

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

**MOHAWK LAKE DISTRICT PLAN  
CITY OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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## CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

### MOHAWK LAKE DISTRICT PLAN CITY OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by WSP on behalf of the City of Brantford to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Mohawk Lake District Plan (MLDP) in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The project involves a revitalization study of the subject lands aimed at transforming a prominent former brownfield site into a vibrant community and reconnecting residents with the historical recreational node created by Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Canal, and Mohawk Park.

The MLDP study area includes the lands along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, including Mohawk Park and the former Greenwich Mohawk brownfield site. The study area extends eastward from Colborne Street and Clarence Street South, ending at the Grand River south of Mohawk Street and Locks Road. Properties along the north side of Mohawk Street and the south side of Greenwich Street are included in the study area, excluding the portion of land owned by the Six Nations of the Grand River, and including Mohawk Park on the north side of Mohawk Lake

At the core of the City of Brantford, and within the MLDP study area, between Shallow Creek Park and the Grand River, is the Mohawk Canal, formerly the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Canal. The canal widens into a man-made lake at Mohawk Lake, located alongside Mohawk Park. At the eastern terminus of the canal is the Alfred Watts Power Generating Station, the ruins of a Victorian-era dam, a small dynamo, and steam plant. This area also includes bridges, roads, railroads and pedestrian circulation routes immediately adjacent to the canal. Together these resources form a compelling cultural heritage landscape which is worthy of protection, as identified in the *Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study* (ASI 2016). The area is defined by a combination of cultural heritage, natural heritage, and archaeological resources forming one cohesive landscape, which has been recommended for recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) through an Official Plan Amendment (OPA).

The purpose of this report is to conduct a cultural heritage resource assessment (CHRA) of the MLDP study area, present a cultural heritage resource inventory, and propose mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. ASI was also retained to build on the findings on the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study to further refine the evaluation, statement of significance, proposed boundary, and inventory of attributes of the Mohawk Canal CHL in support of the Cultural Heritage Landscape recognition for Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins through an OPA under the Planning Act. The work specific to the Mohawk Canal CHL is presented in a separate report which has been attached as an appendix (Appendix D).

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. A total of 39 potential cultural heritage resources were evaluated, and of those, 23 resources were found to possess cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). These 23 with CHVI included two institutional properties, 11 residential properties, two large brownfield sites with structures dedicated to existing or proposed museums (one of which is Designated), three existing and active industrial properties, one community and learning centre, one municipal park which also forms part of the larger Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL. The MLDP should incorporate policies that ensure the long-term viability and presence of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
2. As confirmed and recommended by the 2016 Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, the aforementioned features merit an official plan designation as a cultural heritage landscape. Specific recommendations and draft policies to support a cultural heritage landscape designation and long-term conservation are outlined in the accompanying Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study (see Appendix D).
3. CHR 4, 14-23, 25, 28-29, 34-35, and 37-38 may be altered as a result of changes in land use, future development, road widening and/or improvements and pedestrian realm improvements. Any proposed development on or adjacent to these properties should require a heritage impact assessment to ensure that new development or change in land use does not negatively impact the existing heritage resources, with the development of specific mitigation measures.
4. CHR 26 and CHR 31 (Designated Part IV) are large brownfield sites with structure(s) with current or proposed museum use. Any alteration to allow for the reuse of the properties should conserve all heritage attributes. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that while most of the brownfield sites associated with these properties will be converted into institutional lands (CHR 31) and park and open space with some residential and mixed use land uses (CHR 26), the existing structures and their immediate surrounding area will be dedicated Museum Space.
  - a) Alteration or demolition of the existing structures should be avoided. Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resources, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be completed to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property and assess the impacts of the proposed work.
  - b) Any proposed development on or adjacent to these properties should require a heritage impact assessment to ensure that new development or change in land use does not negatively impact the existing heritage resources, with the development of specific mitigation measures. The heritage impact analysis can be focused on lands within and adjacent to the dedicated Museum Spaces



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Study Overview

ASI was retained by WSP on behalf of the City of Brantford to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Mohawk Lake District Planning Study (MLDP) in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The project involves a revitalization study of the subject lands aimed at transforming a prominent former brownfield site into a vibrant community and reconnecting residents with the historical recreational node created by Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Canal, and Mohawk Park.

The MLDP study area includes the lands along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, including Mohawk Park and the former Greenwich Mohawk brownfield site. The study area extends eastward from Colborne Street and Clarence Street South, ending at the Grand River south of Mohawk Street and Locks Road. The study area includes properties on the north side of Mohawk Street and the south side of Greenwich Street as well as Mohawk Park on the north side of Mohawk Lake, but does not include lands owned by Six Nations of the Grand River (Figure 1).



Figure 1: MLDP study area

At the core of the City of Brantford, and within the MLDP study area, between Shallow Creek Park and the Grand River, is the Mohawk Canal, formerly the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Canal. The canal widens into a man-made lake at Mohawk Lake, located alongside Mohawk Park. At the eastern terminus of the canal is the Alfred Watts Power Generating Station, the ruins of a Victorian-era dam, a small



dynamo, and a steam plant. This area also includes bridges, roads, railroads and pedestrian circulation routes immediately adjacent to the canal. Together these resources form a compelling cultural heritage landscape which is worthy of protection, as identified in the *Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study* (ASI 2016) (Figure 2). The area is defined by a combination of cultural heritage, natural heritage, and archaeological resources forming one cohesive landscape, which has been recommended for recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) through an Official Plan Amendment (OPA). For the sake of clarity, the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins Cultural Heritage Landscape will be referred to as the Mohawk Canal CHL throughout this report, and the feasibility study will be referred to as the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study.

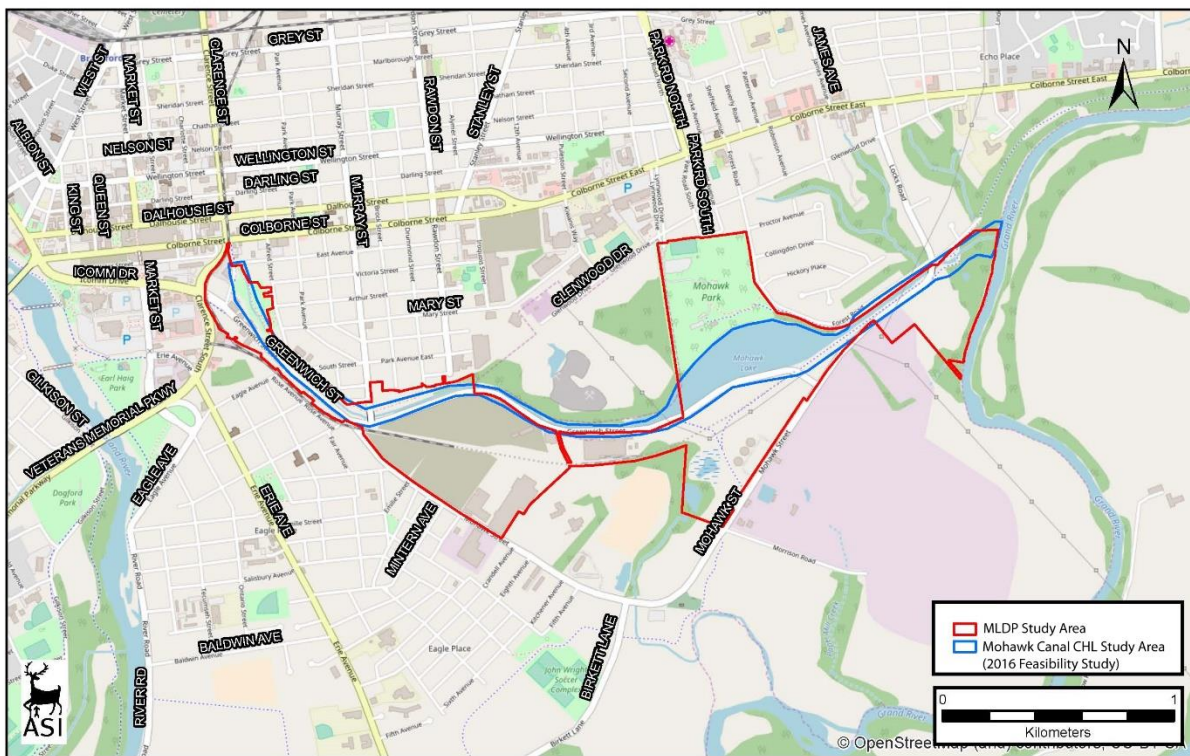


Figure 2: MLDP study area with proposed boundary for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins Cultural Heritage Landscape

The purpose of this report is to conduct a cultural heritage resource assessment (CHRA) of the MLDP study area, present a cultural heritage resource inventory, and propose mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. ASI was also retained to build on the findings on the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study to further refine the evaluation, statement of significance, proposed boundary, and inventory of attributes of the Mohawk Canal CHL in support of the Cultural Heritage Landscape recognition for Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins through an OPA under the Planning Act. The work specific to the Mohawk Canal CHL is presented in a separate report which has been attached as an appendix (Appendix D)

To that end, the report provides the following information:

- An overview of the study and study area (Section 1.0);
- A summary of the underlying policy context (including definitions) and review of existing technical reports (Section 2.0);
- A review of the methodology and data collection process (Section 3.0);
- A review of the history and evolution of the study area, including a review of historical mapping (Section 4.0);
- A description of existing conditions (Section 5.0);
- Cultural heritage resource identification and evaluation (Section 6.0); and
- Conservation and mitigation recommendations (Section 7.0).

## 2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 2.1. Policy Framework

The authority to request this Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment arises from the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990), Section 2(d) of the *Planning Act* (1990), the Provincial Policy Statement (2020), and the Municipality's *Official Plan* (City of Brantford 2020).

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables designation of properties and districts under Part IV and Part V, Sections 26 through 46 and provides the legislative bases for applying heritage easements to real property (MHSTCI 1990).

The *Planning Act* (1990), and related *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS, 2020) make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990; 2020). One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. 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 (i) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.

The *PPS* indicates in Section 4.0 - Implementation/Interpretation, that:

- 4.6 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.



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 cultural heritage are contained in Section 2.0, *Wise Use and Management of Resources*, in which the preamble states that “Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits” (Government of Ontario 2020:22).

Accordingly, in subsection 2.6, *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology* makes the following provisions relevant to this assessment:

- 2.6.1 *Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.*
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* except where the proposed *development* and *site alteration* has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be conserved.

Several 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 or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.” (Government of Ontario 2020)

*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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.” (Government of Ontario 2020)

*Adjacent lands* are defined as “those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.” (Government of Ontario 2020).



In addition, *significance* is defined as resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 2020).

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 (Government of Ontario 2020).

Italicized terms in the foregoing policy statements are defined in Section 6.0 Definitions of the *PPS* and have been considered as part of the present assessment.

This provides the context not only for discrete planning activities detailed in the *Planning Act* but also for the foundation of policy statements issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*.

#### **2.1.1. City of Brantford's Official Plan**

The City of Brantford's Official Plan (2020 Consolidation) is the guiding document for the municipality with respect to land use planning and it also includes guidance on cultural heritage. With respect to the MLDP and heritage, relevant policies are contained in Sections 6 (6.2.10), 7 (7.8.15), and 9 (9.1.1; 9.3; 9.4).

Section 6.2.10 sets the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology goal to "sustain, conserve and enhance significant built environments." The objectives of this goal are identified in Section 6.2.10.1 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Objectives which states "a) Identify, inventory and conserve lands, cultural heritage landscapes, buildings, structures and sites of historic, architectural and archaeological values."

Regarding the Mohawk Lake District, Section 7.8.15 Area 15 - Mohawk Street states:

.1 The Mohawk/Greenwich Area, as indicated on Schedule 2 - Modified Policy Areas, contains a number of older industrial properties that are contaminated with industrial waste. Over the long term, the City shall encourage the comprehensive redevelopment of properties in this area into a mixed-use centre consisting of clean employment uses, open space uses, institutional uses and small-scale commercial uses.

.4 Upon implementation of the remediation strategy, the City will consider applications for the comprehensive redevelopment of this area, in accordance with the designations on Schedule 1-1- Land Use Plan, for a range of residential uses, commercial uses, heritage uses and recreational and open space uses. Redevelopment of these properties for residential use shall provide the appropriate buffering of 15 metres from the railway spur line.

.5 In addition to other applicable policies of this Plan, the redevelopment of this area should proceed on the basis of a comprehensive master plan, co-ordinating the development of individual properties, in order to achieve a well-designed and integrated area, including:



- v) The potential for reuse of any existing buildings or structures.

Section 9.1.1 states:

Section 9 establishes additional policies to provide for the conservation of cultural heritage resources within Brantford. These policies are guided by relevant sections of the Planning Act and are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement. Certain land use policies and designations of this Plan may be qualified to include special restrictions or requirement embodied in the policies of this Section.

Section 9.3 of the City of Brantford Official Plan, *Designation of Cultural Heritage Resources* states that:

9.3.1 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee, may designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest by bylaw enacted pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

9.3.2 As prescribed in *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06, in determining the cultural heritage significance of a heritage resource and its contextual elements, regard shall be had, but not limited, to the following criteria:

1. the resource and associated features date from an important period in Brantford's historical development.
2. it is a good, representative, early or rare example of the work of an important architect, engineer, builder, designer, or other artisan, or it is a good, representative or rare example of its period, architectural style, building or design, method of engineering or construction or form of land use within the municipality;
3. it is associated with a person or group of persons of local, provincial, national or international importance;
4. it is associated with an event or movement of local, provincial, national or international importance;
5. it is a good, representative example of a significant method of engineering or construction;
6. it is a good, representative example of outstanding interior design;
7. it makes an important contribution to the urban composition or streetscape which it forms a part.

9.3.4 Selected properties identified through the inventory conducted under Section 9.4 may be designated, by bylaw passed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, for preservation and protection from alteration where such alteration is likely to affect the reason for the designation as contained in the bylaw.

9.3.5 Alterations may be made to any properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, provided that such alterations do not affect the reasons for the designation, are in keeping with the policies of this Official Plan, and meet the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and Building Code. A Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional may be required to support proposed alterations.





9.3.6 Reasonable methods of incorporating the whole or part of a designated heritage resource into new development shall be investigated and such incorporation encouraged where possible. A Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional will be required to support the proposed development.

Section 9.4 of the City of Brantford Official Plan, *Inventory of Heritage Resources* includes reference to cultural heritage landscapes, stating:

9.4.1 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee and other local agencies and groups, may develop and maintain inventories of cultural heritage resources including built heritage resources (including contextual elements) and cultural heritage landscapes, in the City of Brantford. The inventory will be based on the criteria outlined in Section 9.3 of this Plan and will include an itemized summary of heritage attributes in each case

9.4.2 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee and other local agencies and groups, may also identify and plan for areas with special heritage qualities, with a view towards conserving and enhancing their unique character.

9.4.3 Information on Brantford's heritage resources will be integrated into the City of Brantford's Geographic Information System, and used to inform all heritage, planning and economic development matters.

9.4.4 Applications for demolition of an inventoried heritage resource will be required to include a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional.

## **2.2. Review of Existing Technical and Planning Studies**

### **2.2.1. Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study: Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins**

A Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Feasibility Study was prepared by ASI in May 2016 for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The study area comprised the remnants of the Mohawk Canal between the Grand River to the east and Newport Street to the west, including the former locks, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, Shallow Creek Park and both the north and south canal banks of the Canal. The MLDP study area has a broader boundary than was examined in the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study, with additional properties to the north and south of the Mohawk Canal. The 2016 CHL Feasibility Study included the central portion of the Mohawk Canal which is excluded from the MLDP study area.

The purpose of the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study was to assess the potential of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins as a CHL, and to determine the appropriate protection or designation tools for the area. The 2016 CHL Feasibility Study:

- Produced a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use drawing on available primary and secondary source material;



- Identified 28 cultural heritage landscapes and 20 built heritage resources within the study area through desktop work, consultation, and fieldwork verification;
- Compiled an inventory of all identified cultural heritage landscapes and built form features;
- Evaluated all identified resources against O. Reg. 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Prepared a draft Statement of Significance for the study area;
- Reviewed relevant heritage policies and CHL recognition alternatives to determine current best practice; and,
- Made recommendations for the preferred strategy for protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the area.

### **2.2.2 Review of Public and Indigenous Engagement for the MLDP**

As part of the MLDP study, WSP and the City of Brantford undertook Public and Indigenous Engagement programs. This section provides a summary of that engagement as it pertains to the potential cultural heritage value of structures, properties, and landscapes in the study area.

The Public Engagement program included a Design Charrette (March 2018), an Open House (November 2018), and an online survey. Public engagement was focused on gathering people's feedback on potential land use options for the MLDP. A review of meeting notes, reports, and "what we heard" word clouds identified the following existing strengths or characteristics of the Mohawk Lake District study area:

- Natural and recreational parks including Mohawk Lake and Mohawk Park
- History and culture of the area including presence of First Nations
- Trails and other recreational activities; connectivity
- Museums
- Industrial heritage
- Green space
- Canal
- Mature trees in Mohawk Park; historical character of the park
- Historically sensitive buildings

Between February 2018 and July 2019, the City of Brantford also attended a number of meetings with Indigenous communities and organizations to discuss various city-led projects including the MLDP. City Staff also attended community BBQs and events to meet with community members. The City met with representatives of:

- Six Nations Tourism and Economic Development
- Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Process (CAP) Team
- Woodland Cultural Centre
- Grand River Community Health Centre
- Six Nations Polytechnic
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), Department of Consultation & Accommodation (DOCA)



- Aboriginal Health Centre (De dwa da dehs nye>s)

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION**

#### **3.1. MLDP Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment**

As part of the cultural heritage resource assessment for the MLDP study area, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area were subject to inventory. Short form names were applied to each resource type, (e.g. residence, industrial property). 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 geographic area.

Background historical research, including 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 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 utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilized during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and experience. A built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource that should be considered during the assessment, if the resource meets a combination of the following criteria:

- It is 40 years or older;
- 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 to destroy its integrity;
- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the City of Brantford; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;
- It yields, or had the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of: the City of Brantford; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;



- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the City of Brantford; the Province of Ontario; Canada; or the world heritage list;
- 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; or
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.).

If a resource satisfies an appropriate combination of these criteria, it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, further historical research and consultation is required to determine the specific significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

## **4.0 STUDY AREA HISTORY AND EVOLUTION**

### **4.1. Introduction**

The 2016 CHL Feasibility Study provides a detailed history of the Mohawk Canal CHL. A summary of the historical background within the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study is included in Section 4.2. Further research was undertaken to provide additional details on the Mohawk Village, the establishment of Mohawk Park, and the industrial development within the broader MLDP study area, which was an important facet of the development of Brantford as a whole. This information is included in Section 4.3.

### **4.2. Summary of Cultural History Overview**

The 2016 CHL Feasibility Study contains an overview of the historical evolution of the area relating to the pre-contact Indigenous cultural history (9,000 BCE-AD 1650) and the township survey and settlement of the Brantford area based on a summary of historical research. A discussion of the township survey and settlement history speaks to the Grand River Valley area being within the historical territory of the Attawandaron or Neutral Nation, as well as the land grant to the Six Nations of the Grand River people and Captain Joseph Brant for their loyalty to the British Crown during the American Revolution (the Haldimand Tract). This land was purchased by the British Crown from the Mississaugas of the Credit in 1784, and encompassed approximately 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 ha.) of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016; Surtees 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 ha.), approximately 550,000 acres (222,577 ha.) was set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.



The study also gives a detailed overview of the early growth and development of the City of Brantford, starting with the original settlement of Brantford by the Six Nations people, and in particular, “Brant’s Ford”, the shallow eddy ultimately became the founding place of the future settlement of Brantford and from which Brantford derives its name. Development increased following an 1830 census and survey of the village by Lewis Burwell. Brantford was incorporated as a Town by an Act of Parliament on July 28, 1847, gained city status through incorporation in 1877, and by the mid-nineteenth century, was flourishing as an industrial and commercial centre. Existing Indigenous trails became the foundation for many of the early roads in the Brantford area which connected disparate settlement centres such as Ancaster, Mount Pleasant, Paris and the Mohawk village to Brantford. These early roads were often difficult to travel and inadequate for extensive long-distance trade, and as a result a canal system was proposed as the solution to these early transportation challenges and to promote Brantford as a major port and industrial city (ASI 2016).

The 2016 CHL Feasibility Study also identified themes which reflect the uses of the Mohawk Canal and surrounding areas. The themes identified are:

1. Transportation Use: The Grand River Navigation Company (1829-1859)
  - The Grand River Navigation Company was proposed as part of the larger Welland canal enterprise of William Hamilton Merritt. A three-mile canal was planned to avoid the twelve-mile meanderings of the gypsum beds along the Grand River, with the proposed route passing directly through Six Nations of the Grand River land. On November 6, 1848 the Grand River Canal was officially opened. Despite an era of prosperity, the Grand River Navigation Company was financially unstable, and by the mid-1850s, the company sought government ownership, yet was foreclosed in 1859. Following the foreclosure, ownership first transferred to the City of Brantford in 1861 and later that year, to the Haldimand Navigation Company (ASI 2016).
2. Power Generation Uses: Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Plant (1861-1911)
  - In 1875, the Mohawk Canal rights were sold to Alfred Watts who used the locks as a dam to utilize the 33-foot difference in level between the river and the canal. The Brantford Electric Light Company was established in 1890 (later the Brantford Electric & Operating Company Limited). On March 14, 1908, Brantford linked its electrical network with the Dominion Power system, and hydro-electric power in Brantford came from DeCew Falls, 52 miles away. The newly transmitted power was found to be so cheap and reliable that the powerhouse at the locks was closed on May 15, 1911. The dam and locks were destroyed in 1927 after a flood, although the ruins are still standing today (ASI 2016).
3. Industrial Uses (1844-1980s)
  - Large-scale navigation attracted industries and people to the area, contributing to Brantford’s growth in the mid to late nineteenth century. Businesses on Colborne Street took advantage of their proximity to the canal and constructed wharves on Water Street for their warehouses, and soon the area north of the canal basin and Wharf Street soon became recognized as the industrial centre of town. Industry moved to Greenwich Street in the late nineteenth century. The canal ditch west of Greenwich Street was not partially filled in until the late twentieth century, as the canal was used for wastewater discharge from the numerous factories along its banks. These factories were in full



production until the late 1980s, and much of the pollution in the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake is the result of the indiscriminate dumping of waste materials from the farm implement factories along Greenwich Street.

4. Recreation Uses (1848-Present)

- The area, including Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Park, and the many pedestrian trails and circulation routes, has also been used, and continues to be used, for recreation purposes by the residents of Brantford.

**4.3. MLDP Study Area**

The MLDP study area is bounded to the north and south by Six Nations of the Grand River Territory, including the Glebe Farm Indian Reserve 40B to the north and a small part of the Six Nations Indian Reserve No.40 to the south.

**4.3.1. The Haudenosaunee and Mohawk Village**

As the first substantial settlement near Brant's Ford after 1784, the Mohawk Village was located on a plain overlooking the Grand River (on what is now Mohawk Street). By 1791 the village consisted of log and frame dwellings, including a church and schoolhouse. Joseph Brant had constructed a "comfortable house" for his own use, while others in the community lived in simpler residences near the river (Kempster 1986:18). The village is captured in a drawing by military engineer, landowner, and artist Lieutenant Pilkington which was copied in watercolour by Elizabeth Simcoe in 1793 (Figure 3). In Pilkington's image, the village is depicted upon a pronounced hill above the Grand River with a fenced path leading up the bank. Eight buildings are depicted, including the church and council house. The village was later described to include twenty log and frame homes at this time, with Brant's frame home near the church (Brantford Expositor 1927:3).



Figure 3: Mohawk Village on the Grand River, 1793 (Robertson 1911:148)



The Mohawk Village was dominated by a wood frame Anglican church. Originally named St. Paul's, it became known as Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks in 1904, having been given designation as a Royal Chapel. The construction of the chapel in 1785 fulfilled "one of the pledges of Haldimand" that a church be built for the Six Nations of the Grand River. The building is now a recognized National Historic Site, the first Protestant church in Upper Canada, the oldest surviving church in Ontario, and as one of two Indigenous Chapels Royal in the world<sup>1</sup> (Kempster 1986:20). The Mohawk Chapel is all that remains of the former Mohawk settlement on the north side of the Grand River, with two provincial plaques commemorating the founding of the Mohawk Village and the construction of the church.

The presence of the Mohawk Village attracted European traders who later established settlements in the area (Reville 1920:69). Their traditional trading centre was located on the north side of the Grand River, at a point where established trails from the north, south, east and west converged near Market Square in contemporary Brantford. In the early nineteenth century there were significant improvements along the Hamilton to London Road. These improvements increased traffic directly through and settlement within the community of Brantford and the Mohawk Village.

While the Haudenosaunee settled along the Grand River in the late eighteenth century following the granting of land as part of the Haldimand Proclamation, the territory of the Six Nations of the Grand River was ultimately reduced to the present 46,000 acres recognized as "Six Nations Reserve No. 40" (McGill University). While most of the Six Nations Reserve No.40 is located southeast of the City of Brantford, a small portion of the reserve is immediately adjacent to the MLDP study area. This portion of the reserve includes the Mohawk Chapel and the Woodland Cultural Centre. The latter is the former site of the Mohawk Institute Residential School, which was established in 1828 and was designed to assimilate Indigenous children into European socio-cultural practices. The Mohawk Institute closed in 1970.

#### **4.3.2. Mohawk Park**

The lands within Mohawk Park were once part of the Lovejoy estate. John Lovejoy was born in Ohio in 1800 and later emigrated to Canada. Town records from 1832 show that John Lovejoy 'acquired' the eastern and northern portion of the Mohawk Village (Windle 2018). Mapping from this period shows tracts of land owned by Lovejoy to the north and to the east of lands labelled as 'Mohawk School Lot', a lot which is presumed to have been associated with the adjacent (to the west) Mohawk Parsonage Lot, or 'Glebe' lot (see Figure 5 and description in Table 1). On December 20, 1836 a crown deed for the land was created, granting the large tract of land to the east of the 'Glebe' lands to John Lovejoy.

John Lovejoy died in February 1858 (Brantford Semi-Weekly Expositor 1858) (Brantford Semi-Weekly Expositor, February 16, 1858, p. 2). His son, William J. Lovejoy who inherited the estate, died in June 1897 (Brantford Weekly Expositor 1897)(Brantford Weekly Expositor, June 17, 1897, p. 11). The Lovejoy Estate boasted a 'beautiful grove of trees', which became known as Lovejoy's Grove, and a wetland which was developed into the Mohawk Lake by the Grand River Navigation Company in the 1840s.

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<sup>1</sup> The second Indigenous Chapel Royal is the Anglican Parish of Tyendinaga located in Deseronto, Ontario (Parks Canada - [https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=846](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=846); accessed April 4, 2018).



When the Grand River Navigation Company finished constructing the canal, the water levels in the wetland rose to form a pond, originally known as Lovejoy's Pond, now known as Mohawk Lake.

The canal use declined until the Navigation Company finally ceased operations in 1879. Simultaneously, rail transportation was on the rise in the late nineteenth century and in the same year a private group of investors established the Brantford Street Railway Company. In 1894 the railway company leased Lovejoy's Grove (totalling 55 acres) from the estate. The company built a rail line from the city limits to a small station in the centre of the park where open street cars, capable of carrying 90 passengers, took people to and from the park for five cents a ride (Brantford Expositor 1895)(Brantford Expositor, May 25, 1895, p. 1). It was the manager of the railway, Mr. Madden, who oversaw the preparations of Mohawk Park. The total estimated cost to prepare the park in 1894 was estimated to be \$1,500. The park officially opened on May 24, 1895 and consisted of 55 acres of shade trees (Lefler 1995). It is reported that from the high bank "one could view the surrounding farm land and the Mohawk Chapel" (Lefler 1995:3).

The railway connections to Mohawk Park helped it to become an attraction and a place of leisure. The early days of Mohawk Park saw large picnics for churches, business, and lodges, regattas, and theatre productions. The park contained amusement park rides such as a ferris wheel and "shute-the-shute" rides into the lake, a sports area beside the grandstand held cricket matches and football games, and at night electric lights lit up the dances held in the pavilion. In 1915 the Brantford Street Railway Company and Mohawk Park were taken over by the City. The Park was purchased from the Lovejoy Estate by the City of Brantford with a long term mortgage of \$25,000 (Lefler 1995). City Council also provided a \$5,000 grant to the Parks Board to upgrade the facilities. The formal re-opening of the park was held on Labour Day in 1915 with more than 4,000 people in attendance. A merry-go-round was one of the attractions in the park from 1904 until the 1930s when the city sold it to the Agricultural Society of Roseneath, a town near Peterborough, Ontario. In 1990 a large area on the western side of the park became a natural regeneration area and several trails were created.

#### **4.3.3. Industry**

The development of the Grand River Navigation Company and its direct connection with railroads placed Brantford in an advantageous position for shipping produce and manufacturing goods (Almond 1988). Wheat production and export grew dramatically in the 1850s, and Brantford responded to this demand with the development of supporting industries (Terdik 1972:17). These early industries were small; ranging from single person establishments up to over 80 in the foundries (Terdik 1972:10).

By 1875, there were 39 manufacturing industries in Brantford, including farm machinery manufactures (Almond 1988; Terdik 1972:17). The role of the agricultural and metal-working industries in Brantford was clearly defined by this time. By 1880, Southern Ontario had become a fixed farming region, with wheat the dominant crop. The major consequence of the continued significance of agriculture was the constant demand for labour-saving machinery (Terdik 1972:21). Brantford responded to this demand with the expansion of A. Harris Company, Son & Co. to form the Massey-Harris Company Limited in 1891, and the emergence of the Cockshutt Plow Company in 1877, as well as other industries. In 1899, the industrial establishments employed over 3,600 Brantford citizens (Terdik 1972:27). The first wave of industrial development in Brantford occurred on and around Market Street South.





