

Heritage Guelph Committee Minutes



Tuesday, October 15, 2019, 12:00 p.m.

Meeting Room C, Guelph City Hall, 1 Carden Street

Members present:

P. Brian Skerrett Chair

Arlin Otto

James Smith

Kesia Kvill

Mary Tivy

Michael Crawley

David Waverman

Members Absent:

Bob Foster

Charles Nixon

Staff Present:

Stephen Robinson, Senior Heritage Planner

Garrett Meades, Planning Clerk - Policy

Dolores Black, Council and Committee Coordinator

Call to Order

Meeting was called to order at 12:03 pm

Acknowledgements

Stephen Robinson, Senior Heritage Planner introduced Garrett Meades as the new Planning Clerk – Policy

Stephen Robinson announced Arlin Otto received the NextGen Heritage Award from the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario.

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest and General Nature Thereof

There were no disclosures.

Approval of Minutes

Moved by Arlin Otto

Seconded by James Smith

That the Minutes from the September 9, 2019 Meeting of the Heritage Guelph Committee, be approved.

Carried

Consent Agenda Procedure

P. Brian Skerrett explained the process of a consent agenda.

Consent Agenda

The following items were removed from the consent agenda

Proposed Text for Heritage Designation Plaque for Cultural Heritage Landscape, Riverslea Estate, 1891, 148 Delhi Street

Proposed Text for Heritage Designation Plaque for Cultural Heritage Landscape, Marcolongo Farm, c. 1835, 2162 Gordon Street

Moved by Arlin Otto

Seconded by Mary

That the balance of the October 15, 2019 Consent Agenda as identified below, be adopted:

Carried

Proposed Texts for Heritage Designation Plaques

That Heritage Guelph supports the proposed texts for heritage designation plaques as identified below:

Valeriotte Shoe Repair Shop, c. 1924, 47 Alice Street

These red brick buildings served as a home and the Valeriotte shoe repair business for Vincenzo Valeriotte until the 1970s. They are remnants of a broader landscape of small home businesses that characterized Italian immigration and industry in St. Patrick's Ward.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph 20?? (This has not yet been designated by Council)

Guelph's First Industrial Site, 1835, 43 Arthur Street South, formerly Allan Distillery, Taylor-Forbes Foundry, W.C. Wood Co.

This stone building was constructed by William Allan to serve as a distillery in 1835. Subsequent building additions were made by the Armstrong and McCrae Woollen Company beginning in 1881, the Taylor-Forbes Company Ltd in 1902, and the W.C. Wood Company in 1956.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2018

Kelly's Inn, 1854. 122 Cardigan Street

This former working-class tavern and inn was built of local limestone for Bernard Kelly. A gathering place for workers employed at mills and factories along the Speed River, it is an important vestige of the riverside industrial corridor.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2018

Drill Hall, 1866, 72 Farquhar Street

Built at a time of the expansion of local militias the Drill Hall originally served as a military training space. With construction overseen by civil engineer Thomas W. Cooper, the building was a site for agricultural shows, private and community events, housed 20th-century manufacturing industries and is part of Guelph's historic Market Grounds area.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2018

Parker Farmhouse, c. 1866, 341 Forestell Road

Benjamin and Mary Parker, and their children emigrated from England to this 100 acre lot in 1845. One of the earliest brick houses in Puslinch Township, this house replaced the Parker's earlier log house. Constructed of local handmade brick it is an excellent example of 19th century Ontario Gothic farmhouse style.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2003

Hart Farmhouse, c. 1850, 132 Harts Lane West (address to be confirmed when Phase 2 of Plan of Subdivision is registered)

The Hart family emigrated to Puslinch Township from France in 1828 and built this rare Georgian-style two storey hewn log house on their 100 acre farm. Five generations of the family lived here. The Harts were part of a small group of 19th century settlers along Brock Road from Flanders, France.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2018

Paisley Memorial United Church, 1907, 40 Margaret Street

Built in 1907 after the loss by fire of the Paisley Street Primitive Methodist Church. Paisley Memorial United Church remains one of the few brick churches in Guelph. Guelph artist Gordon Couling designed the stained glass windows that depict the history of Methodism and its leaders in Guelph.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2016

