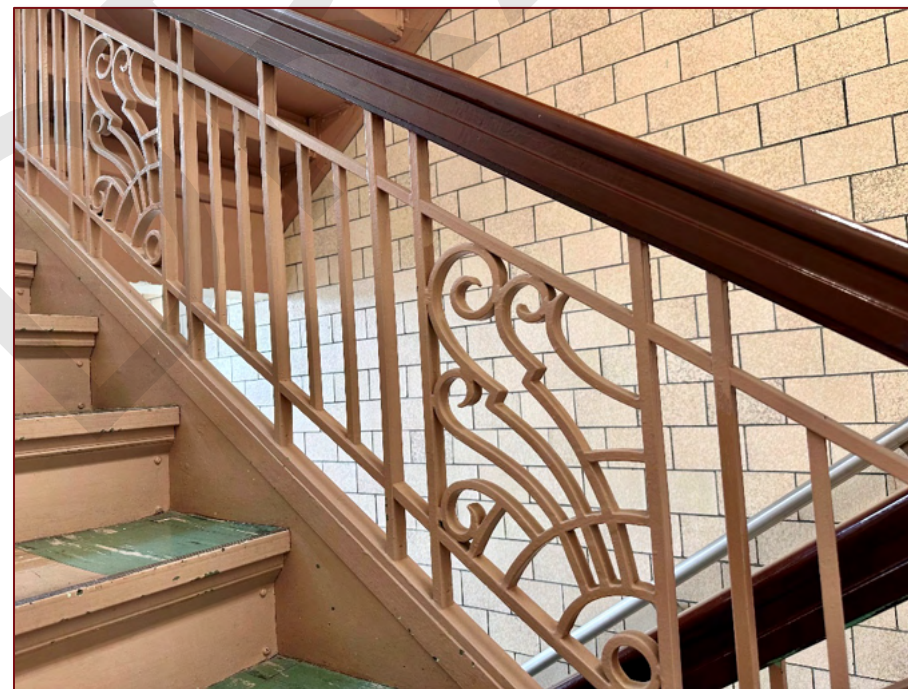
Corridor, Level 0

Looking West



Staircase Railings

Looking North



Light Switch, Level 5

Looking West



Hospital Room Window Damage

Looking Northwest



Nurse's Station, Level I

Looking North



Rehabilitation Unit, Level I

Looking Southwest



Radiator, Level 5

Looking Northwest



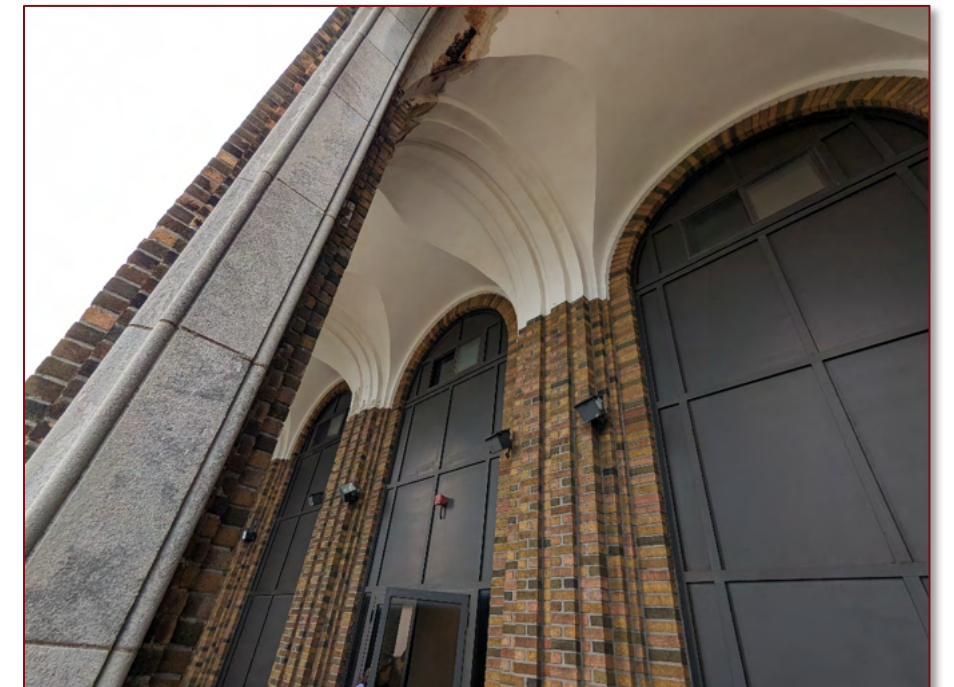
Family Lounge Exposed Brick, Level I

Looking West



Balcony Vaulted Ceiling

Looking Southeast



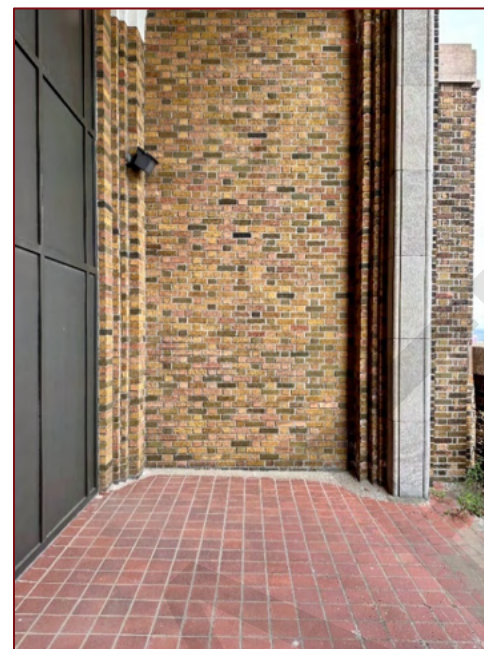
Balcony Arch and Plaster Erosion

Looking North



Balcony Brick and Terracotta Tile

Looking West



View from Balcony

Looking North



Balcony Debris

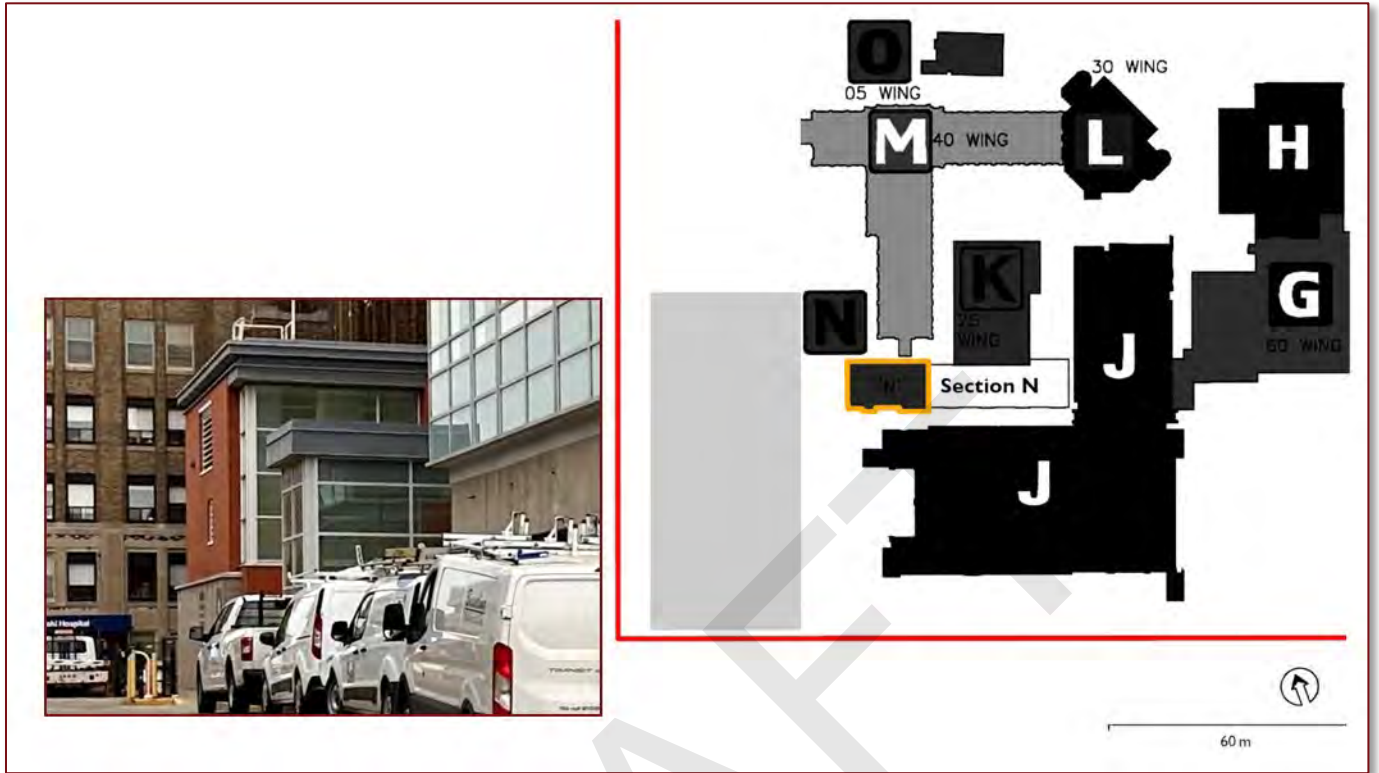
Looking East



Blocked Balcony Entryway

Looking South





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL - SECTION N

Secondary Names/Address: Juravinski Cancer Centre; 699 Concession Street

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
2002-2004	Construction	Frketich 2004; McMaster University Library



Description:

Section N is a small-scale three storey structure attached to the northwest corner of Section J. It was constructed between 2002 and 2004 as part of the Juravinski Cancer Centre (JCC) expansion. As such, it features many of the same treatments as Section K a concrete foundation, red brick cladding and horizontal glazed bands with aluminum mullions. The roof of this structure is flat.

Historical Associations:

In 1965, cancer treatment in Hamilton was relocated to Henderson General Hospital (HGH) from Hamilton General Hospital. In 1982, this facility became known as the Hamilton Regional Cancer Centre (HRCC). Service demands coupled with limited space at HGH necessitated the construction of a purpose-built cancer centre on the hospital property. In September 1989, construction broke ground for a 164,000 ft² building which would be the largest cancer treatment and research centre in Canada upon its completion in May 1992. