

Appendix I

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report



**PORT FUELS &
MATERIALS SERVICES, INC**
HAMILTON ENERGY-FROM-WASTE PROJECT

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared By:



**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions – Assessment of Impacts

**Energy from Waste Facility Environmental Screening
Class Environmental Assessment
City of Hamilton, Ontario**

Prepared for:

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**Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment:
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Existing Conditions – Assessment of Impacts

**Energy from Waste Facility Environmental Screening
Class Environmental Assessment
City of Hamilton, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Conostoga-Rovers & Associates to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Energy from Waste Facility Environmental Screening Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study. The project involves the construction of an Energy from Waste Facility at 530 Sherman Avenue North in the City of Hamilton. The on-site study area is located in the Hamilton port lands and is owned by the Hamilton Port Authority. It is bounded by a chain link fence and tree line on the north, present day Sherman Avenue North and the remnants of the historical road alignment on the west, the North American Tillage and Tool property on the south, and Wilcox Street on the east, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the on-site study area determined that one cultural heritage resource is located within and adjacent to the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area. The proposed site development has the potential to directly impact CHL 1, remnants of the former International Harvester plant, through the removal of one of the structures and the railway spur. The following recommendation has been developed based on the potential heritage value of the cultural heritage landscape, in consideration of the overall impacts to the on-site study area, and in consideration of the health and safety concerns associated with the former Grey Iron Foundry building:

1. Best practice recommendations are that the structure be documented by a qualified cultural heritage professional in advance of demolition. Documentation of the subject resource should include photographic recording of exterior elevations and elements of the structure and the local landscape and context in which the structure is located, especially its relationship with the other structures associated with the former International Harvester plant. Documentation may also include, where feasible and safe to do so, photographic documentation of interior elements, interior floor plan, and site plan showing the location of built structures and landscape features. This information should be compiled into a heritage documentation report and deposited within HPA's documentation repository. This report should serve as a record of this resource once it has been demolished.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	2
2.1 Legislation and Policy Context	2
2.2 Data Collection.....	5
3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT.....	7
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Township Survey and Settlement	8
3.2.1 <i>Barton Township</i>	8
3.2.2 <i>International Harvester Company of Canada</i>	9
3.3 Review of Historic Mapping	9
3.4 Existing Conditions	14
3.4.1 Energy from Waste Facility – Existing Conditions	14
3.4.2 Energy from Waste Facility – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources	17
3.5 Screening for Potential Impacts	17
4.0 CONCLUSIONS	18
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	19
6.0 REFERENCES	20
7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY	23
8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE MAPPING.....	24
9.0 SITE PLAN AND SCHEMATICS OF THE ENERGY FROM WASTE FACILITY	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the on-site study area	1
Figure 2: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on historic mapping (1875)	11
Figure 3: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on fire insurance plan (1911)	11
Figure 4: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on oblique aerial photography (1919)	11
Figure 5: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1938)	11
Figure 6: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on birds-eye photography (1907)	12
Figure 7: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on aerial photography (1950)	13
Figure 8: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on aerial photography (1954).....	13
Figure 9: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1965)	13
Figure 10: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1999)	13
Figure 11: Energy from Waste Facility Class EA – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL).....	24

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Energy from Waste Facility – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s).....	9
Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the on-site study area	17
Table 3: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the on-site study area	23



LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: View northeast from the southwestern limit of the on-site study area15
Plate 2: View west from the eastern limit of the on-site study area15
Plate 3: View southwest from the northeastern limit of the on-site study area15
Plate 4: View southeast from the northwestern limit of the on-site study area15
Plate 5: View south along former road alignment from northwest limit of on-site study area..... 16
Plate 6: View east along rail tracks running east-west through the on-site study area 16
Plate 7: View southeast from the western limit of the on-site study area. Note the architectural similarities
between the two buildings, one within and one outside of the on-site study area 16
Plate 8: View southeast from centre of on-site study area. Note the footprint of the former International
Harvester Forge Building in the foreground 16
Plate 9: View southwest toward the International Harvester Grey Iron Foundry Building 16



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Conostoga-Rovers & Associates to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) as part of the Energy from Waste Facility Environmental Screening Class Environmental Assessment (EA) study. The project involves the construction of an Energy from Waste Facility at 530 Sherman Avenue North in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). The on-site study area is located in the Hamilton port lands and is owned by the Hamilton Port Authority. It is bounded by a chain link fence and tree line on the north, present day Sherman Avenue North and the remnants of the historical road alignment on the west, the North American Tillage and Tool property on the south, and Wilcox Street on the east, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

The purpose of this report is to present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, describe existing conditions in the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area, identify impacts to identified cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by Joel Konrad, Cultural Heritage Specialist, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, both at the Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Planning Division of ASI.



Figure 1: Location of the on-site study area

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

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

The Hamilton Port Authority (HPA) is governed by all federal Acts and Regulations, including the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA 2012).

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012) and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* (OEAA). 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 Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). 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 features. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadscape and nucleated settlements. Built heritage features 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. The CEAA 2012 requires that consideration must be given to cultural heritage resources in federal environmental assessments. Consideration of environmental effects of development is outlined in Section 5 (1): “For the purposes of this Act, the environmental effects that are to be taken into account in relation to an act or thing, a physical activity, a designated project or project are:”

- b) A change that might be caused to the environment and would occur:
 - i. On federal lands

Section 5 (2) indicates that this includes any change to “any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance.”

The CEAA Reference Guide of Physical and Cultural Heritage Resources (1996) defines a cultural heritage resource as:

A human work or place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and that has historic value... This interpretation of cultural resources can be applied to a wide range of resources, including, cultural landscapes and landscape features, archaeological sites, structures, engineering works, artefacts, and associated records.

Consultation with local stakeholders is a key aspect of the CEAA Reference Guide, as outlined in Principle 3:



The concerns of local governments, property owners and others affected by the project should be considered, including concerns of Aboriginal, ethnic or cultural groups whose heritage is involved. All are an important source of local or traditional knowledge.

