CITY OF HAMILTON

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Planning Division

Report to: Chair and Members Economic Development and Planning Committee
Submitted by: Tim McCabe
General Manager Planning and Economic Development Department

Date: March 12, 2008
Prepared by: Meghan House
(905) 546-2424, Ext.1202

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (PED08080) (Ward 11)

RECOMMENDATION:

(a) That the designation of 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), as a property of cultural heritage value pursuant to the provisions or Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, be approved.

(b) That the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Description of Heritage Attributes, attached as Appendix A to Report PED08080, be approved.

(c) That the City Solicitor be directed to take appropriate action to designate 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, in accordance with the Notice of Intention to Designate, attached as Appendix B to Report PED08080.

Tim McCabe
General Manager
Planning and Economic Development Department
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City of Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) requested that staff prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the building at 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), former Township of Glanbrook. It has been determined that the 1920 Binbrook Memorial Hall, and subsequent additions, possess cultural heritage value due to associations with the commemoration of war dead, war memorials, and community life. The original two-storey brick building was constructed to memorialize local citizens who served in World War I, and it continues to perform a prominent role in the social and cultural life of the Binbrook community. The 1920 building is a representative example of the Classic Revival style of architecture and was designed by the locally important architect, Joshua A. Armes. The entire building complex contributes to the character of the core area of Binbrook Village and provides associations with the history and development of the community.

The property has been assessed using both the criteria endorsed by the City of Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, and is now being recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

BACKGROUND:

In December 2004, the Glanbrook Heritage Society requested designation of 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall) (see Location Map attached as Appendix C-1 to Report PED08080, Figure 1) under the Ontario Heritage Act. The property is owned by the City of Hamilton.

At the January 27, 2005 meeting of the Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee), the Committee requested that staff prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the property to determine whether the property is worthy of designation, and further, that staff prepare Reasons for Designation (now known as the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Description of Heritage Attributes) for consideration by the City of Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee), through its appropriate Sub-committee.

The property has since been assessed using both the criteria endorsed by the City of Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, and is now being recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (see Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Description of Heritage Attributes attached as Appendix A). The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is attached as Appendix C.
ANALYSIS/RATIONALE:

The intent of designating property under the Ontario Heritage Act is to enable a process of cultural resource management that promotes the conservation of those heritage properties and features that have been identified as being significant and that are valued by the community. The City of Hamilton subsequently administers the management of these heritage resources in the consideration of applications for demolition, alterations, and/or additions under the Ontario Heritage Act and in the consideration of applications under the Planning Act.

Designation is typically guided by the process of cultural heritage evaluation and assessment. The process, as evidenced in the attached Appendix C to Report PED08080, attempts to clearly identify those heritage values associated with a property. Those properties with clearly defined and distinctive heritage attributes are considered to be more worthy of designation than those where the heritage attributes are poorly demonstrated or non-existent.

Following the completion of the cultural heritage assessment and evaluation of the subject property, it was determined by Heritage staff and the Inventory and Research Sub-committee of the City of Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) that there is sufficient cultural heritage value associated with this property to warrant designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

This assessment is also in compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act, Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. According to the Criteria, a property may be designated under Section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the criteria (see Appendix C - Section 7.2).

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION:

Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, the designation of property is a discretionary activity on the part of Council. Council, as advised by its Municipal Heritage Committee, may consider two alternatives: agree to designate property or decline to designate property.

Decline to Designate

By declining to designate, the municipality would be unable to provide protection to this heritage resource (designation provides protection from inappropriate alterations, additions and demolition). Without designation, the property would not be eligible for heritage grant and loan programs from all levels of government. Designation does not restrict the use of property, prohibit alterations and additions, restrict the sale of a property or negatively affect its resale value.
Accordingly, staff does not consider declining to designate to be an appropriate conservation alternative. This alternative would not be in keeping with the “Triple Bottom Line” and would not move the City closer to the vision for a sustainable community as articulated by Vision 2020.

**FINANCIAL/STAFFING/LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:**

**Financial:** Not applicable

**Staffing:** Not applicable.

**Legal:** The subject property has been assessed in accordance with the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Further, the heritage designation process in the City of Hamilton is directed by the requirements in the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including the provision of adequate notice of Council’s intention to designate the property to the property owner, the Ontario Heritage Trust and the general public. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, formal objections to the designation may be heard by the Conservation Review Board prior to Council approval of the designating By-law.

**POLICIES AFFECTING PROPOSAL:**

The recommendation is consistent with the Official Plan policies of the former Township of Glanbrook and the former Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

Section A.10 - *Heritage Conservation* of the former Township of Glanbrook Official Plan has the goal to encourage the preservation, conservation and rehabilitation of buildings, structures, and/or lands of architectural, historical, and/or archaeological value.

The Official Plan for the former Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth is committed to the preservation, maintenance and protection of significant heritage resources (Section 9.2).

**RELEVANT CONSULTATION:**

Pursuant to Subsection 29 (2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Council is required to consult with its Municipal Heritage Committee respecting designation of property under Subsection (1). At its meeting of February 28, 2008, the Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) considered this request for designation, together with a staff report, a Cultural Heritage Assessment (attached as Appendix C), and the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Description of Heritage Attributes (attached as Appendix A) and recommends that the designation of 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, be approved.
SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook (Binbrook Memorial Hall), Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (PED08080) (Ward 11) - Page 5 of 5

In addition, as this is a City owned property, staff of the Culture Division and the Recreation Division of the Community Services Department have been consulted and provided no adverse comments.

CITY STRATEGIC COMMITMENT:

By evaluating the “Triple Bottom Line”, (community, environment, economic implications) we can make choices that create value across all three bottom lines, moving us closer to our vision for a sustainable community, and Provincial interests.

Community Well-Being is enhanced. ☑ Yes ☐ No
Arts, culture, archaeological and cultural heritage are supported and enhanced.

Designation promotes the conservation of Hamilton’s heritage. Protecting cultural heritage strengthens the community’s identity and distinctiveness.

Environmental Well-Being is enhanced. ☑ Yes ☐ No
Waste is reduced and recycled.

It has been estimated that the rehabilitation of existing building stock consumes 23% less energy than new construction. The conservation of designated properties reduces the amount of materials placed in landfills, where up to 60% of available space is currently filled with demolition and construction waste. Therefore, resource consumption and waste is reduced through the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure. In addition, built heritage resources are a non-renewable resource.