At the turn of the century, Brantford was dominated by large-scale, modern factories and changes in the locational patterns of industry were evident. To facilitate expansion, some industries relocated to larger lots on the peripheral parts of the city, particularly into the empty land of the old Navigation Company on the south side of the Mohawk canal. There was a shift to the Mohawk-Greenwich area since land was available and the area had not been extensively used for residential purposes. The arrival of railways signaled the demise of the canal era. Local industries were taking full advantage of both the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway line which ran through the site and the Grand Trunk Railway line in the northern part of the City (Terdik 1972:26). The large firms Adams Wagon Co. and Brantford Carriage Factory were two such examples that relocated outside the core, with the former on Mohawk Street and the latter on Pearl Street near the railway.

Other examples of major companies that established factories or moved their operations to the Mohawk-Greenwich area include:

- Cockshutt Plow Company (first established as the Brantford Plow Works in 1877), constructed a new plant on a 30-acre site on Mohawk Street in 1903. By this time, the company employed up to 200 people (Terdik 1972:22). In 1911, it purchased the Brantford Carriage Co. on Pearl Street and the Adams Wagon Co. on Mohawk Street (Terdik 1972:29).
- Massey-Harris Company in 1897. The Massey-Harris Company was the largest single industrial employer in Brantford by 1900 and held this spot until its closure in the 1980s, undergoing multiple mergers and name changes. It became Massey-Harris-Ferguson in 1953 and later Massey-Ferguson (Terdik 1972:22; Kempster 1986:40–42).

By 1925, the major foundry and farm implement firms in Brantford were located either in the north end of the city near Elgin and Murray streets or near the river and canal flats. Commencing in 1929, Brantford's industry was positioned for growth. The Cockshutt Plow Company announced that profits had increased, resulting in the expansion of plant equipment to keep up with customer demands. The company had captured the market for power equipment which was replacing horse drawn implements (Muir 1997). In addition, sales at Massey-Harris were up 15 percent from 1928 due to wheat sales to Argentina (Muir 1997).

At the onset of the Second World War, Brantford had mostly recovered from the Depression. Brantford factories were well-equipped for wartime production but required more workers to meet production demands. The women of Brantford went to work in the factories and workers came from across the country. By 1942, factories were operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week manufacturing gun mounts, munitions, truck cabs, boilers, and aeroplane wings. Cockshutt and Massey-Harris continued producing their regular products as well as war supplies. In 1942, Cockshutt opened a separate division, Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd. producing moulded plywood for the Avro-Anson multi-engine trainer. The factory was established on Mohawk Street, within the study area.

At the close of the Second World War in 1945, production of war supplies ceased. For Brantford, this resulted in layoffs of over 1,000 workers from the city's factories, however by September, it was reported there were 801 jobs available due to the conversion to peacetime production. Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft was converted to a tractor and harvester combine assembly facility. Massey-Harris began constructing a new foundry in the city that would require a total of 800 employees when it



opened (Muir 2001:14). Following the initial post-Second World War boom, work in the manufacturing industries in Brantford slowed down. By 1954, more than 4,000 people were unemployed.

The 1960s and 1970s were marked by periods of ups and downs for industry in the City of Brantford. The first major downfall of industry was when White Farm Equipment, which had purchased Cockshutt in 1962, announced that it was closing indefinitely leaving 925 workers unemployed. Despite efforts to resolve their financial issues, White Farm went into receivership in 1985 (Muir 1999:188–189). The second downfall was Massey-Ferguson’s own struggles to continue operations through the 1980s. In 1985 the company only manufactured 1,100 combines compared to 1979/80 when 35,000 has been produced. Following several restructurings, in 1988 Massey-Ferguson was also forced into receivership (Muir 2001:190–191).

The agricultural implements industry had been a primary engine of change in Brantford throughout the twentieth century before this stark collapse of the large-scale manufacturing industry in the 1980s. Following this decline, industry did not return as the primary economic, social, and political engine of Brantford. Smaller industries continued locating in Brantford through the 1980s and the city was finally beginning to see a truly diversified industrial base.

#### 4.4. Review of Historical Mapping

A review of available archival mapping, birds-eye views, surveys and insurance plans was undertaken to identify potential cultural heritage resources and landscape features as they existed over time (Table 1 and Figure 4 to Figure 21).

**Table 1: List of maps reviewed as part of archival research**

Figure #	Date	Name	Description
Figure 4	Circa 1830	<i>Early Survey of the Township of Brant</i>	Depicts early roads, landowners, the early surveyed street patterns and location of the Grand River. The present-day location of Mohawk Park is (partially) labeled “School” and Mohawk Village is identified south of the study area. Mohawk Road is illustrated in its current alignment.
Figure 5	1839	<i>Plan of Township of Brant and Mohawk Village</i>	Depicts early proposed location of canal and lands surveyed for this use. Mohawk Park is partially labelled as a School Lot and partially as being owned by John Lovejoy.
Figure 6	1858	<i>Tremaine’s Historical Atlas Map</i>	Depicts early roads, the river and canal, creeks, and some structures. A grist mill and lock are illustrated at the east end of the study area along the canal and “Mohawk Paper Mills” is illustrated where Mohawk Street meets the canal. Lands south of the canal are owned by Samuel Davis, the Mohawk Mission, and the George Babcock Estate. Mohawk Park is labelled ‘Mohawk School Lot’.



**Table 1: List of maps reviewed as part of archival research**

Figure #	Date	Name	Description
Figure 7	1875	<i>Historical Atlas Map, Township of Brantford</i>	Depicts the historical atlas map detail view of the study area, with early lot patterns, roads, marshes, the canal and the Grand River Navigation Company lands. Present day Mohawk Park is identified as “Mohawk School Lot” and much of the industrial lands to the south of the canal are owned by R. Ashton, A. Davis, or are part of the Mohawk Parsonage Lot, the bulk of which exists across the canal to the north of the study area. Structures are illustrated on both Ashton and Davis’ properties. The Grand River Navigation Co. is identified as owning both the canal and the lands at the east end of the study area.
Figure 8	1875	<i>Birdseye Map of Brantford, Ontario, Canada (1875) by H. Brosius</i>	Detailed birds eye illustration of the banks of the canal, including roads, buildings, bridges, tow paths and some vegetation.
Figure 9	1879	<i>Plan of Brantford Level &amp; Upper Locks</i>	Detailed drawings of the canal and locks in the study area, consisting of lands formerly owned by the Grand River Navigation Company.
Figure 10	1880-1906	<i>Brantford Hydro Electric Power Plant Site Plan</i>	Depicts detailed location of hydroelectric plant, dam, locks, ponds, railway, roads and orientation along the Grand River.
Figure 11	1895	<i>Birdseye View of Brantford</i>	Detailed birds eye illustration of the banks of the canal, including roads, buildings, bridges, tow paths and some vegetation.
Figure 12	1912	<i>Plan of Lands connected with the Mohawk Institution, Brantford, Ontario</i>	Within the study area, identifies property owners of large industrial holdings. Includes details of structures and landscape features within Six Nations of the Grand River Territory.
Figure 13	1916	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Location of buildings in the study area, as well as contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). The railway is illustrated in its current alignment. Mohawk Park is labelled as ‘Athletic Grounds Mohawk Park’. Wooden bridges are illustrated carrying Mohawk Road, Murray Street, and two small bridges in between over the canal. Many brick or stone industrial buildings are illustrated immediately south of the canal. Several brick or stone structures are depicted at the east end of the study area around the edge of the canal, including a mill.



**Table 1: List of maps reviewed as part of archival research**

<b>Figure #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Figure 14	1919	<i>Fire Insurance Map Key</i>	Depicts part of the study area, street patterns, canal location and shallow creek park location. Clusters of industrial buildings are illustrated at 363-585 Greenwich Street, 22 Mohawk Street, and at 90-100 Mohawk Street.
Figure 15	1921	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). The study area is shown in the same state as the 1919 topographic mapping.
Figure 16	1934	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). Mohawk Road is illustrated as an 'improved' road between Colborne Street and Birkett Lane.
Figure 17	1940	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). The study area is shown in the same state as the 1934 topographic mapping.
Figure 18	1954	<i>Aerial Photography of Southern Ontario</i>	The study area consists of open land and parks at the east end. Mohawk Park is clearly identifiable due to the dense tree coverage. To the south, across Mohawk Lake, agricultural land exists. The industrial area in the centre of the study area is clearly visible and the west end of the study area shows a few scattered buildings and mostly open land.
Figure 19	1968	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). New development and building configurations are illustrated in the industrial properties at the west ends of Greenwich and Mohawk Streets. The land at the east intersection of Greenwich and Mohawk Streets is labelled as a dump.
Figure 20	1976	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). The study area is shown in the same state as the 1968 topographic mapping.



**Table 1: List of maps reviewed as part of archival research**

Figure #	Date	Name	Description
Figure 21	1994	<i>National Topographic Survey Mapping</i>	Detailed views of buildings in the study area, including contour lines and some landscape features (i.e., parks, trails, driveways). The study area is shown in the same state as the 1976 topographic mapping.



Figure 4: The study area overlaid on the 1830 *Early Survey of the Township of Brant* (N.A. 1830)



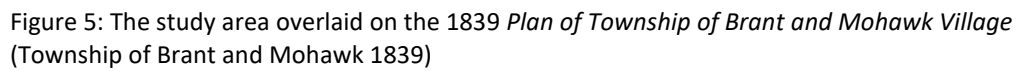






Figure 7: The study area overlaid on the 1875 Historical Atlas Map, Township of Brantford (Page & Smith 1875)

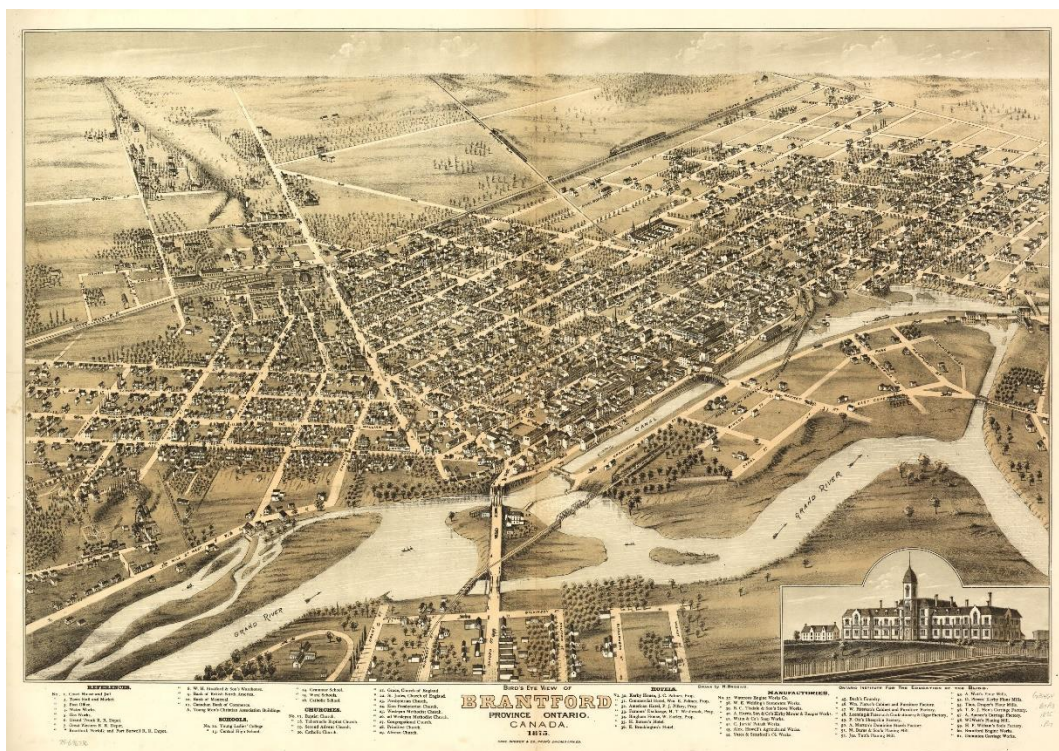


Figure 8: 1875 Birds Eye Map of Brantford, Ontario, Canada by H. Brosius (Brosius 1875)

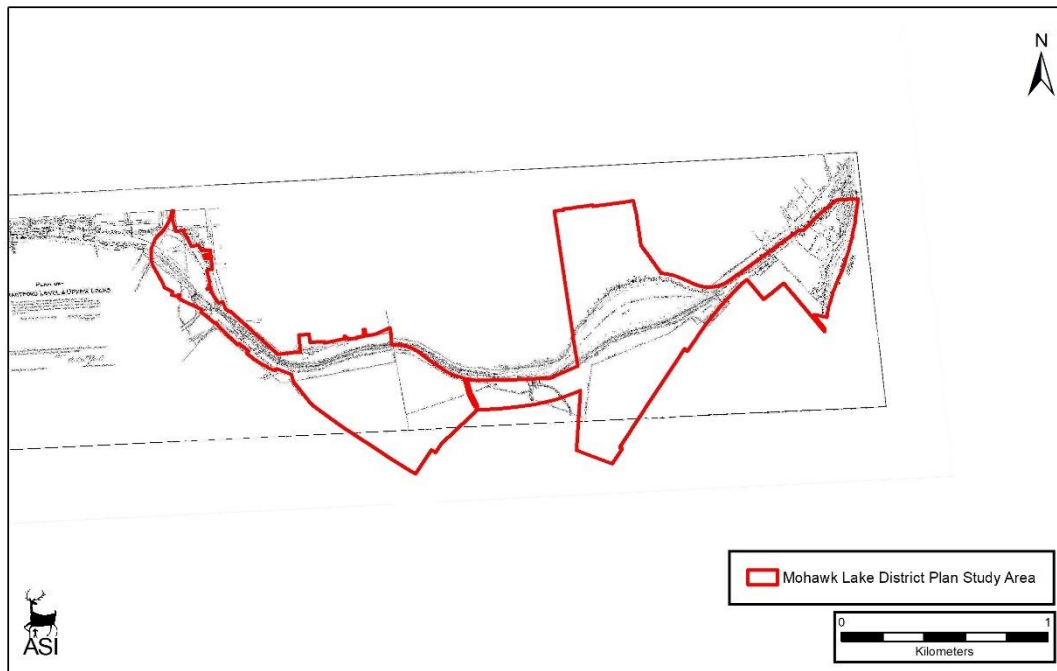


Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1879 *Plan of Brantford Level & Upper Locks* (Robinson 1879)

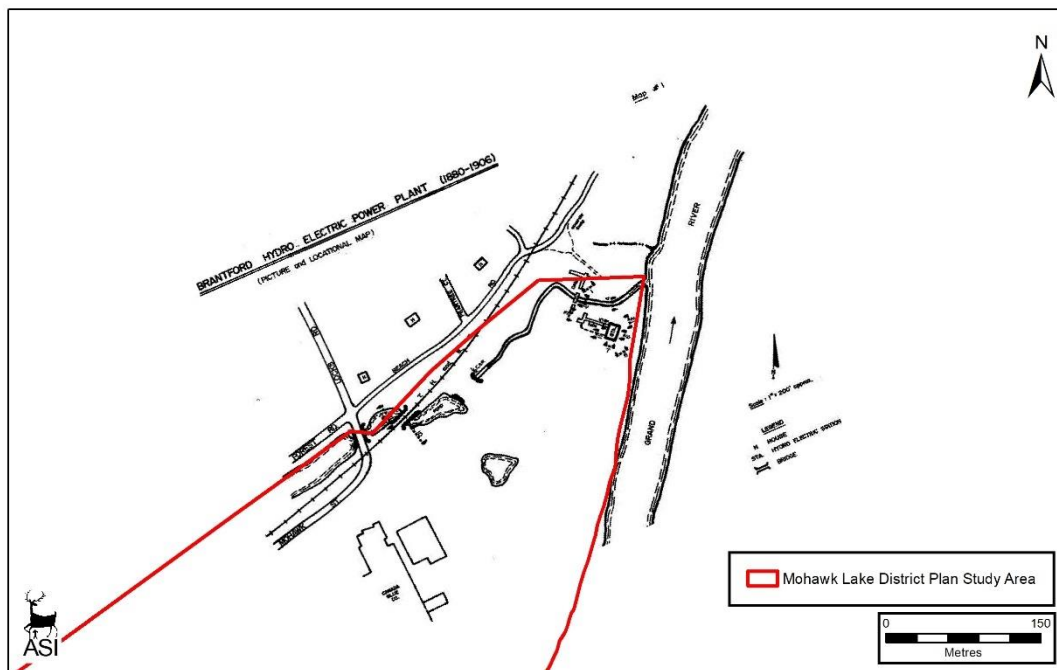
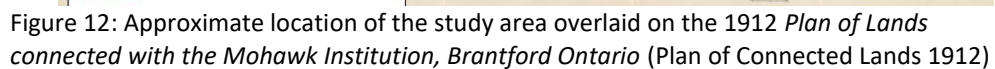
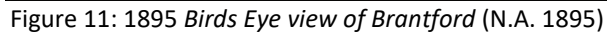


Figure 10: The study area overlaid on the 1880-1906 *Brantford Hydro Electric Power Plant Site Plan* (N.A. u.d.)





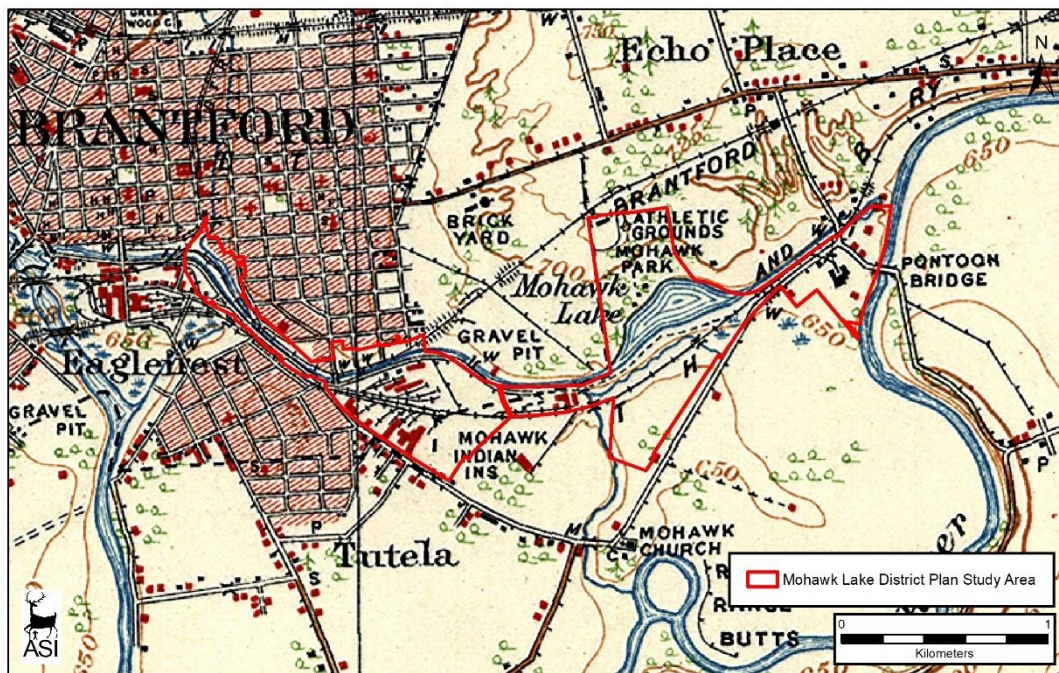


Figure 13: The study area overlaid on the 1916 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Militia and Defence 1916)

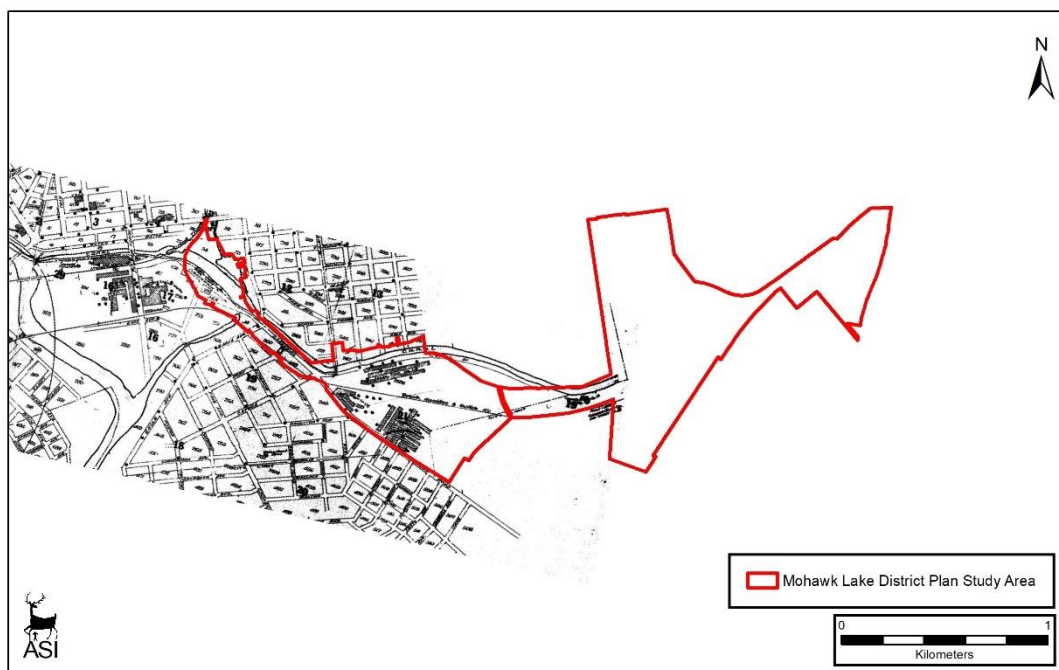


Figure 14: The study area overlaid on the 1919 *Fire Insurance Map Key* (1919)



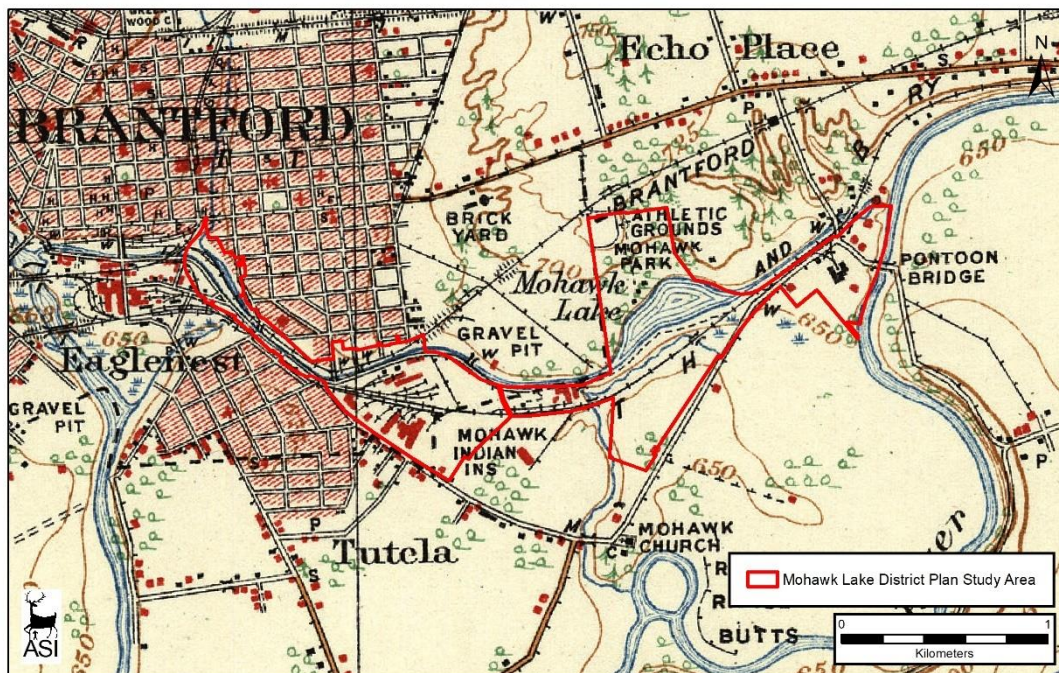


Figure 15: The study area overlaid on the 1921 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Militia and Defence 1921)

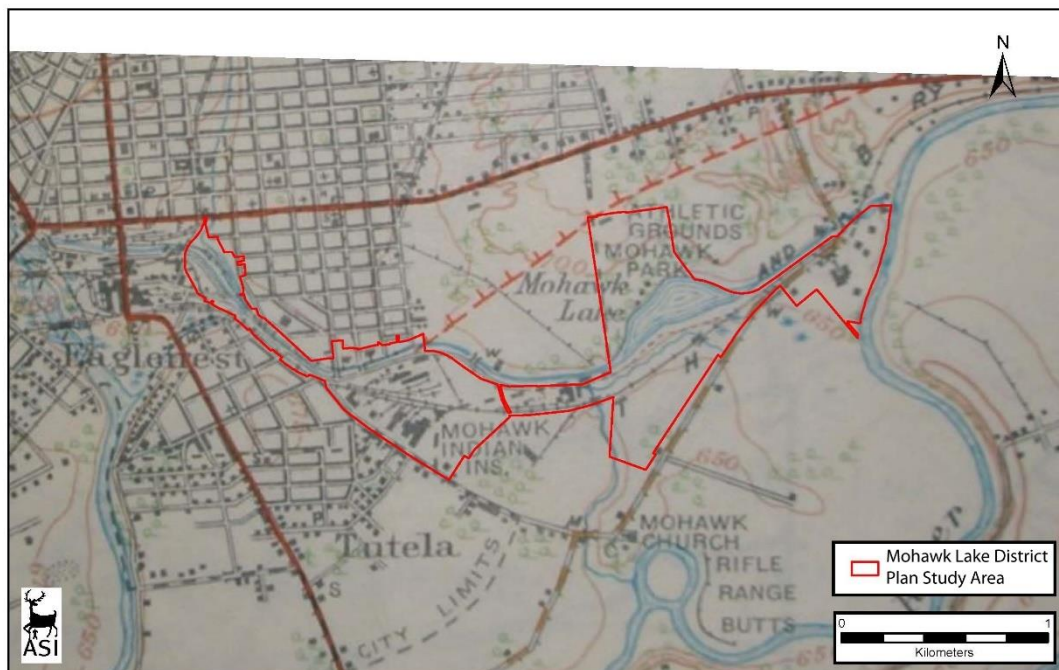


Figure 16: The study area overlaid on the 1934 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Militia and Defence 1934)





Figure 17: The study area overlaid on the 1940 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of National Defence 1940)

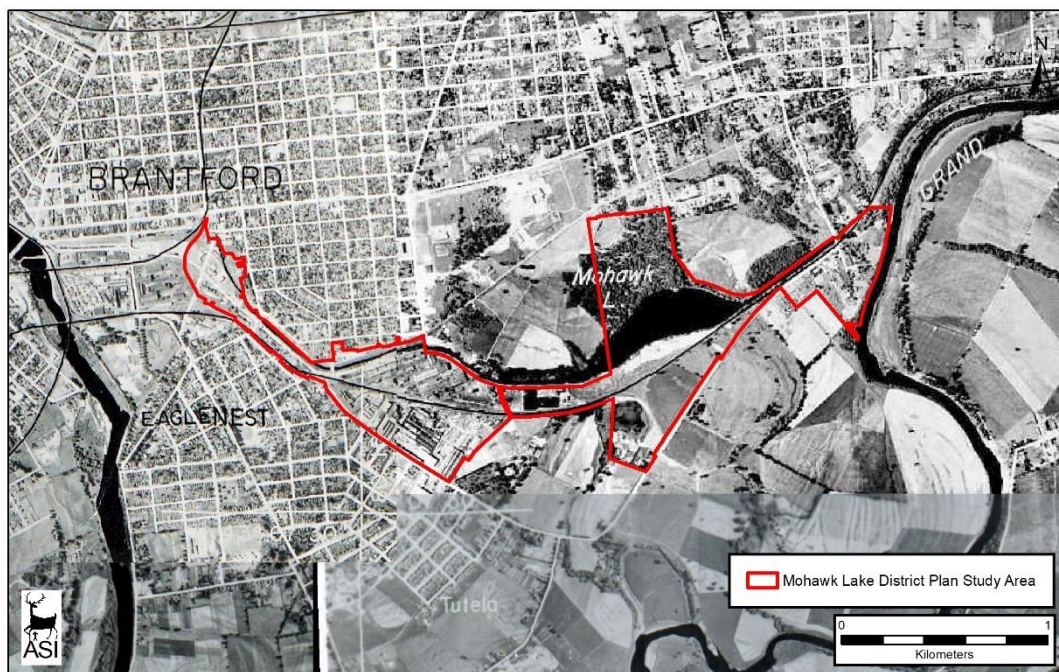


Figure 18: The study area overlaid on the 1954 *Aerial Photograph of Southern Ontario* (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954)