Under the OEAA environment is defined in Subsection 1(c and d) to include:

- c: the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community; and
- d: any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by humans.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) 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* (1981). 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.

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, trailways, 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 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 historic 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 on-site 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 utilised 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 Hamilton; 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 Hamilton; 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 Hamilton; 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 important 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, field review, and impact assessment are contained in Section 3.0, while Sections 4.0 and 5.0 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 historic research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed site development. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the on-site study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the on-site study area is located in the following lot and concession:

Barton Township, Wentworth County

- Lot 8, Broken Front



The on-site study area is also part of the former site of the International Harvester Company of Canada.

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 Barton Township

The land contained within Barton Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. This was confirmed by Treaty number 3, signed at Niagara in December 1792. The township was first surveyed in 1791, and the first settlers took up occupancy on their lands in that same year (Armstrong 1985:141).

The original designation for this tract of land was “Township Number 8.” The name that was finally given to the township was derived from Barton upon Humber in Lincolnshire, England. It was said to have been a place of “great strength” and commerce before the Norman Conquest. The English place name was originally spelled “Barntown.” Wentworth County was named in honour of Sir John Wentworth, who served as the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia between 1792 and 1808. He was also the brother-in-law of Sir Francis Gore, who was the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada at the time when the new County was established in 1816 (Gardiner 1899:261, 266; Rayburn 1997:24, 367).

The first settlers in the township were United Empire Loyalists and disbanded troops, mainly men who had served in Butler’s Rangers during the American Revolutionary War. The earliest families to settle within the township included those of Land, Ryckman, Horning, Rymal, Terryberry, and Markle.

For early administrative and land granting purposes, Barton Township originally comprised part of the District of Nassau, which was created by a proclamation issued by Lord Dorchester in July 1788. The district seat for Nassau was located in what was to eventually become the town of Newark (or Niagara), now present day Niagara-on-the-Lake. In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe re-organized the province of Upper Canada into new electoral divisions. Barton Township fell within the limits of the first riding of Lincoln County in the Home District, with the county seat located at Newark (Armstrong 1985:160).

In 1800, under the provisions of 38 Geo. III ch. 5, the District of Niagara was created out of the Home District. Newark remained the administrative centre for the Niagara District, while the Town of York (Toronto) became the new seat for the old Home District (Armstrong 1985:138-140).

One writer described the Head of the Lake and Burlington Bay in a geographical account of Upper Canada published in the early nineteenth century, but made no particular mention of Barton Township. Settlement was slow up until the time of the War of 1812, perhaps due to the early importance of the nearby town of Dundas. By 1815, it is said that Barton Township contained just 102 families. By 1823, however, the township contained three sawmills and a gristmill. By 1841, the township population had increased to 1,434 and it contained five sawmills and one gristmill. In 1846, the township was described as “well settled” and under cultivation (Boulton 1805:48-49; Mika 1977:143).

By March 1816, the population at the Head of the Lake had grown sufficiently in size that a new district was created by an act of the Provincial Legislature. The Gore District was established under the provisions of 56 Geo. III ch. 19, “*An Act to Erect and Form a New District out of certain parts of the*



Home and Niagara Districts, to be called the District of Gore.” This new district was extensive, and embraced parts of the future counties of Haldimand, Brant, Halton, Wellington and Waterloo.

Wentworth County was established following the abolition of the old Upper Canadian district system in 1849, being temporarily united with Brant and Halton counties until 1854-55. Barton Township was annexed by the City of Hamilton in 1960. In 1973-64, the county was dissolved and succeeded by the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. The City of Hamilton has remained as the administrative seat or county town since the original creation of the Gore District nearly two centuries ago (Armstrong 1985:170-171).

3.2.2 International Harvester Company of Canada

In 1902, Alexander Dunn, a member of the finance committee for the City of Hamilton, convinced Deering Harvester Company of Illinois, an agricultural machine company, to move their proposed international facility to Hamilton (Industrial Hamilton). Soon after construction began the company announced a merger with several other companies, creating the International Harvester Company and resulting in an expanded plan for the factory complex in Hamilton. The plant was completed in 1903 and docks were added at the Sherman Inlet in 1905. The company grew over the next decade, in part due to the climate of increased demand for food and decreased labour caused by the First World War. These circumstances led to an increased reliance on mechanized farm equipment of the kind produced by International Harvester. By 1929 the industrial complex occupied 199 acres between Sherman Inlet and Lotteridge Inlet and was recognized as the largest farm implement plant in the British Empire and the first major heavy manufacturer in Hamilton (Industrial Hamilton).

During World War II the plant produced both farming and war machinery, and particularly hulls for tracked vehicles. International Harvester continued to expand over the next three decades. However, by the mid-1980s a combination of a five-month strike, flagging economy, and weak Canadian Dollar caused the company to close its Hamilton facility.

3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* was reviewed to determine the potential for cultural heritage resources within the on-site study area from the nineteenth century (Figure 2). 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, as such, subscribers’ properties were afforded more detail. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. Historically the on-site study area formed part of Lot 8, Broken Front, in the former Township of Barton, Wentworth County. The available data regarding property owners and historical features gathered from the historic mapping is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Energy from Waste Facility – Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s)

Con #	Lot #	1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas	
		Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
BF	8	Peter Grant	Farmhouse (1)

The 1875 map demonstrates that the on-site study area is located on former agricultural land once owned by Peter Grant. A farmhouse was located at or adjacent to the northwest corner of the on-site study area, and the alignment of Sherman Avenue North was an historically surveyed road (Figure 2). The Sherman Inlet sits directly to the west of the on-site study area, occupying much of Lot 7, Broken Front. In addition, the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* depicts the names of owners/occupants of farms and properties adjacent to the on-site study area, and the location and arrangement of residences, mills, railways, watercourses, cemeteries, and farmsteads.