Economic Well-Being is enhanced. ☑ Yes ☐ No
Hamilton's high-quality environmental amenities are maintained and enhanced.

Investment in Hamilton's building stock and skilled labour market is encouraged. In addition, research has shown that the property values of designated properties are less vulnerable to housing market cycles and that the presence of designated properties in a neighbourhood often makes older neighbourhoods more attractive for investment.

Does the option you are recommending create value across all three bottom lines? ☑ Yes ☐ No
Value is created across all three bottom lines as per the comments above.

Do the options you are recommending make Hamilton a City of choice for high performance public servants? ☑ Yes ☐ No
This initiative demonstrates the City's commitment to cultural heritage conservation and management.

:MH
Attachs. (4)
STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Binbrook Memorial Hall and subsequent additions, located at 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook, possess cultural heritage value due to the property’s associations with the commemoration of war dead and war memorials, as well as associations with the community’s history and development. The original two-storey brick building was constructed in 1920 to memorialize local citizens who served in World War I, and it continues to perform a prominent role in the social and cultural life of the Binbrook community. The original building is a good example of the Classic Revival style of architecture and was designed by the important local architect, Joshua A. Armes. The later additions to the building demonstrate the building’s evolution and continuing use by the community. The entire building complex stands in its original location and is a notable community landmark, contributing to the character of the core area of Binbrook village.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Binbrook Memorial Hall building complex that exemplify the stated cultural heritage value comprise:

• all exterior elevations and roofs of the 1920 two-storey building and the one-storey additions;
• the open landscaped area associated with the east elevation;
• all exterior construction materials and building component features and detailing of the Memorial Hall complex, including, but not restricted to: the brick walls; brick parapets and stone coping; brick window voussoirs and stringcoursing; stone window sills; memorial inscriptions and corner stone; brick pilasters each with a stone base and stone capital; stone stringcoursing; pressed metal cornice; all window openings and entranceways; and all wooden double-hung windows; and,
• the four polished stone memorial tablets located in the interior on the lower level of the 1920 Memorial Hall.
CITY OF HAMILTON

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESINGATE

2600 Highway 56, Binbrook

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT and the property in the City of Hamilton known municipally as 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Hamilton intends to designate this property as being a property of cultural heritage value.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Binbrook Memorial Hall and subsequent additions, located at 2600 Highway 56, Binbrook, possess cultural heritage value due to the property’s associations with the commemoration of war dead and war memorials, as well as associations with the community’s history and development. The original two-storey brick building was constructed in 1920 to memorialize local citizens who served in World War I, and it continues to perform a prominent role in the social and cultural life of the Binbrook community. The original building is a good example of the Classic Revival style of architecture and was designed by the important local architect, Joshua A. Armes. The later additions to the building demonstrate the building’s evolution and continuing use by the community. The entire building complex stands in its original location and is a notable community landmark, contributing to the character of the core area of Binbrook village.

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- the four polished stone memorial tablets located in the interior on the lower level of the 1920 Memorial Hall.
The supporting Cultural Heritage Assessment Report may be viewed in the Office of the City Clerk, 77 James Street North, Suite 220, during regular business hours.

Any person may, within 30 days after the date of publication of the Notice, serve written notice of his or her objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement for the objection and all relevant facts.

Dated at Hamilton, this day of , 2008

K. Christenson
City Clerk
Hamilton, Ontario
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

2600 Highway 56, Binbrook

City of Hamilton

Binbrook Memorial Hall

Prepared by Meghan House
Cultural Heritage Planner
Community Planning and Design Section
(Heritage and Urban Design)
Planning Division
Planning and Economic Development Department

for the City of Hamilton LACAC
(Municipal Heritage Committee)

January 2008
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT: A READER’S GUIDE

This cultural heritage assessment report is prepared as part of a standard process that assists in determining the cultural heritage value of properties and their prospective merit for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

This report is divided into eight sections. 

Section 1 comprises an introduction.

Section 2, Property Location, briefly describes the physical location, legal description and dimensions of the property.

Section 3, Physiographic Context, contains a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

Section 4, Settlement Context, contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps are used to describe settlement history and the subject property’s key heritage characteristics. Primary sources such as oral histories are sometimes used.

Section 5, Property Description, describes the subject property’s key heritage characteristics that provide the base information to be used in Section 6.

Section 6, Cultural Heritage Evaluation, comprises a detailed evaluation of the subject property using the three sets of evaluation criteria: archaeology; built heritage; and, cultural heritage landscapes.

Section 7, Cultural Heritage Value: Conclusions and Recommendations, comprises a brief summary of the Cultural Heritage Evaluation and provides a list of those criteria that have been satisfied in determining cultural heritage value. It also contains a recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Section 8, Bibliography, comprises a list of sources used in the compilation of the report.
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

2600 Highway 56, Glanbrook

City of Hamilton

Binbrook Memorial Hall

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This cultural heritage assessment examines the heritage attributes of the property located at 2600 Highway 56, in the village of Binbrook, former Township of Glanbrook. The property comprises a two-storey brick building, constructed in 1920 as a community hall, and three one-storey brick additions built circa 1950s, 1967 and 1973. The building is included in the former Township of Glanbrook LACAC Historical Inventory, which has been a public record since 1984, and in the City of Hamilton’s Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest. The building is also located within the Community Core area of Binbrook and was identified as a “community focal point” in the Binbrook Village Secondary Plan approved by the former Township of Glanbrook in 2000.