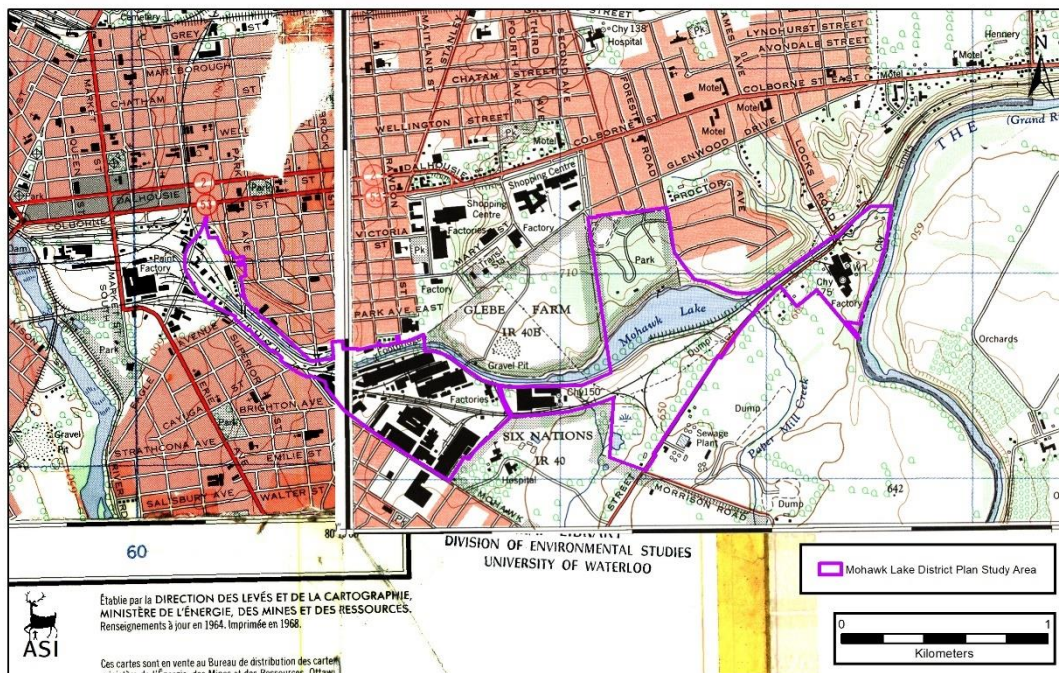


Figure 19: The study area overlaid on the 1968 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1968a, 1968b)

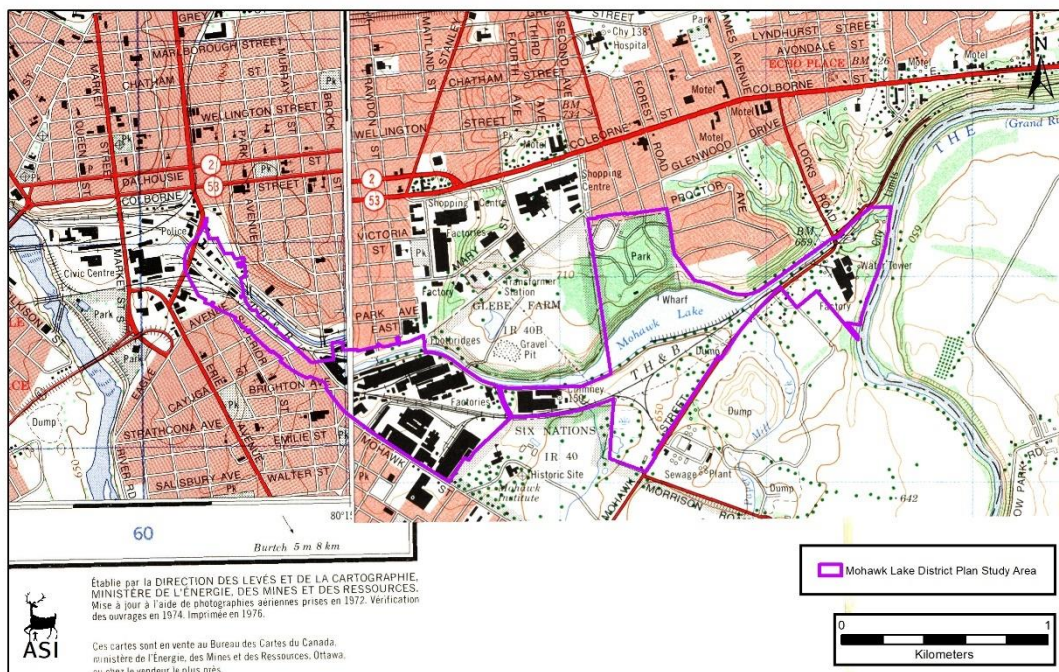


Figure 20: The study area overlaid on the 1976 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1976a, 1976b)



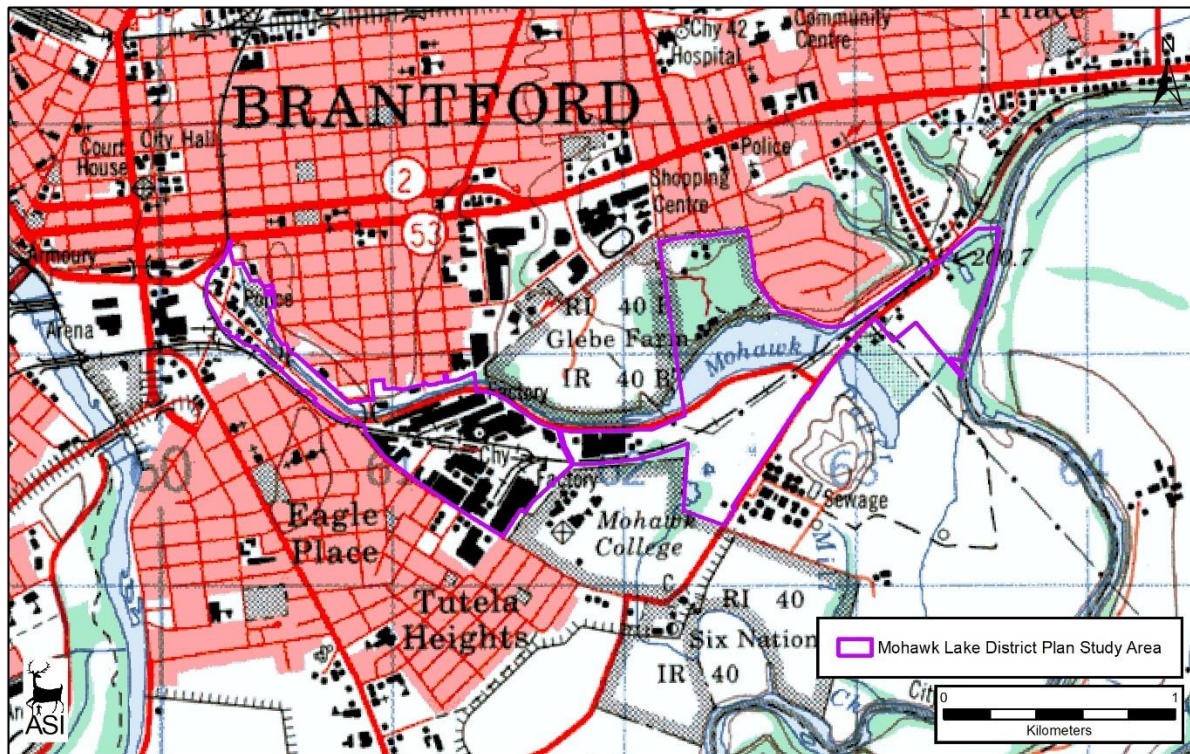


Figure 21: The study area overlaid on the 1994 *National Topographic Survey Mapping* (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

## 5.0 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following section describes the existing conditions of the MLDP study area. A field review was undertaken by Laura Loney and Annie Veilleux of ASI on July 23, 2018 to document the existing conditions of the MLDP study area, to document previously identified cultural heritage resources, and to identify and document additional cultural heritage resources. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current, and historical aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Google maps) and the findings of the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study. The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Photo locations are identified in Appendix B.

### 5.1. MLDP Study Area

The MLDP study area includes the lands along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, including Mohawk Park north of Mohawk Lake and the former Greenwich-Mohawk brownfield site south of the canal. The study area extends eastwards from the intersection of Colborne Street and Clarence Street South to the Grand River, south of Mohawk Street at Locks Road. Properties along the north side of Mohawk Street and the south side of Greenwich Street are included in the study area, excluding the portion of land owned by the Six Nations of the Grand River, and including Mohawk Park on the north side of Mohawk Lake (see Figure 1).

The western boundary of the study area, south of Colborne Street and along Clarence Street South, is a primarily commercial area. Railway tracks run along the east side of Clarence Street South and extend southeast to generally follow along the south side of Greenwich Street until they terminate before the intersection of Mohawk Street and Greenwich Street at the Trans-Canada Trail. The study area extends eastward along Greenwich Street with low-rise commercial properties on the northeast and southwest sides of the street until the intersection of Mohawk Street and Greenwich Street. Grassed lawns are found on both sides of the partially curbed street with sidewalks on either side. The Mohawk Canal is intermittently visible along the north side of Greenwich Street which is densely treed (Plate 1).

Many of the properties on the south side of Greenwich Street and east of Eagle Avenue are vacant lots, while along the north side of the street dense trees and vegetation line the south bank of the Mohawk Canal. On the south side of Greenwich Street, between Port Street and Cayuga Street, are several one to two-storey residential buildings, most of which are included on the City of Brantford's Heritage Inventory (Table 2) (Plate 2 and Plate 3). It should be noted that inclusion on the City of Brantford Heritage Inventory, which can be characterized as a repository of historical information on properties, does not automatically confer cultural heritage value or interest to a property (e.g., there are a number of vacant lots on the inventory).

The Greenwich-Mohawk Brownfield Site is located to the south of the Mohawk Canal between Mohawk Street and Greenwich Street. This property is currently an unmaintained vacant lot with very few trees. The 0.809-hectare (two-acre) property at 66 Mohawk Road, known as the former Cockshutt Plow Co. Office and Timekeeping Building, contained several buildings, of which all but the Timekeeping Building and the portico of the Cockshutt Plow Co. Office have been demolished (Plate 4). The property was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 2002 for its historical associations with the Cockshutt Family and Cockshutt Plow Co. and for the architectural significance of the two buildings (By-law 135-2002). Beyond the vacant land to the east are industrial and warehouse buildings along the



north side of Mohawk Street that are also identified on the City of Brantford's Heritage Inventory (142-144 and 148 Mohawk Street) (Plate 5).

To the east of the industrial buildings along Mohawk Street, the study area excludes the Six Nations of the Grand River territory and the Woodland Cultural Centre. The study area continues along the south side of Greenwich Street, excluding the Six Nations of the Grand territory to the south. The study area extends to the north side of Mohawk Street beyond Morrison Road, excluding the properties along the south side. Mohawk Street extends northeast to intersect with Greenwich Street, south of Mohawk Lake. Kana:ta Village is located along the north side of Mohawk Street, with a wastewater treatment plant to the northeast and along the southeast side of Mohawk Street, along with the Mohawk Street Sanitary Landfill site (Plate 6 and Plate 7). The Trans-Canada Trail extends through the Kana:ta Village property and branches out to run along the Mohawk Canal.

At the eastern terminus of the Mohawk Lake District Study area, between the Mohawk Canal and the Grand River is a one-storey building currently occupied by the Brant County S.P.C.A. (Plate 8)

Mohawk Park is located along the north shore of Mohawk Lake, just east of the centre of the Mohawk Lake District Study area (Plate 9 and Plate 10). This area is heavily treed with landscaped trails throughout and provides access to the north shore of Mohawk Lake.



Plate 1: Looking Southeast along Greenwich Street (ASI 2018)



Plate 2: Residential properties along Greenwich Street, looking southeast (ASI 2018)





Plate 3: Residential properties along Greenwich Street, looking southwest from Cayuga Street and Greenwich Street (ASI 2018)



Plate 4: Former Cockshutt Plow Co. Office (Left) and Timekeeping Building (Right), 66 Mohawk Road (ASI 2018)



Plate 5: Greenwich-Mohawk Brownfield Site, Looking Northeast along Mohawk Street towards industrial buildings (ASI 2018)



Plate 6: Kana:ta Village property (ASI 2018)



Plate 7: Brantford Wastewater Treatment Plant (Google Maps 2016)



Plate 8: Brant County S.P.C.A., 539 Mohawk Street (Google Maps 2016)



Plate 9: Mohawk Park (ASI 2018)



Plate 10: Mohawk Park (ASI 2018)

## 6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

### 6.1. MLDP Study Area – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

The preliminary identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area was undertaken by consulting the following resources:

- City of Brantford's Heritage Inventory, a searchable database of architectural and historical information and photos of properties in Brantford that provides the heritage status of properties and reasons for designation for individually designated properties;
- *Ontario's Historical Plaques* website;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Places of Worship Inventory*, an online, searchable database of Ontario's historical places of worship;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide*, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques;
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements;
- 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; and
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designation*, a searchable on-line database of National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses.

Based on the results of the background research and field review, 39 potential cultural heritage resources (CHR) were identified within the MLDP study area. There are 35 properties within the study area that are included on the Heritage Inventory, and one property within the study area that has been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The City of Brantford is currently undertaking the development of a comprehensive Heritage Register that will include both designated and non-designated ("listed") properties of cultural heritage interest, which includes a review of the City's existing Heritage Inventory which currently contains over 9,000 properties (City of Brantford 2019). Within the MLDP study area, five properties have been



recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register as non-designated properties as part of that study (ASI 2020) and are identified in Table 2.

Table 2 provides a summary of potential cultural heritage resources within the study area. Appendix A provides a detailed description of the identified resources and an evaluation of each resource based on the criteria outlined in O.Reg. 9/06. The results of the evaluation are noted in Table 2 and mapping of those resources determined to be of cultural heritage value or interest is provided in Appendix B.

**Table 2: Assessment of potential cultural heritage resources (CHR) located within the MLDP study area**

Potential Resource	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments	Assessment of potential CHVI
CHR 1	1100 ICOMM DR	Property on Heritage Inventory	Brantford & District Labour Council Building: A two storey, 8 bay office building is composed of teal-coloured vertically rectangular glass panels between man-made stone columns Constructed in 1994	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 2	2 DRUMMOND ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously the National Cleaners & Dryers, I Dominion Power & Transmission Company	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 3	166-176 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously the Greenwich Street Fire Hall	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 4	192 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Brantford Mosque Former Masonic Lodge A two-storey red brick institutional building with raised two-storey addition to the rear (north) with flat roof and brick chimney	CHVI (Design/physical; Historical/associative)  Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register (ASI 2020)
CHR 5	200 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant building (former Greenwich Restaurant) A T-shaped, one-storey stucco and concrete commercial block building with mansard-style roofing	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 6	205 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot previously used as a transformer station	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 7	207 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Shallow Creek Hair Design (former Brant Mutual Insurance) A one-storey stucco, flat-roofed commercial building with a rectangular plan on a raised concrete foundation	No known CHVI at this time



Potential Resource	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments	Assessment of potential CHVI
CHR 8	208 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Trip's Auto A one-storey flat-roofed commercial building with three garage bays and entrance to the east of the front (south) elevation	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 9	211 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Greenwich Veterinary Services (former Brantford Woodwork) A one-storey industrial buff brick building with angel-stone cladding on the front (north elevation), which is divided by a projecting brick features that rises above the one-storey building	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 10	215 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Sewage Pumping Station A one-storey red brick industrial building with a square plan and hipped roof on a raised concrete foundation	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 11	221-223 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously a commercial property	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 12	241-263 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously a residential property	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 13	271 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	One-storey brick commercial building with rectangular plan and gable roof with buff-coloured brick or stone detailing on the front (north) elevation	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 14	277 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, painted brick Brantford Cottage with central gable containing a gothic-arched window and brick foundation	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 15	279 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A two-storey, buff brick, rectangular-plan residential duplex building with a hipped roof on a brick foundation. Shared address with 281 Greenwich St.	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 16	281 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A two-storey, buff brick, rectangular-plan residential duplex building with a hipped roof on a brick foundation. Shared address with 279 Greenwich St.	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 17	283 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, painted brick Brantford cottage style residence with hipped roof and rectangular plan. A	CHVI (Contextual)



Potential Resource	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments	Assessment of potential CHVI
CHR 18	285 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey frame residential building with rectangular plan and hipped roof, clad in siding, with two flat-headed window openings and an entrance located on the east end of the front (north) elevation	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 19	293 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, flat-roofed residential brick duplex building with raised basement and rectangular plan. Shared address with 295 Greenwich St.	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 20	295 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, flat-roofed residential brick duplex building with raised basement and rectangular plan. Shared address with 293 Greenwich St.	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 21	297 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, painted brick Brantford Cottage with hipped roof	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 22	299 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-storey, buff brick Brantford Cottage with hipped roof that has not been substantially altered.	CHVI (Design/physical; contextual)  Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register (ASI 2020)
CHR 23	301-303 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A one-and-a-half storey, red brick and frame residential building with block foundation, side gable roof and central dormer	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 24	307 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 25	309 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	A two-storey painted concrete residential building with hipped roof and a hip roof extension on the west corner	CHVI (Contextual)
CHR 26	347-475 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Large brownfield site, previously the Massey-Harris Company Ltd., Verity Plow Works, and the Verity Plow Company; Canadian Military Heritage Museum	CHVI (Historical/associative)
CHR 27	543 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	One-storey industrial building	No known CHVI at this time





Potential Resource	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments	Assessment of potential CHVI
CHR 28	144 MOHAWK ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Brantford Iron & Metal, Brantford Disposal Service Originally part of the Cockshutt complex Industrial building with a raised clerestory roof above shed-roof aisles on both sides with freight entrance doors on the end walls	CHVI (Historical/associative; contextual)  Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register (ASI 2020)
CHR 29	148 MOHAWK ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd. Red brick industrial building	CHVI (Design/physical; historical/associative; contextual)  Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register (ASI 2020)
CHR 30	22 MOHAWK ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously Sternson Limited; G. F. Sterne & Sons Ltd.; Canadian Coach and Body; Brantford Traylor & Body; Brantford Coach & Body; Adams Wagon Company	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 31	66 MOHAWK ST	Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	Former Cockshutt Plow Co. Office and Timekeeping Building Most of the building has been demolished. The main entrance porch to the Cockshutt Plow Co. Office building and the Timekeepers building are the only building that remains	Designated, Part IV
CHR 32	NEWPORT ST (at Greenwich St)	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 33	27 NEWPORT ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Vacant lot, previously a 1950s industrial building which was destroyed by a fire	No known CHVI at this time
CHR 34	565 GREENWICH ST	N/A, identified during field review	Industrial building	CHVI (Historical/associative)
CHR 35	440 MOHAWK ST	N/A, identified during field review	Kana:ta Village A community and learning centre	CHVI (Historical/associative)
CHR 36	220 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	Shallow Creek Park; Mohawk Waterway	CHVI (Historical/associative; contextual)



Potential Resource	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description/Comments	Assessment of potential CHVI
CHR 37	8 MURRAY ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	One-storey Brantford Cottage with stone foundations.	CHVI (Design/physical)
CHR 38	180 GREENWICH ST	Property on Heritage Inventory	City Pollution Control Office & Lab; former Greenwich Street Police Department and Magistrate's Court	CHVI (Design/physical; Historical/associative)  Recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Register (ASI 2020)
CHR 39		N/A, identified during field review	Mohawk Park	CHVI (Design/physical; historical/associative; contextual)
CHL 1			Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins (including all associated features and attributes)	See Appendix D



### 6.1.1. MLDP Study Area – Preliminary Impact Analysis

Development activities have the potential to affect cultural heritage resources in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate mitigation measures need to be considered prior to the development of preferred land uses. Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed upon the selection of the preferred alternative for the subject area, including land uses, development, road and pedestrian realm improvements, and other recommendations resulting from the MLDP study process. A preliminary heritage impact analysis based on a review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan (WSP July 2020 – Appendix C) has been included below in Table 3 for those properties determined to have cultural heritage value or interest to inform the planning process.

Table 3 has grouped together cultural heritage resources (CHR) which are located adjacent or in similar locations, or which are of a similar type of resource (i.e., same kind of architecture or same kind of land use function). These groupings share potential impacts and therefore may benefit from the same mitigation approaches.

Table 3: Potential Impacts of Demonstration Plan Land Uses on Identified CHRs			
Feature ID	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Approaches
CHR 4, CHR 38	Institutional properties on Greenwich Street	Alteration or demolition of property related to future development and/or road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Properties contain heritage features that may, upon further investigation, warrant conservation. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that this area will be part of an Enhanced mixed-use Gateway and a Mixed-Use Corridor.</li> <li>Heritage impact assessments should be completed for the subject properties to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property and assess the impacts of the proposed work.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures.</li> </ul>
CHR 14-23, CHR 25	Residential properties on Greenwich Street	Alteration of properties related to road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Properties contain heritage features that may, upon further investigation, warrant conservation. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that impacts to the subject properties are not anticipated by proposed land use changes.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been</li> </ul>



<b>Table 3: Potential Impacts of Demonstration Plan Land Uses on Identified CHRs</b>			
<b>Feature ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Approaches</b>
			<p>developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resource, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be completed, to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property, and assess the impacts of the proposed work.</li> </ul>
CHR 37	Individual residential property on Murray St, at Riddolls Ave	Alteration or demolition of property related to future development and/or road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property contains heritage features that may, upon further investigation, warrant conservation. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that this area will be designated Park and Open Space.</li> <li>Heritage impact assessment should be completed for the subject property prior to development to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property and assess the impacts of the proposed work.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures</li> </ul>
CHR 26, CHR 31	Large brownfield sites with Canadian Military Heritage Museum (26) and the Timekeeper's building, which is Designated under Part IV (31)	Alteration of properties related to road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements and/or general property improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that while the most of the brownfield sites associated with these properties will be converted into institutional lands or park and open space, the existing structures and immediate surrounding area will be dedicated Museum space.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures. The heritage impact analysis can be focused on the land use plans within and adjacent to the dedicated Museum spaces.</li> <li>Alteration or demolition of the existing structures should be avoided. Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resources, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be</li> </ul>



<b>Table 3: Potential Impacts of Demonstration Plan Land Uses on Identified CHRs</b>			
<b>Feature ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Approaches</b>
			completed, to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property, and assess the impacts of the proposed work.
CHR 28-29, CHR 34	Existing industrial properties	Alteration of properties related to road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Properties contain heritage features that may, upon further investigation, warrant conservation. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that impacts to the subject properties are not anticipated by proposed land use changes.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures.</li> <li>Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resource, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be completed, to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property, and assess the impacts of the proposed work.</li> </ul>
CHR 35	Kana:ta Village	Alteration of property related to road widening and improvements and/or public/pedestrian realm improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property contains heritage features that may, upon further investigation, warrant conservation. A review of the Revised Draft Preferred Plan for the Mohawk Lake District indicates that impacts to the subject properties are not anticipated by proposed land use changes.</li> <li>Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan should be completed once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures.</li> <li>Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resource, a Heritage Impact Assessment should be completed, to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property, and assess the impacts of the proposed work.</li> </ul>
CHL 1 (including CHR 39)	Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins (including	Alteration of properties related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>road widening and improvements</li> <li>public/pedestrian realm improvements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See accompanying Mohawk Canal CHL Study (Appendix D)</li> </ul>





Table 3: Potential Impacts of Demonstration Plan Land Uses on Identified CHRs			
Feature ID	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Approaches
	Mohawk Park and all other associated features and attributes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recreational enhancements</li> </ul>	

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1. Recommended Mitigation Strategies for Identified Cultural Heritage Resources in the MLDP Study Area

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that there are a number of individual cultural heritage resources, including residential properties, institutional properties, and large industrial properties some of which are still active. These cultural heritage resources combine to create a study area with an industrial land use history dating back to the early twentieth century, which emerged from an expansion of the existing industries originally located on and around Market Street South, and the availability of empty land of the old Navigation Company on the south side of the Mohawk Canal. As a result of the research and analysis found in this report, the identified cultural heritage resources are strong candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area, or should be subject to cultural heritage impact assessments during subsequent development planning applications.

As part of the development of policies for the MLDP, the following mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches should be incorporated to reduce the potential for adverse impacts to the cultural heritage resources in the area. Common mitigation protocols may include, but are not limited to, the following and are suitable for consideration and application for minimizing impacts on cultural heritage resources:

- Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining the cultural heritage resources in situ and intact;
- Preparation of cultural heritage impact assessments for all developments affecting a cultural heritage resource (see Table 3);
- Alternative development approaches to conserve and enhance a significant heritage resource;
- Avoidance protocols to isolating development and land alterations to minimize impacts on significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Historical commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure/area, historical commemoration by way of interpretive plaques or other means;
- Adaptive re-use of a built heritage structure or cultural heritage resources;
- Documentation and salvage including the relocation of a structure or (as a last resort) the salvaging of its architectural components may be considered;



- Architectural design guidelines for buildings on adjacent and nearby lots to help integrate and harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials. Guidelines should be considered for any development adjacent to the residential streetscape along Greenwich Street (CHR 14-23, 25);
- Limiting height and density of buildings on adjacent and nearby lots;
- Vegetation buffer zones, tree planting, site plan control and other planning mechanisms;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Preparation of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse plans as necessary;
- Heritage Designation, Heritage Conservation Easement; and
- Preparation of security plan and/or letter of credit to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources.

Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. A total of 39 potential cultural heritage resources were evaluated, and of those, 23 resources were found to possess cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). These 23 with CHVI included two institutional properties, 11 residential properties, two large brownfield sites with structures dedicated to existing or proposed museums (one of which is Designated), three existing and active industrial properties, one community and learning centre, one municipal park which also forms part of the larger Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL. The MLDP should incorporate policies that ensure the long-term viability and presence of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
2. As confirmed and recommended by the 2016 Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, the aforementioned features merit an official plan designation as a cultural heritage landscape. Specific recommendations and draft policies to support a cultural heritage landscape designation and long-term conservation are outlined in the accompanying Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study (see Appendix D).
3. CHR 4, 14-23, 25, 28-29, 34-35, and 37-38 may be altered as a result of changes in land use, future development, road widening and/or improvements and pedestrian realm improvements. Any proposed development on or adjacent to these properties should require a heritage impact assessment to ensure that new development or change in land use does not negatively impact the existing heritage resources, with the development of specific mitigation measures.
4. CHR 26 and CHR 31 (Designated Part IV) are large brownfield sites with structure(s) with current or proposed museum use. Any alteration to allow for the reuse of the properties should conserve all heritage attributes. A review of the Revised Draft Demonstration Plan for the Mohawk Lake District (WSP July 2020) indicates that while most of the brownfield sites associated with these properties will be converted into institutional lands (CHR 31) and park and open space with some residential and mixed use land uses (CHR 26), the existing structures and their immediate surrounding area will be dedicated Museum Space.
  - a) Alteration or demolition of the existing structures should be avoided. Should future development propose alteration or demolition of the identified resources, a Heritage



Impact Assessment should be completed to confirm the cultural heritage value of the property and assess the impacts of the proposed work.

- b) Any proposed development on or adjacent to these properties should require a heritage impact assessment to ensure that new development or change in land use does not negatively impact the existing heritage resources, with the development of specific mitigation measures. The heritage impact analysis can be focused on lands within and adjacent to the dedicated Museum spaces



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1879 Plan of Brantford Level & Upper Locks.

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2018 Mohawk Park: Something just doesn't fit.

1919 Fire Insurance Plan, Brantford.




## APPENDIX A: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES WITHIN THE MLDP STUDY AREA

Description of Property- CHR 1	
Street Address	110 Clarence Street South
Resource Name	Brantford & District Labour Council Building
Heritage Recognition	Property on Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Commercial
Date(s)	1994 (Brantford District Labour Council n.d.)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two-storey, 8-bay office building is composed of teal-coloured, vertically rectangular glass panels between man made stone columns</li> <li>Horizontal bands of pink-tan coloured stone along the building's facades on the columns</li> <li>Teal coloured metal railing projecting above the roofline around the building (Brantford Heritage Inventory)</li> <li>All facades are finished the same</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018


### Results of Assessment:

As the property was constructed in 1994 and is less than 40 years old, it is not considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 2	
<b>Street Address</b>	2 Drummond Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	National Cleaners & Dryers, Dominion Power & Transmission Company
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant Lot
<b>Date(s)</b>	n/a
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently a vacant lot</li> <li>• Previous building was a raised one-storey rectangular industrial painted brick building with flat roof built between 1906-1909 and rear one-storey painted brick addition, constructed in 1947. Two single-door entrances, a garage door and three flat-headed window openings are located on the front (north) elevation. Along the east and west sides of the building are several flat-headed window openings that have been bricked in (City of Brantford).</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Grand River Navigation Co</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:


The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 3	
<b>Street Address</b>	166-176 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Greenwich Street Fire Hall
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant Lot
<b>Date(s)</b>	n/a
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently vacant lot</li> <li>• Previously Greenwich Street Fire Hall (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

**Results of Assessment:**

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.




Description of Property- CHR 4	
<b>Street Address</b>	192 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Brantford Mosque
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Institutional
<b>Date(s)</b>	1954 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A two-storey red brick institutional building with raised two-storey addition to the rear (north) with flat roof and brick chimney</li> <li>• At the west end of the south elevation the brick is recessed. Several square flat-headed window openings are located on both the first and second storeys of the south elevation with contemporary slider windows</li> <li>• On the east elevation is a small shed-roofed wooden porch with single-door entrance with adjacent asphalt parking lot, a vertical window between the first and second storeys, and several flat-headed window openings towards the rear of the addition on the first and second storeys</li> <li>• On the west elevation, several flat-headed window openings are visible, with a first-storey entrance with canopy over the entrance next to an asphalt parking lot.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Building appears to be there</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• In 1953 the Brant Lodge No. 45 moved to its current location at 192 Greenwich Street (Brant Masonic District 2018)</li> <li>• 2005: property purchased by The Muslim Association of Brantford (MAB); it is now the home of the Brantford Mosque and the permanent office of the MAB</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 4		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property is a representative example of a mid-twentieth-century red brick institutional building.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property has direct associations with the Brant Lodge No. 45, which has supplied the nucleus for the formation of other Lodges in this district. The property also has direct associations with the Muslim Association of Brantford.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value and historical/associative value.



Description of Property- CHR 5	
<b>Street Address</b>	200 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Greenwich Restaurant (currently vacant)
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Commercial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1963 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A T-shaped, one-storey stucco and concrete commercial block building with mansard-style roofing</li> <li>Slightly left from centre on the front elevation is a raised one-storey tower feature with hipped roof. Horizontal windows and a large glazed entry are located on the front (south) elevation.</li> <li>The building is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot with a wrought iron fence surrounding the property, inset several metres from the sidewalk along Greenwich Street</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>Originally used as a car wash (Brantford Heritage Inventory)</li> <li>Was the Greenwich Restaurant in the late twentieth century</li> <li>2008: property purchased by The Muslim Association of Brantford for future use as an Educational and Cultural Centre</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 5		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.