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, HGH and Hamilton Health Sciences (HHS) faced operational issues which threatened to jeopardize the HRCC just as the cancer centre required another expansion to meet the growing needs of the Hamilton area.

However, in May 2000, CEO of the HRCC, Dr. George Browman, gave that the HRCC would remain on the property and forge ahead with its project for six additional radiation bunkers, five radiation machines, two CT scanning machines and 24 patient examining rooms.¹² Section N was constructed during the expansion period for the HRCC which, following a \$5 million donation by Charles and Margaret Juravinski in December 2002 was renamed the Juravinski Cancer Centre (JCC).³ The total cost for the expansion, including the construction of Section N and a necessary north addition to Section J, cost \$56 million.⁴

Persisting issues with HHS delayed construction of the JCC expansion. Section N, Section J and the additional construction was completed in 2004.⁵

Sources:

Buist, Steve

2000a "Regional Cancer Centre May be Forced to Relocate." *The Hamilton Spectator*. March 2, 2000.

Cox, Christine

2003a "\$5.7m Will Speed Hamilton Cancer Centre Treatment." *The Hamilton Spectator*. January 14, 2003.

Cox, Christine

2003b "Juravinski Name Goes on Regional Cancer Centre." *The Hamilton Spectator*. September 19, 2003.

Frketich, Joanna

2000a "Cancer Centre Costs Soar." *The Hamilton Spectator*. June 15, 2000.

¹ Frketich 2000a

² Frketich 2000b

³ Cox 2003b

⁴ Cox 2003a; Puxley 2002b

⁵ Buist 2000; Frketich 2004



Frketich, Joanna

2000b “Cancer Centre Gets \$2.5 million in Gifts.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. July 14, 2000.