The property has been evaluated according to a set of criteria, which was endorsed by the City of Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee on June 19, 2003, and is used to identify the cultural heritage values of a property and to assess their significance. This evaluation assists in determining a property’s merit for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O 1990, c. 0.18. The property has also been evaluated in compliance with Ontario Heritage Act, Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

1.0 PROPERTY LOCATION

The subject property is located on the west side of Highway 56, north of Binbrook Road and south of Cemetery Road (refer to Location Map attached as Appendix C-1, Figure 1). The property has a lot frontage on Highway 56 of 33.6 metres (110 feet) and a lot depth of 31.6 metres (104 feet), for a total lot area of 0.10 hectares (0.26 acres), and contains a community hall complex, the principal focus of this cultural heritage assessment. The subject property is owned by the City of Hamilton.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Haldimand Clay Plain

The subject property is located in the village of Binbrook, on the Fort Erie Moraine,

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1 City of Hamilton GISNet, Municipal property assessment rolls (as accessed September 2007).

situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain\(^3\), an area of poorly drained clay soils. The property is situated approximately 215.5 metres (707 feet) above sea level.\(^4\)

### 4.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

**First Nation Settlement**

This north-central portion of the Haldimand Clay Plain\(^5\), broken in Binbrook by the slight elevation of the Fort Erie Moraine\(^6\), has attracted human settlement for over 12,000 years. Prehistoric Native settlement of this area occurs early with Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Cultures (12,000-7,000 BP). In the Middle and Late Archaic periods (7,000-3,000 BP) population sizes steadily increased. Substantial population growth occurred in the following Woodland period (3,000-500 BP), which was typified by large Native villages interspersed with seasonal cabin and hunting sites.\(^7\)

The intensity of the prehistoric occupation is represented by the density of archaeology in the immediate locale. There are approximately 11 registered archaeological sites\(^8\) and several known archaeological sites\(^9\) within two kilometres of the subject property. These sites encompass small campsites through to large villages, and span Early Paleo-Indian to late-Woodland Neutral and Iroquoian cultures, in addition to historic Euro-Canadian settlements.\(^10\)

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\(^3\) The Haldimand Clay Plain occupies the area between the Niagara Escarpment and shore of Lake Erie, forming a broadly rectangular shape from the U.S. border to the eastern boundaries of Brantford, comprising 1,350 square miles (3,500 square kilometres) or 864,000 acres (350,000 hectares). The clay is a sedimentary deposit of glacial Lake Whittlesey and Lake Warren. Drainage is through large and small rivers flowing to Lake Erie, including Twenty Mile Creek, Forty Mile Creek, the Grand River and the Welland River, with the exception of the Sulphur Creek and Red Hill Creek watersheds in the Hamilton area, which flow into Lake Ontario. Chapman and Putnam (1984), 156-157.


\(^5\) Chapman and Putnam (1984), 52

\(^6\) Ibid.


\(^8\) Ontario Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Sites Database (current to January, 2004).

\(^9\) Ontario Ministry of Culture files.

\(^10\) Ontario Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Sites Database (current to January, 2004).
Most of these registered archaeological sites were identified through archaeological assessments preceding the development of new residential subdivisions and associated utility and transportation infrastructure. Additional archaeological resources are being discovered in the area on an ongoing basis and the potential for the discovery of further archaeological resources is present in areas that are undisturbed and/or have not been formally assessed by a licensed archaeologist.

**Euro-Canadian Settlement**

*Township of Binbrook*

The first European settlers arrived in the Niagara Peninsula and Head-of-the-Lake area in the late 1780s, when thousands of United Empire Loyalists migrated northward, into Canada, seeking to remain under British rule following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War. In 1791, the Province of Upper Canada was created and John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant Governor. Subsequently, between 1791 and 1793, Provincial Land Surveyor, Augustus Jones, at the direction of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, surveyed lands from the Niagara River westward, resulting in a series of townships fronting the south shore of Lake Ontario.

Augustus Jones surveyed the Township of Binbrook in 1791. The original survey of Binbrook consisted of four concessions extending south from Saltfleet Township, numbered from north to south, each divided into five blocks numbered from east to west (see Appendix C-1, Figure 3). Each block contained 1,000 acres and was sub-divided into five 200 acre “single front” lots. Block 5, however, contained only 600 acres and was divided into three 200 acre lots. Based on the 1791 survey, Binbrook Township had a total area of 18,400 acres. In 1800, the size of Binbrook Township was increased by the addition of lands to the south of Concession 4, bringing the total area of the Township of Binbrook to 23,387 acres.

The settlement of the Township of Binbrook occurred slowly; located above the Niagara Escarpment and a significant distance from Lake Ontario and existing settlements, the Township was remote and inaccessible. Many Crown Patentees remained absentee

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12 Ibid., 14-16.
13 The Township of Binbrook was surveyed in the Crown survey system of “single front” lots, which were 200 acres and bounded at either end by a concession road. Archaeological Services Inc., *Growth Related Integrated Development Study (GRIDS) - Cultural Heritage Landscape Study* (Private Printing, 2004), 13.
15 Ibid.
owners, settling elsewhere and selling the land to other settlers. In many cases, the land transferred through several owners before being settled. In 1831, the Township of Binbrook comprised a total population of 161 people.\(^\text{17}\)

From its initial settlement to more contemporary times, the economic base of the Township of Binbrook has been almost wholly agricultural.\(^\text{18}\) There was a brief, early lumber industry while the land was being cleared for farming and, subsequently, most farmers engaged in mixed farming, where they maintained livestock and grew crops such as corn and potatoes. Later, farmers tended to specialize in a specific product and the crops evolved to include barley, oats, wheat and corn, with some soybeans and peas in the northwest part of the Township.\(^\text{19}\)

**Binbrook Village**

Binbrook village developed from a crossroads hamlet known as Hall’s Corners located at the intersection of the road between Concessions 3 and 4 (Binbrook Road) and the road between Blocks 3 and 4 (Highway 56)(see Appendix C-1, Figure 2). The hamlet was named after Henry Hall, who settled on the northeast corner (Lot 5, Block 3, Concession 3) of the crossroads in about 1830 and opened the area’s first general store, which later contained the post office. Hall was a prominent local citizen and, at various times, served as Justice of the Peace and as the Township Reeve.\(^\text{20}\)

A brick town hall was erected in 1857, and by 1875, Hall’s Corners was an active centre (see Appendix C-1, Figure 4), containing a drill shed, five churches, a Temperance Hall, one dry goods and grocery store, a general store and post office, two taverns, two butcher shops, a tailor shop, a shoemaker, two doctor’s offices and a school.\(^\text{21}\) The hamlet also had an active industrial base supplying goods and services to the surrounding farms, including a harnessmaker, two blacksmith’s shops, a wagonmaker’s shop, a carpenter’s shop, a shingle factory and a combined sawmill and chop factory. Eventually, the village became known as Binbrook, and by 1893, had a population of 103 persons in 23 homes.\(^\text{22}\)

\(^{17}\) Louise Bell, ed., _Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township_ (Binbrook Women’s institute, 1948), 17.