Evaluation of Property- CHR 5		
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.






Description of Property- CHR 6	
Street Address	205 Greenwich Street
Resource Name	n/a
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Vacant Lot
Date(s)	n/a
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently a vacant lot</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Building identified at east end of property</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>Originally used as a transformer station(City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 7	
Street Address	207 Greenwich Street
Resource Name	Shallow Creek Academy of Hair Design
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Commercial
Date(s)	1958 (City of Brantford)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey stucco, flat-roofed commercial building with a rectangular plan on a raised concrete foundation</li> <li>The main entrance is centrally located on the north elevation, accessed by a flight of four concrete stairs and concrete ramp to the west of the entrance. The building is minimally stepped back from the sidewalk along Greenwich Street</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1958: Brant Mutual Insurance relocates to this location</li> <li>2010: Brant Mutual Insurance relocates to 20 Holiday Drive; building now occupied by Shallow Creek Academy of Hair Design</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018


Evaluation of Property- CHR 7	
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:	
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis

Evaluation of Property- CHR 7		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.



Description of Property- CHR 8	
<b>Street Address</b>	208 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Trip's Auto
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Commercial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1943 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey flat-roofed commercial building with three garage bays and entrance to the east of the front (south) elevation</li> <li>The building is surrounded by an asphalt parking lot, set back from Greenwich Street</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>Originally used as a service station (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 8		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria		Analysis




Evaluation of Property- CHR 8		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.



Description of Property- CHR 9	
<b>Street Address</b>	211 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Greenwich Veterinary Services
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1955 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-storey industrial buff brick building with angel-stone cladding on the front (north elevation), which is divided by a projecting brick features that rises above the one-storey building</li> <li>• Six vertical windows are located to the west of the central entrance. Two paired flat-headed window openings with shutters are located on the east side of the brick projection</li> <li>• The right side of the front façade has changed from the original design (Brantford Heritage Inventory)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• Originally used for light manufacturing</li> <li>• Former Brantford Woodwork, now the Greenwich Veterinary Services</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018


Evaluation of Property- CHR 9		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

Evaluation of Property- CHR 9		
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.




Description of Property- CHR 10	
<b>Street Address</b>	215 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Sewage Pumping Station
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	Between 2006 and 2012 (review of aerial photography)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-storey red brick industrial building with a square plan and hipped roof on a raised concrete foundation.</li> <li>• A large garage door is located slightly off-centre on the front (north) elevation with two entry doors on either side of this opening.</li> <li>• This building has been renovated with stucco panels painted white, filling in the openings in the brick structure. It also has a newer metal roof. To the passerby the building looks newer than the 1905 date of construction (City of Brantford).</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: building illustrated in the location of the current structure</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: building illustrated</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: building illustrated</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: building illustrated</li> <li>• 1905: brick sewage pumping station constructed to the southeast of the current structure</li> <li>• Between 2006 and 2012, the original structure was demolished and replaced by the existing structure</li> <li>• Continuous use as a sewage pumping station (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:


As the existing structure was constructed between 2006 and 2012 and is less than 40 years old, it is not considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.



Description of Property- CHR 11	
<b>Street Address</b>	221-223 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant Lot
<b>Date(s)</b>	n/a
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently a vacant lot</li> <li>• Previously commercial building was built in 1950 and described as having a veneer of multicoloured clay brick on the front façade, with a horizontal band of black Vitrolite four brick courses high, one brick course above the windows (City of Brantford).</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No building identified</li> <li>• Originally used as a store</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018


#### Results of Assessment:

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 12	
<b>Street Address</b>	241-263 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant Lot
<b>Date(s)</b>	n/a
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently a vacant lot</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• Previously residential (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 13	
<b>Street Address</b>	271 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Fresh Wind 99.5 FM CFWC Brantford City of God; Massey-Ferguson (Brantford Employees Credit Union Ltd.)
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Commercial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1955 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-storey brick commercial building with rectangular plan and gable roof with buff coloured brick or stone detailing on the front (north) elevation</li> <li>An asphalt parking lot is located to the west of the existing building, which is located on the southeast corner of Port Street and Greenwich Street.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>Originally used as an Employee Union Office</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 13		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis


Evaluation of Property- CHR 13		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.





Description of Property- CHR 14	
<b>Street Address</b>	277 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	Pre-1896; 1900 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey, painted brick Brantford Cottage with central gable containing a gothic-arched window and brick foundation</li> <li>On the front (north) elevation is an enclosed porch with gable roof and side entrance accessed from a flight of four steps. On either side of the central entrance are symmetrically placed, segmentally arched window openings (windows have been replaced). A wooden deck accessed from the side is visible at the rear.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 14		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		

Evaluation of Property- CHR 14		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 15/CHR 16	
<b>Street Address</b>	279-281 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory (both addresses have individual listings)
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1895; 1908 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A duplex residence including 279 and 281 Greenwich Street</li> <li>• A two-storey, buff brick, rectangular plan residential building with a hipped roof on a brick foundation.</li> <li>• A projecting, two-storey frontispiece with gable roof and decorative bargeboard is centrally located on the front (north) elevation. Beneath the central gable is a round-arched window opening with paired stained-glass windows. At the first and second storeys of the projecting bay are two symmetrically placed, segmentally arched window openings. One either side of the projecting bay, entry doors and shed-roofed porches supported by square columns</li> <li>• Segmentally arched window openings are visible on either side elevation, and a brick chimney is located above the roof on the east elevation</li> <li>• Notable features: brick chimney shaft rises from inside side wall; shared 2.5-storey frontispiece has a coupled attic window with eight triangular panes in each sash under a wood panel sunburst within a semi-circular arch head in rowlock brick; frontispiece gable bargeboards have a scalloped appearance with spandrel edging; upper and main windows generally have segmental arch heads in soldier brick; front doors are on side walls of frontispiece and are sheltered by matching shed roof porches supported by panel columns (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• Originally owned by William McIntyre (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>



<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 15/CHR 16		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.




Evaluation of Property- CHR 15/CHR 16		
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 17	
Street Address	283 Greenwich Street
Resource Name	n/a
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Residential
Date(s)	1905 (City of Brantford)
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey, painted brick residential building with hipped roof and rectangular plan. A circular opening is located beneath the central gable, below which is the central entrance with arched door opening. Segmentally arched windows are symmetrically placed on the front elevation on either side of the central entrance</li> <li>A brick chimney, entrance and segmentally arched window openings are located towards the rear of the building on the east elevation</li> <li>Notable features: house basement is now well below current grade of Greenwich Street; round attic window in front gable; front main windows have segmental arch heads in brick; front door transom has semi-circular arch in brick (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1919 Fire Insurance Plan indicates brick construction</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>Originally owned by James Fitzgerald (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018


Evaluation of Property- CHR 17	
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:	
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis

Evaluation of Property- CHR 17		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 18	
<b>Street Address</b>	285 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	James Fitzgerald, Tobacco
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1917; 1935 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey frame residential building with rectangular plan and hipped roof, clad in siding, with two flat-headed window openings and an entrance located on the east end of the front (north) elevation</li> <li>Brick chimneys are visible above the roof on both side elevations</li> <li>Notable features: red brick chimney shaft rises from the middle of the southeast roof; coupled and single 3/1 double-hung window sashes; walk-in basement on rear wall (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1919 Fire Insurance Plan indicates frame construction (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1919 City Directory lists 'James Fitzgerald, Tobacco' at this (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>April 19, 1952 building permit for an addition lists J. Csordas as the owner (City of Brantford)</li> <li>Originally used as a store (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 18	
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:	
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis


Evaluation of Property- CHR 18		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.





Description of Property- CHR 19/CHR 20	
<b>Street Address</b>	293-295 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory (both addresses have individual listings)
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1890; 1905
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A duplex residence including 293 and 295 Greenwich Street</li> <li>• A one-storey, flat-roofed residential brick building with raised basement and rectangular plan. A shed-roofed wooden porch spans the front (north) elevation with square columns and bracketed eaves. Two flat-headed door openings are centrally located on the front elevation with flat-headed window openings on either side of each entrance.</li> <li>• Along the side elevation are several segmentally arched window openings at the raised-basement and first storeys. Brick chimneys are visible above the roofline on the east and west elevations.</li> <li>• Notable features: raised, full-height basement gives second storey; a brick chimney shaft rises from inside both side walls; front cornice has brick corbel table below a sawtooth brick course; shed roof front porch has small eave brackets and is supported by panel columns; half-glass, panel front door on 295 Greenwich Street; stepped parapet side walls have skewback arch widow heads on main floor and segmental arch at basement level (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1905 building permit for a double brick dwelling shows owner as Ed. Roberts (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Plan shows a single-storey structure with a basement and brick construction</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	


<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018
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<b>Evaluation of Property- CHR 19</b>		
<b>1. The property has design value or physical value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>3. The property has contextual value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 21	
<b>Street Address</b>	297 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	pre-1896; 1905 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-storey, painted brick Brantford Cottage with hipped roof</li> <li>• Centered beneath a central gable is a segmentally arched door opening with transom window, and two symmetrically placed segmentally arched window openings on either side of the entrance with painted shutters and painted sills. A poured-concrete porch is located beneath the main entrance, connecting into the existing sidewalk along Greenwich Street</li> <li>• On the visible side elevations of the existing building are segmentally arched window openings</li> <li>• A brick chimney is located on the west elevation above the roofline</li> <li>• A one-storey addition is visible at the rear of the property</li> <li>• Notable features: white brick chimney shaft rises from stack inside north wall; front gable attic wall appears to be solid brick; front door has segmental arch transom head in soldier brick; front main windows have segmental arch heads in soldier brick.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1896-97 City Directory: lists Henry Harrison, a porter (possibly for Cockshutt) as a resident (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1913 Building Permit: granted to Edward Roberts for a frame shed (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Plan: indicates brick and pier construction, a full-width north porch and a frame tail (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	


<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018
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<b>Evaluation of Property- CHR 21</b>		
<b>1. The property has design value or physical value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>3. The property has contextual value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 22	
<b>Street Address</b>	299 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1890; pre-1896 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-storey, brick Brantford Cottage with hipped roof</li> <li>• Centered beneath the central gable and gothic-arched window opening is the entrance with round-arched transom window. An unpainted contemporary wooden porch is centered on the front (north) elevation. On either side of the main entrance are two symmetrically placed, segmentally arched window openings with painted sills</li> <li>• Segmentally arched window openings are visible on the west elevation</li> <li>• A projecting bay with segmentally arched window openings is visible towards the middle of the east elevation</li> <li>• Notable features: brick chimney stack on north wall; raised brick frieze panel under eaves and front gable verge; front gable attic window (closed in) has pointed arch head in rowlock brick; front door has semi-circular arch transom head in soldier brick; front main windows have segmental arch heads in soldier brick; hip roof, brick bay window on south side (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1896 City Directory: Fred Farrow is listed as a resident (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Plan: brick and pier construction with a frame tail and a full basement storey (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018



Evaluation of Property- CHR 22		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property is a representative example of a Brantford Cottage that has not been substantially altered.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value and contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 23	
<b>Street Address</b>	301-303 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1913; 1925 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-and-a-half storey, red brick and frame residential building with block foundation, side-gable roof and central dormer with paired flat-headed window openings centered on the front (north) elevation</li> <li>• The gable roof extends above the front porch with brick-based columns and wood rails and steps. Flat-headed window openings are symmetrically placed on the front elevation, flanking the central door opening with contemporary entry door. Painted shingles clad the upper half-storey beneath the side gable.</li> <li>• On the side elevations at the first storey are located segmentally arched window and door openings, with flat-headed window openings on the upper half-storey</li> <li>• A brick chimney is visible above the roof on the west elevation</li> <li>• A small shed is visible towards the rear of the existing driveway on the east side of the existing house</li> <li>• Notable features: brick chimney shaft rises from stack at peak of north gable wall; shed roof front dormer has coupled attic window; larger shed dormer on rear roof; front porch supported by panel columns on red brick pedestals; leaded stained glass in front main window transoms and north side window; rock-faced concrete block foundation walls (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>• 1913 Building Permit issued to J.T. Crandell for a brick cottage (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Plan: indicates a brick first floor and a wood frame upper floor (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>



Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018

#### Evaluation of Property- CHR 23

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

Ontario Heritage Act Criteria		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:


Ontario Heritage Act Criteria		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street

Evaluation of Property- CHR 23		
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.




Description of Property- CHR 24	
Street Address	307 Greenwich Street
Resource Name	n/a
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Vacant
Date(s)	n/a
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently a vacant lot</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1929 Building Permit: issued to J. G. Crandall for a brick cottage "S. side" (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1935 City Directory: lists Sidney Carey as a resident (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018

**Results of Assessment:**

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.



Description of Property- CHR 25	
<b>Street Address</b>	309 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1905; 1915 (Brantford Heritage Inventory)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A two-storey painted concrete residential building with hipped roof and a hip roof extension on the west corner</li> <li>Exterior walls are smooth-faced concrete block (appearing like ashlar stonework) with rock-faced concrete block quoins; several windows and doors have been blocked in on the main floor of both street facades; southeast corner has a small, cantilevered cornice over the single-storey, cutaway front entrance; attached shed roof garage with swinging door has been added to the north wall (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: F.T. Wilkes</li> <li>1905 Building Permit: granted to A. Copman for a cement addition to the dwelling (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1910 City Directory: lists John Crandall as the resident (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Map shows density, not detail</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 25		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

Evaluation of Property- CHR 25		
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	This property is one of several examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing on Greenwich Street. This property contributes to the character of Greenwich Street, helping to define, maintain, and support the late nineteenth and early twentieth century character.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is one of a string of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century houses which are linked physically, visually, and historically along Greenwich Street
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.


### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 26	
<b>Street Address</b>	347-475 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Massey-Harris Company Ltd.; Verity Plow Works; Verity Plow Company; Canadian Military Museum
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant; Civic
<b>Date(s)</b>	1898; 1927 (Original buildings demolished in 2013) (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently the industrial warehouse and office buildings have been removed and the west area of the property is vacant</li> <li>• The Canadian Military Museum building appears on mapping between 1940 and 1968 and is a re-purposed one storey cement block industrial building</li> <li>• Brantford Heritage Inventory describes the previous buildings as follows:</li> <li>• north facade of original 2.5-storey office and warehouse buildings are divided into three blocks of 12 bays by projecting pilasters; north warehouse facade wall top has iron coping above a brick dentil course which is above an alternating brick corbel table; paired windows of the north warehouse facade have segmental arch heads in triple header brick; the slightly older warehouse blocks B and S (see 1919 Fire Insurance Plan) have a single soldier brick at the beginning of both sides of the segmental arch;</li> <li>• office block has a 3-bay front facade and a 4-bay west facade and windows are paired; office block has a metal cornice near the metal coping of the exterior brick walls; upper front and west windows of office block have flat skewback arch heads in brick supporting a blind transom of brick under coupled, semi-circular relieving arches in brick; the main floor and basement windows have segmental arch heads in brick; the front entrance doors are under a slightly stilted semi-circular arch in brick with a moulded brick outer edge springing from corbelled brick pilaster capitals; the front entrance arch has a projecting keystone in thin brick with a moulded brick top;</li> <li>• 4-storey reinforced concrete frame building to the west (built in 1927) has rounded piers of concrete supporting interior, exterior panels of red brick and a square, 5-storey tower at the northeast corner.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: R. Ashton &amp; Mohawk Parsonnage Lot</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: George Babcock</li> <li>• 1898 Building Permit: granted to Verity Plow Coy, for 'shops' (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1902 Building Permit: granted to Verity Plow for a pattern shop (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1906 Building Permit: granted to Verity Plow for a brick addition (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1910 Building Permit: granted to Verity Plow for a brick addition (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Three large red brick buildings, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Plan shows many details of the original buildings (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Three red brick buildings, smaller outbuildings illustrated, rail spurs</li> <li>• Undated, Building Permit: granted to Verity Plow Co., for alteration of interior of office, builder is listed as Schultz Bros (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1927 Building Permit: granted to The Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Verity Works for a reinforced concrete and brick ware house, builder is listed as Britnell Cont. Co. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Same as 1916 mapping</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Same as 1916 mapping</li> <li>• 1947 Building Permit: granted to Massey-Harris Verity Works for a steel truss, woodsheeting and asphalt roof, builder is listed as Cromar Const. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1948 Building Permit: granted to Massey-Harris Verity Works for a concrete block and steel service building, builder is listed as Cromar Construction (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1950 Building Permit: granted to Massey-Harris Verity Works for a new factory, builder is listed as Cromar Construction (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1986: Massey-Ferguson closes down its manufacturing facilities at 347 Greenwich Street</li> <li>• 1993: Canadian Military Heritage Museum established</li> <li>• 2012-2013: Structures demolished</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	

			
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018		

#### Evaluation of Property- CHR 26

##### 1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

##### 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		<p>The property and remaining structure are historically associated with companies including the Massey-Harris Company Ltd., Verity Plow Works and Verity Plow Company.</p> <p>The remaining structure also retains direct associations with the Canadian Military and it houses the Canadian Military Heritage Museum, which preserves and displays artifacts pertaining to the military history of Canada and especially Brantford.</p>
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

##### 3. The property has contextual value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.




Evaluation of Property- CHR 26		
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to historical/associative value.



Description of Property- CHR 27	
<b>Street Address</b>	543 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1947 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eclectic one-storey industrial building with several additions and varying construction materials including brick, siding, and concrete block</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Mohawk Village</li> <li>1875 Map: Mohawk Parsonnage Lot</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Mohawk Mission</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Building on south end of lot but in different location than existing building</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Building on south end of lot but in different location than existing building</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Building on south end of lot but in different location than existing building</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Building on south end of lot but in different location than existing building</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018



Evaluation of Property- CHR 27		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria		Analysis

Evaluation of Property- CHR 27		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is not known to retain cultural heritage value or interest at this time.



Description of Property- CHR 28	
<b>Street Address</b>	142-144 Mohawk Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Brantford Iron & Metal; Brantford Disposal Services
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	144 Mohawk Street - 1947 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roof profile is typical mill construction with a raised clerestory roof above shed roof aisles on both sides with freight entrance doors on the end walls (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Mohawk Village</li> <li>1875 Map: Mohawk Mission School Land</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Mohawk Mission</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: large brick or stone building</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: large building</li> <li>1934 NTS Map large building</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: large building</li> <li>Original owner Cockshutt Plow Company</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	 

<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018
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<b>Evaluation of Property- CHR 28</b>		
<b>1. The property has design value or physical value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property was formerly owned by the Cockshutt Plow Co., formerly Brantford Plow Works, one of the earliest industrial establishments in Brantford.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
<b>3. The property has contextual value because it:</b>		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	This property, formerly owned by Cockshutt Plow Co., is historically and visually linked to the neighbouring property at 148 Mohawk Street, the former Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd. building
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### **Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to historical/associative value and contextual value.





Description of Property- CHR 29	
<b>Street Address</b>	148 Mohawk Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd.
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1942 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red brick industrial building</li> <li>Notable features: front facade of main central block has four tall flag poles attached near the roof top; front left and right bays of the 3-storey main block facade have tripled double-hung windows joined in pairs by continuous, plain-faced lintels and lug sills; centre bay has coupled double-hung windows flanked by double-hung windows; side windows of the 3-storey block also are joined by continuous, plain-faced lintels and lug sills; single-storey front facades have tripled, 30-pane, steel sash windows joined by continuous, plain-faced lintels and lug sills; four convex, chrome ventilators on front facade; side walls of factory behind are glazed steel sash windows (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Mohawk Village</li> <li>1875 Map: Mohawk Mission School Land</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Mohawk Mission</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: brick building along north side of Mohawk Street</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: brick building along north side of Mohawk Street as in 1916</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: brick building along north side of Mohawk Street as in 1916</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: brick building along north side of Mohawk Street as in 1916</li> <li>1942 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a factory building, builder is listed as Cromar Construction (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

#### Evaluation of Property- CHR 29

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:




Evaluation of Property- CHR 29		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property features a representative example of a mid-nineteenth century industrial brick factory building
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	Is directly associated with Cockshutt Moulded Aircraft Ltd., a division of Cockshutt Plow Co., formerly Brantford Plow Works, one of the earliest industrial establishments in Brantford. This factory was built specifically to address wartime needs and provided moulded plywood for the Avro-Anson multi-engine trainer.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	This property is historically and visually linked to the neighbouring property at 142 Mohawk Street, formerly owned by Cockshutt Plow Co.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value, historical/associative value and contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 30	
Street Address	22 Mohawk Street
Resource Name	Sternson Limited; G. F. Sterne & Sons Ltd.; Canadian Coach and Body; Brantford Trailor & Body; Brantford Coach & Body; Adams Wagon Company
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Vacant
Date(s)	n/a
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently a vacant lot</li> <li>• Previous 1900-1903 building had similar design features as 66 Mohawk Street: tripled arcade with name stone; stone band courses; gabled parapets (City of Brantford).</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: R. Ashton</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: George Babcock</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: large brick building, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: large building, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: large building, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: large building, rail spurs</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 31	
<b>Street Address</b>	66 Mohawk Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Cockshutt Plow Company
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 135-2002)
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	1903 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is known as the former Cockshutt Plow Co. Office and Timekeeping Building</li> <li>Most of the building has been demolished. The main entrance porch to the Cockshutt Plow Co. Office building and the Timekeepers building are the only building that remains</li> <li>The main entrance porch is fenced in, obscuring it from view. The Brantford Heritage Inventory provides the following description: the three-sided front steps lead to a wide porch opening. The entrance has since been closed in with a wooden frame surrounding a single door, three transom lights and single side lights. The front corners of the porch have three piers with brick shafts, stone capitals and bases. Each group stands on a single, large datestone base. The left base is carved with the date of the company's establishment (1877) and the right with the construction date of this particular building (1903). The piers support a stone entablature and a brick parapet. The triangular peak has a stone coping and contains a carved name Stone (City of Brantford)</li> <li>The Timekeepers building is a small gable roof building with a brick façade that was added in 1912. Its features were modelled after the Company Office building beside it (now demolished). Three rounded arches spring from a stone string course across the entire width of the façade. The centre bay holds a carved name stone over a single coupled window unit with a solid stone transom bar (City of Brantford)</li> <li>The property was recognized in 2002 for its historical associations with the Cockshutt Family and Cockshutt Plow Co. and for the architectural significance of the two buildings (By-law 135-2002, City of Brantford 2002).</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: R. Ashton &amp; Mohawk Mission School Land</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: George Babcock</li> <li>1902 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for plow works (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1906 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for extensions (1905 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a brick shed (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1909 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for grinding and mounting, a blacksmith shop, storage and shear room, a brick core room, extension to the storage room, and an extension to the moulding showroom (City of Brantford)</li> <li>1910 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a storage room, brick extension, brick extension to the machine shop, engineering and storage machine shop, brick extension to the moulding shop, concrete oil house, brick compression house, casting storage house and print shop, brick grinding and mounting shop, and a warehouse room extension (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1911 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a brick structural building, brick woodshop, brick moulding shop, brick iron storage, and brick storage (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1912 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a brick dry kiln (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: three red brick buildings, one small on the west side, one large long building in the centre of the lot and another that crosses into 144 Mohawk St, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1918 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for an extension to the boiler shop, builder is listed as Schultz Bros., designed by Brantford architect F. C. Bodley (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1919 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for an addition to experimental building, brick addition to storage building, and a blacksmith shop, builder is listed as Schultz Bros. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: three red brick buildings, one small on the west side, one large long building in the centre of the lot and another that crosses into 144 Mohawk St, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1926 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for brick addition to the foundry, builder is listed as A.J. Cromar (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1927 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for brick addition, builder is listed as A.J. Cromar (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: three red brick buildings, one small on the west side, one large long building in the centre of the lot and another that crosses into 144 Mohawk St, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1939 Building Permits: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for brick addition to the foundry, builder is listed as Cromar Construction Ltd. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: 1934 NTS Map: three red brick buildings, one small on the west side, one large long building in the centre of the lot and another that crosses into 144 Mohawk St, rail spurs</li> <li>• 1940 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a steel and wood frame covered with galvanized iron, builder is listed as Cromar Construction Ltd. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1941 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a steel and brick factory building and a one-storey building, steel frame and brick, builder is listed as Cromar Construction Ltd. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1946 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a steel storage building, builder is listed as Piggott Construction(City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1947 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a wood constr. concrete floor 15x18 columns, builder is listed as Cullen Steeplejack Co. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1948 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for changes to inside offices, builder is listed as Cromar Construction (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1949 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a steel and concrete extension to core room, builder is listed as Piggott Construction. (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1951 Building Permit: granted to Cockshutt Plow Co. for a circuit breaker house, builder is listed as Cromar Construction (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
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<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Description of Property- CHR 32	
<b>Street Address</b>	Newport Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Vacant
<b>Date(s)</b>	n/a
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vacant lot at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Newport Streets</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Maps indicate this property at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Newport Streets was part of the Waterous Engine Works Property (City of Brantford)</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map shows railway tracks adjacent to the property and a red brick building on the property</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map shows railway tracks adjacent to the property and a building on the property</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map shows railway tracks adjacent to the property and a building on the property</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018


**Results of Assessment:**

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 33	
Street Address	27 Newport Street
Resource Name	n/a
Heritage Recognition	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
Resource Type	Vacant Lot
Date(s)	n/a
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently a vacant lot</li> <li>• Formerly a 1950s industrial building, remnants of buildings were destroyed by a fire (City of Brantford)</li> </ul>
Historical Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No buildings identified</li> <li>• 1919 Fire Insurance Map: shows this part of Newport Street did not exist at this time</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: No buildings identified</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No buildings identified</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: No buildings identified</li> </ul>
Photo(s)	
Date of Photo(s)	July 23, 2018

#### Results of Assessment:

The property is currently a vacant lot and is not known to be of cultural heritage value or interest at this time.

Description of Property- CHR 34	
<b>Street Address</b>	565 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	n/a
<b>Resource Type</b>	Industrial
<b>Date(s)</b>	Post-1941 to Pre-1968
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A four-storey painted brick industrial building, with various exterior finishes</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Mohawk Parsonnage Lot &amp; Mohawk Mission School Land</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: G.H.N. Co.</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Rail lines present in current alignment and three brick or stone buildings illustrated in a different configuration than present day structures</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping, outbuildings are illustrated to the west of the three main structures</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>1954: Canadian Westinghouse moved their television and radio division to this location.</li> <li>1968 NTS Map: Structures are shown in current alignment</li> <li>1971: Canadian Westinghouse closes this plant</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	

	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

#### Evaluation of Property- CHR 34

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property was formerly owned by Westinghouse Canada, which moved its radio and television division to this location in 1954.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

3. The property has contextual value because it:


<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

#### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to historical/associative value.





Description of Property- CHR 35	
<b>Street Address</b>	440 Mohawk Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Kana:ta Village
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	n/a
<b>Resource Type</b>	Community Centre
<b>Date(s)</b>	unknown
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kana:ta Village is a centre for learning and cultural destination designed to highlight the rich and diverse cultures of the Six Nations of the Grand River (Haudenosaunee/ Onhkwehonweh).</li> <li>The Trans Canada Trail/Hamilton-Brantford Rail Trail extends through the property</li> <li>The cement block community centre features a blue metal roof</li> <li>A small shed is located to the southwest and features white siding and a gable roof</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: A. Davis</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Samuel Davis</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: One stone structure fronting Mohawk Street and trees illustrated</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: One structure fronting Mohawk Street and trees illustrated</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018


Evaluation of Property- CHR 35		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

Evaluation of Property- CHR 35		
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property is a community hub for people of the Six Nations and others that wish.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	✓	This property is a centre for learning and cultural destination designed to highlight the rich and diverse cultures of the Six Nations of the Grand River (Haudenosaunee/ Onhkwehonweh). The property provides the landscape and opportunity for traditional knowledge keepers and educators to share traditional and contemporary Haudenosaunee/Onhkwehonweh cultures and practices. The space is designed to increase the public's understanding and appreciation of Indigenous cultures from around the world, specifically Haudenosaunee/Onhkwehonweh.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓	The property includes a 17 <sup>th</sup> century replica Mohawk longhouse, where community members can have a glimpse of everyday life of the Haudenosaunee/Onhkwehonweh, who long occupied the area prior to European contact.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to historical/associative value.



Description of Property- CHR 36	
<b>Street Address</b>	220 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	Shallow Creek Park, Mohawk Waterway
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Recreational
<b>Date(s)</b>	1950s; regenerated 2011
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This property is the start of the Mohawk Waterway leading to Mohawk Lake</li> <li>Shallow Creek Trail extends through the park and along the north shore of the canal, joining with Forest Road Trail within Mohawk Park.</li> <li>Shallow Creek Park was created in the early 1950s by backfilling in part of the Mohawk Canal. The area was previously a shallow marsh area that, when flooded, acted as a turning basin for boats travelling down the canal. The park was regenerated in 2011 by clearing a lot of the underbrush, cleaning the stream, upgrading the walking trail, and redesigning the playground with new equipment (ASI 2016:53)</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1875 Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1968 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1976 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	2016

Evaluation of Property- CHR 36 <sup>2</sup>		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
Ontario Heritage Act Criteria	✓	Analysis


<sup>2</sup> Shallow Creek Park (CHL 5) was evaluated as part of the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study (ASI 2016:125).

Evaluation of Property- CHR 36 <sup>2</sup>		
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property has direct associations with the early transportation history of the City of Brantford, as the turning basin for the Mohawk Canal. It is also associated with the recreational history of the City of Brantford.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		The property is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to the Mohawk Canal.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to historical/associative value and contextual value.



