

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

**EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS**

**JUNCTION WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION  
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**CITY OF BURLINGTON,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

**Black & Veatch (Water)**  
50 Minthorn Blvd, Suite 501  
Markham, ON, L3T 7X8  
T 905 370 1243

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**PRELIMINARY CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:  
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was contracted by Black & Veatch to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Junction Wastewater Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study. The existing Junction Wastewater Pumping Station (Junction WWPS) is located at 2137 Lakeshore Road in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. In general, the Junction WWPS study area refers to properties within and/or adjacent to the proposed servicing infrastructure, including five alternative forcemain routes and the WWPS Property (Figure 1). A desktop data collection report was completed for the study area in February 2017 and identified 31 previously recorded cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area. In January 2018, ASI was notified that the study area had been refined, and the fieldwork for this study was undertaken for the recommended solution, a twin forcemain along Martha Street, and the existing WWPS Property.

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with Indigenous history dating back thousands of years, and an urban land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. Twelve built heritage resources (BHR) and one cultural heritage landscape (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the recommended solution and WWPS Property. Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. BHR 6 is expected to be impacted through alteration to the setting in the recommended WWPS Property layout (Figure 12). A resource specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) should be completed for this resource.
3. This report should be submitted to the City of Burlington's Heritage Planning Office and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP <i>Senior Heritage Specialist Manager, Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Project Coordinator:</i>	Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA <i>Staff Archaeologist Assistant Manager, Environmental Assessment Division</i>
<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Carol Bella, Hon. BA <i>Executive Assistant, Operations Division</i>
<i>Field Review</i>	Joel Konrad, PhD <i>Cultural Heritage Specialist, Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Johanna Kelly, MSc. <i>Cultural Heritage Assistant, Cultural Heritage Division</i>  Tara Jenkins, MA, GPCertCHS, CAHP <i>Cultural Heritage Specialist / Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Graphics Preparation:</i>	Blake Williams, MLitt <i>Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division</i>  Adam Burwell, MSc <i>Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division</i>
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Annie Veilleux  Joel Konrad



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by Black & Veatch to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Junction Wastewater Pumping Station Municipal Class Environmental Assessment study. The existing Junction Wastewater Pumping Station (Junction WWPS) is located at 2137 Lakeshore Road in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. In general, the Junction WWPS study area refers to properties within and/or adjacent to the proposed servicing infrastructure, including five alternative forcemain routes and the WWPS Property (Figure 1). A desktop data collection report was completed for the study area in February 2017 and identified 31 previously recorded cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area. In January 2018, ASI was notified that the study area had been refined, and the fieldwork for this study was undertaken for the recommended solution, a twin forcemain along Martha Street, and the existing WWPS Property.

The purpose of this report is to present a cultural resource inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the recommended solution and WWPS Property, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, ASI.



Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

## 2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above-ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40-year-old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term “cultural heritage resources” was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadsides and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community; and
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.



Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscapes or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 2010; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:





A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

- 2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:



The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2-Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

*A built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (*PPS 2014*).

*A cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (*PPS 2014*). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (*PPS 2014*).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (*PPS 2014*).



Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

## 2.2 Municipal Policies

The City of Burlington has developed an Official Plan which sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below.

The City of Burlington Official Plan (2015:58-64), Section 8: Cultural Heritage Resources defines cultural heritage resources and cultural landscapes as follows:

*Cultural heritage resources* include buildings, structures, monuments, *cultural heritage landscapes*, natural features (including those that have been modified by humans, such as parks, gardens, rows of trees, etc.) or remains, either individually or in groups, which are considered by City Council to be of architectural and/or historical significance. Archaeological and historical sites may also be considered heritage resources.

The Official Plan outlines a number of principles, objectives, and policies to be employed in the effort to conserve cultural heritage resources. The policies relevant to this study are included below:

### 8.3 General Policies

#### 8.3.1 Use and Treatment of Cultural Heritage Resources

##### Municipal leadership

- a) The City shall protect, improve and manage its cultural heritage resources in a manner that furthers the heritage objectives of this Plan and sets an example of leadership for the community in the conservation of cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage conservation planning shall be an integral part of the land use planning process in the City of Burlington.

##### Heritage Burlington

- b) Council shall consult its municipal heritage committee (Heritage Burlington) with regard to the use and treatment of cultural heritage resources.

##### Landscapes, cemeteries & views

- c) Cultural heritage landscapes, historic cemeteries and significant views associated with a cultural heritage resource shall be inventoried and conserved.

##### Cultural Heritage Conservation Strategy

- e) The City may develop and implement a cultural heritage conservation strategy that will further the cultural heritage objectives of this Plan and may involve the implementation of a range of conservation tools to complement land use planning initiatives. City Council may use government and/or non-government funding, including the Burlington Community Heritage Fund, to assist in the implementation of heritage conservation objectives.

#### 8.3.3 Implementation

##### Inventory of Heritage Resources



- a) An inventory of buildings, structures and cultural heritage landscapes designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or worthy of designation, and buildings, structures and cultural heritage landscapes of architectural, historical and contextual interest shall be maintained in consultation with the municipal heritage committee (Heritage Burlington).

Acquisition, assembly, joint ventures, incentives

- b) City Council may participate in the conservation and development of cultural heritage resources through a range of actions which may include acquisition, assembly, resale, joint venture, tax incentives, loan programs or other forms of involvement that will result in the sensitive preservation, restoration or rehabilitation of those resources.

By-laws

- c) Pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the *Planning Act*, the *Building Code Act*, or any other relevant legislation, the City may pass by-laws or adopt other measures for cultural heritage resource conservation and management.

Adaptive re-use

- d) The City shall encourage, where appropriate, the adaptive re-use of a built heritage resource in a manner that is not destructive to the character-defining elements of the resource.

Heritage Conservation easements

- e) Pursuant to the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City may enter into heritage conservation easement agreements with private property owners to ensure the long-term maintenance and conservation of cultural heritage resources.

Heritage Zoning overlay

- f) The City may develop provisions within the City's comprehensive zoning by-law to ensure that the development of cultural heritage resources, and the development of properties adjacent to cultural heritage resources is compatible with the existing heritage character streetscape of the area with regard to height and lot line setbacks.

## 8.4 Development/Re-development Policies

### 8.4.1 Use and Treatment

Development plans

- a) All development shall consider cultural heritage resources and wherever feasible, incorporate these resources into any development plans in a way that conserves the character-defining elements of the cultural heritage resource.

Heritage Impact Statement

- b) Completion of a heritage impact statement shall be required prior to any approvals for proposed development where the City foresees potential adverse impacts on the cultural heritage attributes (including important vistas and streetscape) of a property designated pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or on a property worthy of designation. Completion of a heritage impact statement may be required prior to any approvals for proposed development where the City foresees potential adverse impacts on the cultural heritage attributes of any other property identified on the City's Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources. The content of a heritage impact statement may include, but is not limited to, the following:



- (i) an assessment of the cultural heritage value of the resource;
- (ii) a description of the proposal, including a location map showing proposed buildings, existing land uses and buildings, and existing cultural heritage landscape features;
- (iii) the physical condition of the resource (including that of any adjacent resource that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposal);
- (iv) a description of the impacts that may be reasonably caused to the cultural heritage resource;
- (v) identification of several conservation options taking into consideration the significance of the cultural heritage resource itself, the context of the resource and all applicable municipal, provincial or federal heritage conservation principles. The advantages and disadvantages of each option will be identified, as will a preferred option;
- (vi) a description of the actions necessary to prevent, change, mitigate or remedy any expected impacts upon the cultural heritage resource.

#### Conditions of approval

- c) Approval of development on lands with significant cultural heritage resources may be subject to conservation of the cultural heritage resources. Should Council, in consultation with its municipal heritage committee (Heritage Burlington), determine that the proposal to alter, demolish or erect a structure that would detract from, or indirectly impair the character, quality, heritage attributes or stability of a cultural heritage resource, the proposal shall be subject to the recommendations of a heritage impact statement.