Frketich, Joanna

2004 “Henderson’s Future Begins Now; \$13 Million from Province for Planning, Design Sets Stage for Cancer Hospital Expansion, Makeover.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. February 24, 2004.

Invizij Architects

2014 Juravinski Cancer Centre Linear Accelerator Bunker Renovations. Available online: <https://invizij.ca/project/juravinski-cancer-centre-linear-accelerator-bunker-renovations/>. Accessed September 14, 2023.

Puxley, Chinta

2002b “Ontario Announces \$14.7 Million Shot-in-arm for Local Health Care.” *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 19, 2002.

DRAFT



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Section N is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

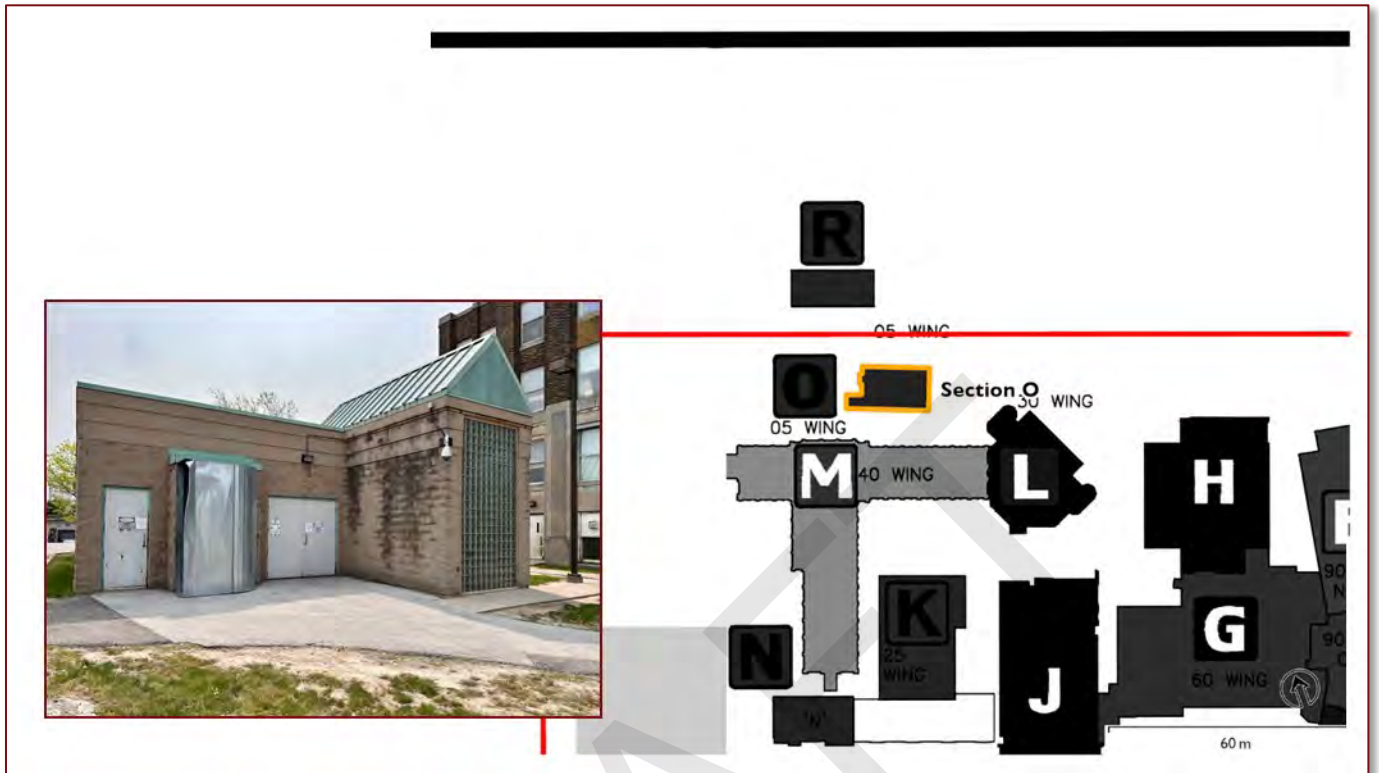
O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

Section N Between Section M and Section J

Looking South





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL – SECTION O

Secondary Names/Address: Power House 2; 282 Mountain Park Avenue

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1995	Original construction	<i>The Hamilton Spectator</i> 1995



Description:

Section O was likely constructed in 1995 as part of a hospital upgrade that saw the construction of Section K, and the closure of Section R. Located north of Section M (the Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing), the small single-storey cross-gabled auxiliary building reflects the influences of Postmodern design.

The main (northwest) elevation of the ashlar faced concrete block building echoes the ashlar masonry of Section M's podium. The small building contains a central ventilation shaft flanked by a single door and a double door. To the west, a projecting wing contains glass block arranged in a grid pattern. The north elevation features four glass block windows arranged in a symmetrical fashion and the east elevation contains two additional ventilation shafts. The southern elevation has several smaller glass block windows and a shed-style addition extending from the southeast corner. The cornice features three horizontal bands of smooth-faced concrete, a reference to the classical elements found through the designs of Section M. The flat roof and the gabled roof are clad in a blue-green coloured aluminum.

Access to the interior of the building was not obtained during the site visit undertaken by TMHC staff.

Historical Associations:

It is understood that Section O was constructed contemporaneously with Section K in 1995. An article in *The Hamilton Spectator* documented the construction of Section K's replacement of Section R (Powerhouse) which was constructed into the Sherman Cut of the escarpment in 1932. It is likely that this building provided auxiliary services. Mechanically, these new structures replaced the aging natural gas boilers contained within Section R.