Description of Property- CHR 37	
<b>Street Address</b>	8 Murray Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	n/a
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1910 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A one-storey Brantford Cottage with stone foundations, and a hipped roof with a front gable</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1830 Survey: Unidentified</li> <li>1875 Map: Grand River Navigation Company</li> <li>1858 Tremaine Map: Grand River Navigation Company</li> <li>1916 NTS Map: Mapping shows density, not detail</li> <li>1921 NTS Map: Mapping shows density, not detail</li> <li>1934 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1940 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1968 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1976 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> <li>1994 NTS Map: Unidentified</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	July 23, 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 37		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property is a representative example of a one-storey Brantford cottage with stone foundations that has been significantly altered.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis




Evaluation of Property- CHR 37		
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value.



Description of Property- CHR 38	
<b>Street Address</b>	180 Greenwich Street
<b>Resource Name</b>	City Pollution Control Office & Lab; former Greenwich Street Police Department and Magistrate's Court
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	Listed on the Heritage Inventory
<b>Resource Type</b>	Residential
<b>Date(s)</b>	1953 (City of Brantford)
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A two-storey red brick office building</li> </ul>
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1858 Map: Shows density not detail</li> <li>• 1875 Tremaine Map: Shows density not detail</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: No structures illustrated</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: No structures illustrated</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>• 1968 NTS Map: Appears in current configuration</li> <li>• Originally housed the Police Department and Magistrate's Court</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	May 2016 (Google Maps)


Evaluation of Property- CHR 38		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property is a representative example of a mid-twentieth-century brick institutional building.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property is directly associated with the development and modernization of Brantford in the mid-twentieth century, following the 1954 annexations and the need for

Evaluation of Property- CHR 38		
		the expansion of municipal services to meet the needs of its growing population.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

**Results of Assessment:**

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value and historical/associative value.



Description of Property- CHR 39	
<b>Street Address</b>	51 Lynwood Drive
<b>Resource Name</b>	Mohawk Park
<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	n/a
<b>Resource Type</b>	Recreational
<b>Date(s)</b>	1895
<b>Description</b>	Mohawk Park was originally part of the Lovejoy estate in Brantford Township. The park officially opened on Victoria Day, May 24, 1895. Attractions included: a merry-go-round, a razzle-dazzle and a ferris wheel, a pavilion and a bandstand; open spaces were used for sporting activities such as football, lacrosse and cricket, there were tennis courts, and a bicycle track; Brantford Canoe Club held regattas were held on the lake. Dances were held at night at the pavilion. Hockey was played on the lake in the winter (ASI 2016:54)
<b>Historical Summary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1895: Mohawk Park officially opens</li> <li>• 1858 Map: Labelled "Mohawk School Lot"</li> <li>• 1875 Tremaine Map: Labelled "Mohawk School Lot"</li> <li>• 1916 NTS Map: Labelled "Mohawk Park" and "Athletic Grounds"</li> <li>• 1921 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>• 1934 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>• 1940 NTS Map: Same as previous mapping</li> <li>• 1954 Aerial Photo: Densely treed</li> <li>• 1968 NTS Map: Labelled "Park"</li> </ul>
<b>Photo(s)</b>	
<b>Date of Photo(s)</b>	June 2018

Evaluation of Property- CHR 39 <sup>3</sup>		
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Criteria	✓	Analysis
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	✓	This property is a representative example of nineteenth century park design. The park officially opened on Victoria Day, May 24, 1895.

<sup>3</sup> Mohawk Park (CHL 6) was evaluated as part of the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study (ASI 2016:126).

Evaluation of Property- CHR 39 <sup>3</sup>		
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	✓	This property has direct associations with the early recreational history of the City of Brantford. The park was the location of a broad number of local community groups, and continues to fulfil this role within the community today.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
3. The property has contextual value because it:		
<i>Ontario Heritage Act Criteria</i>		Analysis
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	✓	The property is important in defining and maintaining the character of the surrounding community.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	✓	The property is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to the Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Canal and the surrounding residential communities.
iii. is a landmark.		This property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.

### Results of Assessment:

The property retains cultural heritage value or interest related to design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

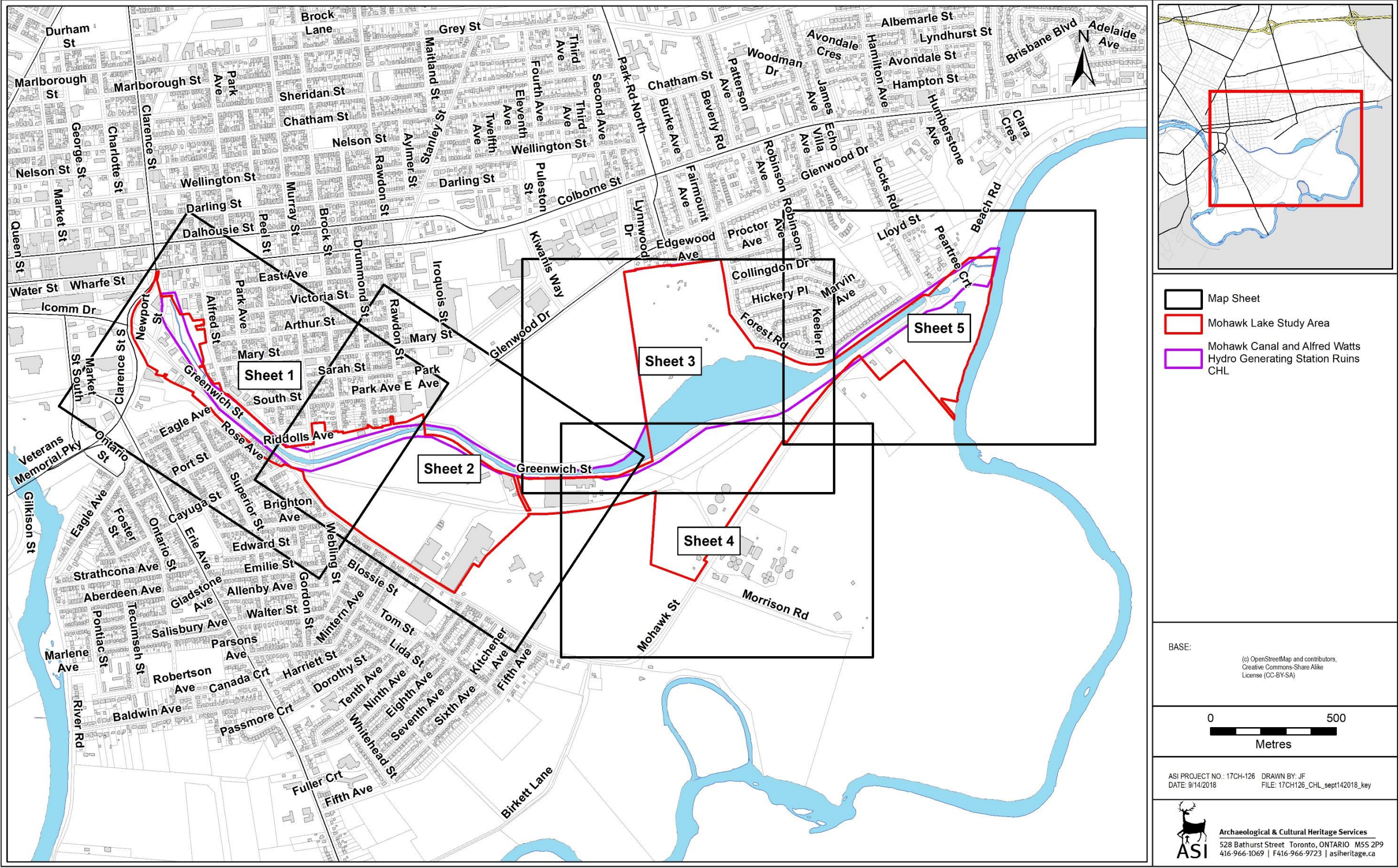




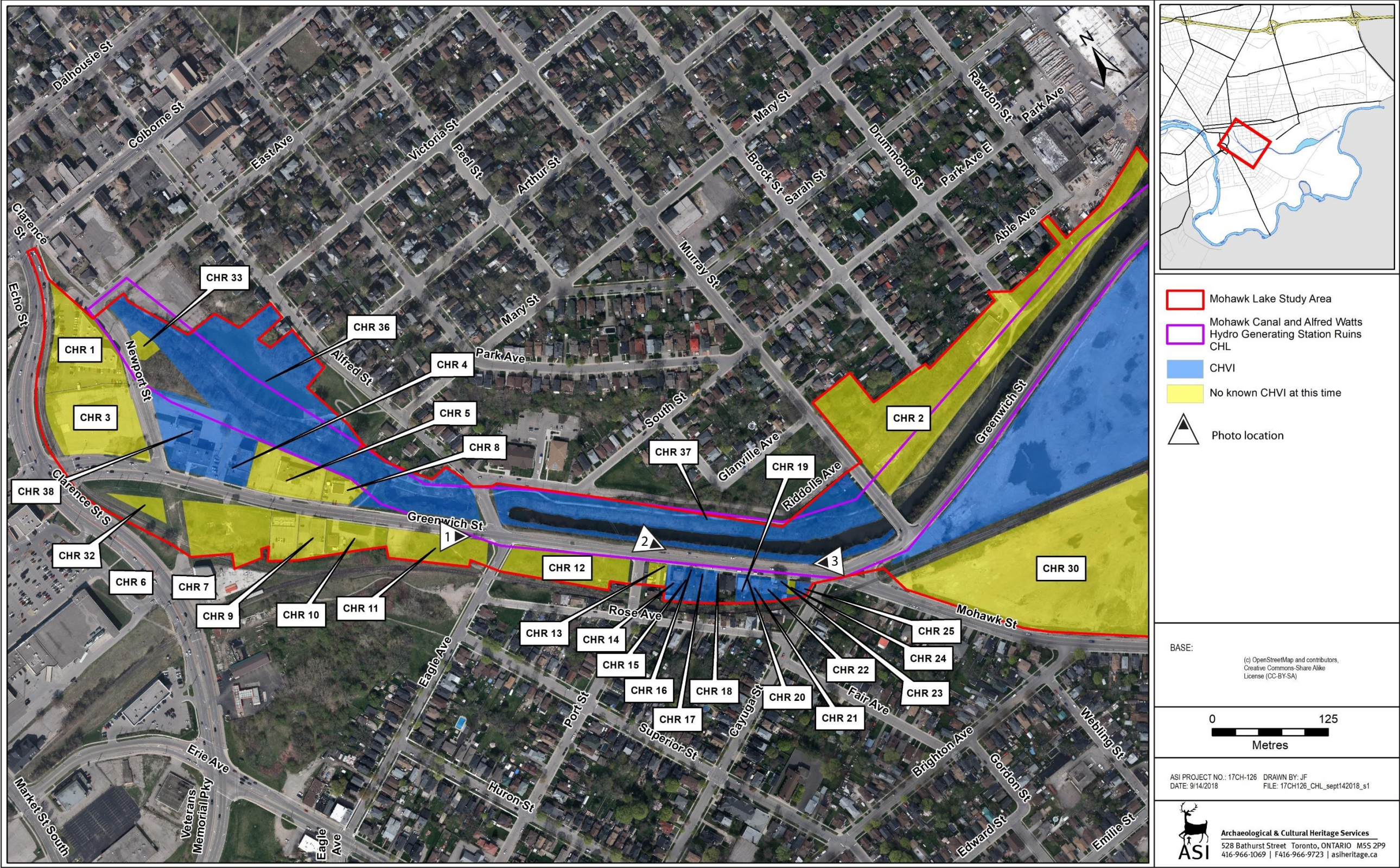
## **APPENDIX B: CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MAPPING**



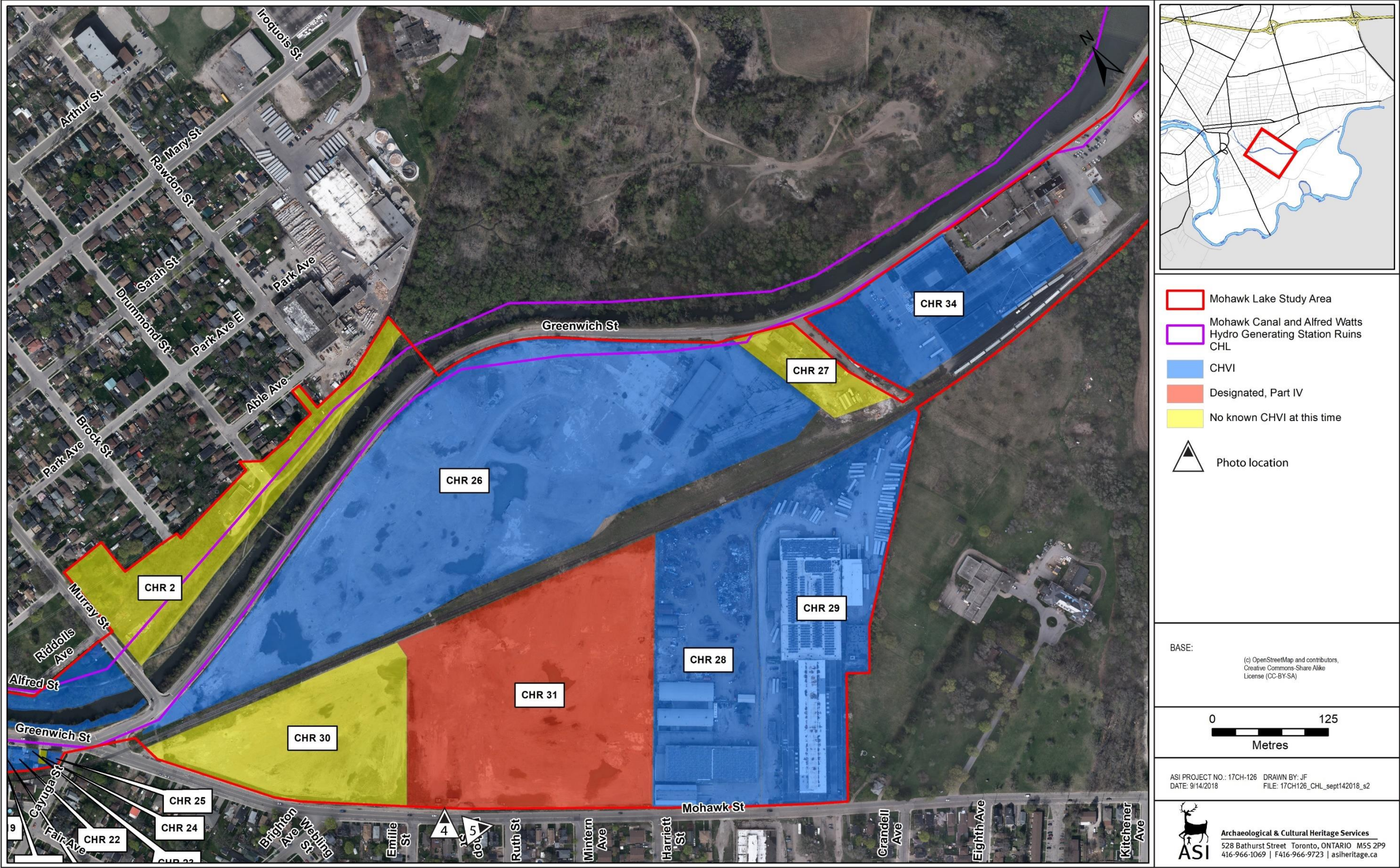












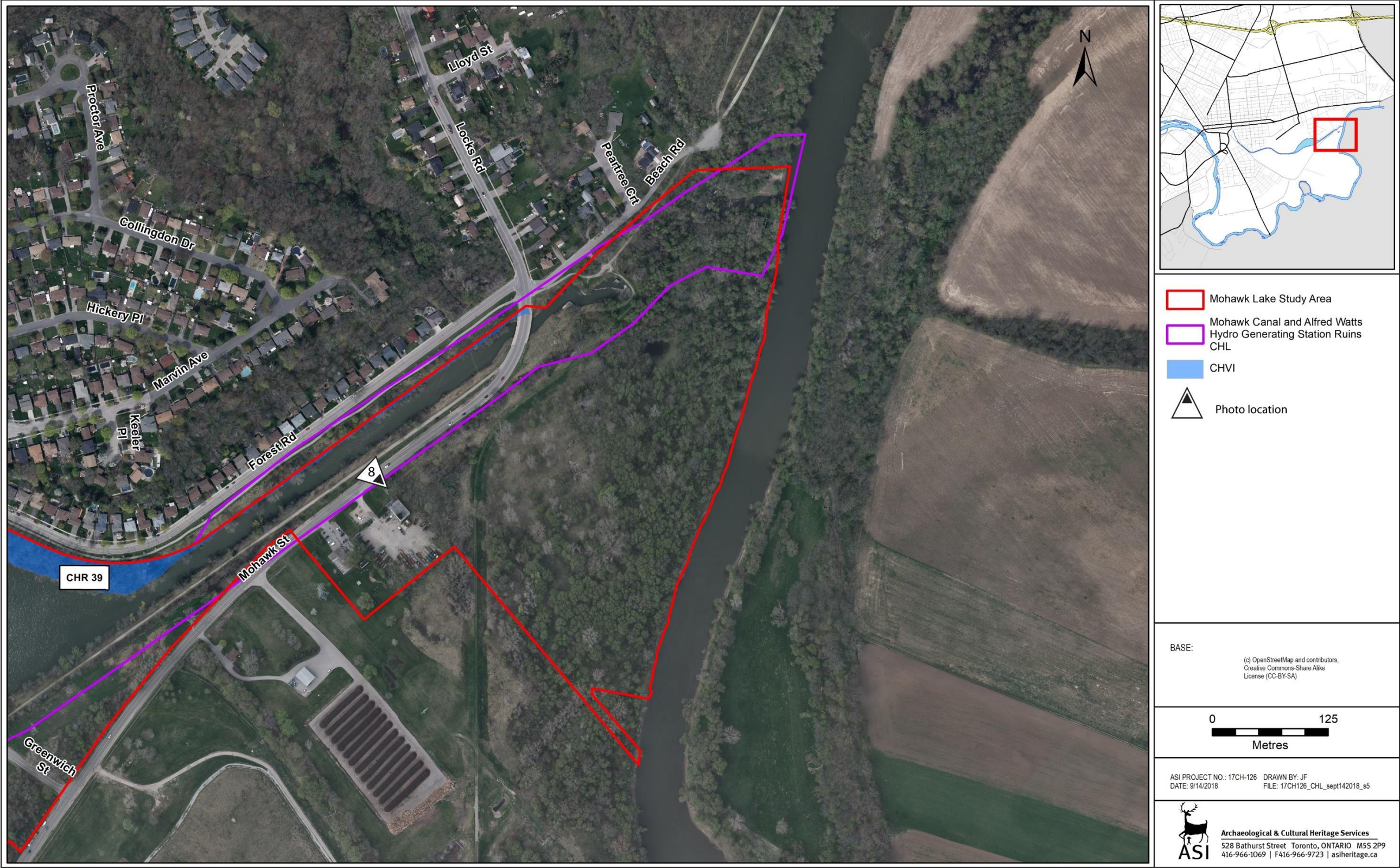








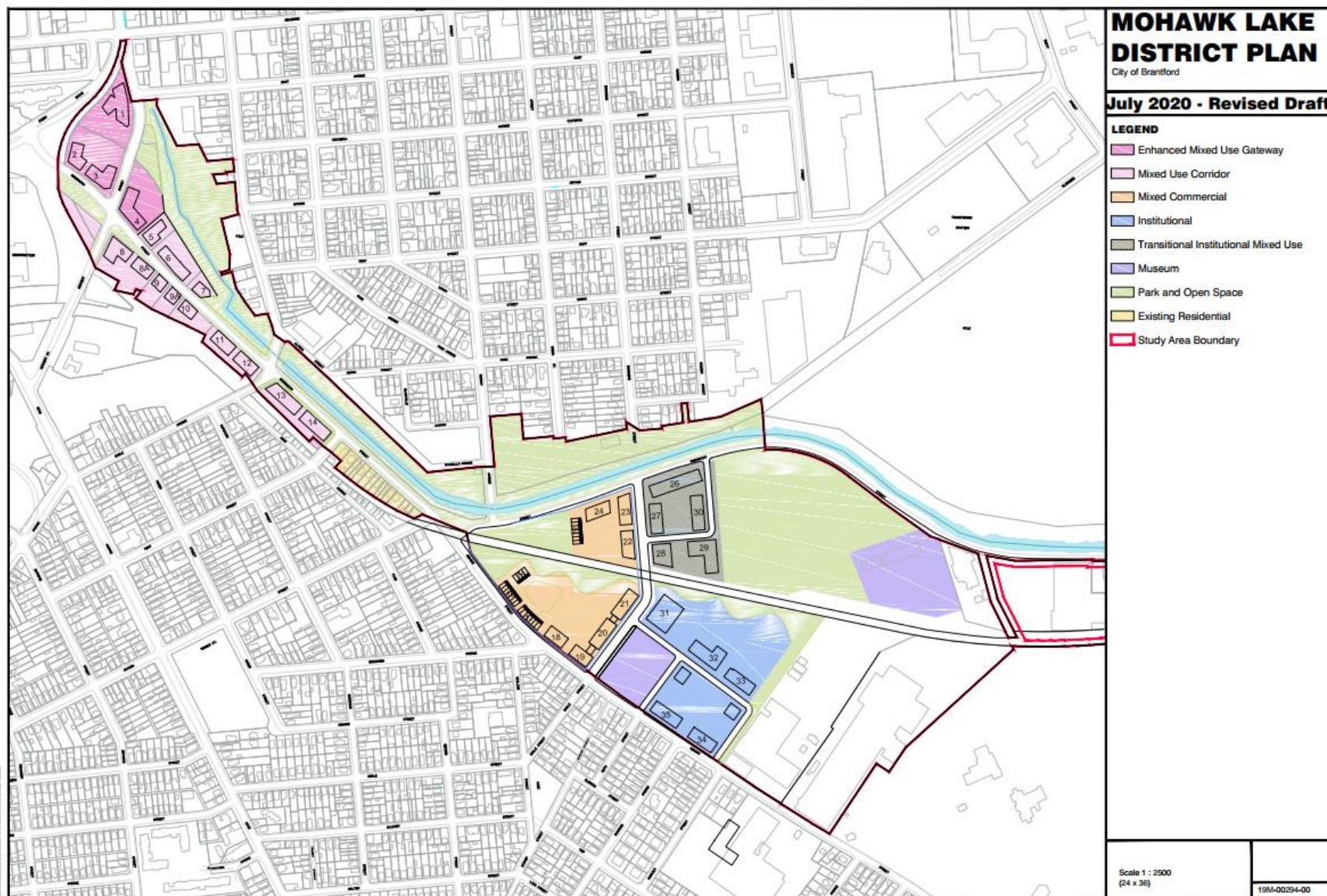






## **APPENDIX C: REVISED DRAFT DEMONSTRATION PLAN**





## **APPENDIX D: MOHAWK CANAL CHL TECHNICAL STUDY**





**MOHAWK CANAL CHL TECHNICAL STUDY**

**MOHAWK LAKE DISTRICT PLAN  
CITY OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

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## **MOHAWK CANAL CHL TECHNICAL STUDY**

### **MOHAWK LAKE DISTRICT PLAN CITY OF BRANTFORD, ONTARIO**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was retained by WSP on behalf of the City of Brantford to conduct a Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study as part of the Mohawk Lake District Plan (MLDP) in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The MLDP involves a revitalization study of the subject lands aimed at transforming a prominent former brownfield site into a vibrant community and reconnecting residents with the historical recreational node created by Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Canal, and Mohawk Park.

The MLDP study area includes the lands along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, including Mohawk Park and the former Greenwich Mohawk brownfield site. The study area extends eastward from Colborne Street and Clarence Street South, ending at the Grand River south of Mohawk Street and Locks Road. Properties along the north side of Mohawk Street and the south side of Greenwich Street are included in the study area, excluding the portion of land owned by the Six Nations of the Grand River, and including Mohawk Park on the north side of Mohawk Lake

At the core of the City of Brantford, and within the MLDP study area, between Shallow Creek Park and the Grand River, is the Mohawk Canal, formerly the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Canal. The canal widens into a man-made lake at Mohawk Lake, located alongside Mohawk Park. At the eastern terminus of the canal is the ruins of the Alfred Watts Power Generating Station, a Victorian-era dam, a small dynamo, and steam plant. This area also includes bridges, roads, railroads and pedestrian circulation routes immediately adjacent to the canal. Together these resources form a cultural heritage landscape which is worthy of protection, as identified in the *Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study* (ASI 2016). The area is defined by a combination of cultural heritage, natural heritage, and archaeological resources forming one cohesive landscape, which is recommended for recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) through an Official Plan Amendment (OPA).

The purpose of this report is to build on the findings on the Feasibility Study to further refine the evaluation, statement of significance, proposed boundary, and inventory of attributes of the Mohawk Canal CHL in support of the Cultural Heritage Landscape recognition for Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins through an OPA under the Planning Act.

Draft policy and recommendations are presented, including recommended strategies and official plan policy directions for the Mohawk Canal CHL, public education and heritage interpretation or commemoration strategies, and preliminary conservation strategies.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Study Overview

ASI was retained by WSP on behalf of the City of Brantford to conduct a Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study as part of the Mohawk Lake District Plan (MLDP) in the City of Brantford, Ontario.<sup>1</sup> The MLDP involves a revitalization study of the subject lands aimed at transforming a prominent former brownfield site into a vibrant community and reconnecting residents with the historical recreational node created by Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Canal, and Mohawk Park.

The MLDP study area includes the lands along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, including Mohawk Park and the former Greenwich Mohawk brownfield site. The study area extends eastward from Colborne Street and Clarence Street South, ending at the Grand River south of Mohawk Street and Locks Road. The study area includes properties on the north side of Mohawk Street and the south side of Greenwich Street as well as Mohawk Park on the north side of Mohawk Lake, but does not include lands owned by Six Nations of the Grand River (Figure 1).



Figure 1: MLDP study area

<sup>1</sup> ASI was also retained to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) of the overall MLDP study area, which is presented in a separate report. The Mohawk Lake CHL Technical Study should be read in conjunction with the MLDP CHRA.

At the core of the City of Brantford, and within the MLDP study area, between Shallow Creek Park and the Grand River, is the Mohawk Canal, formerly the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Canal. The canal widens into a man-made lake at Mohawk Lake, located alongside Mohawk Park. At the eastern terminus of the canal is the ruins of the Alfred Watts Power Generating Station, a Victorian-era dam, a small dynamo, and a steam plant. This area also includes bridges, roads, railroads and pedestrian circulation routes immediately adjacent to the canal. Together these resources form a cultural heritage landscape which is worthy of protection, as identified in the *Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins, Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study* (ASI 2016) (Figure 2). The area is defined by a combination of cultural heritage, natural heritage, and archaeological resources forming one cohesive landscape, which has been recommended for recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) through an Official Plan Amendment (OPA). For the sake of clarity, the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins Cultural Heritage Landscape will be referred to as the Mohawk Canal CHL throughout this report, and the Mohawk Canal CHL feasibility study will be referred to as the Feasibility Study.

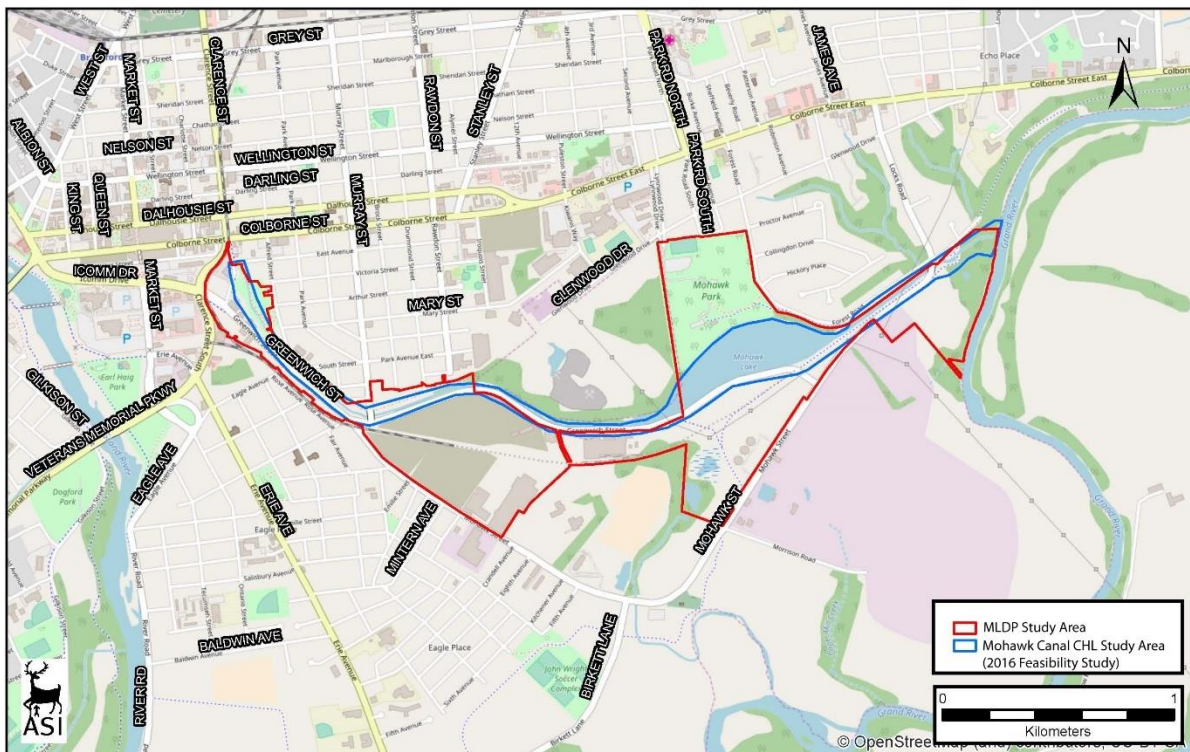


Figure 2: MLDP study area with proposed boundary for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins Cultural Heritage Landscape

## 1.2. Study Background

The Feasibility Study provides an inventory of identified cultural heritage resources within the Mohawk Canal CHL and presents a draft Statement of Significance for the area recommended for protection. The





Feasibility Study recommends that the Mohawk Canal CHL be recognized as a CHL through an Official Plan Amendment and that the process should be undertaken in two stages, the first stage being the preparation of a “CHL Technical Study and Conservation Plan” which would build on the information provided in the Feasibility Study. The CHL Feasibility study points to the Region of Waterloo Implementation Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation (October 2013) as a guide for the preparation of a CHL Technical Study, and recommended that the CHL Technical study include the following:<sup>2</sup>

- Review and supplementation of information provided in the CHL Feasibility Study;
- An inventory and map of the cultural heritage resources and attributes of the landscape, includes, but is not limited to: buildings and structures; architectural details; landmarks; views; natural features; vegetation; archaeological resources; land uses.
- An analytical listing of current and recommended conservation measures for the cultural heritage resources and attributes of the CHL;
- A shared vision for the CHL;
- A management strategy for the CHL.