#### Record for archives

- d) Cultural heritage resources that are to be significantly altered, removed or demolished shall be recorded for archival purposes with a history, photographic record and measured drawings before alteration, removal or demolition.

#### Utilities

- e) Local utility companies shall be encouraged to locate equipment and devices so that they do not detract from the visual character of built heritage resources.

### 8.4.2 Implementation

#### Land Use studies

- a) Secondary planning or similar land use studies and community improvement plans and programs, including the provision of infrastructure, shall identify cultural heritage resources that exist in the area under study and propose ways to integrate, protect and enhance any significant cultural heritage resources.

#### Landmark trees and vegetation

- c) In all areas, care will be taken to preserve landmark trees and other vegetation of heritage significance and/or scenic value. The inclusion of landmark trees and tree and hedge lines shall be considered in the design of any development. Where removal of a landmark tree(s) and/or other vegetation of heritage significance and/or scenic value is proposed, the applicant may be required to revise the site layout such that significant vegetative features are retained.



## 2.3 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

### Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

### Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the City of Burlington; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the City of Burlington; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the City of Burlington; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.
- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.



- It 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.
- It 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.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.).
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural	





landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 and 6.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources.

### **3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located in Lots 18-20, Concession IV (Broken Front), in the Township of Nelson in Halton County.

#### **3.2 Township Survey and Settlement**

##### ***3.2.1 Township of Nelson***

The land within the Township of Nelson was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1795. The first township survey was undertaken in 1806, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township was first named “Alexander Township” in honour of Alexander Grant, the administrator of Upper Canada. In 1806, it was renamed in honour of Horatio Viscount Nelson, after his victory at Cabo Trafalgar in Spain the previous year. Nelson was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good land and excellent farms (Smith 1846:121; Armstrong 1985:143; Rayburn 1997:237).

In 1817, it was estimated that the Township of Nelson contained 68 inhabited houses, with a total population of 476. At that time it contained two grist mills and three saw mills (Smith 1851:257-258; Walker & Miles 1877:60).

In 1841, Nelson Township contained 3,059 inhabitants. The oldest principal village in the township during the nineteenth century was Burlington, which had originally been named “Wellington Square”. Other villages within the township during the nineteenth century included Nelson, Zimmerman, Lowville, Willbrook, Cumminsville and Kilbride (Smith 1846:121; Crossby 1873:92; Walker & Miles 1872:38-39).

By the 1850s, Nelson contained 3,792 inhabitants and was well settled with schools, churches, prosperous farms and an established system of municipal government. There were five grist mills and 17 sawmills within the township (Smith 1851:258; Walker & Miles 1877:60). Additional prosperity was brought to





Nelson Township when the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway was constructed across the township in 1854-55. In 1878, the Northern and North Western Railway constructed a rail line diagonally across the township between the towns of Burlington and Milton. This line is now owned and operated by the Canadian National Railway and runs approximately two kilometers northwest of the study area.

### *Town of Burlington*

This incorporated village comprised part of Lots 17 and 18, Concessions III and IV (South of Dundas Street) in Nelson Township. Burlington was first settled by Augustus Bates in 1800. Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant held over 3,000 acres of land here, and the settlement was first known as “Brant’s Block.” In 1807, James Gage purchased land from the widow of Chief Joseph Brant upon which he laid out a plan of subdivision which was called “Wellington Square”. Some of the streets were named after various members of the Brant family, such as John, Elizabeth and Caroline. Registered plans of subdivision for Burlington date from 1854-1866. In 1873, the communities of Wellington Square and Port Nelson amalgamated and formed a new town known as Burlington. It is thought to have been the corrupt form of the name of a resort town in England called “Bridlington.” In 1877, an Anglican Church and cemetery were located in the block bounded by Ontario, Elgin, Burlington and Nelson. Burlington also contained a Catholic and Methodist church by the late nineteenth century. Rail service was provided by the Hamilton and North Western Railway, as well as the Great Western Railway. Three wharves (Baxter, Torrance and Bunton) extended into Lake Ontario between Brant and Elizabeth Streets, and large quantities of grain and lumber were shipped from here during the nineteenth century. It also contained a number of stores such as John Waldie & Co. Other businesses in the village included two telegraph offices, several hotels, stores, and a saw and grist mill. The population numbered about 700 in 1873 (Crossby 1873:353; Emery 1967; Burlington 1973; Turcotte 1989, 1992; Winearls 1991:631; Scott 1997:37; Rayburn 1997:48).

### **3.3 Physiographic Setting**

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat, and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends from the Trent River, around the western part of Lake Ontario, to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196).

Rambo Creek runs through the study area and is one of eighteen smaller watersheds, making up the Urban Creeks, which are located along the north shore of Lake Ontario and cross through Hamilton, Burlington, Oakville, and portions of Mississauga (Conservation Halton 2017).

### **3.4 Review of Historic Mapping**

The 1858 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* were reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of cultural heritage resources within the study area from the nineteenth century (Figures 2 and 3). It should be noted, however, that not all



features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historically, the study area is located in Lots 18-20, Concession IV (Broken Front), in the Township of Nelson in Halton County. The study area falls within the boundaries of the historical settlement centre of Burlington and as such the level of detailing on these maps illustrates only that the area was becoming a more densely settled urban centre. Details of historical property owners and historic features in the study area are unavailable.

The 1858 *Tremaine Map* (Figure 2) shows that Pearl Street, Martha Street, Lakeshore Road, and Old Lakeshore Road are all historically surveyed roads. A trail between the lakeshore and James Street appears to be marked in the same location as the present day alignment of Smith Avenue. Although no individual structures are illustrated within the study area, the areas west of Martha Street are depicted as being urbanized at this time and no individual landowners are listed in this area. Between Martha Street and Smith Avenue, Lot 19, Concession IV (Broken Front) is labelled as “Torrance.” The community of Wellington Square (present day Burlington) is depicted as a growing settlement along the lakeshore within the boundaries of present day Burlington Street, Martha Street, and Caroline Street. Overall, the study area is depicted in a growing urban context on the shore of Lake Ontario.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 3 and 4) depicts the study area in a similar urban context to the earlier mapping, which has grown substantially in the intervening years. Again, no individual structures are illustrated within the study area though dense urban settlement is now shown as extending across the entire study area. Rambo creek is illustrated for the first time as running in an approximately northwest to southeast direction through the study area.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined. This report presents maps and aerial photographs from 1909, 1938, 1954, 1972 and 1994. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1909 topographic map demonstrates that relatively little additional development occurred in the late nineteenth century, with a similar urban density depicted as in earlier mapping (Figure 5). The community of Burlington is shown to have experienced modest growth, and early-twentieth-century mapping illustrates many structures within the study area. Lakeshore Road is shaded to indicate it is metalled. The Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Power Line is illustrated running in an approximately southwest to northeast orientation through the study area. A bridge is shown carrying Martha Street over Rambo Creek, although the material from which it is constructed is not noted. A church without a tower or spire is illustrated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Pearl Street and Pine Street.

The 1938 aerial photo shows that there had been some sprawling of the city with the addition of some new structures along existing streets (Figure 6). The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the study area continued to feature urban developed lands in the mid-twentieth century (Figure 7). Notable changes in the study area include the construction of Harris Crescent at the north end of Torrance Street, in its current configuration.

The 1972 topographical map depicts the study area in a similar urban context as earlier mapping (Figure 8). Most individual structures are not illustrated. Individual structures that are illustrated include the



church located at the intersection of Pearl Street and Pine Street and the power transmission line, both in the same location as early-twentieth-century mapping. The large apartment building on the west side of Torrance Street is illustrated as well, for the first time.

