



**Statement of Significance and Integrity
for**

**Fort Saskatchewan 1956 Water Tower
9421 – 101 Street**

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

November 2016

Prepared for: City of Fort Saskatchewan, Culture Services Department

Prepared by: Ken Tingley, M.A.
David Johnston, M.Pl., MCIP, RPP

Statement of Significance and Integrity
Fort Saskatchewan 1956 Water Tower

NOVEMBER 2016

Prepared for:

The City of Fort Saskatchewan
Culture Services Department

c/o:

Diane Yanch
Director

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The project team wishes to acknowledge the invaluable contributions made to the project by Provincial Archives staff, Fort Heritage Precinct staff, and City of Fort Saskatchewan administration staff.

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HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION FORM

SUMMARY

Resource: ☒ City Wide
☐ Community

File #

1. Description

Resource Name	Fort Saskatchewan 1956 Water Tower																						
Alternate Names	N/A																						
Address	9421 – 101 Street																						
Neighbourhood	Downtown																						
Legal Description	Lots 7-10, Plan 073 2000 (Plan O6A)																						
Year of Construction	1956																						
Architectural Style	Municipal infrastructure																						
Designer	Horton Steel Works, Limited (Fort Erie, Ontario)																						
Builder	City of Fort Saskatchewan																						
Use Type	☐ Archaeological ☐ Commerce ☒ Community ☐ Defence ☐ Education ☒ Food Supply ☒ Government ☐ Health and Research ☐ Industry ☐ Leisure ☐ Mixed Use ☐ Religion, Ritual and Funeral ☐ Residence ☐ Transport																						
Original Use	Municipal Water Tower for Fort Saskatchewan community																						
City Owned	☒ Yes ☐ No																						
Criteria of Significance	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</td><td style="width: 20%;">☒ City Wide</td><td style="width: 20%;">☐ Community</td><td style="width: 20%;">☐ NA</td></tr> <tr> <td>Institution/Person</td><td>☐ City Wide</td><td>☐ Community</td><td>☒ NA</td></tr> <tr> <td>Design/Style/Construction</td><td>☒ City Wide</td><td>☐ Community</td><td>☐ NA</td></tr> <tr> <td>Information Potential</td><td>☐ City Wide</td><td>☐ Community</td><td>☒ NA</td></tr> <tr> <td>Landmark/Symbolic Value</td><td>☒ City Wide</td><td>☐ Community</td><td>☐ NA</td></tr> </table>			Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event	☒ City Wide	☐ Community	☐ NA	Institution/Person	☐ City Wide	☐ Community	☒ NA	Design/Style/Construction	☒ City Wide	☐ Community	☐ NA	Information Potential	☐ City Wide	☐ Community	☒ NA	Landmark/Symbolic Value	☒ City Wide	☐ Community	☐ NA
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Design/Style/Construction	☒ City Wide	☐ Community	☐ NA																				
Information Potential	☐ City Wide	☐ Community	☒ NA																				
Landmark/Symbolic Value	☒ City Wide	☐ Community	☐ NA																				
2005 Provincial Master Plan Theme (please select one)	☐ Prehistoric Alberta ☐ Fur Trade ☐ Aboriginal Life ☐ Resource Development ☐ Transportation ☐ Agricultural Development ☒ Urban Development ☐ Politics and Government ☐ Health ☐ Work and Leisure ☐ Spiritual Life ☐ Business and Industry ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Military ☐ Education ☐ Sports ☐ Intellectual Life ☐ The Face of Alberta																						

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**Context
Image**



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description View from 101 Street, looking south towards 89 Avenue (Highway 15)

Source David Johnston

Date November 14, 2016

Copyright David Johnston

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**Contemporary
Image**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Looking east from 101 Street
Source	David Johnston
Date	November 14, 2016
Copyright	David Johnston

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Historic Image	
Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Image of Water Tower soon after completion in 1956
Source	Glenbow Archives; PA-3689-942
Date	Unknown
Copyright	Glenbow Archives