Guelph General Hospital Nurses' Residence, 1910, 55 Delhi Street

Designed in Edwardian Classic style by architects Stewart McPhee of Hamilton and William Mahoney of Guelph. The building was home to many student nurses who trained at the Guelph General Hospital School of Nursing and continues to contribute to the historic Guelph General Hospital campus.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City Of Guelph, 2018

Tranquille, 1891, 13 Stuart Street

Built for lawyer Frank Hall in Italianate style, Tranquille is associated with the family of Guelph millionaire and philanthropist Arthur Cutten. Cutten purchased the property in 1904 and family members expanded the original building to include a two-storey front verandah, side sunporch, and large rear two-storey addition

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2017

Cultural Heritage Landscape, Homewood Nurses' Residence, 1924, 147 Delhi Street

Designed by architect W.H. George in the Edwardian style, the residence was built to appeal to students to train in psychiatric nursing at the Homewood sanitarium. Together with the Cameron Gates the Nurses' Residence forms part of the Homewood Ancillary Landscape and reflects a period when training was conducted in hospitals. Within the larger Homewood campus are three distinct yet related cultural heritage landscapes including the Homewood Ancillary Landscape.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City Of Guelph, 2018

Cultural Heritage Landscape, Homewood Sanitarium, 1883, 150 Delhi Street

Established in 1883, as a private asylum for the treatment of mental illness and substance abuse, the Homewood grounds and buildings provide a retreat in keeping with contemporary mental health care practices. Buildings and additions have been added, including a complex of early 20th century red brick buildings designed by George Miller. Within the larger Homewood campus are three distinct yet related cultural heritage landscapes including the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2018

Grand Trunk Railway Station, 1911, 79 Carden Street

Built during the western expansion of the Grand Trunk Railway, the G.T.R. Station supported the development of rail travel and related industries in Guelph. This highly visible landmark is an integral part of Guelph's downtown

streetscape and continues to be an important part of the City's transportation network.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2013

Alling-Wilson House, 1832, 81 Farquhar Street

One of the earliest residences in Guelph, this property was bought by Dr. Robert Alling in 1832. The house was built in that year by his son-in-law John Combe Wilson and is one of the few extant buildings in downtown that predate the advent of the railway. It faced the original Market Grounds that were then bisected by the arrival of the railway in 1856.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2013

Guelph Waterworks Engine House and Pumping Station, 1879, 29 Waterworks Place

Constructed under the supervision of City Engineer Thomas W. Cooper with Italianate details and stonework completed by noted Guelph mason Mathew Bell, the Waterworks Engine House and Pumping Station was originally built to improve fire protection in the city. The discovery of a spring on site led to the expansion of the Waterworks to provide water to houses for indoor plumbing.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 1997

Pagani House, 1961, 13 Evergreen Drive

The Richard Pagani House is an excellent example of Mid-century Modern and International styles. The building is designed with modernist elements including an open concept living space, floor to ceiling windows, and a barrel-vaulted roof.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2002

McQuillan's Bridge, 1916, Stone Road East

Spanning the Eramosa River at the former boundary between Puslinch and Guelph Townships, McQuillan's Bridge is an early example of a bowstring arch truss bridge of reinforced concrete. It is one of only a few extant bridges built by Guelph area contractor and craftsman Charles Mattaini.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2004

Cowan House, 1928, 18 Kathleen Street

Built by William A. Cowan for his family, this house is an excellent example of Colonial Revival and Neo-Georgian architecture popular in the 1920s. Cowan

was a member of City Council and a well-known house builder in the Exhibition Park area of Guelph during the first half of the 20th century.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2015

Stewart Building, c. 1856-1858, 65 Wyndham Street North

Constructed c. 1856-1858 the Stewart Building façade was reduced from five to two bays in 1968 with the building of the current Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The remaining structure is an excellent example of mid-19th century commercial architecture and is one of the few surviving original buildings in St. George's Square.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2009