\(^{19}\) Ibid., 26-27.


\(^{21}\) Ibid.

\(^{22}\) Bell (1948), 26.
Part of Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3

The Crown Patent for Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3, Binbrook Township, within which the subject property is located, was originally granted to Robert Stewart and was registered in 1812. The 200 acre lot was eventually settled by F. Weaver and J. Hannon.23 The north half (100 acres) and several smaller parcels of land along Binbrook Road and Highway 56 were severed from the original 200 acre lot for residential, commercial and industrial development associated with the settlement. As early as 1859, Henry Hall owned the majority of the south half of Lot 1 (see Appendix C-1, Figures 3 and 4). In 1866, Henry Hall donated a portion of his property to the Township for the erection of a Drill Shed.24

Land registry records indicate that the remaining approximately 65 acres of the south half were sold to J. T. Taylor in 1898 (see Appendix C-1, Figure 5), who in turn sold the land to Richard M. Ecker in 1911.25 In 1919, the Binbrook Agricultural Society bought 13 acres from Mr. G. Ecker for a fair grounds and some of the land was donated to the Township for the construction of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall on the condition that the building could be used each year to house exhibits during the fair.26 The old Drill Hall was moved and used as a grandstand until it was demolished in 1979.27 The adjacent fair grounds are still used by the Binbrook Agricultural Society.

The 77th Regiment and the Drill Hall

In 1866, in response to the Fenian Raids, a number of voluntary infantry companies formed across the County of Wentworth. The Township of Binbrook formed its own “Rifle Association” in 1866 and built a Drill Shed on the present location of the Binbrook Memorial Hall (see Appendix C-1, Figure 6).28 These volunteer infantry companies throughout the County of Wentworth were brought together in 1872 to form the 77th Regiment, headquartered in Dundas. The Regiment consisted of six companies, with most of the townships represented by a company.29

23 Burkholder and Woodhouse (1967), 85.
24 Minutes and By-laws of the Municipal Council of the Township of Binbrook, November 3, 1866.
25 Land Registry records.
26 Ibid.
28 Minutes and By-laws, November 3, 1866.
29 Major Armand Smith, “77th Regiment”, in Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township, ed. Louise Bell (Binbrook Women’s Institute, 1948), 77.
When Canada entered World War I in 1914, the name of the 77th Regiment was changed to the 129th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.\textsuperscript{30} During the winter of 1916 there were 33 men in training in Binbrook, in April these soldiers were moved to Dundas, then to Camp Borden in May and joined the war overseas in August 1916. When the 129th Battalion reached England it was broken up and used as reinforcements. Many of these Binbrook soldiers were eventually sent to France and took part in the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917.\textsuperscript{31}

There were 49 men and 2 women from the Township of Binbrook that served in World War I. Of these, 10 were killed and 19 were wounded, gassed or taken as prisoners.\textsuperscript{32}

**Binbrook Memorial Hall**

On March 19, 1919, the Township Council passed a By-law to erect a Soldiers’ Memorial Hall and a committee consisting of Reeve Hugh Johnson, Councillor Robert Young, J. J. Fletcher, James Ogilvie, J. S. Switzer, Charles Garinger, E. J. Whitworth and Albert Topp was appointed to manage the project.\textsuperscript{33} The building was designed by Joshua A. Armes, an architect from Hamilton, and the builder was Isbister Bros., also from Hamilton. The cornerstone was laid July 1, 1920, by Lyman Lee of Hamilton.\textsuperscript{34} The official opening of the Hall and dedication of the Honour Roll was held December 13, 1920 with 500 citizens in attendance.\textsuperscript{35}

The total cost of the building was $15,335.\textsuperscript{36} The Binbrook Memorial Hall was built under the *Community Halls Act, 1920*, which entitled the project to a $2,000 grant from the Province and enabled the Township to issue a ten-year debenture for $14,000 to cover the remaining costs.\textsuperscript{37} Additional assistance was provided through donations of fixtures and furnishings, including: a baby grand piano from Colonel J. J. Grafton; gas fixtures from the Binbrook Girls Khaki Club; large posts and fence from the Binbrook Women’s Institute; gas plate from Burrow, Stewart and Milne and George Beer; and


\textsuperscript{31} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{32} Ibid, 182.

\textsuperscript{33} Minutes, By-laws and Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of the Township of Binbrook, June 9, 1919.

\textsuperscript{34} Laidman (1979), 181.

\textsuperscript{35} “Community Hall Formally Opened – Binbrook Citizens Honored Their Soldier Dead”, *Hamilton Spectator*, December 14, 1920.

\textsuperscript{36} Minutes, By-laws and Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of the Township of Binbrook, December 15, 1920.

various other donations from the Binbrook Presbyterian Ladies Aid and the Arcade Ltd.  

Upon the completion of the Memorial Hall, the Council for the Township of Binbrook began meeting in the basement, as it had been meeting in various locations since the collapse of the first Town Hall in 1895.  

In 1966, an addition was built on the south side of the Memorial Hall to house a permanent council chamber and township offices. These offices were used until 1974 when the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth was created and the Townships of Glanford and Binbrook were amalgamated to create the Township of Glanbrook. The Township of Glanbrook offices were located in Mount Hope and the offices in Binbrook Memorial Hall were vacated, but remained in municipal ownership. In 2001, the Township of Glanbrook became part of the amalgamated City of Hamilton and ownership of the building passed to the City.  

Binbrook Memorial Hall has remained in municipal ownership since its construction and continues to be used by various community groups. The primary occupant of the building is the Binbrook Little Theatre. Other groups that use the building on a regular basis include the Binbrook Seniors, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Binbrook Women’s Institute, and the Ontario Early Years program. The hall is also used for private functions.  

**Contemporary Context**  

Binbrook Memorial Hall is located in its original location within the core area of Binbrook village and adjacent to the grounds of the Binbrook Agricultural Society. The core area of the village primarily comprises residential properties, with a few religious, institutional and commercial properties. The majority of the buildings in the core area are of frame construction and approximately half have been built since 1920.  

The areas behind the original buildings, fronting Binbrook Road and Highway 56, are undergoing suburban residential development.  