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Map



Title Map of 1956 Water Tower site

Description Map of 1956 Water Tower Historically Significant Area

Source Culture Services Department, City of Fort Saskatchewan

Date November 15, 2016

Copyright City of Fort Saskatchewan

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION FORM

2. Significance

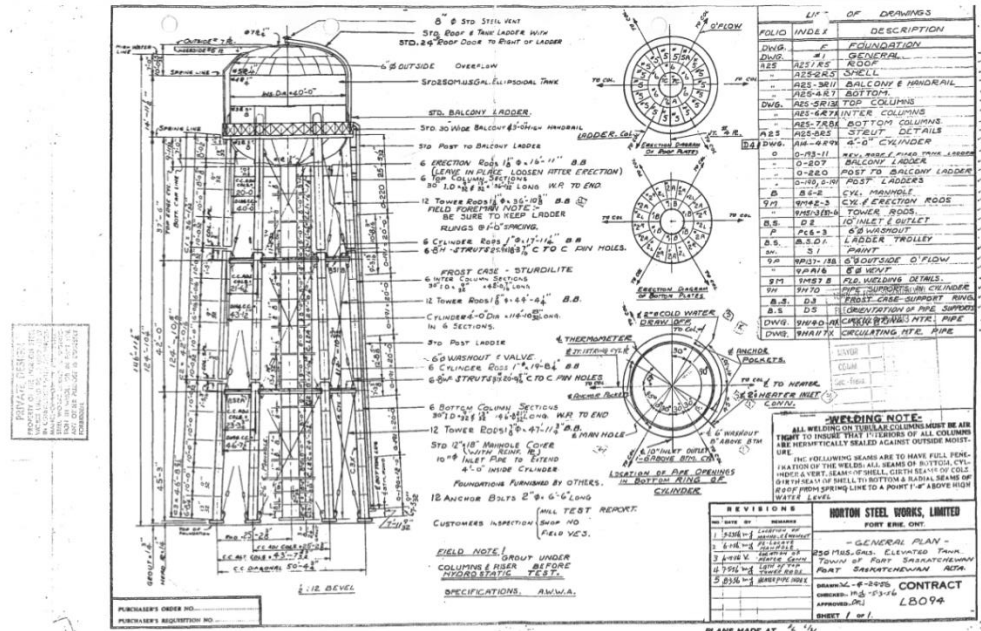
Summary	This site is significant because.... - the 1956 Water Tower has a direct and significant association with the municipal utility operations of the former Town, and now City, of Fort Saskatchewan, continuing to the present day; this association has its own direct association with the growth of this urban community to a city of nearly 25,000 people today (Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event value – city-wide significance) - the 1956 Water Tower is also a very good example of a style and method of construction for municipal water storage facilities that was once very common, and is now becoming more rare; the design style of a suspended storage tank with tall support columns, including some manner of message or mural on the tank embodies the characteristics of this style of construction (Design/Style/Construction value – city-wide significance) - the 1956 Water Tower has direct and significant association as a landmark in the Fort Saskatchewan community; easily the tallest structure in the immediate vicinity, and quite possibly in the overall community and surrounding area, the Water Tower is easily visible within Fort Saskatchewan and from major significant regional roadways leading into the municipality (Landmark/Symbolic Value value – city-wide significance)
Era of Development (please select one)	Development Era ☐ Pre 1850 ☐ 1850 to 1874 (Pre Settlement) ☐ 1875 to 1884 (Frontier) ☐ 1885 to 1905 (Railway/Early Settlement) ☐ 1906 to 1913 (Pre WW I Boom, Age of Optimism) ☐ 1914 to 1918 (WW I) ☐ 1919 to 1929 (Post WW I to Stock Market Crash) ☐ 1930 to 1939 (Depression) ☐ 1940 to 1945 (WW II) ☒ 1946 to 1956 (Oil Boom) ☐ 1957 to 1982 (Modern) ☐ 1983 onward
Dates	As well as the year of completion other significant dates are: ▪ 1992 – cellular enhancer added to structure by Rogers Cantel Inc. ▪ 1995 – contest held with local schools to choose theme for a mural on the storage tank ▪ 1999 – repairs made to second and third joints below tank due to leaks ▪ 2000 - telecommunications antennae (3 PCS, one microwave and 1 for future microwave service) installed by Clearnet ▪ 2002 – control room/radio shack constructed a base of Water Tower by TELUS