Sources:

The Hamilton Spectator

1995 "Broken Arm Brought Silversmith to Hospital Where She Died 12 Days Later." *The Hamilton Spectator*. April 3, 1995.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest-

Section O (Power House 2) is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

West and North Elevations

Looking Southeast



West and South Elevations

Looking North



West Elevation

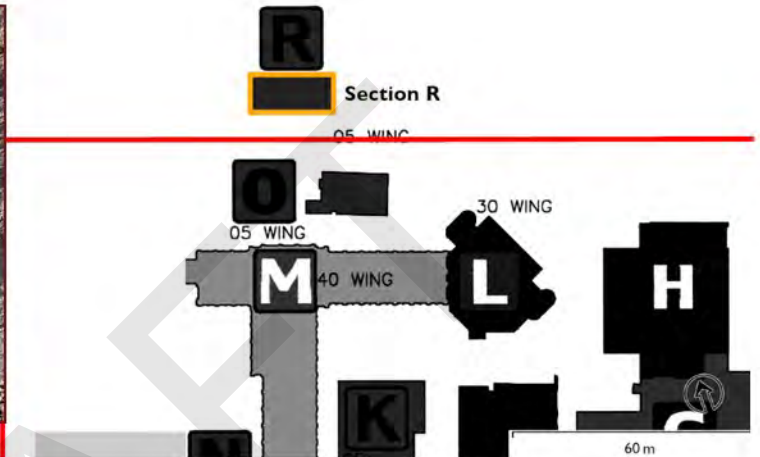
Looking East



Power House from Mountain Park Avenue

Looking South





JURAVINSKI HOSPITAL – POWERHOUSE

Secondary Names: R Wing

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Building	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1932	Original construction	<i>Globe and Mail 1937</i>



Description:

The Powerhouse (R Wing) was constructed in 1932, contemporaneously with the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing (the Maternity Wing; M Wing). Featuring elements of the Art Deco style, the main elevation (north) features symmetrical massing and smooth limestone cladding and is set into the north face of the Hamilton Mountain.

With a two-storey base containing two access doors, the upper storeys are dominated by three full height, recessed windows, emphasizing the verticality of the structure. A denticulated cornice highlights the flat roofline. The roofline lies parallel with Mountain Park Avenue and is used for parking.

The interior of the Powerhouse is accessed through a basement tunnel that connects with Section L and the Maternity Wing and is divided into two sections. The easternmost section is directly connected to a lengthy basement passageway, separated from the rest of the Powerhouse by a red brick wall which was added at a later date. This area includes a decommissioned elevator. The remainder of the Powerhouse is accessed through a doorway in the eastern room. This area is largely vacant, with exposed concrete pillars and beams, but contains remnants of electrical machinery and controls in the former boiler room. A stairway in this area provides access to the road allowance along the Sherman Access Road.

Historical Associations:

The Powerhouse was constructed contemporaneously with the former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing (the Maternity Wing; M Wing) and originally housed several natural gas boilers that powered and heated the hospital.

In 1920, after the conclusion of the First World War, a citizens group proposed an ambitious plan for the design of the new Mount Hamilton Hospital. In *Unbuilt Hamilton*, Osbaldeston explains the details of the proposed plan for this memorial hospital:

As originally proposed, the hospital was to have two wings extending north from either side of the hospital's main entrance, creating a small plaza... with parallel colonnades. The colonnades connected to triumphal arches spanning Mountain Park Avenue. This enlarged plaza would be known as the Court of Honor... Mountain Park Avenue would be lowered, bringing it closer to the 'Mountain Boulevard' (later, the Sherman Access)... The new mountain access would provide for a monumental approach to the hospital, via a second, sunken plaza directly below the Court of Honour. This plaza would have allowed direct access to the hospital at its lower level, or access to the Court of Honour via grand staircases.

This proposal was rejected during the municipal elections of January 1, 1921.¹

A later sketch by architect William Palmer Witton shows a building set into the escarpment that also provided automobile access to the hospital complex through a tunnel set within the escarpment. The entrance was ultimately shifted westwards and the opening made into the Powerhouse.

The historical value of the Powerhouse is largely tied to its institutional function in relation to the Maternity Wing, providing power to the various hospital buildings and the infrastructure which connects the hospital to the Powerhouse. The building is also connected to the Maternity Wing through its design showing Art Deco influences. Both buildings embody the intentional setting and design of the hospital complex atop the Niagara

¹ Osbaldeston 2016:156

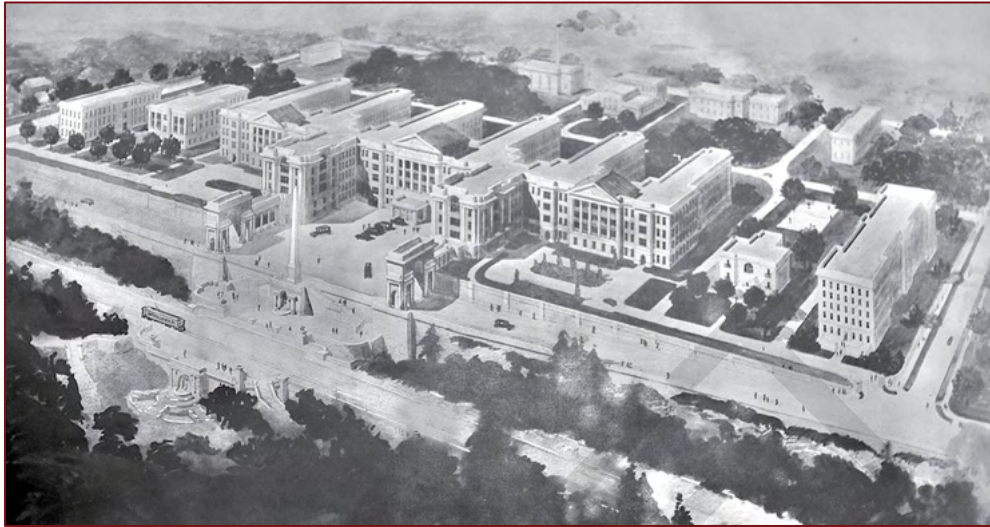
Map of Basement Tunnels and Powerhouse

The floor plan shows a complex layout of rooms and corridors. Key features include:

- Legend:**
 - Emergency Shower (Symbol: Person in shower)
 - Emergency Phone (Symbol: Phone handset)
 - Exit (Symbol: Exit sign)
- Signage:**
 - "STOP! NO EXIT BEYOND THIS POINT" (Two locations)
 - "EXIT" (Multiple locations)
 - "A" (Large watermark)
- Rooms and Corridors:** The plan shows various rooms, including what appears to be a large open area, several smaller rooms, and a central corridor system.