The west side of Highway 56 and the properties adjacent to the Binbrook Memorial Hall have sustained minor physical change and have generally retained their character. The east side of Highway 56, across from the Binbrook Memorial Hall, was developed for residential use in the 1950s and has retained the large lot area and deep setbacks characteristic of that time period and type of development.  

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38 Minutes, By-laws and Financial Statements, December 15, 1920.  
39 *Hamilton Spectator*, March 9, 1895.  
40 Laidman (1979), 183.  
5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property located at 2600 Highway 56 comprises a two-storey brick building that was erected in 1920 as a Memorial Hall and three one-storey brick additions built circa 1950s, 1967 and 1973 (see Appendix C-1, Figure 7). The building is on a level site, set back slightly from the road, with an open lawn and concrete paths leading to the front entrances and along the front of the building. The architect, Joshua A. Armes, provided plans for more extensive landscaping, including entrance gates, grading, flower beds and shrubs, and a “captured gun” monument, but these were never installed.42

Building Type – Memorials and Memorial Halls

During World War I, Canadian forces fought in many of the same battles as Australian and British forces, often under the command of British generals.43 Each nation suffered significant military casualties in the conflict and these shared war experiences extended into the post-war era, with many similarities existing in the commemoration movements of each respective country. During the immediate post-war period, battlefield and grave tours were popular with British residents who lived in close proximity to the sites.44 However, given the geographic distance from Europe, Canadians did not have the same opportunities to visit these sites and may have placed an even greater importance on local forms of commemoration.45

The form that war memorials should take often proved to be a major point of community debate. The majority of war memorials in Britain were “monuments of a conventional type”, ranging from crosses and cenotaphs, to obelisks and bronze tablets.46 The central debate was whether the appropriate memorials were monuments or utilitarian structures, such as memorial halls, hospitals and parks.47 Some believed that only those memorials that were devoted entirely to the dead were acceptable. They feared utilitarian memorials would lose their commemorative meaning or, in the case of memorial halls, be used for activities incompatible with the solemnity of death, such as dancing and drinking.48 Conversely, some people believed that monumental art had little use, arguing that war memorials should make a useful contribution to the community.49

42 “Entrance Gates, Cement Walks, Etc.” [landscape plan], by J.A. Armes, dated August 19, 1920. (Glanbrook Heritage Society Archives)
44 Ibid., 61.
45 Lloyd (1998), 182.
46 Ibid.
48 Angela Gaffney, Aftermath: Remembering the Great War in Wales (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1998), 35.
The commemoration movement was generally driven by local initiatives and organizations and during the post-World War I period there was significant enthusiasm for monument-building across the country. Of the more than 1,200 Canadian memorials listed in his study, Dr. Shipley found that approximately 66 percent were built after World War I. Robert Shipley, *To Mark Our Place: A History of Canadian War Memorials* (Toronto: NC Press Limited, 1987), 14, 52-53.

Although a number of utilitarian memorials, such as memorial hospitals, arenas and community halls, were erected during this time, more commonly, communities chose to erect symbolic memorials in the form of either a cenotaph or statue. There was a general sense at the time that war memorials should serve a singular purpose, namely to commemorate those who served and died in the War. Only later, following the conclusion of World War II, were Canadians more disposed to establishing utilitarian memorials.

**Memorial Halls in Canada**

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**Memorial Halls in Canada**

The Binbrook Memorial Hall is one of less than a dozen memorial community halls erected in Canada after World War I. All of these World War I memorial halls remain in municipal ownership and two have been designated as heritage buildings: the Carman Memorial Hall in Carman, Manitoba, was designated as a *Manitoba Municipal Heritage Site* in 1994 and the Waterdown Memorial Hall in Waterdown, Ontario was designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* in January 2007. In addition, several universities, including the University of Guelph, the University of New Brunswick and McGill University, also constructed memorial halls on their campuses and a small number of towns re-dedicated existing structures as memorial halls.

**Binbrook Memorial Hall**

The Binbrook Memorial Hall was designed as a two-storey red brick building built to a rectangular plan, in a simplified interpretation of the Classic Revival style characterized by the use of modest Classical architectural elements, such as repeating pilasters and a projecting cornice. The building was designed by Joshua A. Armes, a local architect from Hamilton, and was constructed by Isbister Bros., also from Hamilton.

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50 Of the more than 1,200 Canadian memorials listed in his study, Dr. Shipley found that approximately 66 percent were built after World War I. Robert Shipley, *To Mark Our Place: A History of Canadian War Memorials* (Toronto: NC Press Limited, 1987), 14, 52-53.

51 Shipley (1987), 87.

52 The list includes the following: Abernathy Memorial Hall, Abernathy, SK; Carlisle Memorial Hall, Carlisle, ON; Carman Memorial Hall, Carman, MB; Clinton Community Hall, Clinton, BC; Silverton Memorial Hall, Silverton; BC; Strathmore Great War Memorial Hall, Strathmore, AB; and, Waterdown Memorial Hall, Waterdown, ON.


54 City of Hamilton By-law No. 07-010


56 Laidman (1979), 181.
The architect, Joshua A. Armes (1868-1926), has been credited with designing several Hamilton and area buildings, including: Onteora Public School (1922), formerly located on the northeast corner of Fennell Avenue East and Upper Wellington Street, Hillcrest School (1920), formerly located on the south side of Melvin Avenue just west of the Red Hill Creek Valley, the detached residence at 1 Turner Avenue (1926); and the detached residences at 183 and 187 Bold Street. Armes was born in Southcote (Ancaster) and, at the time of his death in 1926, was living at 183 Bold Street, Hamilton.

Building Evolution

There have been several additions and alterations to the building since its construction (see Appendix C-1, Figures 7, 8 and 9). The first addition was built on the north side of the main building, likely in the mid- to late-1950s, to accommodate a pair of washrooms. A second, much larger addition was built in 1966 on the south side to accommodate the Township of Binbrook offices and Council Chambers. The last addition, built in 1973, was added to the rear (west) elevation of the main building, with a section wrapping around the north side and joining to the circa 1950s addition.

All three additions have resulted in the removal or covering of the lower portions of the original elevations, including the removal of several windows. Several original exterior features have also been removed and replaced with contemporary materials, including: the wooden entrance doors and side lights; one double-hung wooden window on the south elevation; the flashing/capping on the parapet walls; and, the soffits and eavestroughs on the rear roof overhang. Most of the windows have contemporary aluminium frame exterior storm windows.