The second stage of the process includes the Official Plan Amendment itself, which will identify the CHL using an official name, a statement of significance and a location map, and which will reference the detailed information within the CHL Technical Study. Additional CHL conservation policies and/or a detailed map may be included in the amendment.

The CHL Feasibility study also emphasizes that public consultation and stakeholder engagement is essential to the success of the project and outlines a range of strategies and tools that should be undertaken as part of the CHL Technical Study process.

Based on the recommendations of the Feasibility Study, the City of Brantford requested, through RFP 17-87 (17. vii), that the Mohawk Lake District Plan include, among other supporting documentation:

*A specific Conservation Plan for the Cultural Heritage Landscape Designation for Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts hydro generating station ruins to recommend various detailed conservation measures, which may include, but are not limited to the following:*

- *An Official Plan amendment for the cultural heritage landscape designation;*
- *A statement of significance for the cultural heritage landscape;*
- *A management strategy for the cultural heritage landscape, which will include public education and heritage resource interpretation.*

### **1.3. Study Limitations and Gaps**

It should be noted that the Feasibility Study incorrectly states that a CHL Technical Study that includes all of the information as listed above is referred to as a Conservation Plan. Based on the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (Info Sheet #5), a Conservation Plan typically contains the following information:

---

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the 2016 CHL Feasibility Study incorrectly states that a CHL Technical Study that includes all of the listed information is referred to as a CHL Conservation Plan.



1. Identification of the conservation principles appropriate for the type of cultural heritage resource being conserved;
2. Analysis of the cultural heritage resource, including documentation of the resource, descriptions of cultural heritage value or interest, assessment of resource conditions and deficiencies, discussion of historical, current, and proposed use;
3. Recommendations for conservation measures and interventions, short- or long-term maintenance programs, implementation, and the qualifications for anyone responsible for the conservation work;
4. Schedule for conservation work, inspection, maintenance, costing, and phases of rehabilitation or restoration work;
5. Monitoring of the cultural heritage resource and development of a long-term reporting structure.

The heritage technical work presented herein aims to meet the cultural heritage requirements in the City's RFP for the MLDP as outlined in Section 1.2 above. For the sake of clarity, the study will be referred to as a CHL Technical Study rather than a CHL Conservation Plan, as the requirements more closely align with the information typically contained in a CHL Technical Study. While a CHL Conservation Plan is beyond the scope of this study, preliminary recommended conservation strategies for the Mohawk Canal CHL are presented in Section 7.3 below.

The Feasibility Study recommended that a public consultation and stakeholder engagement program be developed as part of the CHL Technical Study and OPA amendment process. This type of engagement would help form a Shared Vision for the CHL, as well as inform policy development, a management strategy, and any future conservation plan. As the current study was undertaken as part of the larger MLDP, community and stakeholder engagement specific and tailored to the Mohawk Canal CHL was not possible. Community and stakeholder input pertaining to the overall MLDP study area, however, was considered as part of this study to gain an understanding of the significance of the area and its features to the community.

CHL Technical Studies are evolving documents. They require updating as needed when land use and policy changes are made, as additional heritage attributes are identified, or as management strategies are updated. As such, there is the opportunity to update the Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study with public and stakeholder input as needed, including input from Indigenous groups.

Despite the noted gaps and limitations, the Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study confirms that the Mohawk Canal CHL has cultural heritage value and merits recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape through an Official Plan Amendment.

#### **1.4. Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study**

The purpose of the Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study is to build on the findings on the Feasibility Study to further refine the evaluation, statement of significance, proposed boundary, and inventory of attributes of the Mohawk Canal CHL in support of the Cultural Heritage Landscape recognition for Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins through an OPA under the Planning Act.



To that end, the report provides the following information:

- A summary of the underlying policy context (including definitions) and review of existing technical reports (Section 2.0);
- A review of the methodology and data collection process for the evaluation of the Mohawk Canal CHL as a whole (Section 3.0);
- A summary of the cultural history overview prepared for the Feasibility Study (Section 4.0);
- A description of existing conditions (Section 5.0);
- Cultural heritage evaluation for the Mohawk Canal CHL (Section 6.0), including:
  - updated Statement of Significance
  - updated list of heritage attributes, including but not limited to: buildings, structures, architectural details, landmarks, views, natural features, vegetation, archaeological resources, and land uses; and
  - discussion of CHL boundary refinement;
- Draft policy and recommendations (Section 7.0), including:
  - Recommended strategies and official plan policy directions for the Mohawk Canal CHL
  - Recommended public education and heritage interpretation or commemoration strategies
  - Recommended conservation strategies.

## 2.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT AND TECHNICAL REVIEW

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. This cultural heritage review considers cultural heritage resources in the context of the creation of policy for integration into the MLDP.

### 2.1. Policy Framework

The authority to request this study arises from the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990), Section 2(d) of the *Planning Act* (1990), the Provincial Policy Statement (2020), and the Municipality's *Official Plan* (City of Brantford 2020 Consolidation).

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) enables designation of properties and districts under Part IV and Part V, Sections 26 through 46 and provides the legislative bases for applying heritage easements to real property (MHSTCI 1990). Though the OHA is the primary piece of legislation associated with heritage conservation in Ontario, it is not the only means of conserving cultural heritage resources.

One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. Matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Planning Act*. One of the matters of provincial interests as stated in the *Planning Act* is:

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

The *PPS* indicates in Section 4.0 - Implementation/Interpretation, that:



- 4.6 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.

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 cultural heritage are contained in Section 2.0, *Wise Use and Management of Resources*, in which the preamble states that “Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits” (Province of Ontario 2020:22).

Accordingly, in subsection 2.6, *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology* makes the following provisions relevant to this assessment:

- 2.6.1 Significant *built heritage resources* and significant *cultural heritage landscapes* shall be conserved.
- 2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on *adjacent lands* to *protected heritage property* except where the proposed *development* and *site alteration* has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

Italicized terms in the foregoing policy statements are defined in Section 6.0 Definitions of the *PPS* and have been considered as part of the present assessment.

This provides the context not only for discrete planning activities detailed in the *Planning Act* but also for the foundation of policy statements issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*.

#### **2.1.1. City of Brantford's Official Plan**

The City of Brantford's Official Plan is the guiding document for the municipality with respect to land use planning and it also includes guidance on cultural heritage. With respect to the MLDP and heritage, relevant policies are contained in Sections 6 (6.2.10), 7 (7.8.15), and 9 (9.1.1; 9.3; 9.4).

Section 6.2.10 sets the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology goal to “sustain, conserve and enhance significant built environments.” The objectives of this goal are identified in Section 6.2.10.1 Cultural





Heritage and Archaeology Objectives which states “a) Identify, inventory and conserve lands, cultural heritage landscapes, buildings, structures and sites of historic, architectural and archaeological values.”

Regarding the Mohawk Lake District, Section 7.8.15 Area 15 - Mohawk Street states:

.1 The Mohawk/Greenwich Area, as indicated on Schedule 2 - Modified Policy Areas, contains a number of older industrial properties that are contaminated with industrial waste. Over the long term, the City shall encourage the comprehensive redevelopment of properties in this area into a mixed-use centre consisting of clean employment uses, open space uses, institutional uses and small-scale commercial uses.

.4 Upon implementation of the remediation strategy, the City will consider applications for the comprehensive redevelopment of this area, in accordance with the designations on Schedule 1-1- Land Use Plan, for a range of residential uses, commercial uses, heritage uses and recreational and open space uses. Redevelopment of these properties for residential use shall provide the appropriate buffering of 15 metres from the railway spur line.

.5 In addition to other applicable policies of this Plan, the redevelopment of this area should proceed on the basis of a comprehensive master plan, co-ordinating the development of individual properties, in order to achieve a well-designed and integrated area, including:

v) The potential for reuse of any existing buildings or structures.

Section 9.1.1 states:

Section 9 establishes additional policies to provide for the conservation of cultural heritage resources within Brantford. These policies are guided by relevant sections of the Planning Act and are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement. Certain land use policies and designations of this Plan may be qualified to include special restrictions or requirement embodied in the policies of this Section.

Section 9.3 of the City of Brantford Official Plan, *Designation of Cultural Heritage Resources* states that:

9.3.1 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee, may designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest by bylaw enacted pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act.

9.3.2 As prescribed in Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06, in determining the cultural heritage significance of a heritage resource and its contextual elements, regard shall be had, but not limited, to the following criteria:

1. the resource and associated features date from an important period in Brantford’s historical development.
2. it is a good, representative, early or rare example of the work of an important architect, engineer, builder, designer, or other artisan, or it is a good, representative or rare example of its period, architectural style, building or design, method of engineering or construction or form of land use within the municipality;



3. it is associated with a person or group of persons of local, provincial, national or international importance;
4. it is associated with an event or movement of local, provincial, national or international importance;
5. it is a good, representative example of a significant method of engineering or construction;
6. it is a good, representative example of outstanding interior design;
7. it makes an important contribution to the urban composition or streetscape which it forms a part.

9.3.4 Selected properties identified through the inventory conducted under Section 9.4 may be designated, by bylaw passed under the Ontario Heritage Act, for preservation and protection from alteration where such alteration is likely to affect the reason for the designation as contained in the bylaw.

9.3.5 Alterations may be made to any properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, provided that such alterations do not affect the reasons for the designation, are in keeping with the policies of this Official Plan, and meet the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and Building Code. A Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional may be required to support proposed alterations.

9.3.6 Reasonable methods of incorporating the whole or part of a designated heritage resource into new development shall be investigated and such incorporation encouraged where possible. A Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional will be required to support the proposed development.

Section 9.4 of the City of Brantford Official Plan, *Inventory of Heritage Resources* includes reference to cultural heritage landscapes, stating:

9.4.1 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee and other local agencies and groups, may develop and maintain inventories of cultural heritage resources including built heritage resources (including contextual elements) and cultural heritage landscapes, in the City of Brantford. The inventory will be based on the criteria outlined in Section 9.3 of this Plan and will include an itemized summary of heritage attributes in each case

9.4.2 The City, in consultation with the Brantford Heritage Committee and other local agencies and groups, may also identify and plan for areas with special heritage qualities, with a view towards conserving and enhancing their unique character.

9.4.3 Information on Brantford's heritage resources will be integrated into the City of Brantford's Geographic Information System, and used to inform all heritage, planning and economic development matters.

9.4.4 Applications for demolition of an inventoried heritage resource will be required to include a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified heritage conservation professional.



## 2.2. Cultural Heritage Landscape - Definitions

### 2.2.1. International Context

The term cultural heritage landscape (CHL) initially evolved out of investigations centered on cultural geography and was officially coined in 1926 to describe any place modified by humankind. By the mid-twentieth century, the concept and its holistic approach to the investigation of resources emerged at the international level when the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted a 'Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites'. This recommendation called for the "preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural, and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings".

By 1975, the General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the international professional membership NGO that acts as the custodian of conservation doctrine, further recognized the importance of cultural heritage landscapes as an integral unit of analysis by passing Resolutions on the Conservation of Smaller Historic Towns. During the 1980s, additional declarations and charters issued by ICOMOS emerged, with special attention placed on defining cultural heritage landscapes.

In 1992, the World Heritage Convention was amended to include the concept of cultural heritage landscapes, resulting in the first legal instrument able to recognize and protect cultural heritage landscapes. Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention now acknowledges that cultural heritage landscapes represent the 'combined works of nature and man'. The World Heritage Convention further developed this concept by identifying three categories of cultural heritage landscapes. The three cultural heritage landscape categories identified by UNESCO include:

1. **"Clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man":** These embrace garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
2. **Organically evolved landscapes:** This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. These landscapes fall into two sub-categories:
  - a. Relict (Fossil) Landscape: one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
  - b. Continuing Landscape: one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.



- 3. Associative cultural landscape:** The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

### **2.2.2. Federal Context**

The Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada defines a cultural landscape as “any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people and identifies the following categories of cultural landscapes, in line with the categories identified by UNESCO: 1) designed cultural landscapes; 2) organically evolved landscapes, including both relict and continuing landscapes; and 3) associative landscapes.

### **2.2.3. Provincial Context**

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) provides non-legislative resources for communities to assist with the conservation of cultural heritage resources, including the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit indicates that cultural heritage resources should be identified, listed, researched, evaluated and protected, yet it is to municipalities to use the most effective and appropriate tools available at each step of this process to ensure the ongoing conservation of cultural heritage landscapes within each municipality. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit identifies that properties must be assessed against the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest, as prescribed by O.Reg. 9/06 under the OHA, which includes criteria regarding design or physical value, historical or associative value, and contextual value. The Ontario Heritage Toolkit also identifies the three categories of cultural heritage landscapes identified by UNESCO.

Within its 2014 *Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process*, the MHSTCI outlines the process for the identification and evaluation of provincial properties for their cultural heritage value or interest, including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological sites. The mandatory steps to identify provincial heritage properties include screening, evaluation, review, decision and recognition.

As the lead heritage agency of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Trust introduces cultural heritage landscapes as part of its toolkit. “Cultural Heritage Landscapes: An Introduction” identifies the three categories of cultural heritage landscapes identified by UNESCO: designed, evolved and associative. The OHT defines cultural heritage landscape as “a property or defined geographic area of cultural heritage significance that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community”.

## **2.3. Review of Existing Technical and Planning Studies**

### **2.3.1. Cultural Heritage Landscape Feasibility Study: Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins**

A Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Feasibility Study was prepared by ASI in May 2016 for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins in the City of Brantford, Ontario. The study area





comprised the remnants of the Mohawk Canal between the Grand River to the east and Newport Street to the west, including the former locks, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, Shallow Creek Park and both the north and south canal banks of the Canal. The MLDP study area has a broader boundary than was examined in the Feasibility Study, with additional properties to the north and south of the Mohawk Canal. The Feasibility Study included the central portion of the Mohawk Canal which is excluded from the MLDP study area.

The purpose of the Feasibility Study was to assess the potential of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins as a CHL, and to determine the appropriate protection or designation tools for the area. The Feasibility Study:

- Produced a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use drawing on available primary and secondary source material;
- Identified 28 cultural heritage landscapes and 20 built heritage resources within the CHL study area through desktop work, consultation, and fieldwork verification;
- Compiled an inventory of all identified cultural heritage landscapes and built form features;
- Evaluated all identified resources against O. Reg. 9/06 of the OHA;
- Prepared a draft Statement of Significance for the study area;
- Reviewed relevant heritage policies and CHL recognition alternatives to determine current best practice; and,
- Made recommendations for the preferred strategy for protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the area. These have been summarized in Section 1.2 above.

### **2.3.2. Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Brantford**

In 1997, the City of Brantford retained ASI, in association with Geomatics International Inc., to prepare a planning study of archaeological resources for those lands within the City (ASI 1997). This Archaeological Master Plan had three major goals:

1. The compilation of inventories of registered and unregistered archaeological sites within the City and the preparation of an overview of the area's settlement history as it may be expected to pertain to archaeological resources;
2. The development of an archaeological site potential model, based on known site locations, past and present land uses, and environmental and cultural-historical data; and,
3. A review of the current provincial planning and management guidelines for archaeological resources, as well as the identification of a recommended management strategy for known and potential archaeological resources within the City.

The Archaeological Master Plan was updated in 2006 as part of the City of Brantford's Official Plan Review. This update included the addition of new archaeological sites that had been documented within the City between 1997 and 2006 to the City's GIS, as well as the limits of all lands that had been subject to archaeological assessment. The locations of the archaeological sites were then analyzed in



comparison to the original potential zone mapping to evaluate the effectiveness of the model and identify any necessary revisions. The only revision that occurred was the addition of certain parcels of land adjacent to the Grand River that had originally been excluded from the potential zone based on considerations of landscape integrity, but which were re-evaluated in 2006.

The review process was repeated for the 2013-2014 Official Plan Review, with the main areas of attention being the review of the implications to the City arising from changes to the Provincially regulated archaeological assessment process and First Nations engagement in this process.

Within the MLDP, the Archaeological Master Plan identifies areas of archaeological potential on the south side of Mohawk Lake as well as in the heavily wooded area at the eastern edge of the MLDP, adjacent to the Grand River.

A pilot project undertaken as part of the City of Brantford Heritage Register Project refined the analysis of archaeological potential in two areas within the city. The analysis of archaeological potential in the pilot areas represents a more considered method for determining archaeological potential within complex urban landscapes. The results of this analysis removed archaeological potential from some parcels that showed clear evidence of extensive disturbance. This analysis also added new areas of archaeological potential which recognize the current understanding of urban landscape and the City's particular development history. The Recommendations Report for the Heritage Register Project recommended that the City of Brantford consider undertaking a similar evaluation in other areas of the city which show a similar complex development history (ASI 2020).

### **2.3.3. Summary of Public and Indigenous Engagement**

As part of the MLDP study, WSP and the City of Brantford undertook Public and Indigenous Engagement programs. This section provides a summary of that engagement as it pertains to the potential community value of the Mohawk Canal CHL.

The Public Engagement program included a Design Charrette (March 2018), an Open House (November 2018), and an online survey. Public engagement was focused on gathering people's feedback on potential land use options for the MLDP. A review of meeting notes, reports, and "what we heard" word clouds identified the following existing strengths or characteristics of the MLDP study area:

- Natural and recreational parks including Mohawk Lake and Mohawk Park
- History and culture of the area including presence of First Nations
- Trails and other recreational activities; connectivity
- Museums
- Industrial heritage
- Green space
- Canal
- Mature trees in Mohawk Park; historical character of the park
- Historically sensitive buildings



Between February 2018 and July 2019, the City of Brantford also attended a number of meetings with Indigenous communities and organizations to discuss various city-led projects including the MLDP. City Staff also attended community BBQs and events to meet with community members. The City met with representatives of:

- Six Nations Tourism and Economic Development
- Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Process (CAP) Team
- Woodland Cultural Centre
- Grand River Community Health Centre
- Six Nations Polytechnic
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), Department of Consultation & Accommodation (DOCA)
- Aboriginal Health Centre (De dwa da dehs nye>s)

Notes of meetings, as available, were reviewed to pull out any indicators of potential community value of the Mohawk Canal CHL.

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION**

#### **3.1. Mohawk Canal CHL – Evaluation Methodology**

The Feasibility Study identified and evaluated individual cultural heritage resources within the study area comprised of the remnants of the Mohawk Canal between the Grand River to the east and Newport Street to the west, including the former locks, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, Shallow Creek Park and both the north and south canal banks. In order to understand the significance of the Mohawk Canal CHL as a whole, in addition to its individual parts, the CHL Technical Study builds upon the individual feature evaluations of the feasibility study to evaluate the CHL in its entirety, considering the individually identified cultural heritage resources as attributes of a larger cultural heritage landscape, the preliminary boundary for which was identified in the Feasibility Study.

Based on the best practice review undertaken as part of this study and a review of the City of Brantford's existing municipal framework and provincial and federal policy frameworks, the study team identified the PPS definition of a cultural heritage landscape as its working definition for the identification and evaluation of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes.

*Cultural heritage landscape: means 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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms. (PPS 2020)*



A best practice review of available resources resulted in the identification of a process for the evaluation of cultural heritage landscapes which has been applied to the evaluation of the Mohawk Canal CHL which is based on the Region of Waterloo's Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation (2013) (see Appendix A for a summary of the best practice review). The evaluation process includes background historical research, fieldwork, evaluation and boundary determination:

### **1. Background Historical Research:**

Background historical research of primary and secondary source documents, historical mapping, aerial photography and local history files were reviewed as part of the Feasibility Study. The results of this historical research are summarized in Section 4.2 of this report.

### **2. Fieldwork**

Additional fieldwork was completed for the purposes of this report to confirm the findings of the Feasibility Study, to document the existing conditions and integrity of the cultural heritage landscape, and to confirm the boundary recommendations identified in the Feasibility Study. The field review was undertaken by Laura Loney and Annie Veilleux of ASI on July 23, 2018. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current, and historical aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Google maps) and the findings of the Feasibility Study.

### **3. Evaluation and Statement of Significance**

Following a three-pronged approach related to the definition of cultural heritage landscapes within the Provincial Policy Statement, the CHL is evaluated to determine whether it has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Community Value, and Historical Integrity. To be considered a significant CHL, the Mohawk Canal CHL needs to meet all three criteria. A detailed description of the evaluation criteria is found in Appendix B of this report.

Criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest is based on the criteria provided in O. Reg. 9/06 of the OHA and evaluation results will be summarised in a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The community value of the CHL will be evaluated based on the outlined criteria and findings will be summarised in a Statement of Community Value. Similarly, the historical integrity of the CHL will be evaluated based on the outlined criteria and findings will be summarised in a Statement of Historical Integrity.

An overall Statement of Significance which combines the cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity and community value of the Mohawk Canal CHL will be developed. A list of heritage attributes/character-defining elements will also be developed.

### **4. Boundary Determination**

Based on the results of the fieldwork and evaluation, the boundaries of the Mohawk Canal CHL will be refined, as needed.





## 4.0 STUDY AREA HISTORY AND EVOLUTION

### 4.1. Feasibility Study – Summary of Cultural History Overview

The Feasibility Study contains an overview of the historical evolution of the area relating to the pre-contact Indigenous cultural history (9,000 BCE-AD 1650) and the township survey and settlement of the Brantford area based on a summary of historical research. A discussion of the township survey and settlement history speaks to the Grand River Valley area being within the historical territory of the Attawandaron or Neutral Nation, as well as the land grant to the Six Nations people and Captain Joseph Brant for their loyalty to the British Crown during the American Revolution (the Haldimand Tract). This land was purchased by the British Crown from the Mississaugas of the Credit in 1784, and encompassed approximately 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 ha.) of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016; Surtees 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 ha.), approximately 550,000 acres (222,577 ha.) was set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.

The study also gives a detailed overview of the early growth and development of the City of Brantford, starting with the original settlement of Brantford by the Six Nations people, and in particular, “Brant’s Ford”, the shallow eddy ultimately became the founding place of the future settlement of Brantford and from which Brantford derives its name. Development increased following an 1830 census and survey of the village by Lewis Burwell. Brantford was incorporated as a Town by an Act of Parliament on July 28, 1847, gained city status through incorporation in 1877, and by the mid-nineteenth century, was flourishing as an industrial and commercial centre. Existing Indigenous trails became the foundation for many of the early roads in the Brantford area which connected disparate settlement centres such as Ancaster, Mount Pleasant, Paris and the Mohawk village to Brantford. These early roads were often difficult to travel and inadequate for extensive long-distance trade, and as a result a canal system was proposed as the solution to these early transportation challenges and to promote Brantford as a major port and industrial city (ASI 2016).

The Feasibility Study also identified themes which reflect the uses of the Mohawk Canal and surrounding areas. The themes identified are:

1. Transportation Use: The Grand River Navigation Company (1829-1859)
  - The Grand River Navigation Company was proposed as part of the larger Welland canal enterprise of William Hamilton Merritt. A three-mile canal was planned to avoid the twelve-mile meanderings of the gypsum beds along the Grand River, with the proposed route passing directly through Six Nations of the Grand River Land. On November 6, 1848 the Grand River Canal was officially opened. Despite an era of prosperity, the Grand River Navigation Company was financially unstable, and by the mid-1850s, the company sought government ownership, yet was foreclosed in 1859. Following the foreclosure, ownership first transferred to the City of Brantford in 1861 and later that year, to the Haldimand Navigation Company (ASI 2016).



2. Power Generation Uses: Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Plant (1861-1911)

- In 1875, the Mohawk Canal rights were sold to Alfred Watts who used the locks as a dam to utilize the 33-foot difference in level between the river and the canal. The Brantford Electric Light Company was established in 1890 (later the Brantford Electric & Operating Company Limited). On March 14, 1908, Brantford linked its electrical network with the Dominion Power system, and hydro-electric power in Brantford came from DeCew Falls, 52 miles away. The newly transmitted power was found to be so cheap and reliable that the powerhouse at the locks was closed on May 15, 1911. The dam and locks were destroyed in 1927 after a flood, although the ruins are still standing today (ASI 2016).

3. Industrial Uses (1844-1980s)

- Large-scale navigation attracted industries and people to the area, contributing to Brantford's growth in the mid to late nineteenth century. Businesses on Colborne Street took advantage of their proximity to the canal and constructed wharves on Water Street for their warehouses, and soon the area north of the canal basin and Wharf Street soon became recognized as the industrial centre of town. Industry moved to Greenwich Street in the late nineteenth century. The canal ditch west of Greenwich Street was not partially filled in until the late twentieth century, as the canal was used for wastewater discharge from the numerous factories along its banks. These factories were in full production until the late 1980s, and much of the pollution in the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake is the result of the indiscriminate dumping of waste materials from the farm implement factories along Greenwich Street.

4. Recreation Uses (1848-Present)

- The area, including Mohawk Lake, Mohawk Park, and the many pedestrian trails and circulation routes, has also been used, and continues to be used, for recreation purposes by the residents of Brantford.

Additional research was undertaken as part of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the MLDP. That research was undertaken to provide additional details on the Mohawk Village, the establishment of Mohawk Park, and the industrial development within the broader MLDP study area, which was an important facet of the development of Brantford as a whole. A review of available archival mapping, birds-eye views, surveys and insurance plans was also undertaken as part of the MLDP CHRA in order to identify potential cultural heritage resources and landscape features as they existed over time. The Mohawk Canal CHL Technical Study should be read in conjunction with the MLDP CHRA.

## 5.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE MOHAWK CANAL CHL

The Mohawk Canal CHL is located within the larger Mohawk Lake District study area between Shallow Creek Park and the Grand River and includes the Mohawk Canal, formerly The Brantford Cut of the Grand River Canal. The canal widens into a man-made lake at Mohawk Lake, located alongside Mohawk Park. At the terminus of the canal is the Alfred Watts Power Generating Station, the ruins of a Victorian-era dam, a small dynamo, and steam plant. This area also includes bridges, roads, railroads and pedestrian circulation routes immediately adjacent to the canal. The following section provides a



summary description of existing features within the Mohawk Canal CHL study area, many of which were identified as individual built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes in the Feasibility Study.

### **5.2.1 Boundary Features and Demarcations**

The boundary for the Feasibility Study was determined by the City of Brantford. The boundary of the study area includes the land on either side of the Mohawk Canal and the entirety of Mohawk Lake, including a significant portion of Greenwich Street. See Section 6.3.3 for a discussion of the proposed refinement of the boundary for the Mohawk Canal CHL.

### **5.2.2 Built Features**

#### *Bridges*

Several bridges are located along the length of the Mohawk Canal within the CHL study area, varying in construction date and style. The Murray Street Bridge is a spandrel arch bridge designed by City Engineer Frank Adams and built in 1921 (Plate 1). The Alfred Street Bridge, built circa 1950, has steel railings and concrete posts and replaced an earlier bridge constructed in 1911 (Plate 2) (ASI 2016). The Lock Street Bridge is a contemporary bridge with reinforced concrete structure (Plate 3). Historical mapping shows that the existing bridge is in the same location of a historic bridge crossing (ASI 2016). The Drummond Street Pedestrian Bridge is a contemporary steel truss pedestrian bridge tied to the trail system and circulation routes (Plate 4). The Shallow Creek Pedestrian bridge is a contemporary steel pedestrian bridge over the Mohawk Canal at the east end of Shallow Creek Park, including concrete landscaping features and wooden steps down the canal bank to a lower trail (Plate 5).



Plate 1: Murray Street Bridge (ASI 2018)



Plate 2: Alfred Street Bridge (ASI 2018)



Plate 3: Lock Street Bridge (ASI 2016)



Plate 4: Drummond Street Pedestrian Bridge (ASI 2018)



Plate 5: Shallow Creek Pedestrian Bridge (ASI 2018)

### *Buildings*

Four individual buildings have been identified within the CHL study area. The Lock Keepers House at 11 Beach Road appears in 1880s mapping, however, has been recently extensively altered (Plate 6). The residence at 6 Beach Road is a one-and-a-half storey side gable frame house and 101 Locks Road is a one-storey hipped roof cottage (Plate 7 and Plate 8). Along the north bank of the Mohawk Canal is a concrete block and steel water house with metal roof (Plate 9).





Plate 6: Lock Keepers House, 11 Beach Road (ASI 2018)



Plate 7: 6 Beach Road (ASI 2018)



Plate 8: 101 Locks Road (ASI 2018)



Plate 9: Industry Associated Water Building (ASI 2018)

### *Culverts and Water Intake Pipes*

Storm water is the primary water source for the Mohawk Canal, and along the Mohawk Canal are several culverts and water intake pipes. The East Street Culvert is a contemporary steel tube culvert, while the Alfred Street Culvert is a rectangular concrete culvert, both primarily used for storm water management (Plate 10 and Plate 11). Storm water management outlets are found along the length of the canal, representing many different eras of storm water use and encompassing a wide variety of styles and materials (Plate 12 to Plate 14). The Alfred Watts Water Intake Pipe is a seven-foot diameter pipe running from behind the former dam to the Hydro Generating Plant ruins, consisting of riveted cast-iron panels (Plate 15). The pipe has undergone significant deterioration and is collapsed in sections, forming sinkholes within the site.