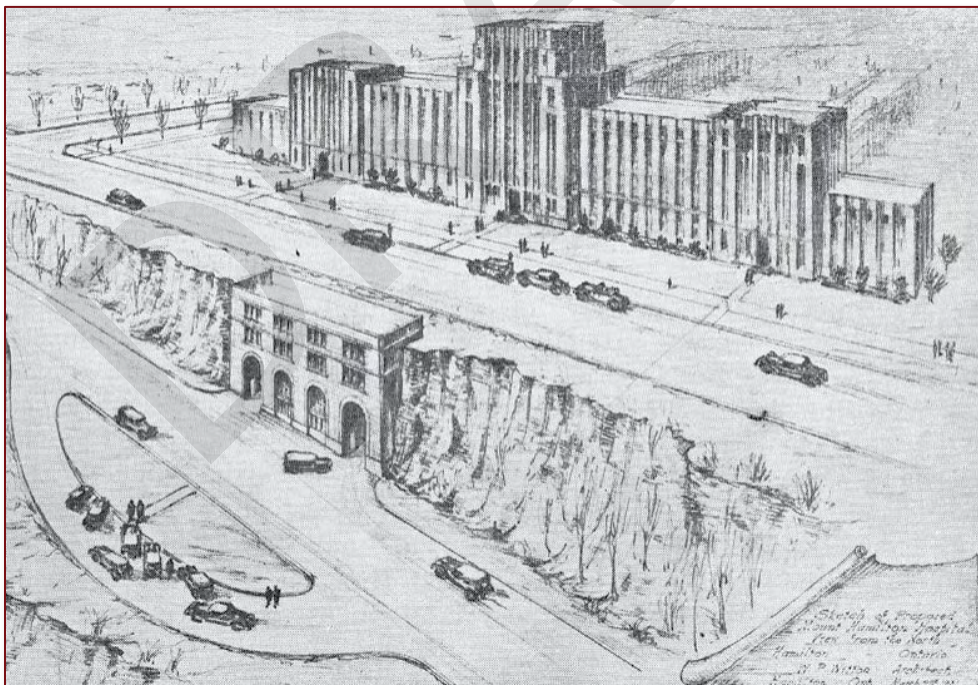
Proposal for the Mount Hamilton Hospital, c.1920

Source: Osbaldeston 2016



Rendering of Mount Hamilton Hospital, c.1930

Source: Osbaldeston 2016





Sources:

Osbaldeston, Mark

2016 *Unbuilt Hamilton*. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

DRAFT



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Powerhouse (R Wing) is a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22). Section R is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	Yes
2. Historical or associative value	Yes
3. Contextual value	Yes

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)



Physical Heritage Attributes:

Powerhouse (R Wing):

- Architectural features, including:
 - Symmetrical, vertical massing;
 - Smooth limestone cladding;
 - Raised base with emphasis on verticality through the use of three full-height window openings above;
 - Stylized dentils at the cornice level; and
 - Flat roof; and
 - Features relating to the buildings institutional function, including the Tunnel;
- Location on the Niagara Escarpment including viewsheds to and from the building.