Birds-eye photography from 1907 (Figure 6) and Fire Insurance Plans produced in 1911 (Figure 3) demonstrate that land use on the site had shifted from agricultural to industrial by the early twentieth century. According to the Fire Insurance Plans, the farmhouse had been replaced by an industrial complex. The on-site study area encompasses five industrial buildings within the complex, labelled as follows: Wood Working, Forge Building, Grey Iron Foundry, Machine Shop, and Warehouse. Field review revealed that the Grey Iron Foundry was the only building remaining within the on-site study area. While the Malleable Iron Foundry is also still extant it is located adjacent to the on-site study area. Using colour coding, the Fire Insurance Plans also reveal that both the Grey Iron Foundry and the Malleable Iron Foundry were of solid brick construction and retained a steel truss roof covered with Asbestos, and topped with four-foot rectangular wooden monitors. Rail lines are also indicated on the Plans, entering the on-site study area from the southeast. Finally, the surveyed road that is illustrated adjacent to Peter Grant's farm in on 1875 mapping appears to have been abandoned or was no longer a public road in 1911.

Aerial photography taken in 1919 (Figure 4) confirms that five buildings of the Harvester International industrial complex were located within the on-site study area. An administrative building was added by this time outside of the on-site study area's southwest corner. The Grey Iron Foundry, located at the centre of the image, appears with a gabled roof featuring three gabled monitors. Additionally, the photograph demonstrates both the degree to which adjacent lands had been developed and that the process of land reclamation had begun.

Topographic mapping dating to 1938 (Figure 5) indicates that Sherman Inlet had been drastically reduced in size by this time in order to facilitate further industry.

Aerial photography taken in 1950 (Figure 7) and 1954 (Figure 8) indicate that little had changed within the on-site study area, though the adjacent lands had become increasingly industrialized. Indeed, Lotteridge Inlet, once located to the east of the on-site study area, was now filled, and Sherman Inlet was reduced to a fraction of its former size.

Topographic Mapping dating to 1965 (Figure 9) demonstrates the extent of harbourfront reclamation by this time, pushing the waterfront north and west away from the on-site study area. It is important to note that while the Malleable Iron Foundry, located directly south of the on-site study area, appears to have been removed it is indeed still extant, obscured on the map by the indication of additional industrial infrastructure.

Topographic Mapping dating to 1999 (Figure 10) shows that the Machine Shop and Warehouse of the International Harvester complex had been demolished, though the mapping does not appear to chart the buildings as accurately as previous cartographic material. Additional industrial complexes are visible directly to the south of the on-site study area, and the Malleable Iron Foundry is clearly indicated. To the west of the on-site study area, Sherman Inlet is reduced to a narrow watercourse.



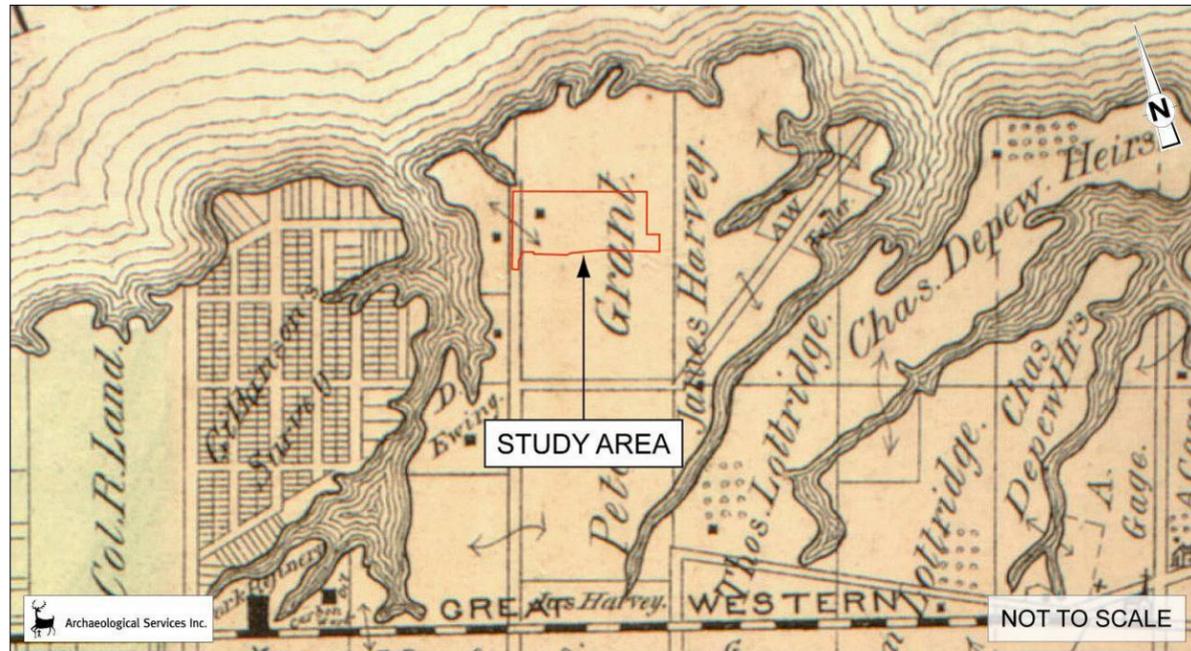


Figure 2: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on historic mapping (1875)
Base Map: *Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth*. Page and Smith, 1875