Plate 10: East Street Culvert (ASI 2016)



Plate 11: Alfred Street Culvert (ASI 2016)



Plate 12: Storm Water Management Outlet (ASI 2016)



Plate 13: Storm Water Management Outlet (ASI 2016)



Plate 14: Storm Water Management Outlet (ASI 2016)



Plate 15: Water Intake Pipe (ASI 2016)



### *Ruins and Remnant Features*

Throughout the CHL study area are several ruins and remnant features that have been identified through archival research, historical mapping and fieldwork. Existing ruins include an unidentified concrete pad ruin at Shallow Creek Park, the concrete foundation of the former rail bridge ruins at Beach Road and Locks Road, the poured concrete pad ruin of the former Canada Glue Company south of the Canal at Locks Road, and the ruins of the former Alfred Street Arena at East Street and Shallow Creek Park (Plate 16 to Plate 19). Along the informal Glebe Farm Lands trail are the ruins of an unidentified concrete structure, found embedded in the landscape (Plate 20).

The primary water features within the CHL study area are the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake. Physically and historically connected to the Canal are the Mohawk Canal Locks and the Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Station Ruins and Dam, in addition to the storm water management outlets and culverts throughout the canal (Plate 21 and Plate 22).

Remnants of built features associated with recreational activities are also extant within the CHL study area. Remnant concrete ruins remain at the former location of the Mohawk Park Canoe Club Launch, while a contemporary engineered wooden structure has replaced original features at the former location of the Mohawk Park Lookout Gazebo (Plate 23 and Plate 24).

The Hydro Generating Plant Dam ruins consist of two stone walls at the original height of the dam, and a lower wall that acts as a waterfall (Plate 25).



Plate 16: Concrete Pad Ruin at Shallow Creek Park (ASI 2018)



Plate 17: Former Rail Bridge Ruins (ASI 2018)





Plate 18: Canada Glue Co. Ruins (ASI 2016)



Plate 19: Former Alfred Street Arena (ASI 2018)



Plate 20: Glebe Farm Land Ruins (ASI 2016)



Plate 21: Mohawk Canal (ASI 2018)



Plate 22: Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Station Ruins and Dam (ASI 2016)



Plate 23: Former Canoe Club Launch (ASI 2016)





Plate 24: Former Lookout Gazebo Location (ASI 2016)



Plate 25: Hydro Generating Plant Dam Ruins (ASI 2016)

### **5.2.3 Circulation Routes and Public Access**

The study area is fully publicly accessible through trails, public parks, roadways, and pedestrian and vehicular bridges. The study area contains three formal trails along the Mohawk Canal. The Cainsville Trail extends from Mohawk Park to Cainsville, passing by the Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Generating Station Ruins (Plate 26). The Tom Longboat Trail runs along Greenwich Street south of the canal (Plate 27). The Shallow Creek Trail runs from Rawdon Street to Shallow Creek Park (Plate 28). All three formal trails are lined with mature trees and naturalized vegetation. These trails are part of nearly 70 km of natural trails (many of which are likely former tow paths) that are maintained by the City of Brantford year-round and are used by many residents for running, cycling, or hiking (ASI 2016).

There are three informal trails located within the CHL study area, along the south side of Shallow Creek Park on the south side of Mohawk Canal, the Glebe Farm Land trails within the Six Nations of the Grand River territory on the north side of the Canal, and the informal Hydro Generating Plant Ruin Trails to the south of the Mohawk Canal and connecting into the Tom Longboat Trail System (Plate 29 to Plate 31).

Within the CHL study area are several public roadways, including Beach Road, Forest Road, Mohawk Street, Greenwich Street, and Alfred Street (Plate 32 to Plate 36).



Plate 26: Cainsville Trail (ASI 2016)



Plate 27: Tom Longboat Trail (ASI 2016)



Plate 28: Shallow Creek Trail (ASI 2018)



Plate 29: Shallow Creek Informal Trail (ASI 2018)





Plate 30: Glebe Farm Land Informal Trails (ASI 2016)



Plate 31: Hydro Generating Plant Ruin Informal Trails (ASI 2018)



Plate 32: Beach Road (ASI 2018)



Plate 33: Forest Road (ASI 2016)



Plate 34: Mohawk Street (ASI 2018)



Plate 35: Greenwich Street (ASI 2016)



Plate 36: Alfred Street (ASI 2016)

#### **5.2.4 Ecological Features and Vegetation**

The Grand River and its major tributaries – the Conestogo, Eramosa, Nith and Speed Rivers – were designated as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994 (ASI 2016). The CHL study area abuts the Grand River on the west side (Plate 37). Trees, vegetation and landscaping line the banks of the Mohawk Canal (Plate 38).

Upon completion of the Mohawk Canal by the Grand River Navigation company, the water levels in the wetland rose to form a pond, then known as Lovejoy's Pond, but now known as Mohawk Lake. Mohawk Lake is a shallow lake, surrounded by trees on all sides with several small locations used as a canoe launch or for fishing (Plate 39).



Plate 37: Grand River (ASI 2016)



Plate 38: Mohawk Canal (ASI 2018)





Plate 39: Mohawk Lake (ASI 2018)

### **5.2.5 Land Use and Open Space**

Since 1858, the Mohawk Canal has been used by the Grand River Navigation for navigation between Brantford and Dunnville, by the industries of Brantford, for Hydro Electric Generation by Alfred Watts, and for recreational purposes. The Mohawk Canal is currently primarily used for storm water management (ASI 2016).

Throughout the CHL study area are existing and remnant features that speak to the study area's history of recreational use. Mohawk Lake has been historically been used for water-based recreation such as canoeing and regattas, and for playing hockey in the winter. The Riddols Avenue Parkette, Mohawk Park and Shallow Creek Park are existing recreational areas connected through the three identified formal and three informal trails throughout the study area, while canoe launch and fishing locations are visible along the south shore of Mohawk Lake. The former Canoe Club Launch (Plate 42) and the ruins of the former Alfred Street Arena (Plate 19) also speak to the historic recreational use of the study area.



Plate 40: Mohawk Park (ASI 2018)



Plate 41: Shallow Creek Park (ASI 2018)



Plate 42: Canoe Launch (ASI 2016)



Plate 43: Riddols Avenue Parkette (ASI 2016)

### **5.2.6 Scenic Amenity, Views and Visual Relationships**

Landscape elements including naturalized vegetation, formally landscaped parks and open spaces, formal and informal trails along the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, together with ruins and remnants of several built cultural heritage resources, contribute to the collective appreciation of the study area as an evolved cultural heritage landscape. Significant views within the CHL study area include views of Mohawk Lake from Forest Road and the Cainsville Trail through sparse mature trees (Plate 44). The viewing platform in Mohawk Park also provides views across the Lake. Historically, it is reported that from the high bank in the park, one could view the surrounding farm land and the Mohawk Chapel. This was not verified during field review.



Plate 44: Views of Mohawk Lake from Forest Road (ASI 2016)

## 6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION

### 6.1. Mohawk Canal CHL

Following UNESCO definitions of cultural heritage landscapes, the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is an evolved landscape. This landscape is the result of an initial economic imperative (construction of the canal followed by construction of the hydro generating station, another economic imperative) and has developed its present form (more of a recreational landscape) by association with and in response to its natural environment. It is a continuing landscape which retains an active social role in Brantford today while still exhibiting significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

While the Feasibility Study identified and evaluated individual cultural heritage resources within the Mohawk Canal CHL, the following evaluation considers the landscape as a whole. As outlined in Section 3.1, the evaluation framework for the Mohawk Canal CHL follows a three-pronged approach related to the definition of cultural heritage landscapes within the PPS (2020). The CHL was evaluated to determine whether it exhibits Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Community Value, and Historical Integrity. To be considered a significant CHL, the Mohawk Canal CHL needs to meet all three criteria.

#### 6.1.1. Evaluation

Table 1 contains the results of the evaluation of the Mohawk Canal CHL against the evaluation criteria identified in Section 3.1 and in Appendix B of this report, including an evaluation of a) Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, b) Community Value, and c) Historical Integrity.

**Table 1: Evaluation of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL**

Cultural Heritage Value		
Evaluation Criteria		Analysis
Design/Physical Value: <i>is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape</i>	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL is a unique example of an evolved, early nineteenth-century landscape which is the result of an initial economic imperative to facilitate navigation, transportation and trade between Brantford and Dunnville and into the Great Lakes transportation system. Following the collapse of the Grand River Navigation Company, the construction of the Alfred Watts Generating Station, utilizing some of the canal infrastructure, represents a relict landscape of early water-power generation, Brantford's first hydro-electric plant, and an early example in Ontario.
Design/Physical Value: <i>Aesthetic/Scenic Reasons</i>	✓	The design/physical value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL as it relates to aesthetic and scenic value lies in its assemblage of built landscape elements, such as the Mohawk Canal and Lake, associated ruins and individual structures, and natural landscape elements. The Mohawk Canal's reinforced banks, trees,



		vegetation and landscaping, associated bridges, Mohawk Lake, recreational areas, ruins, views, trails and roadways contribute to the scenic quality of the cultural heritage landscape.
Design/Physical Value: <i>High Degree Technical/Scientific Interest</i>		Due to the condition of the site, the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Historical/Associative Value: <i>Direct Association with a Theme, Event, Person, etc.</i>	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL is directly associated with the early economic growth of the City of Brantford, the transportation and navigation of the Grand River, the Grand River Navigation Company, and early industries and industrial growth in the City of Brantford. The CHL also is directly associated with the history of recreation within the City of Brantford, including Mohawk Park, the extensive trail system throughout the CHL, and recreational activities associated with Mohawk Lake.
Historical or Associative Value: <i>contributes to an understanding of a community/culture</i>	✓	<p>While the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is mostly a built landscape, the site may have the potential to yield archaeological deposits associated with occupations by Indigenous people (in undisturbed areas such as Mohawk Park), as well as nineteenth-century use of the area, including the original location of the locks, and early industrial infrastructure.</p> <p>The CHL also has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the original Haudenosaunee settlement in the City as well as well as an understanding of the Six Nations of the Grand River history associated with the establishment of the Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park.</p>
Historical/Associative Value: <i>Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.</i>	✓	<p>The Murray Street Bridge, located on Murray Street, north of Greenwich Street and within the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL, is a solid spandrel arched bridge, designed by City Engineer Frank P. Adams and built in 1921.</p> <p>The Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins reflects the work of Alfred Watts, whose interest was in using the canal for the development of hydroelectric power. He built a dam, a small dynamo, and a steam plant along the Mohawk Canal.</p>





Contextual Value: <i>Important in defining character of area</i>	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is important in defining the character of this former industrial area within the City of Brantford. The area includes several landmarks, including Murray Street Bridge, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, Mohawk Park, and Mohawk Lake.
Contextual Value: <i>Historically, physically, functionally or visually linked to surroundings</i>	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL is historically linked to its surroundings through its integration of elements of early nineteenth century canal construction, early hydro generating landscapes, nineteenth-century industrial landscapes and nineteenth-century recreational landscapes. The landscape is historically, physically, and visually linked to Six Nations of the Grand River lands and sites such as the nearby Woodland Cultural Centre, Mohawk Chapel, Kana:ta Village, and Glebe Farm lands.
Contextual Value: <i>Landmark</i>	✓	Through the evaluation of individual features within the Mohawk Canal CHL, the Feasibility Study identified the Murray Street Bridge, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, and Mohawk Lake as local landmarks. Mohawk Park can also be considered a landmark within the City of Brantford.
<b>Community Value</b>		
<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	✓	<b>Analysis</b>
Community Identity:	✓	<p>The Mohawk Canal played a key role in the early industries and industrial growth of the City of Brantford. By the turn of the twentieth century, Brantford was one of the largest industrial centres in Canada. Brantford's industrial heritage forms an important part of its identity.</p> <p>The landscape is also part of the Six Nations of the Grand River's community identity. The landscape is used to tell the history of the original Haudenosaunee settlement in the City as well as the use of Six Nations of the Grand River land and funds in the establishment of the Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park.</p>
Landmark:	✓	The Feasibility Study identified the Murray Street Bridge, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, and Mohawk Lake as local landmarks. Mohawk Park can also be considered a landmark within the City of Brantford.



Pride and Stewardship:	✓	<p>During community engagement conducted as part of the Mohawk Lake District Study, community members voiced concerns about the need for clean-up within the study area and specifically within the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL, including Mohawk Park and Mohawk Lake, indicating a desire for better stewardship of the area.</p> <p>The recent completion of the Greenwich-Mohawk brownfield site remediation also speaks to the City's pride and stewardship of the area.</p> <p>The Six Nations of the Grand River community identified the desire to remediate the health of the Mohawk Lake ecosystem to allow for their use and enjoyment of the water which abuts Six Nations of the Grand River land.</p>
Commemoration:	✓	<p>The area includes road names that commemorate features of the CHL, such as Locks Road and Alfred Street. Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park speaks to the Six Nations of the Grand River's history of the area.</p>
Public Space:	✓	<p>Mohawk Park is a public recreational area with a splash pad, snack bar, picnic shelters, playground, soccer field, bocce court, skating rink, disk golf kiosk, beach volleyball area, and pavilion for public gatherings. A large part of the overall Mohawk Canal CHL is publicly accessible through recreational trails. The park, lake, and canal area have a long history of recreational use.</p>
Cultural Traditions:		<p>The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time. The CHL, however, is historically, physically, and visually linked to Six Nations of the Grand River lands and sites that are used to express their cultural traditions, such as the nearby Woodland Cultural Centre, Mohawk Chapel, Kana:ta Village, and Glebe Farm lands.</p>
Quality of Life:		<p>The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.</p>
Local History:	✓	<p>The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins and associated attributes are the subject of a number of local histories of the City of Brantford. The area is also inextricably linked to the history of Six Nations of the Grand River.</p>



Visual Depiction:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Genius Loci:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Community Image:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Tourism:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Planning:	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL and overall Mohawk Lake District have been part of various planning and environmental studies over the last decade, the most recent being the MLDP.
<b>Historical Integrity</b>		
<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
Land Use:	✓	While the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is no longer used for transportation, power generation or industrial use, it is still used for recreational purposes by the community, including trails along the Canal and within Mohawk Park. Remnants of built features associated with recreational activities are also extant within the CHL, including the remains of the Mohawk Park Canoe Club Launch, and a contemporary wooden structure at the former location of the Mohawk Park Lookout Gazebo.
Ownership:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Built Elements:	✓	The Mohawk Canal has generally survived in its original form, with trails through the CHL area that have evolved from former tow-paths. Many other built elements, including the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station, remain only as ruins.
Vegetative Elements:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Cultural Relationship:	✓	The relationship between the canal and former tow-paths which have evolved into trails and/or roads are still intact.



Natural Features:	✓	Significant trees, vegetation and landscaping remain along the length of the Mohawk Canal and within Mohawk Park.
Natural Relationships:	✓	The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
Views:	✓	Views of the Mohawk Canal from trails, once likely former tow-paths, remain throughout the CHL. Views along the canal from historic bridge crossings also remain, as do views across Mohawk Lake from Mohawk Park.
Ruins:	✓	The concrete Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, including the stone dam and cast-iron water intake pipe reflect the historic uses of the land within the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins Cultural Heritage Landscape.
Designed landscapes that have restoration potential:		The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins is not a designed landscape.

### 6.1.2. Draft Statement of Significance

The draft Statement of Significance has been prepared based on the findings of the Feasibility Study and updated using the methodology and evaluation criteria as defined above.

#### *Description of Historic Place*

The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is located in the southeast section of the City of Brantford and consists of an evolved cultural heritage landscape. This landscape was created in the early nineteenth century by the Grand River Navigation Company for the purposes of facilitating navigation, transportation and trade between Brantford and Dunnville and into the Great Lakes transportation system. In 1875, the canal rights were sold to Alfred Watts, whose interest was in using the canal for the development of hydroelectric power. He built a dam, a small dynamo, and later a steam plant. The dam was destroyed in 1927 by flooding, and only ruins, including a large cast-iron water intake pipe, remain.

The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins area starts at Shallow Creek Park and consists of a long, narrow waterscape to the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins at the Grand River, a federally recognized Canadian Heritage River. The landscape represents and abuts many varied land use areas, from west to east: urban downtown Brantford; urban residential areas; active and former industrial areas; the Glebe Farm Lands, which are part of the Six Nations of the Grand River Territory; Mohawk Park; suburban residential areas; and ultimately, ending in a heavily-wooded area abutting the Grand River. Storm water management outlets are found throughout the area, making storm water run-off the primary water source for the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake. The landscape





consists of an assemblage of buildings, structures, ruins, bridges, trails, roads, waterscapes, and recreational and industrial features that have emerged from continuous and overlapping uses, including transportation uses, hydro-generating uses, industrial uses, and recreational uses.

### *Statement of Cultural Heritage Value*

The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL's cultural heritage value and interest stems from its design/physical values, historical/associative values, and contextual values.

The design/physical value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins lies in its unique assemblage of built landscape elements, such as the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake, of the associated ruins and individual structures, and natural landscape elements. The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL is a unique example of an evolved, early nineteenth-century landscape which is the result of an initial economic imperative to facilitate navigation, transportation and trade followed by the construction of the hydroelectric generation station, utilizing some of the canal infrastructure. The latter represents a relict landscape of early water-power generation, Brantford's first hydro-electric plant, and an early example in Ontario.

The historical value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station lies in its relationship with the early economic growth of the City of Brantford, the transportation and navigation of the Grand River, and the Grand River Navigation Company. The Mohawk Canal also played a key role in the early industries and industrial growth of the City of Brantford, enabling the transportation of goods to and from companies founded along the canal, providing water for industrial processes, and allowing for hydro generation. The Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station allowed Brantford to become one of the first municipalities in Ontario to have electricity in its downtown, and further encouraged the growth of the city. The historical value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station also lies in its history of recreational use within the City of Brantford, including Mohawk Park, the extensive trail system throughout the CHL, and recreational activities associated with the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake. The CHL is also valued for its potential to yield archaeological deposits associated with nineteenth-century use of the area, including the original location of the locks and early industrial infrastructure. The CHL also has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the original Haudenosaunee settlement in the City as well as an understanding of the Six Nations of the Grand River history associated with the establishment of the Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park.

Finally, the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station has contextual value because it is historically linked to its surroundings: in particular it integrates elements of early nineteenth-century canal construction, early hydro generating landscapes, nineteenth century industrial landscapes and nineteenth-century recreational landscapes, producing a distinct identity, representing with layers of use, alteration and growth that allowed this cultural heritage landscape to evolve and grow over time. The landscape is also historically, physically, and visually linked to Six Nations of the Grand River lands and sites such as the nearby Woodland Cultural Centre, Mohawk Chapel, Kana:ta Village, and Glebe Farm lands. The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station is important in defining the character of the City of Brantford. The area includes several landmarks, including Murray Street Bridge, Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, and Mohawk Lake.



### *Statement of Community Value*

The community value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL relates in part to its contribution to the community identity of both the City of Brantford and Six Nations of the Grand River. The Mohawk Canal played a key role in the early industries and industrial growth of the City of Brantford. By the turn of the twentieth century, Brantford was one of the largest industrial centres in Canada. Brantford's industrial heritage forms an important part of its identity. The landscape is also part of the Six Nations of the Grand River community identity. The landscape is used to tell the history of the original Haudenosaunee settlement in the City as well as the use of Six Nations of the Grand River land and funds associated with the establishment of the Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park.

The community value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL relates in part to its recreational use. Mohawk Park is a public recreational area with a splash pad, snack bar, picnic shelters, playground, soccer field, bocce court, skating rink, disk golf kiosk, beach volleyball area, and pavilion for public gatherings. An extensive trail system runs throughout the study area, including the Shallow Creek Trail, the Cainsville Trail, The Tom Longboat Trail, and informal trails on the Glebe Farm Lands, south of Shallow Creek Park, and to the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins. These trails run alongside the Mohawk Canal and form part of nearly 70 kilometers of natural trails that are maintained by the City of Brantford year-round, and are used by many residents for running, cycling or hiking.

The community value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL also relates to community pride and stewardship. The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is located within the MLDP study area, which has been identified as a unique area by the City of Brantford. Through this planning process, community engagement undertaken to date has identified community desires to clean-up the lands within the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Generating Station Ruins CHL, including Mohawk Lake, and work towards better stewardship of the area. The Six Nations of the Grand River community identified the desire to remediate the health of the Mohawk Lake ecosystem to allow for their use and enjoyment of the water which abuts Six Nations of the Grand River land.

### *Statement of Historical Integrity*

The Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL physically reflects the landscape of the past through its continued use, built elements, natural features and relationship, historic and existing views, and ruins. While the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL is no longer used for transportation, power generation or industrial use, it is still used for recreational purposes by the community, including trails along the Canal and within Mohawk Park. Remnants of built features associated with recreational activities are also extant within the CHL, including the remains of the Mohawk Park Canoe Club Launch, and a contemporary wooden structure at the former location of the Mohawk Park Lookout Gazebo.

The Mohawk Canal has generally survived in its original form, although the canal ditch west of Greenwich Street was partially filled in the late twentieth century. Trails extend through the CHL that have evolved from former tow-paths. Many other built elements, including the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station, remain only as ruins. Natural vegetation, trees and landscaping are found throughout the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL, along the Canal,



throughout Mohawk Park, and along the trails that run through the CHL. Views of the Mohawk Canal from trails, once likely former tow-paths, remain throughout the CHL. Finally, the concrete Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins, including the stone dam and cast-iron water intake pipe, reflect the historic uses of the land within the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL.

### *Heritage Attributes*

Key heritage attributes that express the cultural heritage value of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL can be grouped by the themes of transportation, power generation, recreation, and associations with Six Nations of the Grand River. A detailed inventory with photos of identified attributes is located in Appendix C and are summarized below. In addition, the Feasibility Study provides individual evaluations for many of these resources.

#### Transportation:

##### Mohawk Canal:

- The location and siting of the three-mile Brantford Cut;
- The current shape and dimensions of the canal;
- Reinforced banks along the length of the canal with trees, vegetation and landscaping elements;
- Potential remains of former locks;
- Former tow paths that have evolved into trails and/or roads; and
- Former Lock Keepers House (11 Beach Road).

##### Roads and road/rail crossings:

- Historical bridge crossing, as well as the solid spandrel arch design, and materials of the Murray Street Bridge (1921);
- Historical bridge crossing as well as the c.1950s bridge at Alfred Street;
- Historical bridge crossing at Lock Street;
- Remnants of former rail bridge crossing;
- Greenwich Street; and
- Beach Road.
- Views across Mohawk Lake and along the Mohawk Canal from roads, trails and bridge crossings.

#### Power Generation

##### Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Station ruins:

- Location and remnants of the poured concrete hydroelectric generating plan along the banks of the Grand River;
- Location and remnants of hydro generating plant dam, including two stone walls at the original height of the dam and a lower wall that remains; and
- Location and remnants of the cast iron water intake pipe.

#### Recreation:

##### Mohawk Lake:

- The location, recreational use, and mature trees along the banks; and



- Canoe launch and fishing locations.

**Mohawk Park:**

- The size and boundary of the park;
- Mature trees and vegetation;
- Topography, including high banks over Mohawk Lake;
- Views across Mohawk Lake (historically to the Mohawk Chapel and surrounding agricultural lands);
- The historical recreational character of the park as exhibited through features such as the canoe club launch, lookout platform and trails, as well as splash pad, snack bar, picnic shelters, playground, soccer field, bocce court, skating rink, disk golf kiosk, beach volleyball area, and pavilion for public gatherings.

**Shallow Creek Park:**

- Location and recreational character of the park on land reclaimed from the canal.

**Trails:**

- The non-vehicular crossings at Drummond Street and Shallow Creek Park providing connectivity to trail system and circulation routes;
- The location, use and connectivity of the Shallow Creek Trail;
- The location, use and connectivity of the Cainsville Trail;
- The location, use and connectivity of the Tom Longboat Trail; and
- Informal trails on the Glebe Farm Lands, south of Shallow Creek Park, and to the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Plant Ruins.

**Associations with Six Nations of the Grand River**

- Historical, physical, and visual links to Six Nations of the Grand River lands and sites such as the nearby Woodland Cultural Centre, Mohawk Chapel, Kana:ta Village, and Glebe Farm lands as expressed through historical and/or current connectivity, adjacency and views

**6.1.3. Mohawk Canal CHL Boundary Refinement**

The Feasibility Study utilized the study area determined by the City of Brantford as the study area boundary for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL. The study area centered around the remnants of the Mohawk Canal between the Grand River, the former locks, and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station ruins to the east, and Shallow Creek Park to the west. These boundaries were examined in the context of research undertaken for this project to make recommendations for a proposed boundary for the CHL. For detailed mapping of the boundaries of the Mohawk Canal CHL, see Appendix D.

The proposed boundary for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL is refined to generally follow the banks of the Mohawk Canal as it extends between the Grand River to the east and the edge of Shallow Creek Park to the west. Along the length of the canal, the boundary includes roads and trails which run parallel to the canal in some places, suggesting a historic use as tow roads or





paths. This includes Greenwich Street and Beach Road, as well as the Cainsville Trail, Shallow Creek Trail and Tom Longboat Trail.

Together with the trail system and roadways within the CHL, the Mohawk Canal, bounded by the canal banks, was historically used for transportation. This includes the submerged lock system. The Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station utilized the waterway for the development of hydro electric power and built a generating station between the canal and the Grand River. The ruins that remain, including a large cast-iron water intake pipe, are an important part of the canal's history and so make up the eastern limit of the CHL, abutting the Grand River and physically linked to the Mohawk Canal. The proposed western limit of the CHL terminates at, and including, Shallow Creek Park.

The original study area boundary for the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station CHL within the Feasibility Study has been revised to include the former Lock Keepers House at 11 Beach Road as well as Mohawk Park. While the Lock Keepers House at 11 Beach Road has been significantly altered, with confirmed historical and contextual values it remains a part of the evolution of the CHL. Mohawk Park has direct associations with the early and evolving recreational history of the City of Brantford and specifically the recreational use of the Mohawk Canal and Mohawk Lake. Mohawk Park is also important in defining and maintaining the character of the surrounding community, and is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to the Mohawk Lake and Mohawk Canal.

## 7.0 DRAFT POLICY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Baseline standards for good conservation of cultural heritage resources are set out by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) through the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit which provides interpretation for the integration of the PPS into the land use planning process (MHSTCI 2006b). While this document was published in response to the 2005 PPS, much of it remains applicable to the interpretation of the 2020 PPS. The specific principles identified that reflect good conservation practice include:

1. **Respect for Documentary Evidence.** Do not base restoration on conjecture. Conservation work should be based on historic documentation, such as historic photographs, drawings and physical evidence.
2. **Respect for the Original Location.** Do not move buildings unless there is no other means to save them. Site is an integral component of a building. Any change in site diminishes heritage value considerably.
3. **Respect for Historic Material.** Repair or conserve rather than replace building materials and finishes, except where absolutely necessary. Minimal intervention maintains the historical content of the resource.
4. **Respect for Original Fabric.** Repair with like materials, to return the resource to its prior condition without altering its integrity.
5. **Respect for the Building's History.** Do not restore to one period at the expense of another. Do not destroy later additions to a house solely to restore it to a single time period.
6. **Reversibility.** Alterations should be able to be returned to original conditions. This conserves earlier building design and technique. For instance, when a new door opening



is put in a stone wall, the original stones are numbered, removed and stored, allowing for future restoration.

7. **Legibility.** New work should be distinguishable from old. Buildings should be recognized as products of their own time, and new additions should not blur the distinction between old and new.

8. **Maintenance.** With continuous care, future restoration will not be necessary. With regular upkeep, major conservation projects and their high costs can be avoided.

The MHSTCI also recommends that impacts to significant cultural heritage resources be evaluated and appropriate conservation and/or mitigation measures developed (MHSTCI 2006), typically as part of a heritage impact assessment study. Where a conservation plan and application of the aforementioned principles is not identified as a selected strategy, mitigative measures should be recommended to minimize impacts on significant cultural heritage resources.

Parks Canada's *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (S&Gs) provides detailed standards and guidelines to guide decision making when planning to give historic places new life while protecting their heritage value. The S&Gs outline nine General Standards related to protecting, maintaining and stabilizing which must be considered and applied where appropriate, to any conservation project. Three additional standards relate specifically to rehabilitation. The standards are outlined in Appendix E.

## 7.1. Recommended Strategies and Official Plan Policy Directions for the Mohawk Canal CHL in the MLDP

Development activities have the potential to affect cultural heritage landscapes in a variety of ways, and as such, appropriate conservation strategies and mitigation measures need to be considered prior to the development of preferred land uses. Appropriate conservation strategies and mitigation measures will be developed upon the selection of a preferred alternative for the subject MLDP, including land uses, development, road and pedestrian realm improvements, and other recommendations resulting from the MLDP process. A preliminary heritage impact analysis has been included below to inform the MLDP process.