Lewis Farmhouse, c. 1870, 1453 Gordon Street

Built on a 144 acre lot in the Ontario Gothic Revival style this farmhouse is one of few vestiges of the farming community associated with Brock Road School.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City Of Guelph, 2006

Parkview, 1895, 88 London Road West

Constructed as the family home of G.B. Ryan, a prosperous Wyndham Street clothing merchant. The skilled craftsmanship and ornate detailing in pressed red brick and terracotta makes Parkview one of the most outstanding examples of the Baronial phase of the Queen Anne Revival Style in Ontario.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 1983

Goldie Mill Ruins, 70 Norwich Street East

The Goldie Flour Mill ruins are the remains of one of the most prominent milling sites in the city. The original mill was operated by David Gilkison from 1827, Drs. W. Clarke and H. Orton from 1845, and James Goldie from 1864. Most of the existing structure was built by the Goldie family in 1867. The Goldie home "Riverslea" is part of the Homewood Cultural Heritage Landscape.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City Of Guelph, 1983

14 Forbes Avenue Heritage Permit

That Heritage Guelph supports heritage permit HP19-0019 for the proposed new, detached garage with overhang in the rear yard of 14 Forbes Avenue, as presented in drawings presented at the October 15, 2019 meeting of Heritage Guelph, and that any modifications to the design that are minor in nature may be dealt with by the Senior Heritage Planner.

Item for Discussion

Proposed Text for Heritage Designation Plaque for Cultural Heritage Landscape, Riverslea Estate, 1891, 148 Delhi Street

There was discussion regarding the style of landscape and the appropriate description to use for the heritage designation plaque.

The word "language" will be removed from the description

Moved by Arlin Otto

Seconded by David Waverman

That Heritage Guelph refers the proposed text for heritage designation plaque for Riverslea Estate, 148 Delhi Street to the Heritage Guelph Designation working group to clarify the style of landscape and to revise the landscape style description.

Carried

Proposed Text for Heritage Designation Plaque for Cultural Heritage Landscape, Marcolongo Farm, c. 1835, 2162 Gordon Street

It was noted that based on information available regarding the property development, the date for the stone farmhouse should refer to the 1850's and not 1878.

Moved by Mary Tivy

Seconded by Arlin Otto

That Heritage Guelph supports the proposed text for heritage designation plaque for Marcolongo Farm, 2162 Gordon Street as identified below:

Cultural Heritage Landscape, Marcolongo Farm, c. 1835, 2162 Gordon Street

Marcolongo Farm is one of Guelph's best examples of mid-19th-century mixed-use agricultural farming. The property features a stone farmhouse (1850s) a (late 1880s) Pennsylvania-Dutch style bank barn, and a small (late 1890s) English threshing barn.

One of the first farms established in Puslinch Township it was operated by the Harrison, Blair, Beattie, and Marcolongo families. It continues to define the landscape and exemplify Wellington County's rural heritage.

Designated as a Cultural Heritage Resource by the City of Guelph, 2019

Carried

Update on Expansion of Municipal Heritage Register of Cultural Heritage Properties

Stephen Robinson, Senior Heritage Planner, provided an explanation of the decision-making process and advised that staff will be bringing forward a report to inform council of plans to move properties on the Couling listing to the Municipal Register. He also spoke to the committee regarding next steps and the process being proposed to manage the expansion of the Municipal Heritage Register.

Questions regarding the communication plan, the process of notifying property owners and potential incentives were discussed.

Moved by Arlin Otto

Seconded by Mary Tivy

That the update on expansion of the Municipal Heritage Register of Cultural Heritage Properties be received.

Carried

Heritage Guelph Designation Working Group Report

James Smith provided an update of the Heritage Guelph Designation working group and advised they will be addressing the statements of significance for three properties at their next meeting.

It was noted that agendas for the working group will be provided to all Heritage Guelph committee members through the staff liaison so that all members could provide written comments before the working group meets.

Adjournment

Moved by Arlin Otto

Seconded by James Smith

That Heritage Guelph Committee meeting be adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Carried