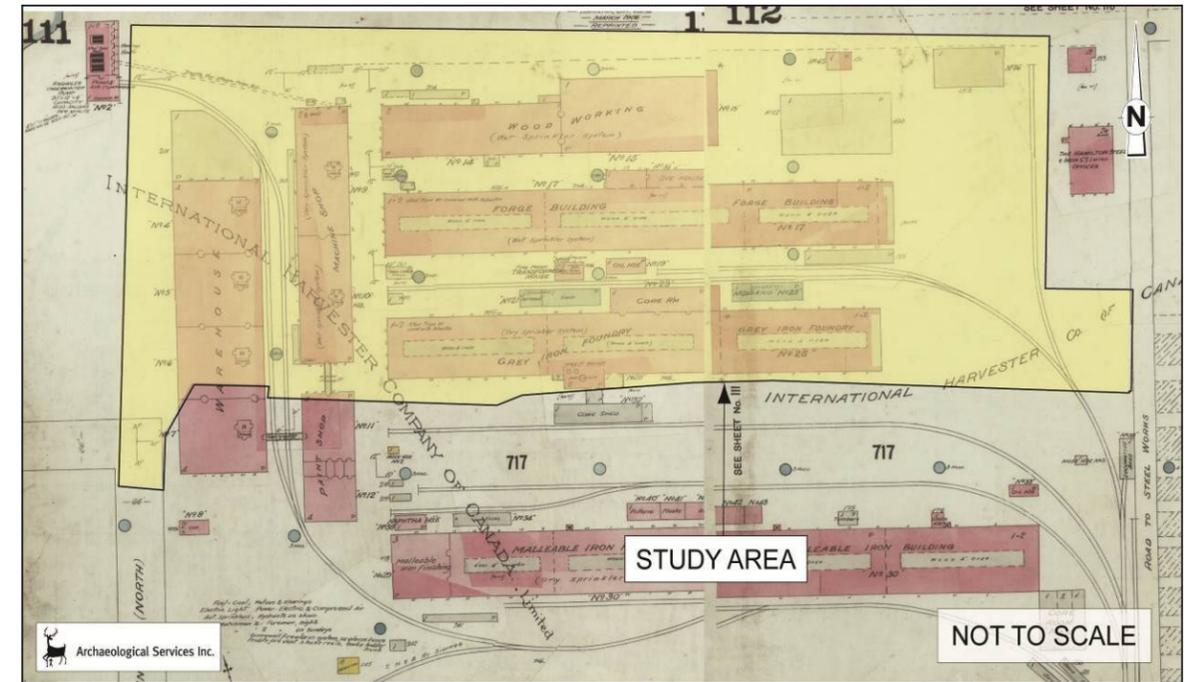


Figure 3: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on fire insurance plan (1911)
Base Map: *Insurance Plan of Hamilton Ontario, Vol. II, 1911*

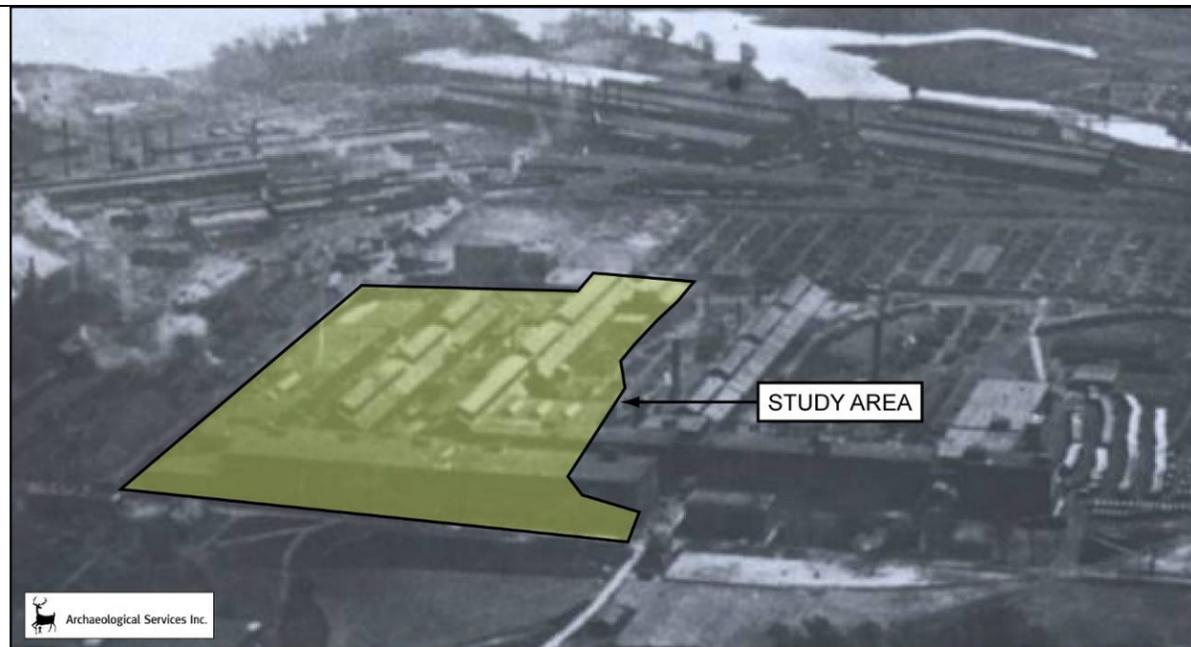


Figure 4: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on oblique aerial photography (1919)
Base Map: Archives of Ontario, McCarthy Air Photos Collection, Accession # ACC 2455