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION FORM

	2003/04 – former water truck fill station removed 2008 – additional telecommunication equipment installed by Comtech 2010 – additional telecommunication equipment installed by Clearwave Broadband 2012 – three Remote Radio Units installed by TELUS and Golden West Radio Ltd. 2014 – additional antenna installed by Clearwave 2014 – installation of new boiler by City of Fort Saskatchewan in Heater House 2016 – replacement of three antennas by TELUS 2016 – structural assessment and hazardous materials assessments completed (indicating no asbestos present) - Unknown date – roof on original Heater House building at base of tower replaced - Unknown date – radio shack behind Heater House constructed (shelters electronics for City's internal radio communications)
Integrity	Does the resource retain sufficient integrity to convey significance? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Classification	☒ City Wide Historic Resource (important for the whole of Fort Saskatchewan) OR ☐ Community Historic Resource (important for the whole of a particular neighbourhood or community)
Designation	Federal ☐ Yes ☒ No Provincial ☐ Yes ☒ No Registered ☐ Yes ☒ No Municipal ☐ Yes ☒ No
Evaluation Authors and Contact Information	Ken Tingley 780-484-0964 David Johnston 780-952-1720
Date Evaluated by City of Fort Saskatchewan	
Date Approved by City of Fort Saskatchewan	

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Additional Images



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Original construction blueprints from Horton Steel Works, Limited
Date	1956
Source	City of Fort Saskatchewan
Copyright	City of Fort Saskatchewan

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Additional Images



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description Aerial view of Water Tower site, looking southeast towards 101 Street

Date November 15, 2016

Source Pictometry

Copyright Pictometry

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Additional
Images



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	View from 101 Street, north of 99 Avenue in Downtown, looking south
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	West and south elevations, showing mural and telecommunications equipment
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description West elevation from 101 Street, looking east, showing storage/equipment buildings at base of Tower

Date November 14, 2016

Source David Johnston

Copyright David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	South elevation, viewed from 101 Street, looking north
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	North elevation, viewed from Fort Saskatchewan Golf Club grounds, looking south
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Detail of mural on west elevation
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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Additional Images	
Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Detail of mural on south elevation
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Detail of mural on east elevation
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Detail of mural on north elevation
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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Additional Images



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	Detail of telecommunications equipment installed on underside of reservoir
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description Detail of superstructure and underside of reservoir

Date November 14, 2016

Source David Johnston

Copyright David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	View of support posts and storage shed, looking southwest towards 101 Street
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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**Additional
Images**



Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	View of support post and manufacturer's plaque
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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Additional
Images



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description Detail of manufacturer's plaque, indicating 1956 construction

Date November 14, 2016

Source David Johnston

Copyright David Johnston

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Additional Images	
Title	1956 Water Tower
Description	View of Water Tower (at right) from original 1875 NWMP Fort Saskatchewan site, looking southeast
Date	November 14, 2016
Source	David Johnston
Copyright	David Johnston

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Additional Images



Title 1956 Water Tower

Description View of Water Tower from 101 Street, south of 89 Avenue (Highway 15), looking north

Date November 14, 2016

Source David Johnston

Copyright David Johnston

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Preliminary Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The 1956 Water Tower is a 150-foot tall structure associated with the water utility of the former Town, and now City, of Fort Saskatchewan. It is located on the east side of 101 Street, on a main access route into the Downtown area from 89 Avenue (Highway 15), and is a highly-recognizable landmark within the community and throughout the surrounding area. Constructed of steel, it is characterized by its large storage tank, suspended by six columns and a centre cylinder. One of the original control room/heater house structures at the base of the Tower is still present; however, other structures have been built over time.

The 1956 Water Tower remains a symbol of municipal water infrastructure serving the citizens of Fort Saskatchewan, and a landmark to the community and surrounding area. It is located close to the Downtown precinct, and near heavily-used traffic routes (101 Street, Highway 15) where it is easily seen by many drivers and pedestrians every day.

The Fort Saskatchewan Municipal Historic Resources Program Places of Interest List (POIL) is a “non-evaluative list of potential historic places derived from a complete survey of historic resources; created by inventory information mainly provided by the Fort Saskatchewan Historical Society and the Province of Alberta”. The POIL “acts as a stepping stone to the Fort Saskatchewan Municipal Historic Resource Program,” and sites or structures included on the list “may or may not become a Designated Municipal Historic Resource.”

The Water Tower is listed as historic place No. 6 on the POIL, because of its significance for “theme/event/activity” as well as “landmark/symbolic value.”¹

Heritage Value

Water towers are simple systems consisting of an elevated structure supporting a water tank at a height that enables gravity flow to supply water from the tank to users of potable water, and a source of water for fire protection. Typically, a reservoir and pump station supplemented water tower complexes in their operations. Elevated water storage relying on hydrostatic pressure has been used for centuries, but the more sophisticated systems that characterize urban growth in western North America were developed during the mid-19th century. The stand-alone water tower has been supplanted in recent decades by more modernized municipal water treatment and reservoir systems. There was a period lasting for over a century, however, where these structures marked the evolving skylines of communities as they grew, requiring a reliable source of potable water, and an adequate source of water to fight fires, especially during the period of nascent growth in which mostly wooden buildings predominated.