The front landscaping has remained relatively unchanged since the building’s construction, except for the addition of two monuments and the adjacent Binbrook Agricultural Society commemorative gates. In 1959, a memorial to the local physician, Dr. Leslie Bell, was installed in the centre of the front lawn (see Appendix C-1, Figure 11). More recently, a monument was installed to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Binbrook Women’s Institute in 2003 (see Appendix C-1, Figure 12). In 1954, the Binbrook Agricultural Society erected gates on either side of the entrance to the fairgrounds to display a plaque they received from the Ontario Department of Agriculture in recognition of 100 years of service (see Appendix C-1, Figure 9). The gate posts are not located on the subject property; however, they are similar to those that were proposed in the architect’s original landscape plan.

57 City of Hamilton LACAC files, Architects – Hamilton - J.A. Armes.; Hamilton Schools Inventory.
59 City of Hamilton LACAC files.
60 “J. A. Armes Dies Following Stroke”, Hamilton Herald, April 3, 1926.
61 Laidman (1979), 183.
The interior of the building has undergone a number of changes over time, specifically the décor and functionality of the various spaces. The stairwells and the main hall (or theatre) on the upper level are the most intact interior spaces. The original window trim, baseboards and wood flooring remain in the stairwells and the main hall; however, the original stage has been enlarged. Four polished stone memorial tablets were originally located on either side of the stage, but they are currently located on the lower level, on portions of the original exterior rear wall. The tablets list the names of the men and women who served in World War I (see Appendix C-1, Figure 13) and World War II (see Appendix C-1, Figure 14). The lower level has been made accessible to those who are physically challenged by a ramp leading to the lower level from the southerly front entrance and there is a full kitchen that was enlarged in 1973. The safe belonging to the Township of Binbrook is located on the lower level embedded in the south foundation wall.

**Building Description**

*Front (East) Elevation*

a) Main Building

The front (east) elevation of the main building is two-storeys and constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond with a concrete foundation (see Appendix C-1, Figure 10). The building's lower level is partially below-grade, but the entrances are at-grade with a small at-grade interior foyer with stairs leading to the upper and lower levels. The building’s façade is symmetrically arranged in three parts; a central portion with projecting flanking sections.

The lower level of the central portion has four bays of two-over-two double-hung wooden windows finished with brick voussoirs. The lower level of the flanking sections contains at-grade entrances, with two small double-hung windows on either side of the each entranceway. The entrances, which each originally accommodated one wooden frame door with divided glass panes and sidelights, now contain double glass doors in aluminium frames. The cornerstone of the building is in the northeast corner, inscribed with “Corner Stone” on the east side and “A.D. 1920” on the north side.

The upper level of the central portion contains four bays of four-over-four double-hung wooden windows and each flanking bay contains two bays of four-over-four double-hung wooden windows. Each of the upper level windows in the central portion are separated by a brick pilaster with a stone base resting on a stone stringcourse and finished with a simple stone capital. The pilasters support a narrow stone architrave, a flat stone inscribed with “Binbrook Soldiers Memorial” and a projecting pressed metal cornice (see Appendix C-1, Figure 15). Above the windows in the flanking sections there is a horizontal stone ledge, stones inscribed with “1914” in the left bay and “1918” in the right bay and horizontal brick coursing across the tops. The flanking sections have brick pilasters that start at the upper level and rise from a simple stone base to slightly beyond the top of the parapet wall. All of the windows on the upper level are
finished with brick voussoirs and stone sills and the parapet wall and pilasters have stone coping.

b) Additions

The first addition, circa 1950s, was built on the north side of the main building. This one-storey addition was constructed in a square plan with a flat roof and concrete foundation. The east elevation is a solid red brick wall laid in stretcher bond, set back slightly from the front wall of the main building, and finishing in a low parapet wall capped with aluminium flashing.

The second addition was built in 1966 on the south side of the main building and is one-storey with a flat roof and a concrete foundation. The addition is rectangular in plan and projects to the front and rear of the main building. The east elevation of the addition is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with two tall, narrow aluminium frame windows positioned towards the outside corners of the elevation and recessed into the wall (see Appendix C-1, Figure 12). An aluminium-frame glass door, with sidelight and transom are located between the main building and the addition. There is raised white lettering horizontally centred on the front elevation spelling “Binbrook”.

Side (South) Elevation

a) Main Building

The south side elevation of the main building is two-storeys and constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond ending in a parapet wall capped with aluminium flashing (see Appendix C-1, Figures 12 and 16). A chimney projects above the parapet wall and is constructed of red brick and capped with aluminium flashing. There were originally five, irregularly spaced windows on this elevation. The largest window is a four-over-four double-hung window on the upper level, corresponding with the south stairwell landing, and has recently been replaced with a vinyl double-hung window with a false muntin grille. There is also a small single sash four-pane window on the upper level, which corresponds to a small room opposite the stage and over the south stairs. The lower windows visible in historical photos were all double-hung wooden windows that have been removed or covered by the 1966 addition. All of the windows on this elevation have brick voussoirs and stone sills.

b) Addition

The 1966 addition is rectangular in plan, running perpendicular to the main building (see Appendix C-1, Figure 16). The south elevation of the addition is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with three tall, narrow aluminium frame windows in the centre of the elevation and set into the wall.

Side (North) Elevation
a) Main Building

The north elevation of the main building is built of red brick laid in stretcher bond ending in a parapet wall capped with aluminium flashing (see Appendix C-1, Figure 17). There are two two-over-two double-hung wooden windows on the upper level, providing lighting to the “backstage” area of the interior. There is a brick pilaster or remnant chimney part way across the elevation.

b) Additions

The north elevation of the circa 1950s addition is a one-storey red brick wall laid in stretcher bond. The roof on the addition is flat with a parapet wall and there is an overhang on the rear (west) elevation for roof drainage into an eavestrough. There are two four-over-four double-hung wooden windows with stone sills on this elevation.

The one-storey rear addition, added in 1973, wraps around from the north side connecting to the circa 1950s addition. The north elevation of this addition is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with a flat roof and a long, horizontal opening serving as a snack bar counter.