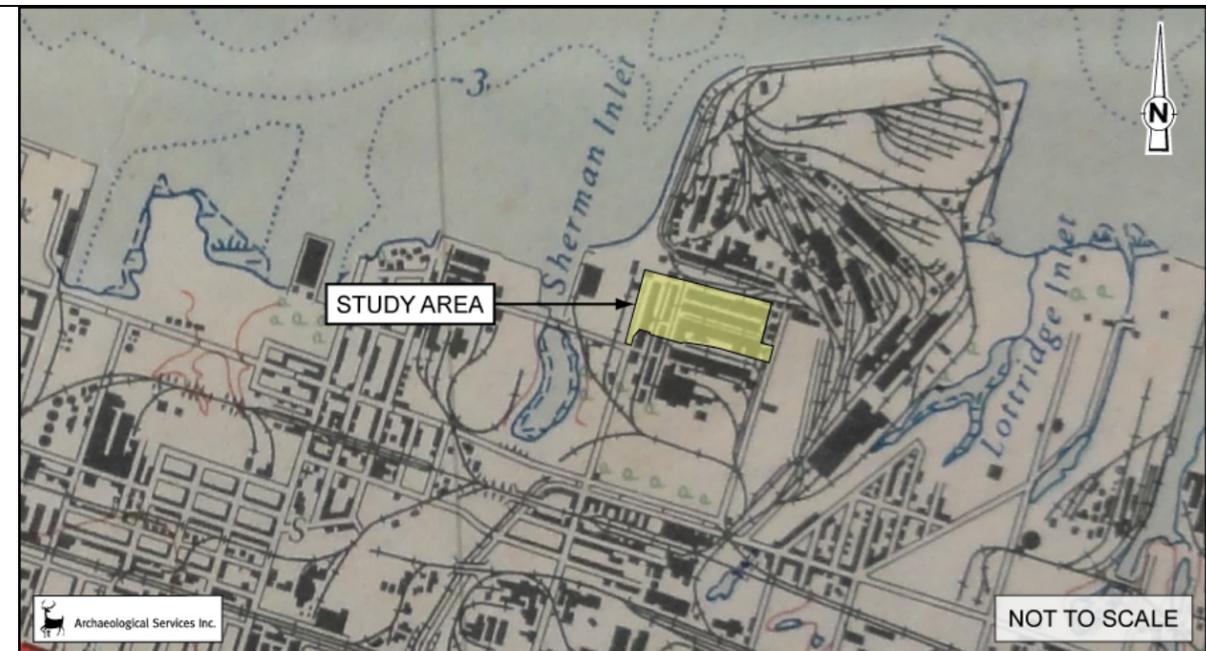


Figure 5: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1938)
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/5 (Hamilton/Burlington)

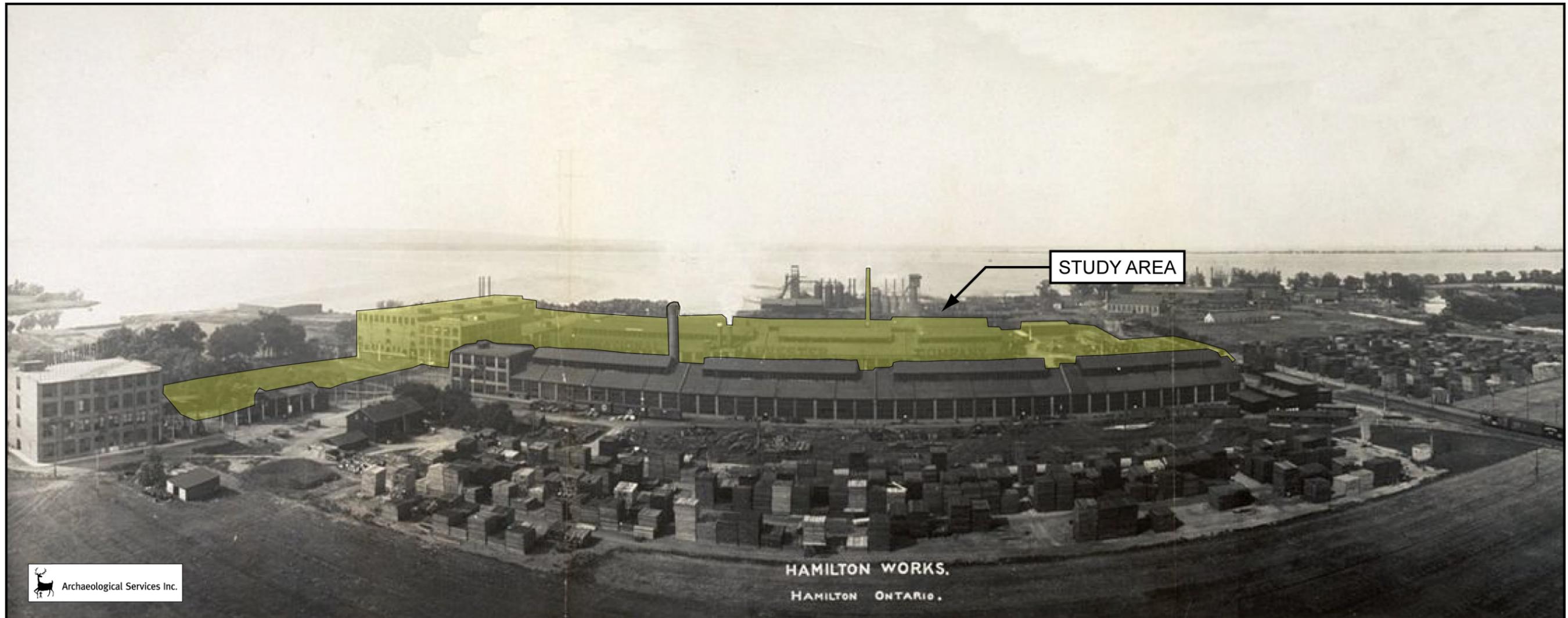


Figure 6: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on birds-eye photography (1907)

Base Map: Unknown



Figure 7: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on aerial photography (1950)
Base Map: National Air Photo Library, Shot 114, 1950



Figure 8: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on aerial photography (1954)
Base Map: Hunting Survey Corporation, 1954



Figure 9: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1965)
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/5 (Hamilton/Burlington)



Figure 10: General location of the on-site study area overlaid on topographic mapping (1999)
Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/5 (Hamilton/Burlington)

3.4 Existing Conditions

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the on-site study area, the following sources were consulted: *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 2: Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest* (2002), *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 3: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building* (2003), and *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 5: Reasons for Designation Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act* (2005); the Government of Ontario Ministry of Culture's *Ontario Heritage Properties Database* (2008); and the Federal Government's *Canada's Historic Places* website. The City's *Reasons for Designation under Part IV*, available on the City of Hamilton's website, provides an inventory of properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV* within the City of Hamilton. Both *Ontario's Heritage Properties Database*, and *Canada's Historic Places*, provide a record of the heritage properties identified to be of significance at a provincial level, which are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV*. In addition, the City of Hamilton was contacted directly to gather any information on cultural heritage resources within the on-site study area (email communication 3 July 2014). None of the sources consulted as part of this background research identified any resources of cultural heritage interest within or adjacent to the on-site study area.