The Fort Saskatchewan Water Tower is located near Ross Creek, close to the Fort Saskatchewan Golf and Curling Club and the Jubilee Recreation Centre, at 9421 – 101 Street. Constructed in 1956, and designed by Horton Steel Works Limited of Fort Erie, Ontario, it stands 45.72 metres (approximately 150 feet) in height. The tank holds 250,000 gallons of water, provided through a partnership with EPCOR Water Services of Edmonton. The water is stored in an underground storage chamber, with a pump that pushes it to the water tank on top of the tower. Gravity flow allows the water to be accessed by the city. During the day, the water level

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drops, and is therefore monitored so that when it gets low enough more water is pumped into it. It is currently painted with a design representing the multicultural nature of life in Fort Saskatchewan. This design was submitted by a young local school-girl during a contest in 1995.¹

Design features of the 150-foot tall structure include its ellipsoidal tank, which is roughly 23 feet high, has an inside diameter of 40 feet, and a capacity of 250,000 gallons. At the base of the tank is a 30-inch wide balcony with a 3-foot high handrail. Below the tank, a central cylinder roughly 115 feet tall with a 4-foot diameter, extends to the ground, accommodating a water pipe. The tank is supported by 6 steel hermetically-sealed columns, each column approximately 30 inches in diameter and 125 feet in length. Each column is made up of a top, middle and lower section that are joined together. Two sections of struts are included near the column joints to provide horizontal stability, and 12 tower rods are arranged in each section to provide further structural stability. The base of each of the 6 columns are attached to concrete foundations set into the ground. The construction plans indicate these concrete foundations were not provided directly by the contractor, but likely by the Town itself. A historical photo shows the likely early design of the tank exterior, with a silver colour, and a "FORT SASK" sign in large black letters.

There are three separate structures at the base of the Water Tower, including the Heater House, which was built at the time of the tower's construction. It is also known as the control room or boiler room shack/shelter. It houses the plumbing, mechanical and electronic systems for the tower. In particular, during the winter, a portion of the water is heated to help maintain water temperatures above freezing and the boiler system is housed in the shelter. Communications controls and water level sensors as well as piping and valves related to the tower operation are also housed within. While currently covered in vinyl siding, it is believed that the original wood façade of the Heater House is still intact, including covered windows. The boiler equipment in the Heater House was replaced in the early 1980s, again in 2009, and again in 2014. A water truck fill station was located at the tower; however, that equipment was removed (although coin boxes are still mounted inside) in 2003 or 2004.

A radio shack structure was added behind the Heater House at an unknown date, and houses the electronics for the City's internal radio communications. The newest building was built in approximately 2002 by TELUS, and houses equipment related to their cellular network service in the area.

At the time of its construction, and even to the present day, the Water Tower is easily the tallest structure within the city, and even throughout the surrounding area. It instantly became a local and regional landmark and symbol of the growing community of Fort Saskatchewan.

Rapid growth characterized the urban areas of Alberta following the end of the Second World War, and the advent of the oil boom following the discovery of oil near Leduc in February 1947. This also applied to Fort Saskatchewan, after the oil fields and natural gas development created more activity in the Redwater district.

By the 1950s, population growth in Fort Saskatchewan created the urgent need for a more plentiful supply of dependable water. Water for the community at this time

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was “very hard and somewhat discoloured, [and] was supplied from wells down the river road....” This situation soon led to the construction of the landmark 250,000-gallon municipal water tower, which was completed in October 1956. The original cost of construction was \$86,000.² The Water Tower was designed and manufactured by Horton Steel Works Limited, of Fort Erie, Ontario.³

Unfortunately, water consumption very soon outdistanced the Fort Saskatchewan tower’s capacity as a reliable source of water. Such chronic shortages were part of the story of Fort Saskatchewan’s rapid postwar growth. Prior to 1956, when the Water Tower was completed, the community had an agreement with the Provincial government to allow Fort Saskatchewan to use the Provincial Gaol water tower, which had been built in 1914, and was located at the Gaol site just southwest of the Downtown area. There was also a water tower at the railway station, which was built in 1905.⁴