The 1994 NTS map confirms the study area is similar in its urban agricultural context as earlier mapping (Figure 9). The hydro corridor illustrated on earlier mapping is marked as both a power transmission line and a trail.

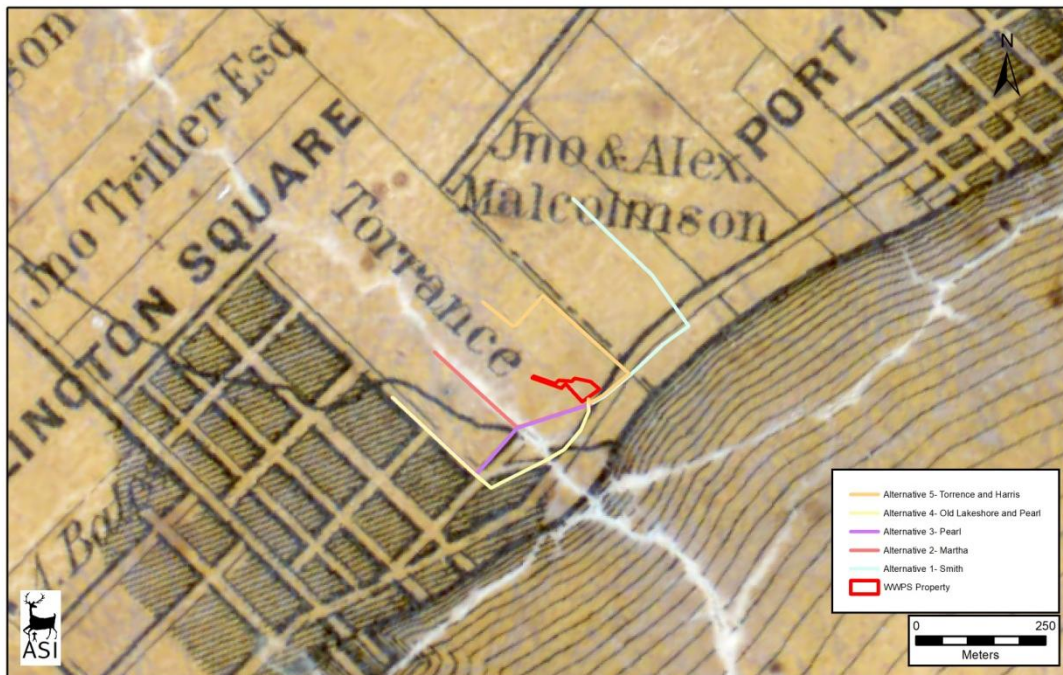


Figure 2: The study area overlaid on the 1858 Tremaine map

Base Map: Tremaine 1858



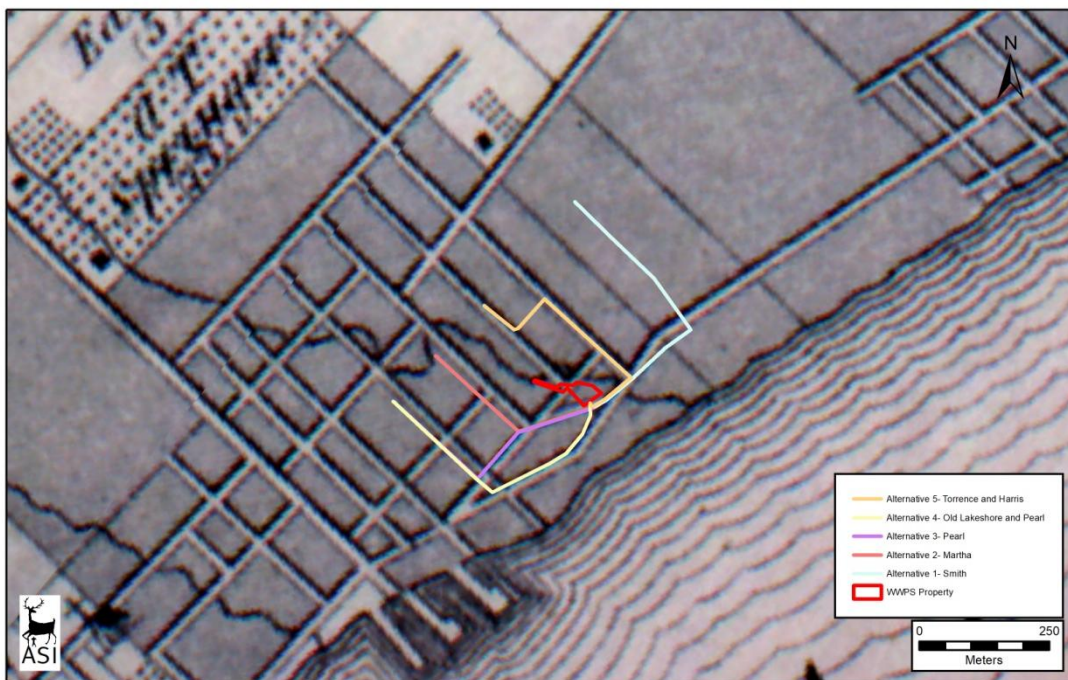


Figure 3: The study area overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*

Base Map: Pope 1877



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas Village Plan of Burlington*

Base Map: Pope 1877





Figure 5: The study area overlaid on the 1909 topographic map of Burlington  
Base Map: Department of Militia and Defense 1909

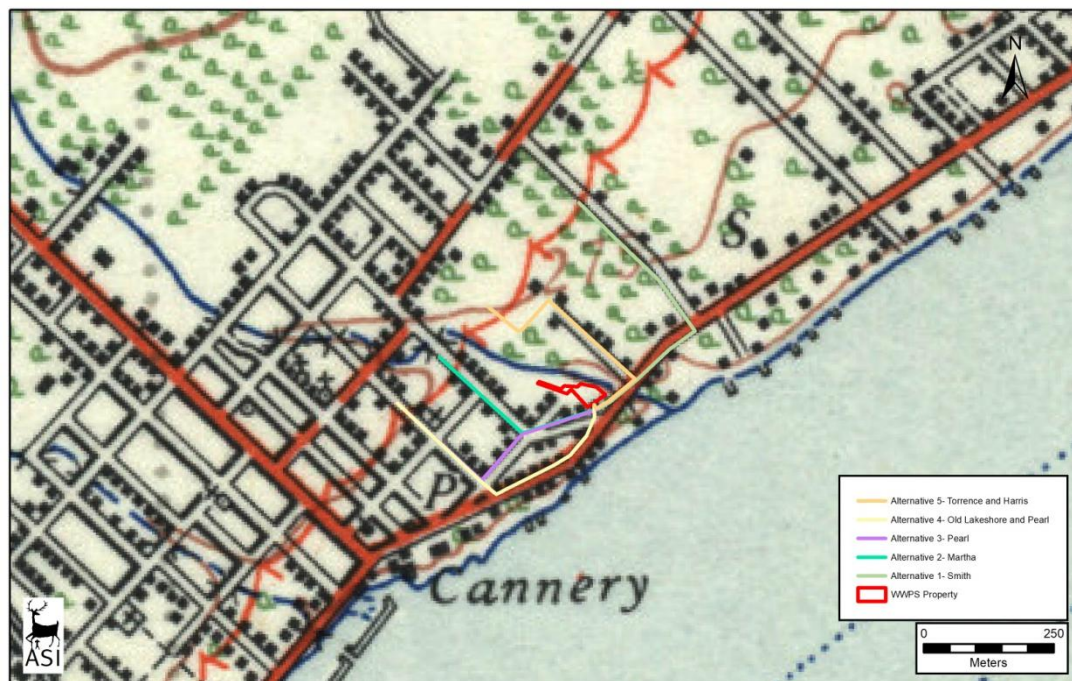


Figure 6: The study area overlaid on the 1938 topographic map of Burlington  
Base Map: Department of National Defence 1938