A field review was undertaken by Joel Konrad, Cultural Heritage Specialist, ASI, on 25 June 2014 to document the existing conditions of the on-site study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historic, aerial photographs, fire insurance plans, and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps are reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the on-site study area. The Energy from Waste Facility Class EA on-site study area was examined to identify any built heritage resources (BHR) or cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within or adjacent to the proposed project domain. The existing conditions of the on-site study area are described below. An inventory of heritage properties identified in the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area is presented in Table 2 and mapping of these features is provided in Section 7.0 of this report.

3.4.1 Energy from Waste Facility – Existing Conditions

For ease of description the on-site study area is considered to be aligned lengthwise, generally east to west. The Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area is bounded by a chain link fence and tree line on the north, present day Sherman Avenue North and the remnants of the historical road alignment on the west (Plate 1), the North American Tillage and Tool (NATT) property on the south, and Wilcox Street on the east, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

The on-site study area equals approximately 0.7 square kilometres and consists primarily of gravel, concrete and grass lot (Plates 2-4). The original road alignment dividing Lots 7 and 8, Broken Front, is visible at the western edge of the on-site study area, joining Sherman Avenue North in the southwest corner (Plate 5). Rail tracks enter the on-site study area from the southeast and arc westward, passing the northern elevation of the former Grey Iron Foundry building, before exiting the on-site study area in a southwesterly direction (Plate 6). According to fire insurance plans (Figure 3), this spur serviced both the Forge Building and the Grey Iron Foundry. While most of the original buildings within the on-site study area have been demolished, the former Grey Iron Foundry remains, albeit in a derelict state (Plates 7-9). The former Grey Iron Foundry consists of a rectangular brick building featuring a gable roof with gable monitors, original pane-glass windows, and many original doors. In addition, the former Malleable Iron Foundry, now occupied by North American Tillage and Tools, is still extant to the south of the on-site



study area and mirrors the architecture of the former Grey Iron Foundry. A two-storey administrative building identified on aerial photography dating to 1919 remains extant to the southwest of the on-site study area.

Following ASI's field review, the Hamilton Port Authority provided the following information concerning the existing conditions of the former Grey Iron Foundry building within the on-site study area (email communication, Blair Shoniker, Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, 11 December 2014):

Building in question is in decrepit condition. The HPA's Health and Safety Committee recommended in 2014 that the building be demolished as it is not safe for employees or tenants. The potential personal injury risks include: falling debris from hanging portions of roof, loose asbestos-containing pipe wrap, falling broken glass from blown out and cracked windows, and lack of water supply to the fire hydrants and sprinkler systems. (The building demolition is scheduled for January 2015).



Plate 1: View northeast from the southwestern limit of the on-site study area



Plate 2: View west from the eastern limit of the on-site study area



Plate 3: View southwest from the northeastern limit of the on-site study area



Plate 4: View southeast from the northwestern limit of the on-site study area



Plate 5: View south along former road alignment from northwest limit of on-site study area



Plate 6: View east along rail tracks running east-west through the on-site study area



Plate 7: View southeast from the western limit of the on-site study area. Note the architectural similarities between the two buildings, one within and one outside of the on-site study area



Plate 8: View southeast from centre of on-site study area. Note the footprint of the former International Harvester Forge Building in the foreground



Plate 9: View southwest toward the former International Harvester Grey Iron Foundry Building



3.4.2 Energy from Waste Facility – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of background research and field review, one cultural heritage landscape (CHL) was identified within and/or adjacent to the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area (Table 2). More detailed information concerning this cultural heritage resource is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of this feature is provided in Section 8.0 of this report. A site plan and schematics of the proposed Energy from Waste Facility are provided in Section 9.0 of this report.

Table 2: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the on-site study area

Resource	Location	Type	Recognition
CHL 1	Harvester International (530 Sherman Avenue North and 460 Sherman Avenue)	Industrial Complex	Identified during field review

3.5 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC November 2010) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration (which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance) (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).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, 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 (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 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.

Section 8 (Figure 11) shows the identified cultural heritage resource in relation to the proposed Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area. Site plans for the undertaking are located in Section 9.0 below. The cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the on-site study area were evaluated against the above criteria and Table 3 provides a summary of impact screening results for the preferred design.

Table 3: Energy from Waste Facility – Potential Impacts to Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Resource	Impacts
CHL 1 Industrial Complex	Destruction due to the removal of the former Grey Iron Foundry building (III.1) and railway spur leading to original International Harvester plant.
	Isolation of the former Malleable Iron Foundry building (III.4) from its contextual relationship to Grey Iron Foundry building.
	Soil disturbance (III.7) due to construction activities.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historic research and a review of secondary source material, including historic mapping, revealed the on-site study area had an agricultural and industrial land use history dating back to the nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains one early twentieth-century cultural heritage landscape. The following provides a summary of field review and data collection findings, as well as impact screening results:

Key Findings

- A total of one cultural heritage resource was identified within and/or adjacent to the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area. The cultural heritage landscape (CHL 1) was identified during the field review.
- CHL 1 consists of three early twentieth-century industrial buildings and one railway spur associated with the former International Harvester industrial complex. CHL 1 extends beyond the limits of the on-site study area: the Grey Iron Foundry building and part of the railway spur are found within the limits of the on-site study area; the Malleable Iron Foundry building, now the North American Tillage and Tools building, is located outside of the limits of the on-site study area.
- The identified cultural heritage resource is historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with twentieth-century industrial land use in the City of Hamilton.
- The results of impact screening confirmed that CHL 1 is expected to be directly impacted through the removal of the former Grey Iron Foundry building and the railway spur.