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East and North Elevations

Looking West



Interior

Looking North



Interior Beams

Looking Southwest



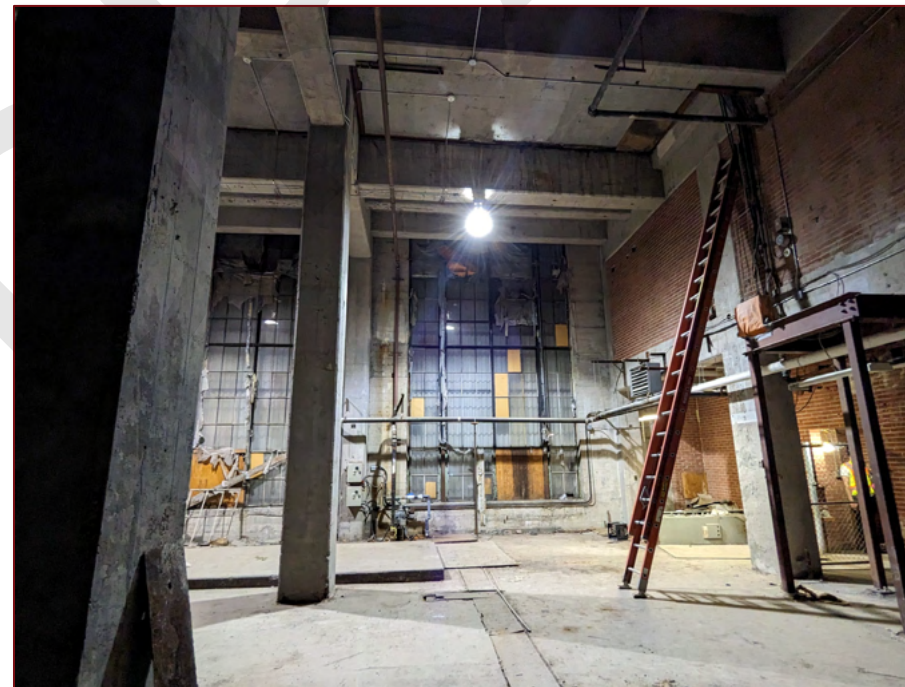
North and West Elevations

Looking East



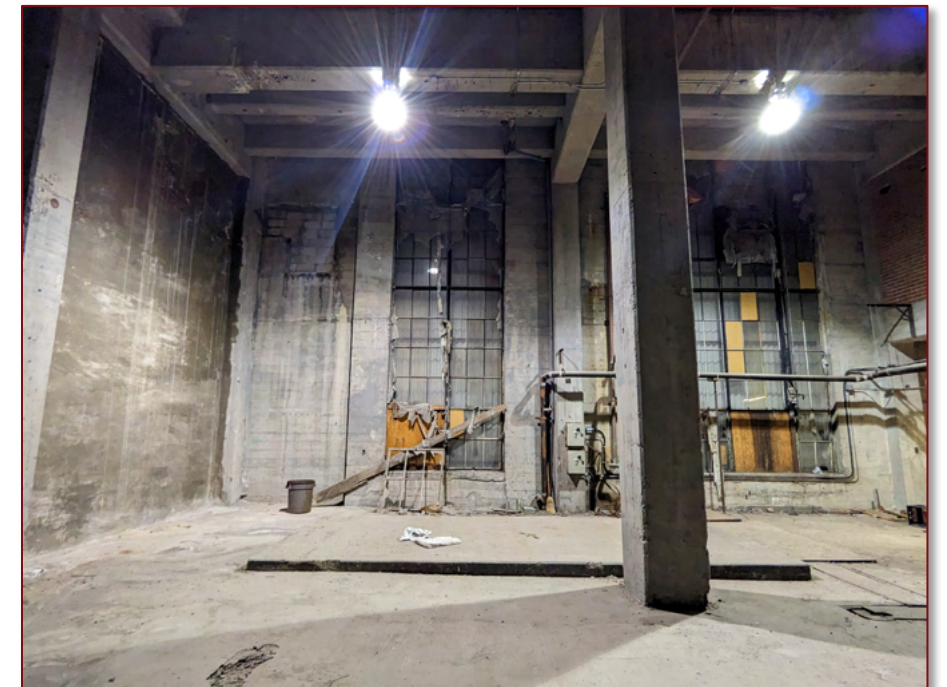
Powerhouse Interior

Looking North



Powerhouse Interior

Looking North



Ceiling

Looking West



Debris

Looking Northeast



Doorway to Sherman Access

Looking North



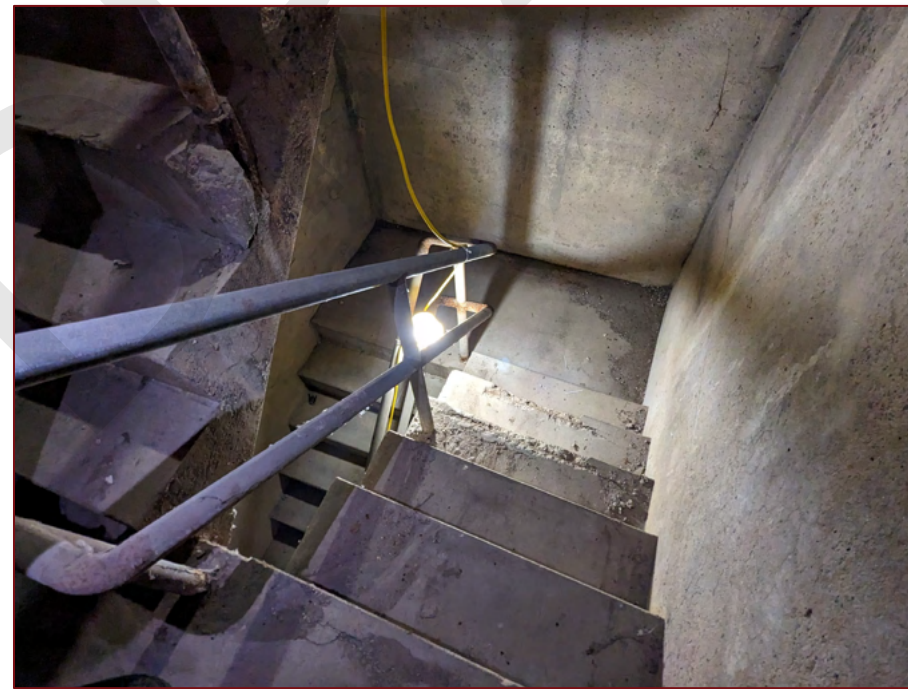
Electrical Debris

Looking East



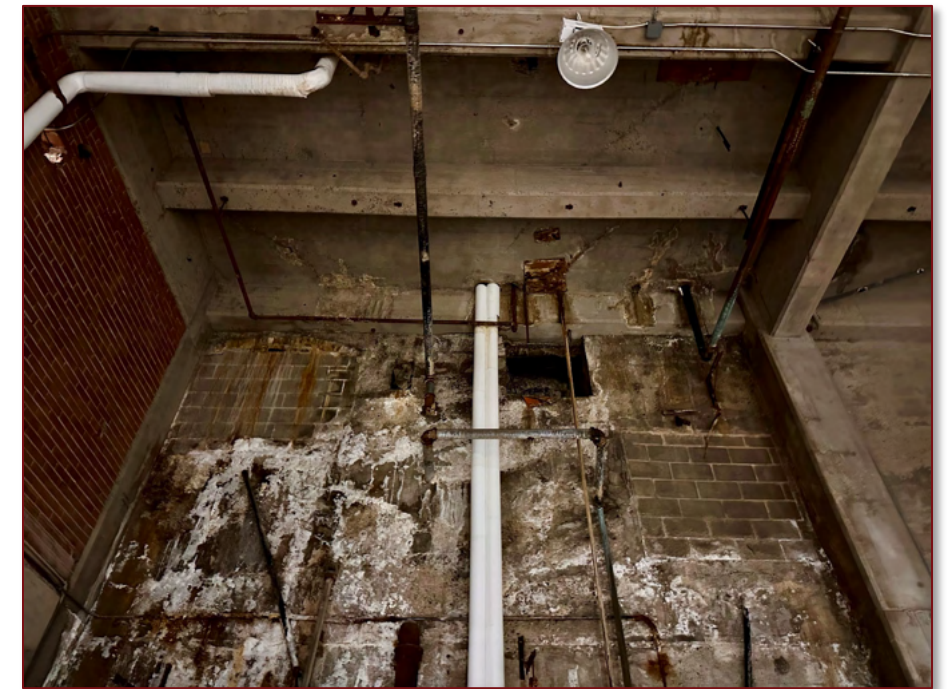
Stairway to Sherman Access

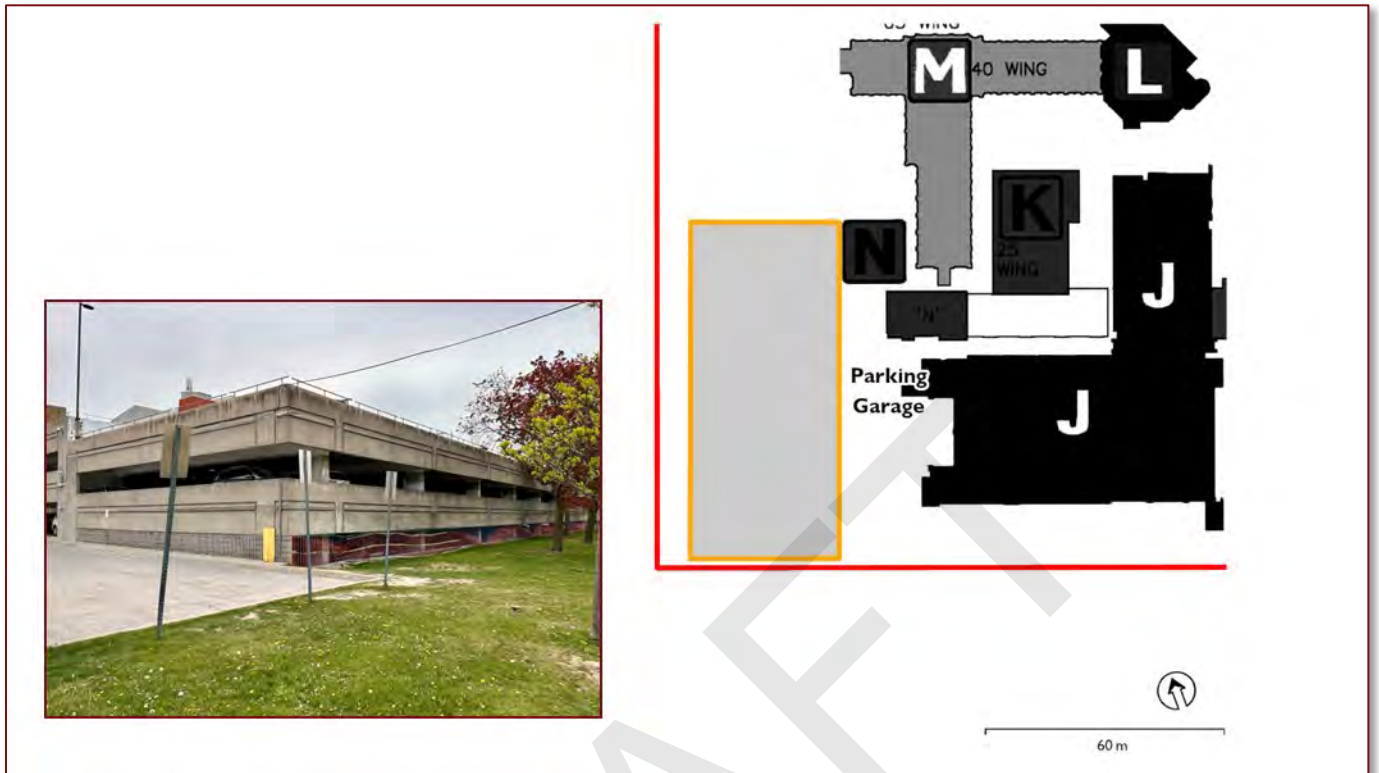
Looking North



Pipe Corrosion

Looking South





PARKING GARAGE

Secondary Names: None

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Structure	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-contributing Structure

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
c.1967-1978	Original construction	Spartan Air Services Limited 1967; Ministry of Natural Resources 1978.



Description:

The three-storey open-air parking garage was constructed between c.1967-1978 and is situated in easternmost portion the Subject Property. Oriented on a north-south axis, the structure is composed of a cast-in-place concrete design which provides six levels of staggered parking. Perimeter walls of the parking levels feature recessed horizontal banding.

Historical Associations:

Aerial photography indicates that the Parking Garage was constructed between 1967 and 1978. It continues to provide parking facilities to the hospital complex.

Sources:

Ministry of Natural Resources

1978 Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth and Surrounding Area, 1978: 4317-54-Photo 333. Scale 1:10,000. 4317-54. Sourced from McMaster University Library Lloyd Reeds Map Collection.

Spartan Air Services Limited

1967 City of Hamilton: Sheet No. 14, May 18, 1967. Sourced from McMaster University Library Lloyd Reeds Map Collection. Available online: <http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81885>. Accessed September 14, 2023.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Parking Garage is not considered a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under both O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22) and O.Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