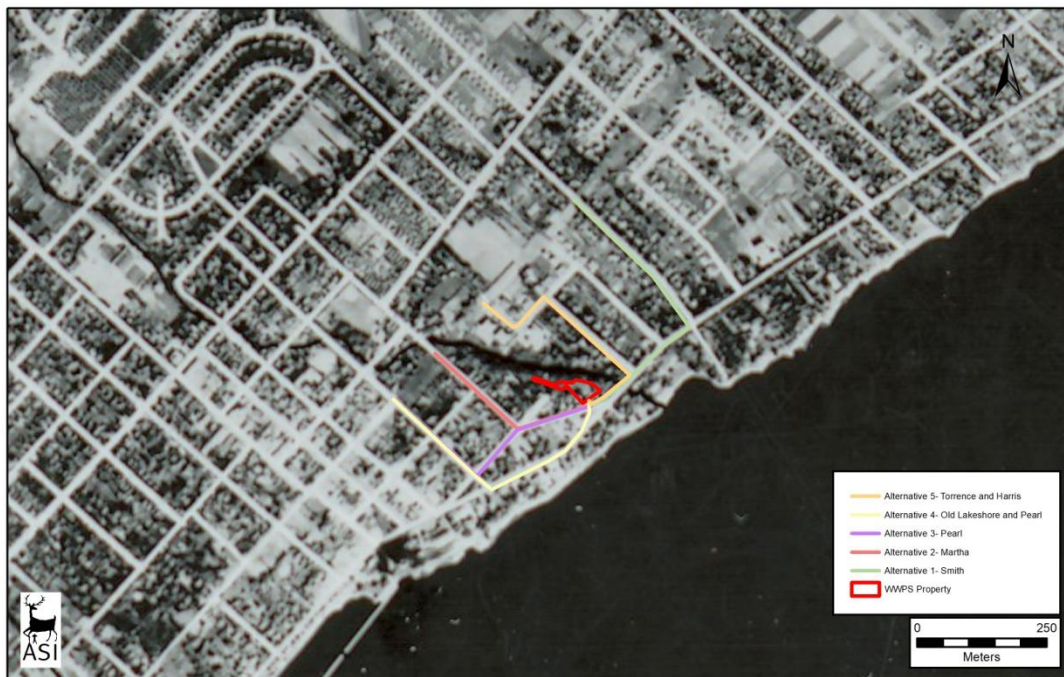


Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photo of Burlington  
Photo Reference: Hunting Survey Corporation 1954

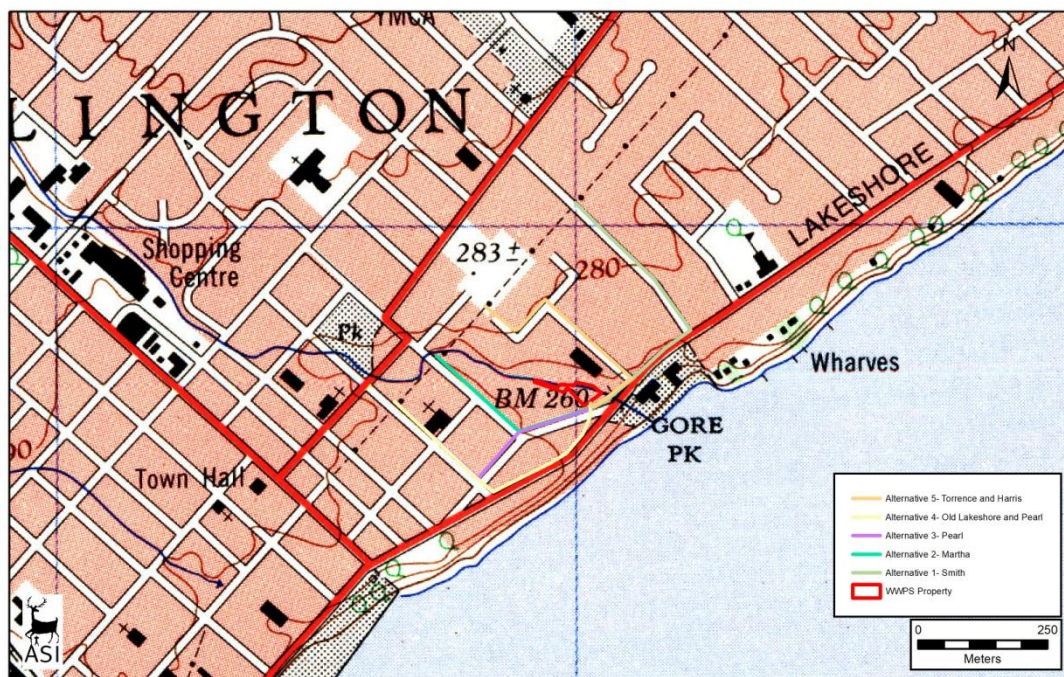


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1972 topographic map of Burlington  
Base Map: Department of National Defence 1972



Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1994 NTS map of Burlington  
Base Map: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994



## 4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 4.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

In order to make an identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, a number of resources were consulted. They include:

- The City of Burlington's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources*, and *Official Plan*<sup>1</sup>;
- Tourism Burlington's list of *Significant Architectural Sites* (2013)<sup>2</sup>;
- The City of Burlington's Heritage Planner was contacted by email (24 February 2017)<sup>3</sup>;
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels<sup>4</sup>;
- Park's Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques<sup>5</sup>;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website<sup>6</sup>; and
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System<sup>7</sup>.

A review of the federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are 14 cultural heritage resources (CHRs) previously identified by the City of Burlington, within and/or adjacent to the study area. In addition, Burlington's Heritage Planner reported that there are an additional 17 properties which are listed on a previous directory that was maintained by the city prior to 2011. While these properties no longer have an official status recognized by the City, they do have heritage value or interest to the community and should be included.

In January 2018, ASI was notified that the recommended solution was selected and requested ASI to conduct the fieldwork based on the recommended solution – Alternative 2 (Martha Street) and the existing WWSP Property.

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<sup>1</sup> Reviewed 24 February 2017

<sup>2</sup> Reviewed 24 February 2017

<sup>3</sup> Response from Thomas Douglas, Planner, Development Review & Heritage Planning & Building Department, City of Burlington, on 28 February 2017

<sup>4</sup> Reviewed 23 February 2017 (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>)

<sup>5</sup> Reviewed 23 February 2017 (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx>)

<sup>6</sup> Reviewed 23 February 2017 ([www.ontarioplaques.com](http://www.ontarioplaques.com))

<sup>7</sup> Reviewed 23 February 2017 (<http://www.chrs.ca/en/rivers.php>)