- The HPA's Health and Safety Committee has recommended that the former Grey Iron Foundry building be demolished due to health and safety concerns. The building demolition is scheduled for January 2015.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the on-site study area determined that one cultural heritage resource is located within and adjacent to the Energy from Waste Facility on-site study area. The proposed site development has the potential to directly impact CHL 1, remnants of the former International Harvester plant, through the removal of one of the structures and the railway spur. The following recommendation has been developed based on the potential heritage value of the cultural heritage landscape, in consideration of the overall impacts to the on-site study area, and in consideration of the health and safety concerns associated with the former Grey Iron Foundry building:

1. Best practice recommendations are that the structure be documented by a qualified cultural heritage professional in advance of demolition. Documentation of the subject resource should include photographic recording of exterior elevations and elements of the structure and the local landscape and context in which the structure is located, especially its relationship with the other structures associated with the former International Harvester plant. Documentation may also include, where feasible and safe to do so, photographic documentation of interior elements, interior floor plan, and site plan showing the location of built structures and landscape features. This information should be compiled into a heritage documentation report and deposited within HPA's documentation repository. This report should serve as a record of this resource once it has been demolished.



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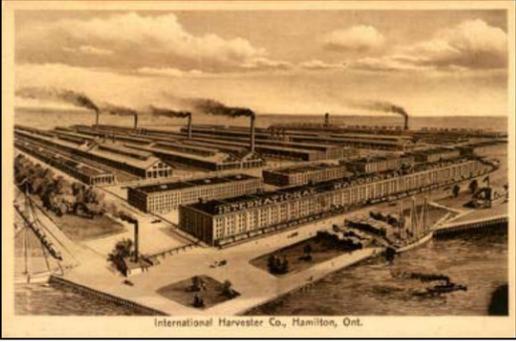


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7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 3: Inventory of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the on-site study area

Resource	Type	Address/Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Industrial Complex	460 Sherman Avenue North and 530 Sherman Avenue North	Identified during field review	<p>This CHL is situated on two properties and encompasses the original International Harvester Company industrial complex built between 1902 and 1903. The CHL includes the following cultural heritage attributes: original Grey Iron Foundry building built in 1903, original Malleable Iron Foundry building built in 1903, remains of the Forge Building, and a spur line entering the property from the south and exiting the property from the west.</p> <p>Both the Grey Iron Foundry building and the Malleable Iron Foundry building appear to be largely intact, despite the application of corrugated aluminum siding to the west elevation of the Grey Iron Building and the North and west elevations of the Malleable Iron Foundry building. Both are of solid brick construction and feature gable roofs with gabled monitors made of wood. The buildings are rectangular and situated in a generally east-west direction. Both buildings contain the following cultural heritage features: Solid brick construction, multi-pane sash windows with wooden muntins, and original doors.</p> <p>Landscape features include modern industrial outbuildings, a gravel and asphalt access road, chain link fence and new growth tree line on the northern and eastern boundaries, and open space comprised of concrete and sparse vegetation.</p> <p>Notable elements that contribute to the design/physical value of the property include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>Grey Iron Foundry Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone foundations; • Brick construction; • Monitored roof; • Multi-pane windows with iron casing and muntins; • Historical and associative relationship with the Malleable Iron Foundry; and • Historical ties to Hamilton's early industrial heritage. <p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail spur servicing the Grey Iron Foundry and Forge Building; and • Proximity to Malleable Iron Foundry building and setting within the original International Harvester complex. 	 <p>View southeast into the International Harvester Cultural Heritage Landscape.</p>  <p>View southeast into the International Harvester Cultural Heritage Landscape, circa. 1910.</p>