Rear (West) Elevation

a) Main Building

The rear elevation of the main building was built of red brick laid in stretcher bond (see Appendix C-1, Figures 18 and 19). On the upper level there are four bays of four-over-four double-hung wooden windows, separated by brick pilasters in the centre of the elevation. There is an additional four-over-four double-hung wooden window offset to the south side of other upper level windows. All of the windows on the upper level have brick voussoirs and stone sills.

It is unknown what the configuration the windows on the lower level were prior to the 1973 addition. However, portions of the original brick walls and concrete foundation remain in the interior of the lower level as pillars. The memorial tablets have been installed on these remnant brick walls (see Appendix C-1, Figures 13 and 14). The walls on this elevation finish at an overhanging eave with aluminium soffits and eavestroughs.

b) Additions

The rear elevation of the 1966 addition is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with two tall, narrow aluminium frame windows positioned towards the outside corners of the elevation and recessed into the wall mirroring the front (east) elevation.

The west elevation of the 1973 addition is constructed of red brick laid in common bond with a flat roof (see Appendix C-1, Figures 18 and 19). There are three evenly spaced
windows with aluminium frames and an awning opening at the bottom of the window on this elevation.

6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION

Since 1975, Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* has primarily dealt with the designation and subsequent protection and management of *buildings* of architectural or historic value or merit. Since amendments in 2002, the *Ontario Heritage Act* now enables municipalities to designate *property* of cultural heritage value or merit, which may be any real property not just buildings and structures.

On June 19, 2003, the Hamilton LACAC (Municipal Heritage Committee) endorsed a set of evaluation criteria for use in assessing cultural heritage resources. The application of these criteria assists in determining the cultural heritage value of a property and its prospective merit for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The subject property has been evaluated against these criteria (Archaeology, Built Heritage, and Cultural Heritage Landscapes) as follows:

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

Identified or potential archaeological resources can be considered as values meriting inclusion into the reasons for designation of a property. A set of twelve criteria is used to evaluate an archaeological site or measure archaeological potential to determine what attributes, if any, warrant designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The first eleven criteria for designation of an archaeological site are predicated on the presence of an archaeological site. In the case of 2600 Highway 56, there are no registered or reported archaeological sites located on the subject property.

As a result, only the archaeological potential criterion applies in this assessment as noted in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Definition: N/A</th>
<th>Site Setting: N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Integrity: N/A</td>
<td>Site Socio-political Value: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Size: N/A</td>
<td>Site Uniqueness: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: N/A</td>
<td>Site Rarity: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Integrity: N/A</td>
<td>Site Human Remains: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Association: N/A</td>
<td>Archaeological Potential: Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological Potential

The subject property comprises a one-and-one-half-storey brick community-hall building, situated within the core of a cross-roads settlement developed in the mid-nineteenth century. Based on the history and intensity of activity on the subject property,
and the degree to which the building covers the property, the lot has experienced significant disturbance arising from the construction of buildings and installation of infrastructure. Due to the location and history of the subject property, it has minimal archaeological potential, and does not warrant a description as being of “very high archaeological potential.”

Based on the above designation criteria review, archaeology is not considered a heritage value for 2600 Highway 56.

6.2 BUILT HERITAGE

A set of twelve criteria is used to identify and assess the built heritage values of property. All twelve of the criteria were applicable to the subject property and twelve criteria were satisfied as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Associations</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic: Applicable</td>
<td>Location Integrity: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event: Applicable</td>
<td>Built Integrity: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person and/or Group: Applicable</td>
<td>Environmental Context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture and Design</td>
<td>Landmark: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Merit: Applicable</td>
<td>Character: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Merit: Applicable</td>
<td>Setting: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designer: Applicable</td>
<td>Social Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Perception: Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Thematic

Built as a World War I memorial, the Binbrook Memorial Hall is associated with the themes of war dead commemoration, war memorials, and the home-front wartime experience. World War I was a significant event in the social and political development of Canada as a nation. It also had an enormous impact upon individual regions and communities across the country. The building was later also associated with World War II with the installation of stone tablets commemorating the contribution of local citizens to that war. Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

Event

The subject property is not associated with any specific local historical event; however, it has continually served as a location for community events and activities and is thematically associated with World War I and World War II. Therefore, this criterion has been satisfied.
Person and/or Group

The subject property was erected as result of the planning and fund-raising efforts of several Binbrook community groups to memorialize local citizens who were involved in World War I. Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

Architectural Merit

This subject building, although modest, is a good example of the Classical Revival Style. Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

Functional Merit

The subject property continues to serve its original function as a community centre and war memorial. It is the centre of the artistic and cultural community of the village of Binbrook. Therefore, this applied criterion has been satisfied.

Designer

The subject building was designed by Hamilton architect Joshua A. Armes, who was a well-known local architect, credited with designing several residential and institutional buildings in the Hamilton area. Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

Integrity

Location Integrity

The subject building remains in its original location on Highway 56, in the village of Binbrook and the former Township of Binbrook (more recently Township of Glanbrook). Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

Built Integrity

There have been additions to both side façades and the rear of the building. The side additions have altered the overall massing and composition of the building and have resulted in the removal of the lower portions of the original brick walls and windows on these elevations. However, the front façade of the building remains relatively intact and many other original features, such as the wooden double-hung windows, remain. Therefore, this criterion has been satisfied.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Landmark

The subject building is located in the traditional village core area and is adjacent to the grounds of the Binbrook Agricultural Society. It is a location that residents and visitors
pass by on a daily basis and is considered to be a notable community landmark. Accordingly, this criterion is satisfied.

**Character**

The subject building is located within the historical core of the village of Binbrook. The property is adjacent to the grounds of the Binbrook Agricultural Society; these lands have been used for the annual agricultural fair since the early 1900s, with permanent facilities built in 1919. The subject property contributes to the existing historical character of the immediate area and, accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

**Setting**

The setting of Binbrook Memorial Hall has been altered through the construction of contemporary buildings, such as the grandstand for the fairgrounds, and residential structures on the east side of Highway 56. However, no additional buildings have been built along the west side of Highway 56, to either side of the Hall, and the landscaped area associated with the east elevation of the building has been retained. Accordingly, this criterion has been satisfied.

**SOCIAL VALUE**

**Public Perception**

The subject property was included in the former Township of Glanbrook’s 1984 *Inventory of Heritage Buildings* and the 1982 *Canadian Inventory of Historic Building*. The building is actively used and is considered to be the centre of the artistic and cultural community of the area. Further, the building is identified as a “community focal point” and is a component of the Community Core area in the Binbrook Village Secondary Plan. Therefore, this criterion has been satisfied.