By the end of the 1960s, water shortages were common in Fort Saskatchewan, which led to the drilling of a new well northeast of town. As the population reached about 5,000, this new source also proved to be inadequate. At the end of the decade, Fort Saskatchewan reached an agreement with Edmonton and other adjacent municipalities for a \$2.2 million water pipeline from Edmonton to Redwater, to be known as the North-East Water Line. This pipeline was constructed during 1969 and 1970. The new pipeline provided a total of 1.5 million gallons daily through gravity flow to Fort Saskatchewan. A pumping station was also built to accommodate future growth. When the Fort Saskatchewan waterline opened, the *Edmonton Journal* reported that it had an 8-10 inch pipe, and was 35 miles long, commencing at its intake at the Edmonton water plant on the North Saskatchewan River.⁵

The North-East Water Line was operated by the North-East Water Board, which was inaugurated at a ceremony at the arena in Fort Saskatchewan on Saturday, 3 October 1970. Peter Ream notes that “[this] was the first time in the history of Alberta that a number of municipalities had worked together on a project of this magnitude.” The Alberta Department of Public Works had let the contracts and administered the project.⁶

In recent years, the Water Tower has been used by the City of Fort Saskatchewan as an additional source of income, by leasing it to various telecommunications companies. Cantel West, Rogers and Clearnet all used the tower for their installations during different times during the 1990s. Clearnet installed telecommunications antennae (3 PCS, one microwave and 1 for future microwave service) in 2000. This was approved by the City in August 2000. The fenced compound for equipment maintenance and storage, located at the base of the tower, was changed during the summer of 2000. TELUS Mobility also built a shelter on the site in the summer of 2002 (the lease was transferred from Clearnet PCS Inc. to the TELUS-Mobile Company, the Clearnet successor, in July 2002; the lease was to last until 11 August 2010.) Comtech added equipment during 2008, and Clearwave Broadband added communications equipment in July 2010. TELUS added three Remote Radio Units in 2012, as did Golden West Radio Ltd. Clearwave added an additional antenna in 2014.

The Fort Saskatchewan Water Tower remains a central landmark in Fort Saskatchewan and the surrounding area, and although it played a central role in the

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	services of the city for only a short time, it remains an integral part of the municipal water system. The more recent history of the Water Tower includes the following changes (the following information is taken from the City of Fort Saskatchewan, Planning Department, Water Tower File)⁷: In December 1992, a cellular enhancer was added to the tower to provide improved cellular service to the city. The application was made by Rogers Cantel Inc. on 18 November 1992, and approved on 13 December. An additional agreement was made on 16 November 1995. On 29 June 1999, the tower was inspected. On 13 June, water was observed leaking from the tower tank, a constant drip from the second and third joint down from the top. It was suspected that the insulation around the 48-inch diameter riser pipe was asbestos, and if removed, would require proper safety and environmental precautions. Various repair recommendations were made.⁸ Fort Saskatchewan City Council voted unanimously in June 2014 to approve \$50,000 from the Utility Infrastructure Reserve to purchase a new boiler for the tower. The existing boiler was considered too small to reliably prevent the water from freezing in the pipes under the most extreme temperatures. About \$15,000 was spent on maintenance and repairs during 2013, with \$8,000 more anticipated for 2014.⁹ Character-Defining Elements The character-defining elements as expressed in the form, massing and materials of the 1956 Water Tower include: ▪ 150-foot tall structure ▪ Ellipsoidal tank, roughly 23 feet high with an inside diameter of 40 feet, and a capacity of 250,000 gallons ▪ 30-inch wide balcony at base of tank with 3-foot high handrail ▪ Central 115-foot tall cylinder from base of tank to the ground, with 4-foot diameter ▪ 6 steel, hermetically-sealed columns, each approximately 125 feet in length, and 30 inches in diameter ▪ Horizontal struts on two levels to provide horizontal stability ▪ 12 tower rods in each section to provide structural stability ▪ Concrete foundations at base of each column ▪ Original manufacturer's panel on one column ▪ 1995 mural representing people of the community ▪ Original Heater House at base of tower Period of Significance 1956 – present
Historical Title Search	N/A
Henderson's	N/A