Potential Impact	Conservation/Mitigation Recommendations
Alteration or removal of the heritage property due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road widening and improvements</li> <li>• Public/pedestrian realm improvements</li> <li>• Recreational enhancements</li> <li>• Potential loss of mature vegetation</li> </ul>	Identify the Mohawk Canal CHL as a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the MLDP/Official Plan.  An Official Plan Amendment would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official Name: Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL</li> <li>• Statement of Significance</li> <li>• Location Map showing the boundary</li> <li>• Reference to the CHL Technical Study</li> <li>• Additional CHL conservation policies and guidelines relating to the attributes as stated in the Statement of Significance may be included.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased traffic volumes, both vehicular and pedestrian</li> <li>• Potential gradual loss of overall quality of cultural heritage landscape</li> </ul>	<p>Recommended policies to develop include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the Mohawk Canal CHL shall be conserved</li> <li>• That development in the Mohawk Canal CHL shall not be permitted unless it has been demonstrated that the heritage values, attributes and integrity of the CHL will be retained</li> <li>• Policies for the City of Brantford for the improvements to parks, trails and infrastructure to ensure that heritage values, attributes and integrity of the CHL are retained</li> <li>• Requiring Heritage Impact Assessments for Planning Act applications for proposed development of properties within the cultural heritage landscape boundaries</li> <li>• Policy to undertake a new evaluation of archaeological potential following the method utilized for the pilot areas as part of the Heritage Register Project</li> <li>• Road and pedestrian realm improvement approaches to conserve and enhance the CHL</li> <li>• Development and land use approaches that conserve and enhance the landscape and built from character of adjacent properties</li> <li>• Heritage impact analysis of proposed land use plan, once a preferred alternative has been developed, with the development of specific mitigation measures</li> <li>• Policy to encourage the awareness, appreciation, and enjoyment of the CHL through various activities</li> <li>• Policy on future investigations to identify any additional attributes that may exist in the Policy Area</li> <li>• Policy for the development of a Conservation Plan</li> </ul>
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## 7.2. Recommended Public Education and Heritage Interpretation or Commemoration Strategies for the Mohawk Canal CHL and the MLDP

An interpretation and commemoration strategy allows for the history and stories of significant cultural heritage landscapes to be shared, understood and appreciated by members of the public through a variety of media, including, but not limited to, interpretive plaques, exhibits, tours, apps, and educational programs. The City of Brantford should encourage the awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the Mohawk Canal and Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Station Ruins CHL and the overall



MLDP study area through such activities and seek opportunities to partner with local community groups in these activities. Themes such as transportation use, power generation uses, industrial uses, and recreational uses can all be explored as part of a public education and heritage or commemoration program.

Education and interpretation or commemoration strategies provide the opportunity to acknowledge and provide information on the multiple, and sometimes conflicting and fraught, layers embedded in the history of an area. It allows an opportunity to implement the recommendations coming out of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Final Report in sharing these stories from the past.<sup>3</sup> Such a program will allow for the recognition of the key role the construction of the Mohawk Canal played in the industrial development and evolution of the City of Brantford, while also recognizing and providing a better understanding of the Six Nations of the Grand River history associated with the establishment of the Mohawk Canal, Mohawk Lake, and Mohawk Park. It will provide an opportunity to recognize and also celebrate the deep history of Six Nations of the Grand River in this area, one which continues today through the nearby Woodland Cultural Centre, Mohawk Chapel, Kana:ta Village, and Glebe Farm lands. Any public education and heritage interpretation or commemoration plan for the Mohawk Canal CHL should be developed in collaboration with Six Nations of the Grand River representatives, such as staff from the Woodland Cultural Centre or Six Nations Tourism.

Some examples of installations that may be included in a heritage interpretation strategy include:

<b>Heritage Interpretation or Commemoration Strategy</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Information boards/panels and signage</b>	Information boards/panels and signage can provide context about the historical significance of a property. Where plaques have traditionally acted as the means of commemorating heritage properties, their content, materiality, and location typically do not provide the context and insight necessary to provide captivating interpretation of a property. Best practices in interpretation strategies implement information boards and panels that incorporate historical photos, maps, text, and other information that provide an immersive experience for visitors of all ages and abilities. Where plaques have a limited malleability in terms of design, information boards and panels can be designed in an assortment of shapes and sizes and incorporated into a variety of features that meet urban design objectives (such as wayfinding, public art, etc.).

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1524505403680/1557513866487>



Heritage Interpretation or Commemoration Strategy	Description
<b>Multimedia displays (photos, video, audio)</b>	A multimedia display provides an immersive interpretation experience for all ages and abilities. Displays can include video, photos and/or audio, which tell the story of a place and can be activated by touch screens. Audio recordings of Six Nations of the Grand River representatives, staff of the Woodland Cultural Centre, residents, historians, industrial heritage experts, etc., can provide different oral histories of the site and provide an inclusive and multi-layered experience that incorporates both local and general knowledge and research.
<b>Models and tactile displays</b>	Models and tactile displays provide visitors with a physical re-creation of a site, providing spatial awareness and a three-dimensional understanding of a property. Comprised of a wide variety of materials including metal, bronze and graphite, tactile models are durable and can assist with wayfinding. A series of tactile models can depict the evolution of the property.
<b>Landscape design and paving</b>	Heritage interpretation can be achieved through creative landscape design to express significant heritage attributes in the built environment. Interpretation can include outlining building foundations or former tow paths in contrasting colours or materials embedded in the ground or through the incorporation of significant motifs or themes in new construction.
<b>Public Art/Murals</b>	Public art and murals can depict and reinterpret elements that represent the history of an area. A collage of historical imagery that incorporates sites, people and events can be developed with input from the community. Public art pieces can incorporate motifs and elements inspired by or deriving from built heritage. Local or professional artists can be used to create murals and public art pieces.
<b>Mobile/smart phone applications</b>	The ubiquity of mobile phones creates opportunities to provide dynamic and immersive interpretive content. Applications can be developed to provide information, photos, videos and audio that provide information about the history and evolution of a property. A mobile phone application can be specific to the site or integrated into a larger electronic strategy for an area.

### 7.3. Recommended Conservation Strategies for the Mohawk Canal CHL

Any conservation strategy should conserve the Mohawk Canal CHL in such a way its heritage values and attributes are retained. The mitigation measures and/or alternative development approaches outlined



in the section above should be incorporated to reduce the potential for adverse impacts to the Mohawk Canal CHL. Development in the Mohawk Canal CHL should not be permitted unless it has been demonstrated the heritage values and attributes will be retained.

The Parks Canada S&Gs identifies three primary conservation or treatment types: Preservation, Rehabilitation or Restoration. Given the evolved nature of the Mohawk Canal CHL and the City of Brantford's intention to transform the area into a vibrant community and reconnecting residents with the historical recreational node, Rehabilitation is the most appropriate treatment type. Rehabilitation is defined as: "the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value." Rehabilitation can revitalize historical relationships and settings.

A rehabilitation plan for the CHL, following Parks Canada standards and guidelines will allow the sensitive adaptation of the historic place for a continuing or compatible contemporary use while protecting its heritage value. A plan for rehabilitation, which is based on the standards and guidelines and is informed by the project requirements, should be developed before work begins.

A sound conservation/rehabilitation plan is based on a thorough understanding of an historic place and its character defining elements. This report provides a broad understanding of the overall CHL and its character defining elements. Prior to any intervention decision and subsequent work to individual attributes within the CHL, documentation and assessment of the form, material, and condition of the feature should be undertaken. The input of specialists may be needed for specific sites, including but not limited to a structural engineer with heritage expertise for input on the Alfred Watts hydro generating station ruins, or a landscape architect for input on Mohawk Park. Additional research may be needed to better understand the history and evolution of individual sites/features within the CHL.



## 8.0 REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES BEST PRACTICES RESOURCES REVIEWED

### ***Best Practice Review***

As part of this CHL Technical Study, resources from within the Province of Ontario and across Canada were studied to identify established and consistent best practices in cultural heritage landscapes conservation. These best practices informed development of a methodology for identifying, evaluating, and protecting cultural heritage landscapes to be used as part of this study.

### ***Identification and Evaluation***

A total of 19 sources concerning the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage landscapes were reviewed in jurisdictions comparable to the City of Hamilton. Of these resources, 18 recommended an identification and evaluation process in addition to specific identification and evaluation criteria. Generally, where identified, identification processes included the following general steps:

1. Study Identification & Definition
2. Historical Background Research & Review of Previous Studies
3. Review of Existing Policy, Protection & Vulnerabilities
4. Field Survey: Site Inventory, Photography & Screening
5. Mapping of the Inventory
6. Identify and Categorize Historic Context, Themes & Cultural Patterns

Each resource reviewed identified Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest specifically or indirectly, confirming consistency in the criteria municipalities use when evaluating potential cultural heritage landscapes. Those not explicitly using the O. Reg. 9/06 criteria recommended criteria that generally reflected the categories of Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value, and Contextual Value as criteria to consider when determining the significance of a cultural heritage landscape.

The City of Kitchener's 2014 Study *Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, which earned a National Award of Excellence from the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and a National Award of Merit from the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, was of interest in identifying additional criteria to determine cultural heritage value or interest. This study identified a three-pronged approach to determine whether a landscape has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Community Value, and Historical Integrity, an approach recommended by the Region of Waterloo's *Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Region of Waterloo 2013). This three-pronged approach was determined to be the most well rounded and inclusive evaluation strategy for the purposes of this study.

### ***Boundary Determination***

Boundary determination criteria were identified in less than half of the best practice resources reviewed. Where identified, boundary determination criteria included:

- Historic/Existing Legal Boundaries
- Historic Land Use Boundary Demarcations
- Roads, Right-of-ways, Rail Lines, Paths



- Natural Features
- Mature Vegetation Marking the Edges
- Changes in Development Pattern/Spatial Organization
- Edges of New Development
- Historic Themes, Physical Linkages
- Spiritual Associations, Cultural Tradition/Practice, Kinship/Social Relationships
- Zones: Core Area, Review Zone, Outer Buffer Zone

**Resources Reviewed:**

Author/Municipality	Resource
Thorold, Ontario	Guidelines for Identifying, Researching & Evaluating Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Thorold, ON (2011)
Vaughan, Ontario	City of Vaughan Official Plan Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory and Policy Study (2010)
Kitchener, Ontario	City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscapes (2014)
Caledon, Ontario	Town of Caledon Criterion for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (2003)
Oakville, Ontario	Town of Oakville Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy (2014)
Town of the Blue Mountains, Ontario	Town of the Blue Mountains Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment Report (2009)
Hamilton, Ontario	City of Hamilton's Cultural Heritage: Guidelines on Processes and Procedures for Inventorying and Designating the City's Cultural Heritage Properties
Region of Waterloo, Ontario	Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation (2013)
Marcus Letourneau (Oakville)	Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy Implementation – Phase II – CHER: 1333 Dorval Drive (Glen Abbey Golf Course) Oakville, Ontario (2017)
Heritage Resources Centre and the Region of Waterloo	Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource Document (2004)
Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Transportation Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (2007)
Ministry of Transportation	A Guide to Cultural Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process – (Draft) 2017N
Ministry of Culture	Cultural Heritage Landscape Infosheet (2003)
Robert Shipley and Robert Feick	"A Practical Approach for Evaluating Cultural Heritage Landscapes"
Julian Smith & Associates	"Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands"
Wellesley, Ontario and Woolwich, Ontario	Identification of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes in The Townships of Wellesley And Woolwich (2018)
Calgary, Alberta	Cultural Landscape Strategic Plan: Managing the Collection of Calgary's Cultural Landscapes (2012)
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Cultural Landscape Framework Study (2016)



## APPENDIX B: CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE EVALUATION CRITERIA

### Description of Evaluation Criteria:

**Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:** based on the criteria provided in Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act and adapted to record information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape:

1. The landscape has design value or physical value because it,
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway)
  - ii. displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal/scenic quality, or
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The landscape has historical value or associative value because it,
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The landscape has contextual value because it,
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
  - iii. is a landmark.

**Community Value:** based on the presence of indicators of community value. A community can be broadly defined to include any grouping of people, such as: those who regularly visit or reside in an area; Indigenous communities; historians or heritage advocates; tourists; artists; researchers; cultural groups; etc. While the following examples may not be appropriate for all CHLs, indicators of community value can include, but are not limited to:

- *Community Identity:* The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community
- *Landmark:* the area is widely recognized as a landmark
- *Pride and Stewardship:* The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep)
- *Commemoration:* The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something
- *Public Space:* The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events
- *Cultural Traditions:* People use the area to express their cultural traditions
- *Quality of Life:* Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living
- *Local History:* the place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore
- *Visual Depiction:* The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.)



- *Genius Loci*: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'
- *Community Image*: The area is identified with the community image (e.g., appearing in promotions or marketing material)
- *Tourism*: The area is promoted as a tourist destination
- *Planning*: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique




**Historical Integrity**: based on the how well the existing landscape physically reflects the landscape of the past and the functional continuity of the landscape over time. While the following examples may not be appropriate for all CHLs, Historical Integrity criteria can include, but are not limited to:




- *Land Use*: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential, or institutional)
- *Ownership*: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period
- *Built Elements*: The buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form in relatively sound condition.
- *Vegetative Elements*: plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernable.
- *Cultural Relationships*: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact
- *Natural Features*: Prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, landform, physiography, soils, etc.) remain intact
- *Natural Relationships*: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site
- *Views*: the existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos)
- *Ruins*: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history
- *Designed Landscapes*: Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.









## APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED ATTRIBUTES OF THE MOHAWK CANAL CHL

No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
1	Mohawk Canal	<p>A 3-mile canal completed in 1848. Used by The Grand River Navigation for navigation of the Grand River for a distance of fifty-seven miles from Brantford to Dunnville, for Hydro Electric Generation by Alfred Watts, by the Industries of Brantford, and for recreation.</p> <p>The canal has been extensively altered over the years and grows narrower as the canal moves west. Reinforced banks along the length of the canal, along with trees, vegetation and landscaping.</p> <p>Currently primarily used for storm water management.</p>	 
n/a	Mohawk Canal Locks	<p>Built by the Grand River Navigation Company, completed in 1848. Now only remnants remain. The locks are not visible as surface features, however, likely remain as archaeological features throughout the study area. The Feasibility Study provides mapping of potential locations.</p>	

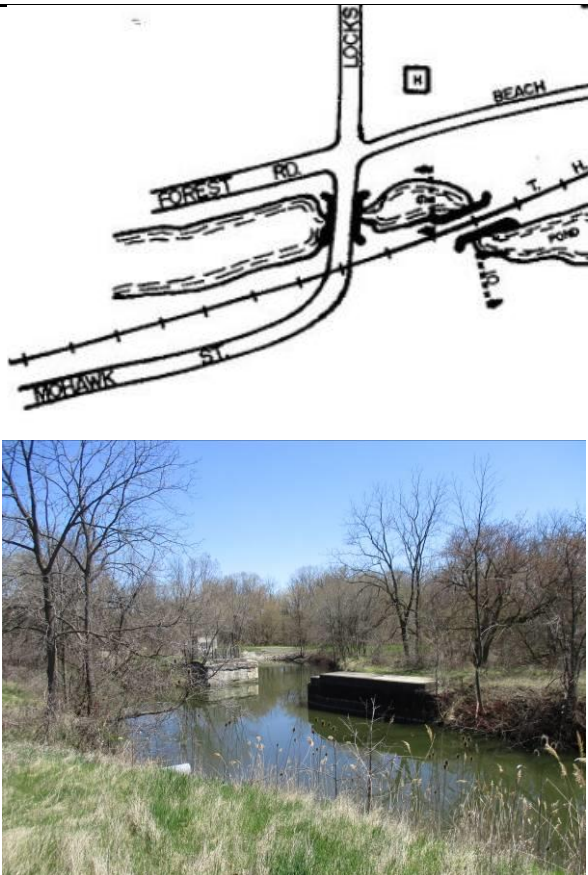

No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
2	Lock Keeper's House	<p>One-and-a-half storey frame home at 11 Beach Road, originally built for the Brantford Cut lock keeper. Does not appear in 1875 historic mapping, does appear in 1880s mapping. Formerly consisted of a side-gable construction with a chimney in each gable, an asymmetric front facade, with a central arched window and classical wood portico. Until recently, it had retained its form and massing but has since undergone major renovations.</p>	  




No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
3	Murray Street Bridge	The Murray Street Bridge is located on Murray Street, 0.02 km north of Greenwich Street in the City of Brantford. This solid spandrel arch was designed by City Engineer Frank P. Adams and built in 1921 over the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Navigation Company Canal and Lock System, now the Mohawk Canal.	 






No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
4	Alfred Street Bridge crossing	<p>Built Circa-1950, replaced the former 1911 Alfred Street Bridge when the canal was filled in, circa the late 1940s to early 1950s. Features painted green steel railings, concrete posts, and an asphalt roadway over a backfilled land bridge and steel culvert.</p> <p>Also includes a rectangular concrete culvert under Alfred Street Bridge.</p>	
5	Lock Street Bridge	<p>Contemporary reinforced concrete bridge structure identified in historical mapping as being in the location of a historic bridge crossing.</p>	






No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
6	Former Rail Bridge Ruins	<p>Former location of the T.H. and B.R. Rail Bridge, as seen in historic mapping. Only the concrete foundation remains. The east side of the bridge is enclosed by a steel railing and is used as a lookout as a part of the Cainsville Trail.</p>	 <p>The top part of the photograph is a historical map showing the intersection of Forest Rd, Mohawk St, and the T.H. and B.R. Rail Bridge. The bottom part is a photograph of the concrete foundation ruins of the bridge, surrounded by trees and grass.</p>
7	Greenwich Street	<p>This historical roadscape is two-lanes in width with narrow or an absence of shoulders, often lined by shallow ditches and/or tree lines on either side. In some locations, the road is directly adjacent to the canal, suggesting its historical use as a tow road.</p> <p>This roadway that is visible in historical mapping, birdseye views and surveys.</p>	 <p>The photograph shows a two-lane road (Greenwich Street) running alongside a canal. A large building is visible on the right side of the road, and trees line the left side.</p>




No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
8	Beach Road	This historical roadscape is two-lanes in width with narrow or an absence of shoulders, often lined by shallow ditches and/or tree lines on either side. This road runs alongside the Cainsville Trail. This roadway that is visible in historic mapping, birdseye views and surveys. The former Lock Keepers House is located at 11 Beach Road.	
<b>POWER GENERATION</b>			
9	Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Station Ruins and Dam	<p>In 1875, the canal rights were sold to Alfred Watts, who was interested in the possibilities of using the canal for the development of hydroelectric power. He built a dam, a small dynamo and later a steam plant on the site. The dam was destroyed in 1927 by flooding, and only ruins remain.</p> <p>The hydroelectric generating plant ruins consist of a large, poured concrete structure along the banks of the Grand River, in addition to the dam, and water intake pipe.</p> <p>This area is identified as having archaeological potential in the Archaeological Master Plan.</p>	
9	Water Intake Pipe	<p>The Alfred Watts Water Intake Pipe is a 7ft diameter pipe running from behind the former dam, to the Hydro Generating Plant ruins.</p> <p>The pipe consists of riveted cast iron panels and has undergone considerable deterioration. The pipe has collapsed in sections, forming sinkholes within the site.</p> <p>This area is identified as having archaeological potential in the Archaeological Master Plan.</p>	








No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
9	Hydro Generating Plant Dam	<p>The Hydro Generating Plant Dam ruins consist of two stone walls, at the original height of the dam, and a lower wall that remains, which acts as a waterfall.</p> <p>This area is identified as having archaeological potential in the Archaeological Master Plan.</p>	
<b>RECREATION</b>			
10	Mohawk Lake	<p>When the Grand River Navigation Company finished constructing the canal the water levels in the wetland rose to form a pond, then known as Lovejoy's Pond, but now known as Mohawk Lake. Mohawk Lake has been used for water-based recreation, such as canoeing, regattas, and in the winter, for playing hockey.</p> <p>A shallow lake surrounded by trees on all sides with several small locations used as a canoe launch or for fishing. Hydro corridor towers can be seen on the south side, which reflects the early hydro uses of the south side of the canal, connecting the Alfred Watts Hydro Generating Plant to downtown Brantford. The lake is currently being considered for revitalization.</p>	 

No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
11	Mohawk Park	Mohawk Park was originally part of the Lovejoy estate in Brantford Township. The park officially opened on Victoria Day, May 24, 1895. Attractions included: a merry-go-round, a razzle-dazzle and a ferris wheel, a pavilion and a bandstand; open spaces were used for sporting activities such as football, lacrosse and cricket, there were tennis courts, and a bicycle track; Brantford Canoe Club held regattas were held on the lake. Dances were held at night at the pavilion. Hockey was played on the lake in the winter.	
11	Former Lookout Gazebo Location	Likely former location of the Mohawk Park Lookout Gazebo, as seen is in the historic postcards. No original features remain, however, the site is still utilized as a lookout, with a contemporary engineered wooden structure.	 






No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
12	Shallow Creek Park	Shallow Creek Park was created in the early 1950s by backfilling in part of the Mohawk Canal. The area was preciously a shallow marsh area that, when flooded, acted as a turning basin for boats travelling down the canal. The park was regenerated in 2011 by clearing a lot of underbrush, cleaning the stream, upgrading the walking trail, and redesigning the playground with new equipment.	 
13	Drummond Street Pedestrian Bridge	Contemporary steel truss pedestrian bridge. Tied to trail system and circulation routes.	




No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
14	Shallow Creek Pedestrian Bridge	Contemporary steel pedestrian bridge over the Mohawk Canal at east end of Shallow Creek Park. Includes concrete landscaping features, and wooden steps down to canal bank and older, lower trail.	
15	Shallow Creek Trail	Shallow Creek Trail runs from Rawdon Street to Shallow Creek Park. Consists of maintained gravel and/or asphalt paving. Signage and wayfinding aids are found throughout the area. Trails are lined with mature trees, and naturalized vegetation.	 

No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
16	Cainsville Trail	<p>An extensive trail system runs throughout the study area. These trails run alongside the Mohawk Canal and form part of nearly 70 kilometers of natural trails that are maintained by the City of Brantford year-round, and are used by many residents for running, cycling or hiking.</p> <p>The Cainsville Trail runs from Mohawk Park to historic Cainsville, passing by the Alfred Watts Hydro Electric Generating Station Ruins.</p> <p>Consists of maintained gravel and/or asphalt paving. Signage and wayfinding aids are found throughout the area. Trails are lined with mature trees, and naturalized vegetation.</p>	 



No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
17	Tom Longboat Trail	Tom Longboat Trail runs along Greenwich Street, south of the Canal. Consists of maintained gravel and/or asphalt paving. Signage and wayfinding aids are found throughout the area. Trails are lined with mature trees, and naturalized vegetation.	 
18	Informal Shallow Creek Trail	This informal trail is located south of Shallow Creek Park on the south side of the Mohawk Canal. It consists of a pedestrian worn trail and runs from the Shallow Creek Park Pedestrian Bridge to East Street.	

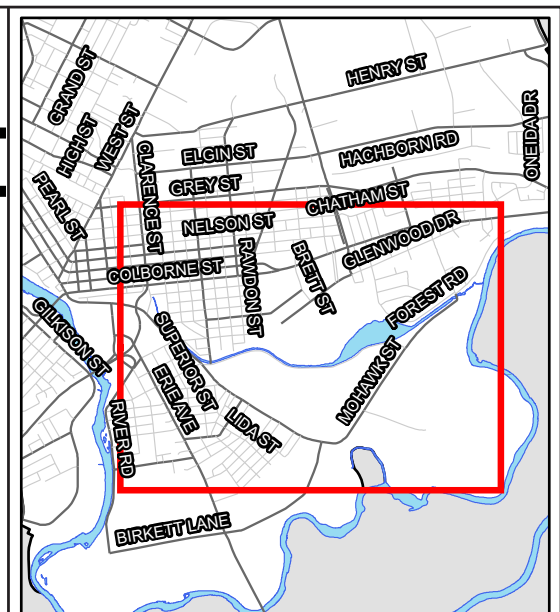
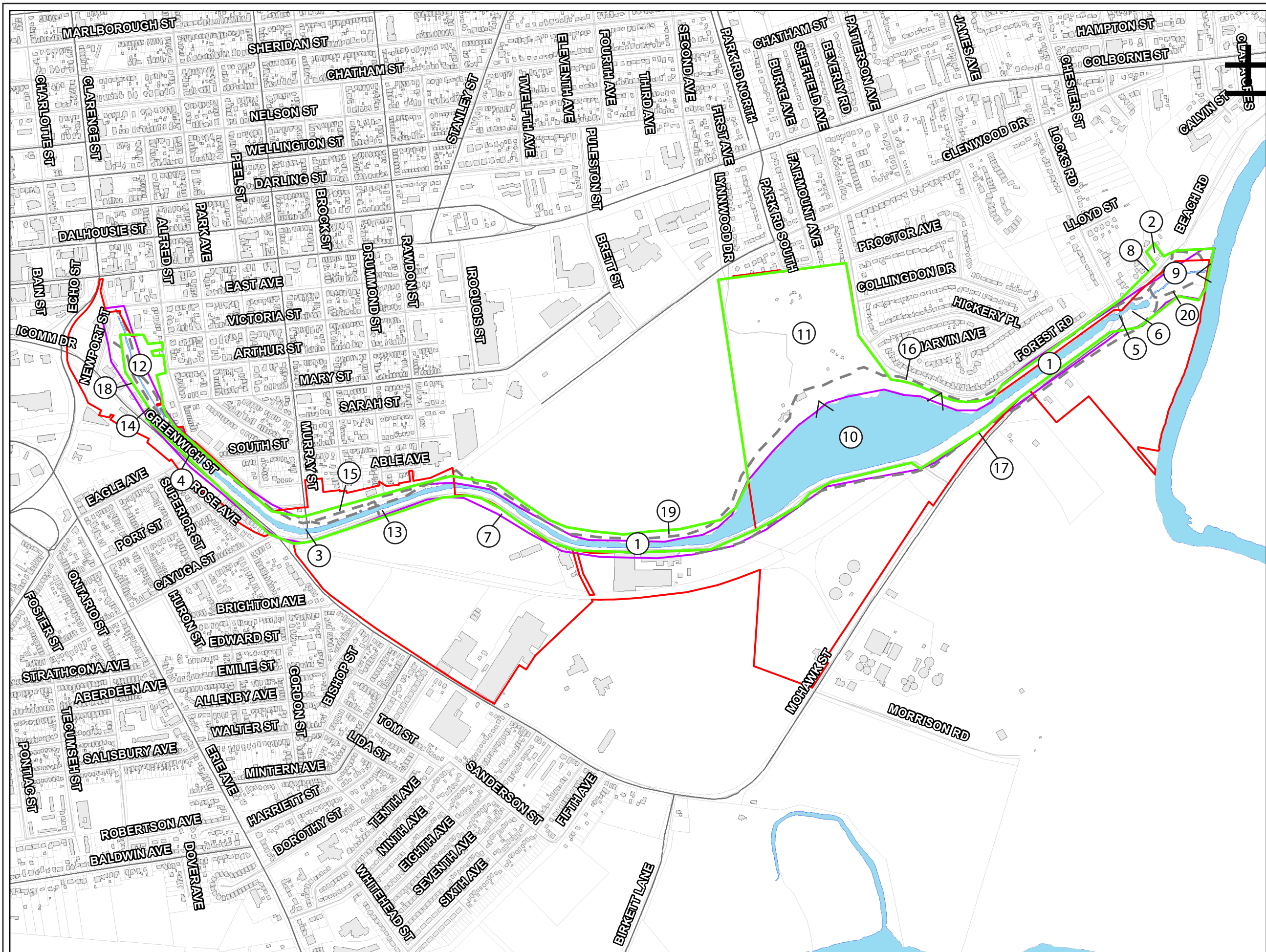


No. on Map	Name	Description/Comments	Photographs
19	Informal Glebe Farm Land Trails	This informal trail is located within the Glebe Farm Lands, part of the Six Nations of the Grand River reserve territory, on the north side of the Mohawk Canal. It consists of a pedestrian worn trail and runs from the end of the Shallow Creek trail to the edge of Mohawk Park.	
20	Informal Hydro Generating Plant Ruin Trails	This informal trail is located to the south of the Mohawk Canal, connecting to the Tom Longboat trail system. It consists of a pedestrian worn trail, and runs from Locks Road to the Grand River, allowing informal access to the Hydro Generating Plant Ruins.	
	Views of Mohawk Lake from Cainsville Trail	Views of Mohawk Lake through sparse mature trees from Forest Road and the Cainsville Trail.	

## **APPENDIX D: MOHAWK CANAL CHL MAP**



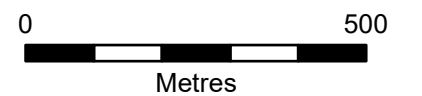




- 
- MLDP Study Area
  - 2016 CHL Feasibility Study Area
  - Proposed CHL boundary
  - Trail
  - Property
  - Location of attributes
  - Views

BASE:

(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,  
Creative Commons-Share Alike  
License (CC-BY-SA)



ASI PROJECT NO.: 17CH-126    DRAWN BY: JF  
DATE: 12/20/2019    FILE: 17CH126\_MohawkLake\_ArchPotential



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services  
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9  
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## APPENDIX E: CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

### General Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation and Restoration

1. Conserve the *heritage value* of a historic place. Do not remove, replace, or substantially alter its intact or repairable *character-defining elements*. Do not move a part of a *historic place* if its current location is a *character-defining element*.
2. Conserve changes to a *historic place* which, over time, have become *character-defining elements* in their own right.
3. Conserve *heritage value* by adopting an approach calling for *minimal intervention*.
4. Recognize each *historic place* as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other *historic places* or other properties or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
5. Find a use for a *historic place* that requires minimal or no change to its *character-defining elements*.
6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize a *historic place* until any subsequent *intervention* is under-taken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbance of archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.
8. Maintain *character-defining elements* on an ongoing basis. Repair *character-defining elements* by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of *character-defining elements*, where there are surviving prototypes.
9. Make any *intervention* needed to preserve *character-defining elements* physically and visually compatible with the *historic place*, and identifiable upon close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.

### Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation

1. Repair rather than replace *character-defining elements*. Where *character-defining elements* are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the *historic place*.





2. Conserve the heritage value and *character-defining elements* when creating any new additions to a historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.
3. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a *historic place* will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

#### **Additional Standards Relating to Restoration**

1. Repair rather than replace *character-defining elements* from the restoration period. Where *character-defining elements* are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.
2. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

(Source: Excerpted from Parks Canada's *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2003)