Parking Lot North of Parking Garage

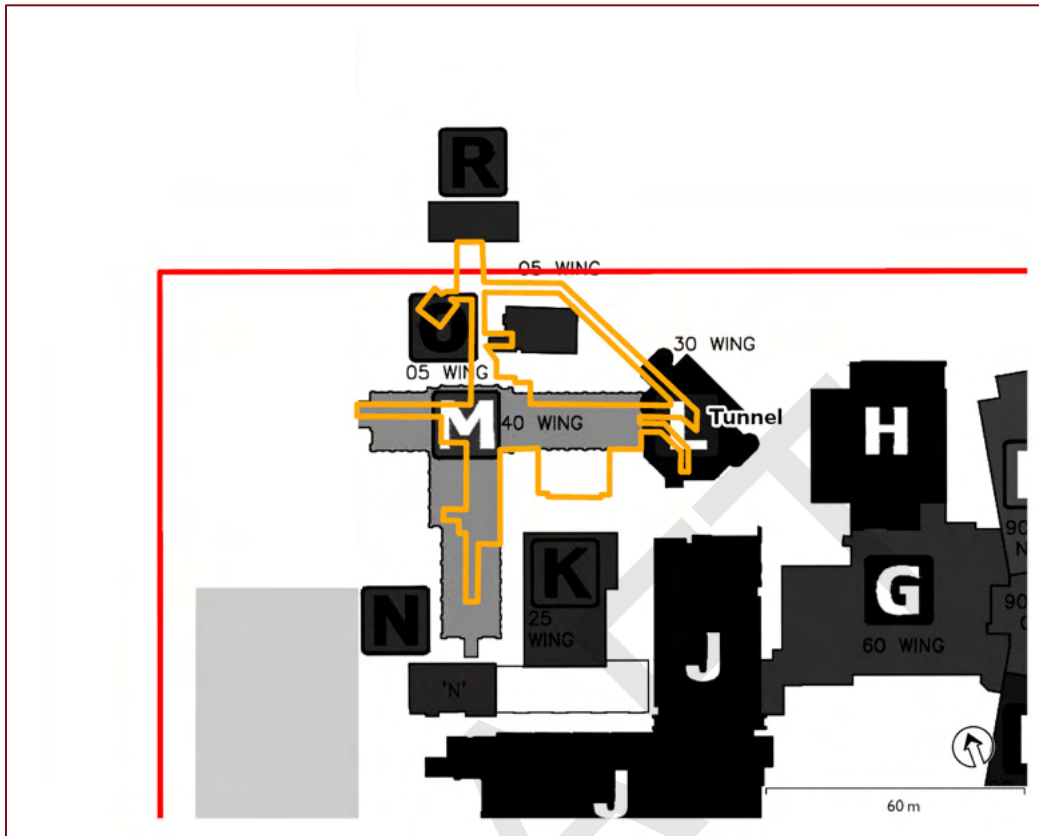
Looking North



Parking Garage Southwest of Section M

Looking South





TUNNEL

Secondary Names: None

Asset Identification

Asset Type	Municipal Address
Structure	711 Concession Street

Heritage Designation Information

Designation/Listing Status	Other
Listed	Non-Contributing Building

Construction Date(s)

Period of Construction	Building Segment	Source
1932	Original construction	Osbaldeston 2016



Description:

The Tunnel is situated at the northwest end of the property and connects Section L, the Maternity Wing (former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Wing), and the Powerhouse (R Wing). Tunnel access is located in the basements of Section L and the Maternity Wing. Only the north-south connection between the Maternity Wing and the Powerhouse was observed by TMHC staff. This passageway is clad in painted brick walls. Pipes line the ceiling and span to and from the Powerhouse.

The Powerhouse is divided into two sections. The easternmost section is directly connected to a lengthy basement passageway and is separated from the remainder of the Powerhouse by a red brick wall. This area includes a decommissioned elevator. The remainder of the Powerhouse is accessed through a doorway in the eastern room. The interior of this portion of the building is largely vacant, with exposed concrete pillars and beams and remnants of electrical machinery in the former boiler room. A stairway located in this area provides access to the road allowance along the Sherman Access Road.

Historical Associations:

The Tunnel was constructed contemporaneously with the Maternity Wing (Former Mount Hamilton Hospital Maternity Hospital; M Wing) and the Powerhouse (R Wing). The structure originally provided direct access between the Powerhouse, Section L and the Maternity Wing, and provided indirect access to other buildings on the site. While the Powerhouse ceased operating in 1995 when Section K and Section O were constructed, the Tunnel and the Powerhouse continue to be used as storage areas.

Sources:

Osbaldeston, Mark

2016 *Unbuilt Hamilton*. Toronto: Dundurn Press.



Contributing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Tunnel is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under O.Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22). The Tunnel is not a contributing structure to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Subject Property under Reg. 10/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (refer to Section 4 of the accompanying CHERR).

O.Reg. 9/06 Criterion (as amended by O.Reg. 569/22)	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Design or physical value	No
2. Historical or associative value	No
3. Contextual value	No

O.Reg. 10/06 Criterion	Contributing to 711 Concession Street
1. Represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No
3. Demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No
4. Is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No
5. Demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No
6. Has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No
7. Has a strong or special association with life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No
8. Is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	N/A (criterion not met)

North Wing of Tunnel from Section M to Power House

Looking North



West Wing of Tunnel in Section M

Looking West



Coal Chute East of North Wing of Tunnel

Looking Northwest



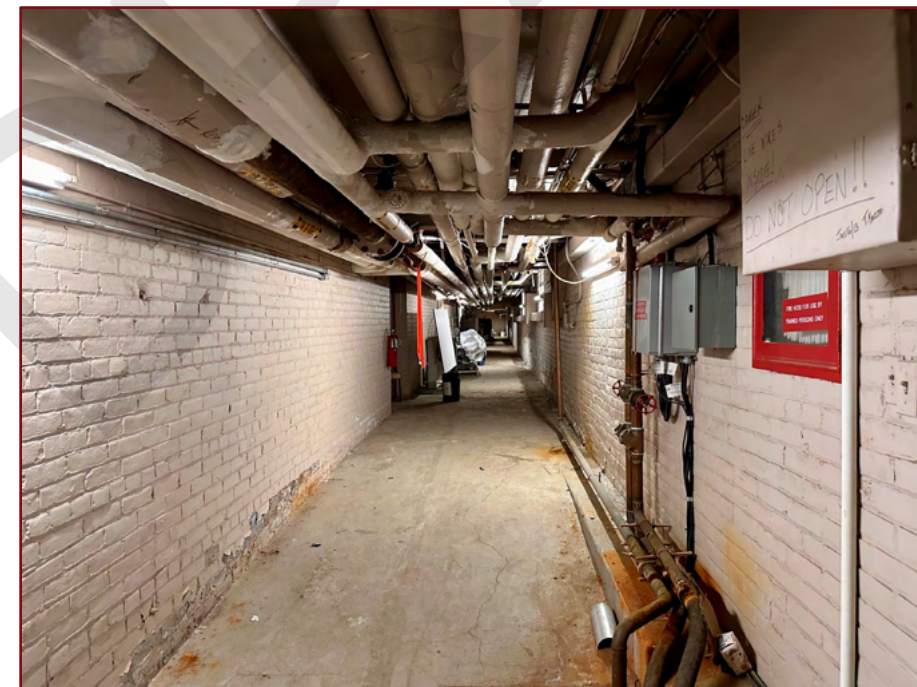
South Wing of Tunnel in Section M

Looking South



East Wing of Tunnel in Section M

Looking East



Plan of Tunnel

Looking North