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Directory Search	
Additional Sources	¹ Lema Safi, "Fort Saskatchewan's water tower turns 60," FortSaskOnline, originally published 13 July 2016 ² Peter T. Ream, <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan: A Resource Book on Fort Saskatchewan and District</i>, Second Edition, 1974, p. 475 ³ City of Fort Saskatchewan, Planning Department, Water Tower File ⁴ Fort Saskatchewan <i>Conservator</i>, 28 October 1914 ⁵ Ream, 1974, p. 476 ⁶ Ream, 1974, p. 476 ⁷ City of Fort Saskatchewan, Planning Department, Water Tower File ⁸ City of Fort Saskatchewan, Planning Department, Water Tower File; "Water Tower Leak Inspection Report August 4, 1999" ⁹ "Council approves \$50,000 boiler for Water Tower," FortSaskOnline, originally published 25 June 2014

CRITERIA OF INTEGRITY

Statement of Integrity	Location The Water Tower remains in its original location on 101 Street, just north of Highway 21, and comprises the original placement of the structure on the property. Design The Water Tower retains a high level of design integrity. Minor additions to support telecommunications infrastructure have been made to the structure. The original paint scheme (unknown, but possibly silver in colour) has been replaced with a multi-colour mural, installed in 1995. Environment The historic context of the Water Tower remains intact, given it is in its original location. Materials The original materials of the Water Tower remain intact, apart from the installation of minor components of telecommunications infrastructure, and a new painted mural on the exterior. Workmanship
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	The original workmanship of the Water Tower remains intact, apart from the installation of minor components of telecommunications infrastructure, and a new painted mural on the exterior. Feeling Since the Water Tower retains a significant degree of exterior and contextual integrity, the structure retains a historic feeling. Association The Water Tower continues to provide water to the community of Fort Saskatchewan, retaining its historic association. Chronology of Alterations to the Water Tower ▪ Water Tower constructed in 1956 ▪ 1992 – cellular enhancer added to structure by Rogers Cantel Inc. ▪ 1995 – contest held with local schools to choose theme for a mural on the storage tank ▪ 1999 – repairs made to second and third joints below tank due to leaks ▪ 2000 - telecommunications antennae (3 PCS, one microwave and 1 for future microwave service) installed by Clearnet ▪ 2002 – control room/radio shack constructed a base of Water Tower by TELUS ▪ 2003/04 – former water truck fill station removed ▪ 2008 – additional telecommunication equipment installed by Comtech ▪ 2010 – additional telecommunication equipment installed by Clearwave Broadband ▪ 2012 – three Remote Radio Units installed by TELUS and Golden West Radio Ltd. ▪ 2014 – additional antenna installed by Clearwave ▪ 2014 – installation of new boiler by City of Fort Saskatchewan in Heater House ▪ 2016 – replacement of three antennas by TELUS ▪ 2016 – structural assessment and hazardous materials assessments completed (indicating no asbestos present) ▪ Unknown date – roof on original Heater House building at base of tower replaced ▪ Unknown date – radio shack behind Heater House constructed (shelters electronics for City's internal radio communications)
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Does the resource maintain sufficient overall integrity to convey its significance?

Yes ☒ No ☐

1. LOCATION	Yes ☒	No ☐	N/A ☐
Location is the place where an historic resource was constructed or the site where an historic activity or event occurred.			

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The location of the Water Tower has not changed.			
2.	DESIGN	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a resource. The design of the Water Tower has not changed.			
3.	ENVIRONMENT	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Environment is the physical setting of an historic resource. Whereas location refers to a specific place, environment refers to the character of the place in which a resource played its historic role. The original environment of the Water Tower has not dramatically changed since 1956.			
4.	MATERIALS	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period(s) or time frame and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic resource. The authentic materials of the Water Tower have not changed, with the exception of the installation of minor components of telecommunications infrastructure, and a new painted mural on the exterior.			
5.	WORKMANSHIP	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is important because it can provide information about technological practices and aesthetic principles. The workmanship of the Water Tower is authentic, with the exception of the installation of minor components of telecommunications infrastructure, and a new painted mural on the exterior.			
6.	FEELING	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Feeling is the resource's continued ability to convey the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Feeling results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, express the resource's historic character. The Water Tower retains a significant degree of exterior and contextual integrity, therefore maintaining its ability to convey its historic sense of its original time period.			
7.	ASSOCIATION	Yes ☒	No ☐ N/A ☐
Association is a direct link between an historic resource and a significant historical theme, activity or event, or an institution or person. The Water Tower continues to be used as part of the municipal water infrastructure system of the City of Fort Saskatchewan.			