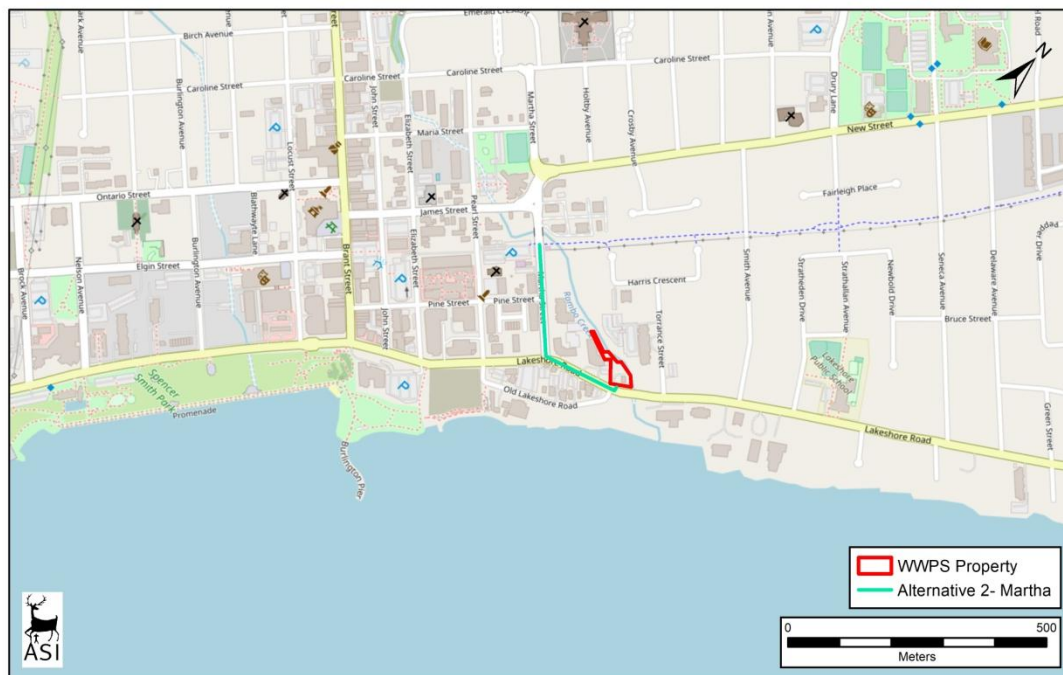


Figure 10: Location of the recommended solution and the WWPS Property  
Base Map: ©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Joel Konrad of ASI, on 24 January 2018, to document the existing conditions of the recommended solution and the WWPS Property. Two additional cultural heritage resources were identified during the field review. The existing conditions of the CHRA study area are described below. Table 1 lists the identified cultural heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the recommended solution and the WWPS Property. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in detail in Section 9.0 and are mapped in Section 10.0 of this report.

## 4.2 Existing Conditions

A field review of the study area was undertaken by Joel Konrad of ASI, on 24 January 2018, in order to document the existing conditions in the vicinity of the recommended solution and the WWPS Property. The existing conditions of the study area are described below and a sample of photographs captured is presented in Plates 1-10.

The study area is located in the right-a-way of Martha Street from the Centennial Bikeway southeast to Lakeshore Road, then along Lakeshore Road to connect into the WWPS Property at 2137 Lakeshore Road.

Martha Street is a northwest-southeast orientated roadway that can be characterized primarily as a downtown residential street with some commercial land use southeast of Pine Street (Plate 1). Just northwest of Centennial Bikeway, Martha Street crosses Rambo Creek (Plate 2). Centennial Bikeway is a multiuse path that is within the former Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Power Line right-of-way. The Bikeway entrance is off of the north side of Martha Street (Plate 3). The entrance includes an art bench which was built in 2011 (Plate 4). Martha Street currently has a two lane cross-section with pedestrian

sidewalks on both sides of the road along the length of the study corridor as well as streetlights and utility poles. The streetscape includes some mature trees. There is some on-street parking east of Pine Street (Plate 6). There are a multitude of driveways and entrances on both sides of the road throughout the study corridor. The intersection of Martha Street with Lakeshore Road is not signalized.

Along Lakeshore Road, the study corridor is two lanes with a shared turning lane down the centre of the street (Plates 8 and 9). The streetscape along Lakeshore Road between Martha Street and 2137 Lakeshore Road is generally characterized by twentieth century residential development in the form of high rises (Plate 10). There are pedestrian sidewalks on both sides of road and stylized street lights.

When compared to the 1909 topographic map (Figure 5), some structures between Lakeshore Road and Old Lakeshore Road are still extant. However, many have been removed and the properties now consist of paved parking areas. Lakeshore Road along Martha Street to the Centennial Bikeway no longer retains the earlier structures illustrated in the 1909 topographic mapping (Figure 5).

For analysis purposes, the recommended solution and the WWPS Property were overlaid on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan (Figure 11). The map shows a wooden bridge crossing along Martha Street over Rambo Creek. This bridge has been replaced and is now a concrete bridge (Plate 2). The fire insurance plan also depicts the Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Transmission Line right-of-way. It is notable that road names have changed (i.e. Junction Street and Princess Street became Lakeshore Road and Water Street became Old Lakeshore Road). A number of the structures adjacent to the proposed development have been removed, but many of them remain extant.

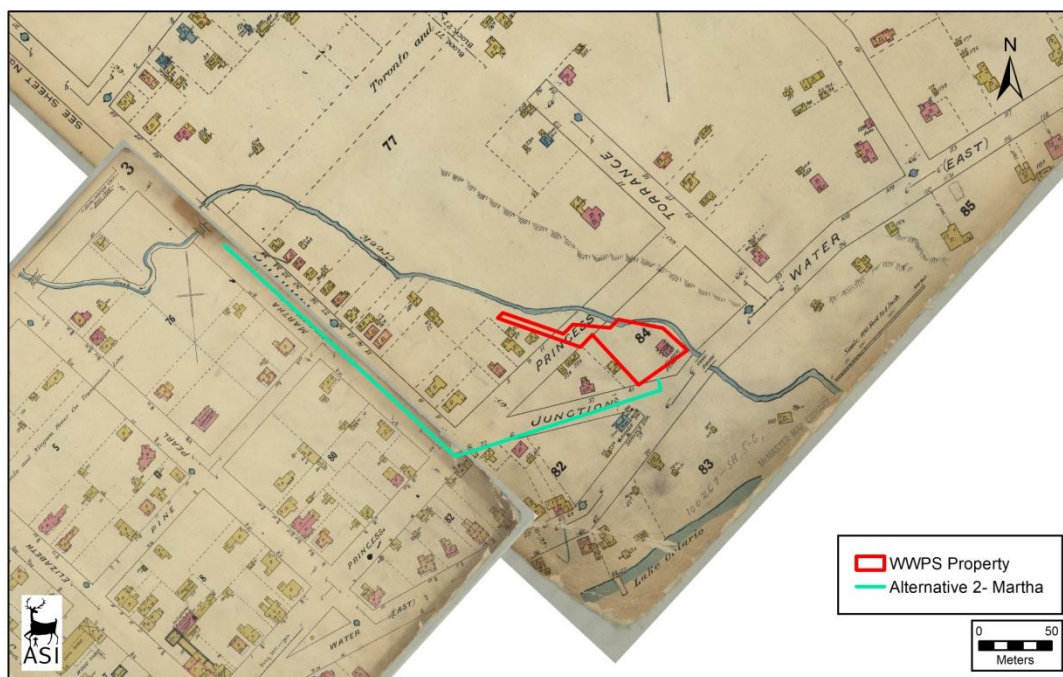


Figure 11: The recommended solution and the WWPS Property overlaid on 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan

Source: Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, Toronto and Montreal





Plate 1: View of Martha Street from James Street, looking east.

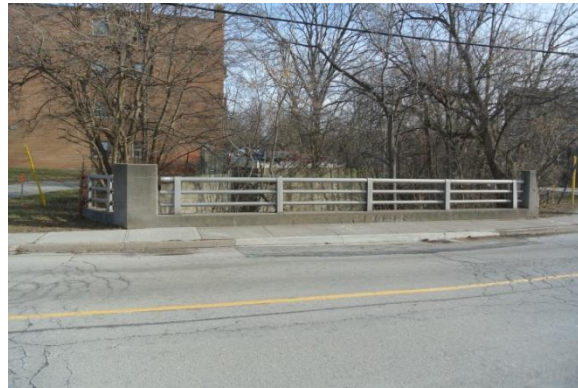


Plate 2: Bridge crossing Rambo Creek.



Plate 3: Entrance of the Centennial Bikeway, looking east from Martha Street.



Plate 4: The Art Bench along Martha Street.



Plate 5: 401-417 Martha Street, looking north.



Plate 6: View of Martha Street, looking northwest.



Plate 7: View of Lakeshore Road from Martha Street, looking east.