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE MAPPING

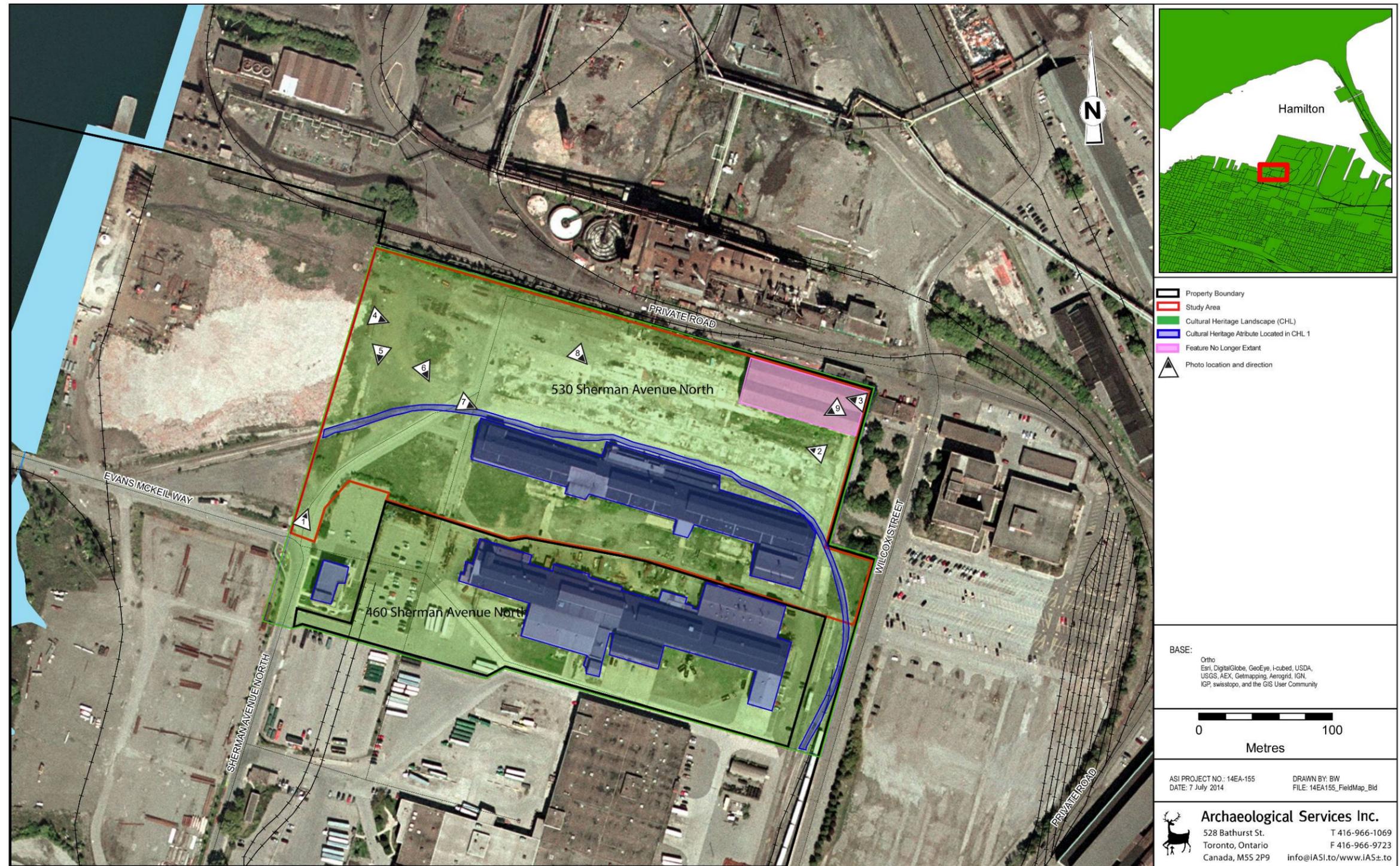
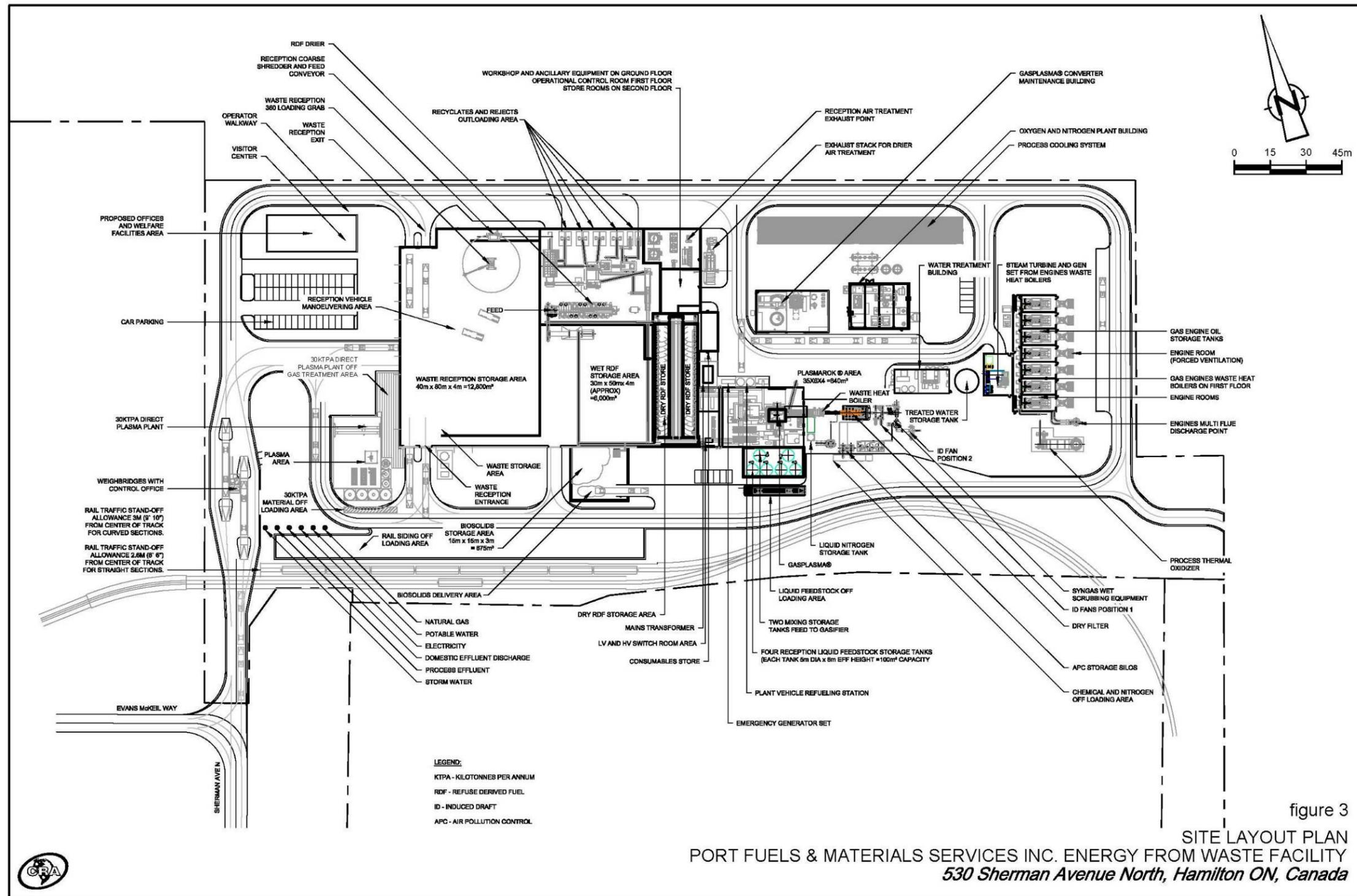


Figure 11: Energy from Waste Facility Class EA – Location of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL)

9.0 SITE PLAN AND SCHEMATICS OF THE ENERGY FROM WASTE FACILITY



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