**6.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

Cultural Heritage Landscapes can be considered as values meriting inclusion into the reasons for designation of property. A set of nine criteria is used to determine which cultural heritage landscape values and attributes, warrant designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a Cultural Heritage Landscape.

The application of criteria for designation of a property as a Cultural Heritage Landscape depends upon the property’s characteristics. Types of cultural heritage landscapes that have been identified for prospective inventory and evaluation work are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm complex</th>
<th>Waterscape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>Railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial core/streetscape</td>
<td>Abandoned road r.o.w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial complex</td>
<td>Public park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery/church/rectory or other religious complex</td>
<td>Private garden/estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadscape</td>
<td>Agricultural fairground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only the 0.10 hectares (0.26 acres) lot containing the Binbrook Memorial Hall are being evaluated. Accordingly, the subject property is not considered to be a cultural heritage landscape for the purposes of this assessment and evaluation.

7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The property located at 2600 Highway 56 possesses cultural heritage value vested primarily in its built heritage attributes. Archaeology is not considered to be a cultural heritage value nor is the property considered to be a cultural heritage landscape.

The subject property satisfies twelve of the twelve criteria pertaining to built heritage:

**Thematic:** The subject building was built as a World War I memorial and as such is directly associated with the themes of war dead commemoration, war memorials, and the home-front wartime experience. The building was later also associated with World War II.

**Event:** The subject property has continually served as a location for community events and activities and is thematically associated with World War I and World War II.

**Person and/or Group:** The subject building was constructed to memorialize local citizens who were involved in World War I. In addition, throughout its planning, construction and use has been connected with a number of important community members and organizations.

**Architectural Merit:** The subject building is a good example of the Classical Revival style of architecture.

**Functional Merit:** The subject property continues to serve its original function as a community centre and a war memorial.

**Designer:** The subject building was designed by J.A. Armes, an important local architect.

**Location Integrity:** The subject building remains in its original location on Highway 56.
**Built Integrity:** The subject building retains its original front façade and memorial inscriptions.

**Landmark:** The subject property is located within the traditional core area of Binbrook village and is considered to be a notable community landmark.

**Character:** The subject property is located in an area that largely retains its historic character and contributes to the streetscape of the traditional core area of Binbrook village.

**Setting:** The overall setting of the subject property within the traditional core of Binbrook village and adjacent to the Binbrook Agricultural Society fairgrounds has remained consistent.

**Public Perception:** The subject property has been identified in various inventories of historic buildings and planning documents. The building is actively used and is considered to be important to artistic and cultural life in the community.

**7.2 Compliance with Ontario Heritage Act, Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

According to Subsection 1(2) of Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, a property may be designated under section 29 of the Act it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. **The property has design value or physical value because it,**
   i. is a rare, unique, representation or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
   ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
   iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. **The property has historical value or associative value because it,**
   i. has direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
   ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
   iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. **The property has contextual value because it,**
   i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
   ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
The subject property has design value because it is a representative example of an architectural style; it has historical value because it has direct associations with a theme, event and organization and it yields information that contributes to an understanding of a community; and, it has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining and supporting the character of the area and acts as a landmark.

7.3 Recommendation

The building located at 2600 Highway 56, in the village of Binbrook, former Township of Glanbrook, is concluded to be a property of cultural heritage value for the purposes of the Ontario Heritage Act and is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Act.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publications


**Newspaper Articles**

*Hamilton Spectator*, March 9, 1895.


**Maps**

Map of the County of Wentworth (Canada West), 1859

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ontario, 1875

Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County, 1903

**Miscellaneous**


City of Hamilton By-law No. 07-010 - A By-law To Designated Land Located at 317 Dundas Street East, Waterdown, As Property of Cultural Heritage Value

City of Hamilton GISnet, property assessment and digital elevation data.

Former City of Hamilton files, Architects – Hamilton – J.A. Armes

Former City of Hamilton files, Schools Inventory


Land Registry Records for Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3 (Glanbrook Heritage Society Archives)


Minutes and By-laws of the Municipal Council of the Township of Binbrook in the County of Wentworth, 1866. (Glanbrook Heritage Society Archives)

Minutes, By-laws and Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Binbrook in the County of Wentworth, 1919. (Glanbrook Heritage Society Archives)

Minutes, By-laws and Financial Statements of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of Binbrook in the County of Wentworth, 1920. (Glanbrook Heritage Society Archives)


Ontario Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Sites Database (current to January 2004)

Ontario Ministry of Culture files.
Figure 1: Location Map
Figure 2: Map of the County of Wentworth, 1859 – Hall’s Corners and surrounding lots, showing the south half of Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3 and the location of the subject property
Figure 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County, 1875 - Township of Binbrook
Figure 4: Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County, 1875 – Binbrook village and surrounding lots, showing the south half of Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3 and the location of the subject property
Figure 5: *Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County*, 1903 – Binbrook village and surrounding lots, showing the south half of Lot 1, Block 4, Concession 3 and the location of the subject property
Figure 6: Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County, 1903 – Binbrook village, showing the former location of the Drill Shed, the present location of the Binbrook Memorial Hall.

Figure 7: Binbrook Memorial Hall, 1922 (Glanbrook Heritage Society)
Figure 8: Binbrook Memorial Hall, mid-1950s, showing addition on the north end (Glanbrook Heritage Society)

Figure 9: Commemorative gates at the entrance to the grounds of the Binbrook Agricultural Society, circa 1954. The original south elevation of the Binbrook Memorial Hall and the grandstand (former Drill Shed) are in the background. (Glanbrook Heritage Society)
Figure 10: Binbrook Memorial Hall, 2007

Figure 11: Monument to Dr. Leslie Bell installed in 1959.
Figure 12: 1966 addition and monument to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Binbrook Women’s Institute in 2003.

Figure 13: Tablets in honour of those who served in World War I.
Figure 14: Tablets in honour of those who served in World War II.

Figure 15: Detail of front elevation.
Figure 16: Side (south) elevation and 1966 addition.

Figure 17: Side (north) elevation
Figure 18: Rear (west) elevation

Figure 19: Rear (west) and south side elevations