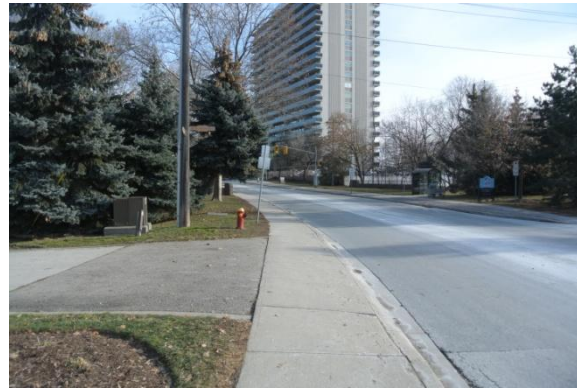


Plate 8: View of Lakeshore Road and the WWPS Property entrance on the northwest side of the road, looking east.



Plate 9: View of Lakeshore Road, looking west.



Plate 10: View of Lakeshore Road, looking east towards Martha Street.

### 4.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, 13 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the recommended solution and the WWPS Property, 12 of which were identified as built heritage resources and one was identified as a cultural heritage landscape. See Table 1 for a summary of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and Table 3 (Section 9.0) for a detailed description of these identified resources.

This report identified both active and inactive resources, with the former consisting of known, extant resources and the latter consisting of known, demolished, or relict resources. The totals of 12 active properties include:

- six residential properties (BHRs 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12)
- four commercial/former residential properties (BHRs 1, 2, 4, and 5)
- one recreational multiuse pathway (CHL 1)
- one public utility building (BHR 6)

There is one inactive property, BHR 7, which was a residence, now demolished.



**Table 1: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area**

<b>Feature ID</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Location/Address</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Description/Comments</b>
BHR 1	Commercial/ Former Residential	2096 Lakeshore Road	Identified during field review	One-and-a-half storey vernacular frame building, built before 1909.
BHR 2	Commercial/ Former Residential	2072 Lakeshore Road/ 2075 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	One-and-a-half storey vernacular brick veneer building, built before 1909 (2075 Old Lakeshore Rd.)
BHR 3	Residential	2093 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	One-and-a-half storey vernacular frame house, built before 1909.
BHR 4	Commercial/ Former Residential	2097 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	Two storey building, which may incorporate the two storey frame dwelling built before 1909.
BHR 5	Commercial/ Former Residential	2101 Old Lakeshore Road (aka 2105 Old Lakeshore Road)	Listed property on Burlington's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources	The Chrysler Carriage Shop: Two and a half storey brick structure built in 1859.
BHR 6	Public- Utilities	2137 Lakeshore Road	Listed property on Burlington's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources	One storey brick sewage pumping station built in 1915 (HRC n.d.).
BHR 7	Residential	417 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	Inactive. Demolished in 2017.
BHR 8	Residential	413 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	One storey vernacular brick veneer house, built in the 1930s.
BHR 9	Residential	411 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	One-and-a-half storey brick veneer house, built in the 1930s.
BHR 10	Residential	409 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	Two storey vernacular frame house, built in the 1930s.
BHR 11	Residential	405 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	Two storey vernacular frame house, built in the 1930s.
BHR 12	Residential	401 Martha Street	Previously identified as a building of cultural heritage interest	Two storey vernacular frame house, built in the 1930s.

**Table 1: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area**

Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Address	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 1	Recreational: Multiuse Pathway	Centennial Bikeway (423 Martha Street)	Identified during field review	A multiuse off road pathway that runs northeast from Martha Street to Burloak Drive. It is within a hydro corridor established in the early twentieth century.

## 5.0 SCREENING FOR POTENTIAL IMPACTS

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts. Screening for an impact assessment is outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit, InfoSheet #5 Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (2006) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features (III.1).
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7).

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) defines adjacent lands as “those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* or otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.” The City of Burlington defines “adjacent Lands” in their Official Plan as “lands that are contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature, or area.” For the purposes



of Cultural Heritage Resources, adjacent lands are those lands contiguous to a property protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

## 5.1 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Work to Cultural Heritage Resources

The Sustainable Halton Water and Wastewater Master Plan (2011) identified a need to upgrade the Junction Wastewater Pumping Station (WWPS) to service future growth to 2031. The study is being undertaken in accordance with the planning and design process for Schedule 'B' Class Environmental Assessment. The recommended solution has been selected which would be to construct a new WWPS on the existing site with twin forcemain along Martha Street. The proposed plans include retention of the existing heritage building for WWPS equipment, such as housing the standby generator. The proposed improvements plan to avoid impacts to any cultural heritage resources.

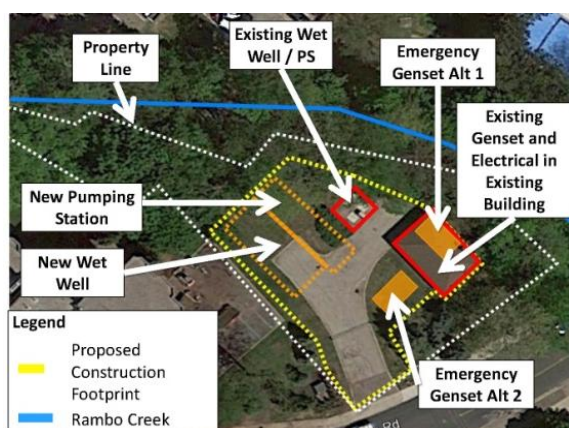


Figure 12: Recommended WWPS Site Layout



Figure 13: Recommended Twin Forcemain Route along Martha Street

Source: Courtesy of Black and Veatch

Table 2 outlines the potential impacts on all cultural heritage resources. Where direct impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated, 'Y' is listed in the column for direct impacts. Where they may be potential for indirect impacts, 'P' is listed in the column for indirect impacts. Where no impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated, 'N' is listed in the columns for both direct and indirect impacts.

**Table 2: Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources and Recommended Mitigation Strategies**

Feature ID	Location/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Strategies
BHR 1	2096 Lakeshore Road	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 1.
BHR 2	2072 Lakeshore Road	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW near to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 2.
BHR 3	2093 Old Lakeshore Road	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 3.
BHR 4	2097 Old Lakeshore Road	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 4.
BHR 5	2101 Old Lakeshore Road (aka 2105 Old Lakeshore Road)	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 5.



Feature ID	Location/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Strategies
BHR 6	2137 Lakeshore Road	N	P	<p>The new WWPS will be constructed on the existing WWPS Property, which is the property containing BHR 6. The plan is to retain BHR 6 to house equipment.</p> <p>Given that BHR 6 is listed on Burlington's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources, a separate property specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) should be conducted to determine how significant BHR 6 is and how the proposed land use development within the WWPS Property, including site alterations, may affect this resource. The HIA should include an evaluation of the resource based on the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.</p>
BHR 7	417 Martha Street	N	N	<p>No further work required.</p> <p>BHR 7 has been demolished.</p>
BHR 8	413 Martha Street	N	N	<p>No further work required.</p> <p>No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 8.</p>
BHR 9	411 Martha Street	N	N	<p>No further work required.</p> <p>No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 9.</p>
BHR 10	409 Martha Street	N	N	<p>No further work required.</p> <p>No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 10.</p>

Feature ID	Location/Name	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Mitigation Strategies
BHR 11	405 Martha Street	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 11.
BHR 12	401 Martha Street	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to BHR 12.
CHL 1	Centennial Bikeway (423 Martha Street)	N	N	No further work required.  No negative impacts are anticipated as the recommended solution will be confined to the existing ROW adjacent to the identified cultural heritage resource. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts to CHL 1.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with Indigenous history dating back thousands of years, and commercial and residential land use history dating back to the nineteenth to early twentieth century.

### 6.1 Key Findings

- A total of 13 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area.
- Twelve built heritage resources (BHRs) and one cultural heritage landscape (CHL) were identified within and/or adjacent to the study area. Nine of the cultural heritage resources were previously identified as of cultural heritage interest. Two of the cultural heritage resources were listed on the City of Burlington's *Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources* and two were identified during the field review.



- There are a total of 12 active properties including seven residential properties (BHRs 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12), four commercial/former residential properties (BHR 1, 2, 4, and 5), one public utility building (BHR 6), and one recreational multiuse pathway (CHL 1).
- One property is considered inactive which includes a demolished residence (BHR 7).
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with land use patterns in the City of Burlington, and more specifically representative of the early settlement of Burlington, now known as Downtown Burlington.

All 13 cultural heritage resources identified within the study area were assessed using the existing development plans and the following provides a summary of the preliminary impact assessment completed:

- Potential for indirect impacts was found with BHR 6 which includes, but is not limited to, the introduction of physical elements that result in alteration to the setting.
- There are no direct physical impacts anticipated to any of the identified resources (i.e. alteration or demolition).

## 7.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed undertaking should not adversely affect cultural heritage resources and intervention should be managed in such a way that its impact is sympathetic with the value of the resources. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable, it may be necessary to implement management or mitigation strategies that alleviate the deleterious effects on cultural heritage resources. Mitigation is the process of causing lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but is not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if to be demolished or relocated, and salvage of building materials. In general, this project includes improvements proposed within the existing right-of-way along Martha Street and the construction of a new Junction Wastewater Pumping Station (WWPS) on the existing site.

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 13 cultural heritage resources are located within and/or adjacent to the study area. Based on the results of this assessment, the following recommendations have been developed.

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.
2. BHR 6 is expected to be impacted through alteration to the setting in the recommended WWPS Property layout (Figure 12). A resource specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) should be completed for this resource.
3. This report should be submitted to the City of Burlington's Heritage Planning Office and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for review.



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9.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area



Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 1	Commercial/ Former Residential	2096 Lakeshore Road	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The structure is illustrated on the 1909 topographic map as a frame building (Figure 5). The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows this building as 30 Princess Street (Figure 11).</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- On the 1924 Fire Insurance Plan, the structure is illustrated as a one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with two frame additions on the east elevation.</li><li>- This vernacular tall building has a low gabled roof. The exterior has been significantly altered. The facade has been clad in modern siding. The windows are not original. An addition has been added to the rear of the building. A pair of windows has been covered below the end gable. The front entrance has been covered over with the modern siding.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- The building is set close to the road, on the south side of Lakeshore Road. The building faces Martha Street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 1, looking east from Lakeshore Road.</p>  <p>View of BHR 1 from Lakeshore Road and Martha Street, looking southeast.</p>



Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area




Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 2	Commercial/Former Residential	2072 Lakeshore Road/2075 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The structure is illustrated on the 1909 topographic map as a frame building (Figure 5). The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows this building as 49 Water Street (East) (Figure 11).</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- On the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan, the portion of the structure facing 2075 Old Lakeshore Road is illustrated as a one-and-a-half storey brick veneer dwelling with two one storey brick veneer additions on the rear. The plan shows a verandah set in ell.</li><li>- 2075 Old Lakeshore Road is a vernacular style house with a cross gabled roof, brick voissiors over the second storey window, and a bay window. The main entrance has been altered- the verandah has been removed and there is an enclosed porch.</li><li>- 2072 Lakeshore Road appears to be a modern building. It is unclear if the small one-and-a-half storey frame structure illustrated on the Fire Insurance Plan has been incorporated into this building.</li><li>- 2072 and 2075 Lakeshore Road have been joined by a series of additions.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- 2075, the former house, sits close to the sidewalk along Old Lakeshore Road.</li></ul>	 <p>View of 2076 Old Lakeshore Road, looking northwest.</p>  <p>View of 2072 Lakeshore Road, looking east.</p>
BHR 3	Residential	2093 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The structure is illustrated on the 1909 topographic map as a frame building (Figure 5). The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows this building as 59 Water Street (East) (Figure 11).</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- On the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan, the structure is illustrated as a one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with two frame additions on the rear.</li><li>- This vernacular building has a gabled roof and modern cladding. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The windows are modern, however the door may feature some original decorative details such as the transom and sidelights, wood trim, and wood detail on the door itself.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- The building is set close to the road, on the north side of Old Lakeshore Road.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 3 from Old Lakeshore Road, looking northwest.</p>



Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area



Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 4	Commercial/Former Residence	2097 Old Lakeshore Road	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A structure is not shown on the property in 1909 (Figure 5). The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows a two storey frame dwelling with two rear one storey additions (Figure 11).</li><li>- The building is currently occupied by the Waters Edge Salon and Spa.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A smaller two storey frame dwelling with two one storey frame rear additions is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan. The current building footprint is much larger, however it is possible the two storey building with mansard roof, clad in stucco with a commercial front may have incorporated the former dwelling.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- Situated close to Old Lakeshore Road, on the west side of the road.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 4 from Old Lakeshore Road, looking west.</p>
BHR 5	Commercial/ Former Residential	2101 Old Lakeshore Road (aka 2105 Old Lakeshore Road)/Chrysler Carriage Shop	Listed property on Burlington’s Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A structure was built on this property in 1859 as a carriage shop by John Chrysler and operated for many years (<a href="https://www.insidehalton.com/news-story/2905078-properties-worthy-of-recognition/">https://www.insidehalton.com/news-story/2905078-properties-worthy-of-recognition/</a>).</li><li>- The structure is shown on the property in 1909 as a brick and frame structure (Figure 5). The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the structure as two dwellings (Figure 11). The plan shows this building as 63 and 65 Water Street (East).</li><li>- It is currently occupied by a restaurant.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the duplex with one two storey dwelling made of brick and the other half a frame building. The plan shows two one storey frame additions on the rear of each dwelling.</li><li>- Currently, the main building is currently clad in red brick. There is evidence that large second storey windows have been closed and covered over in brick. In addition, the ground level front facade may have had an additional entrance, now closed and covered in brick. The original rear additions are not present but have been replaced with additions to the rear. Alterations on the building have used reclaimed brick (<a href="https://www.insidehalton.com/news-story/2905078-properties-worthy-of-recognition/">https://www.insidehalton.com/news-story/2905078-properties-worthy-of-recognition/</a>).</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- Situated close to Old Lakeshore Road, on the west side of the road.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 5 from Queen Street West, looking northwest.</p>

Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area




Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 6	Public- Utilities	2137 Lakeshore Road- Sewage Pumping Station	Listed property on Burlington’s Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Built in 1915 (stone date) as the Sewage Pumping Station for the Village of Burlington, following the building of the Beach Pump House and the laying of the mains and sewers in the village. (BHRI 1997)</li><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the property has having two buildings (Figure 11). The plan shows this building as 41 Junction Street.</li><li>- The pump house is still operating as a sewer pump house.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the pump house as a one storey structure with a concrete floor. The structure is labelled as the “Sewer Pump House”.</li><li>- A one storey brick structure with a concrete floor and a truncated hipped roof. The design is more restrained than the Beaux Arts and Romanesque style of the Beach Pump House. However this pump house has balanced proportions and design. Regularly spaced “windows” with blind shutters under a running string course have stone sills. These windows are separated by unadorned brick pilasters. The wide eaves are simply finished. There may have been a decorative ridge on the roof, as on the Beach Pump House. (BHRI 1997)</li><li>- There are no other buildings associated with the pump house on the property.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Built beside Rambo Creek, on low lying ground, obscured by trees from Lakeshore Road.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 6 in the WWPS Property.</p>  <p>View of BHR 6 from Lakeshore Road, looking northeast.</p>
BHR 7	Residential	417 Martha Street	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>BHR 7 is Inactive. Demolished in 2017.</p> <p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 38 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with a one storey frame additions on the rear.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 7 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>



Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area



Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 8	Residential	413 Martha Street	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 34 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a one storey brick veneer dwelling with a one storey frame outhouse (shed) behind the house in the backyard (labelled as 34A).</li><li>- Currently the main house is a vernacular style house with a steeply pitched hipped roof and the brick has been clad in stucco. There is a covered over porch with wood siding for the length of the front facade and an addition on the rear.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- This property is associated with a group of houses that were built in the early 1930s on Martha Street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 8 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>
BHR 9	Residential	411 Martha Street	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 32 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a one-and-a-half storey brick veneer dwelling.</li><li>- Currently the main house is a vernacular style house with an end gable roof. There is a pair of windows in the gable. The brick has been clad in stucco. There is a covered over porch with wood siding for the length of the front facade and an addition on the rear.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- This property is associated with a group of houses that were built in the early 1930s on Martha Street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 9 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>

Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area



Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 10	Residential	409 Martha Street	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 30 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with a one storey frame outhouse (shed) along the east property line in the backyard (labelled as 30A).</li><li>- Currently the main house is a vernacular style house with an end gable roof. There is a pair of windows in the gable. The east elevation of the house has a small dormer. There is a brick chimney and a small addition on the rear. The house is clad in modern siding. There is verandah the spans the front facade.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- This property is associated with a group of houses that were built in the early 1930s on Martha Street.</li><li>- There is a mature tree on the property along the street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 10 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>
BHR 11	Residential	405 Martha Street	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 26 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a one-and-a-half storey frame dwelling with a one storey frame addition on the rear.</li><li>- Currently the main house is a vernacular style house with an end gable roof. There is a pair of windows in the gable. The house is clad in modern siding. There is verandah the spans the front facade.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- This property is associated with a group of houses that were built in the early 1930s on Martha Street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 11 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>

Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area





Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 12	Commercial	81 Queen Street West	Previously identified as of cultural heritage interest	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The house is illustrated on the 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan as 26 Martha Street (Figure 11). Topographic mapping available online does not illustrate the house extant in 1931.</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The 1924, Revised 1932, Fire Insurance Plan shows the house as a two storey brick veneer dwelling with a two storey frame and one storey frame addition on the rear.</li><li>- Currently the main house is a vernacular style house with an end gable roof. There is a pair of windows in the gable. The house is clad in stucco. There is verandah the spans the front facade.</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- This property is within the early settlement area of Burlington, now Downtown Burlington.</li><li>- This property is associated with a group of houses that were built in the early 1930s on Martha Street.</li></ul>	 <p>View of BHR 12 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>



Table 3: Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) within and/or adjacent to the study area

Feature ID	Resource Type	Location/Name	Heritage Status	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 1	Recreational: Multiuse Pathway	Centennial Bikeway (423 Martha Street)	Identified during field review	<p>Historical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The pathway follows the Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Power Line, extant by 1909 (Figure 5).</li></ul> <p>Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- On the north side of Martha Street, the pathway entrance is marked by a small parkette with signage and street furniture. The pathway includes a bridge over Rambo Creek.</li><li>- Centennial Pathway Public Art Benches, 2011- along the Centennial Pathway, there are series of benches designed by artists- Ibrahim Rashid (Cambridge, Ont.) and Kristof Zukowski (Toronto, Ont.) This is a bench by Ibrahim Rashid named “Poetic Moments” (2011).</li></ul> <p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The multiuse off road pathway runs northeast from Martha Street to Burloak Drive.</li><li>- It is located within the hydro corridor right-of-way established in the early twentieth century.</li></ul>	 <p>View of CHL 1 from Martha Street, looking east.</p>  <p>View of CHL 1 from Martha Street, looking northeast.</p>  <p>View of the Art Bench at the entrance to the pathway along Martha Street.</p>



10.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

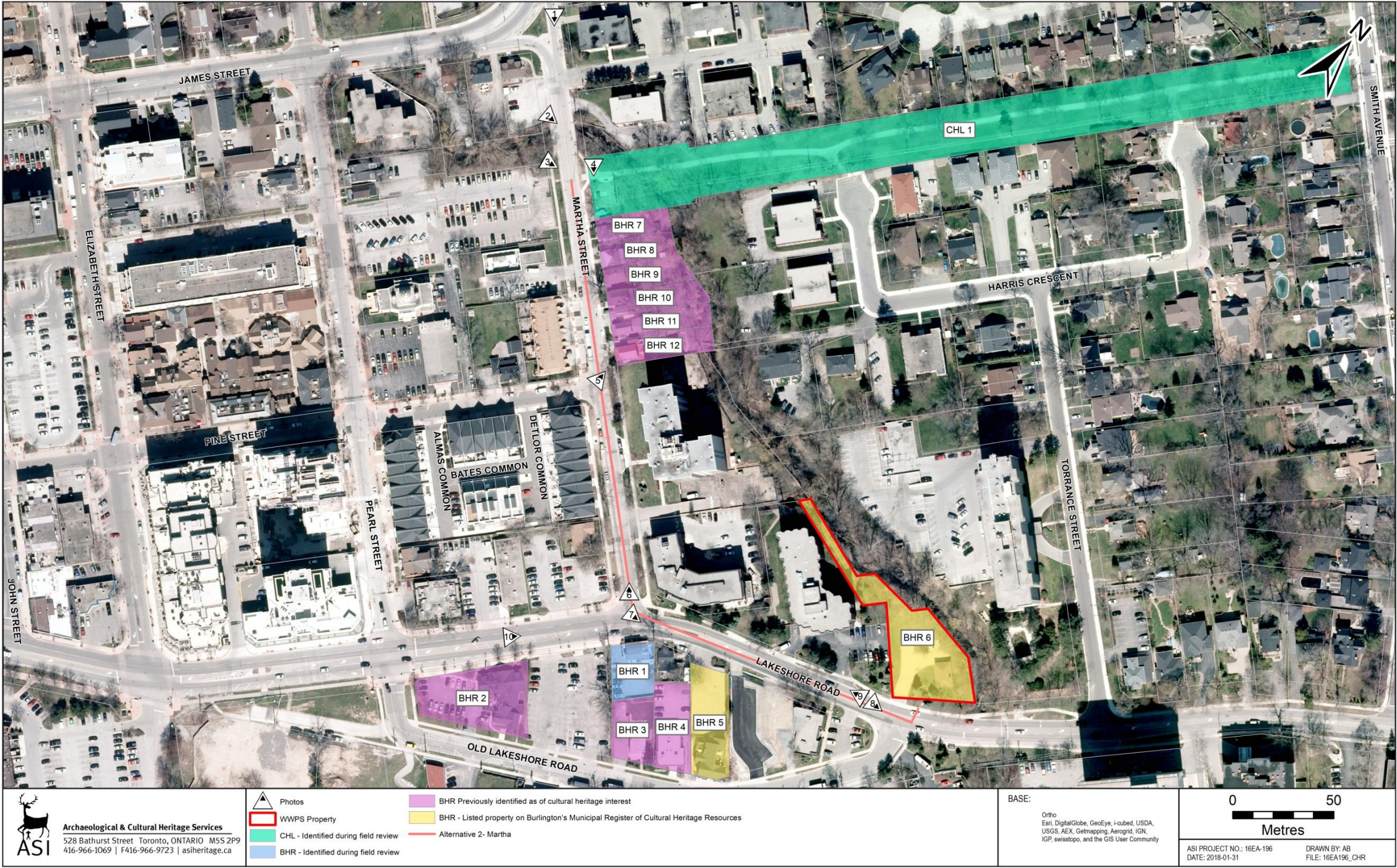


Figure 14: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within or adjacent to the recommended solution (Alternative 2- Martha Street) and the WWPS Property

