

Meeting Agenda



City of Guelph

Heritage Guelph Committee (HG)

July 9, 2018

City Hall, Meeting Room C

From 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m.

Meeting Chair: Mary Tivy

Items 1-4

12:00 to 12:05

Item 1 – Call to Order

Item 2 - Acknowledgements

Item 3 – Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

Item 4 - Approval of Minutes of June 11, 2018

Business Items

12:05 to 12:25

Item 5

Homewood Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Therapeutic; Riverslea Estate; Ancillary)

Listed (non-designated) or identified in Couling Architectural Inventory

Staff to present proposed statement of significance and heritage attributes to be used in an intention to designate three individual cultural heritage landscapes within the Homewood campus pursuant to Section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Staff Recommendation

THAT Heritage Guelph supports the proposed statements of significance and associated heritage attributes presented at the July 9 2018 meeting of Heritage Guelph for use in an intention to designate three individual (Therapeutic, Riverslea Estate and Ancillary) cultural heritage landscapes within the Homewood campus pursuant to Section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

12:25-12:45

Item 6

221 Woolwich Street

Designated property under By-law (1992)-14065

Staff to present proposed amended statement of significance and heritage attributes regarding designation by-law amendment, as a condition of severance B-7/17, pursuant to Section 30.1, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Staff Recommendation

THAT Heritage Guelph supports the proposed amended statement of significance, heritage attributes and revised real property boundary for 221 Woolwich Street as per severance B-7/17, pursuant to Section 30.1, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

12:45-1:00

Item 7

13 Stuart Street

Designated property under By-law (2017)-20227

Heritage Permit 18-0008 – Recommendation required for proposed completion of perimeter fencing.

Staff Recommendation

THAT Heritage Guelph supports the approval of heritage permit application HP18-0008 for the proposed completion of perimeter fencing at 13 Stuart Street as shown on a plan drawing prepared for the owner by Christopher Campbell Landscape Architect as presented at the July 9 2018 meeting of Heritage Guelph; and

That any changes to the heritage permit required that are minor in nature may be dealt with by the Senior Heritage Planner.

Information Items

Item 8

47 Alice Street

Listed (non-designated) property

Staff to provide an update regarding the intention to designate the Valeriotte shoe shop and residence.

Item 9

Update from June 25 meeting of the HG Designation Working Group

- Designation priorities
- Next working group meeting: July 23, 2018 (12:00–2:00pm) City Hall, Meeting Room B

Next Meetings of Heritage Guelph:

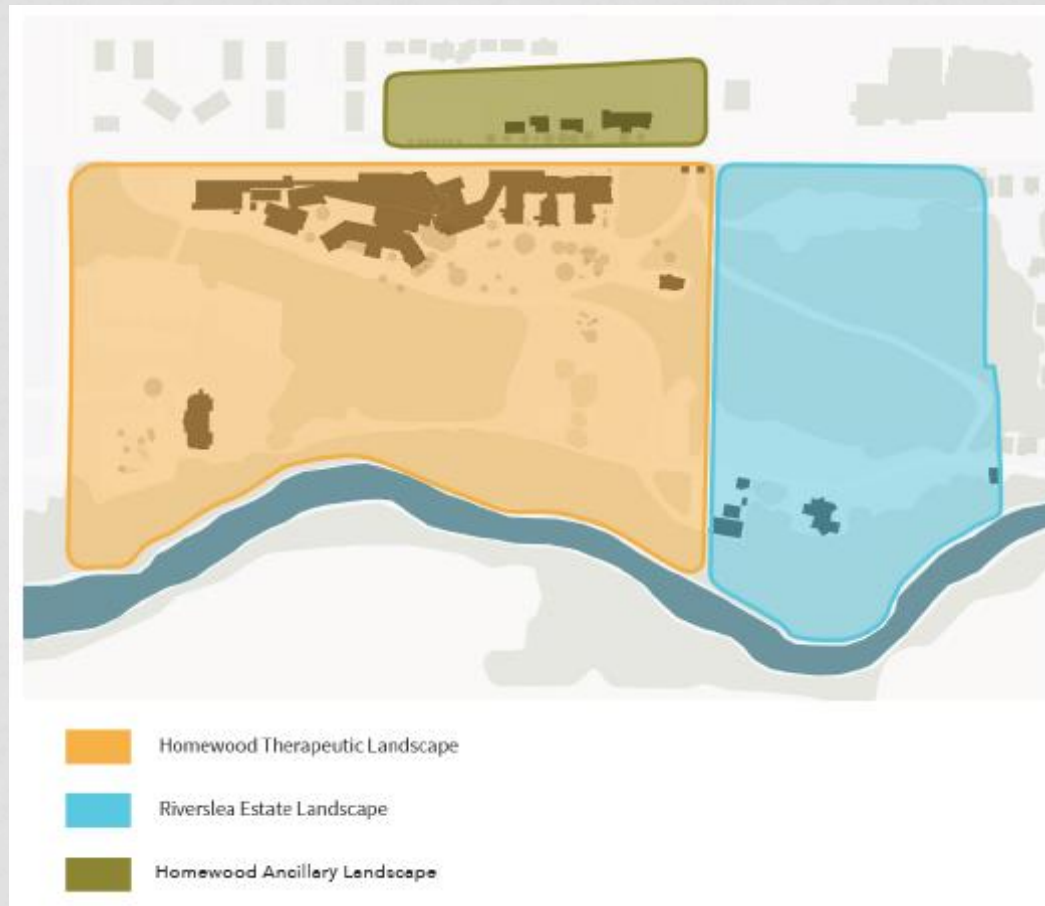
August 13, 2018 from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. City Hall, Meeting Room C

September 10, 2018 from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. City Hall, Meeting Room C

Item 5 – Homewood Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Therapeutic; Riverslea Estate; Ancillary)

Listed (non-designated) or identified in Couling Architectural Inventory

Staff to present proposed statement of significance and heritage attributes to be used in an intention to designate three individual cultural heritage landscapes within the Homewood campus pursuant to Section 29, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

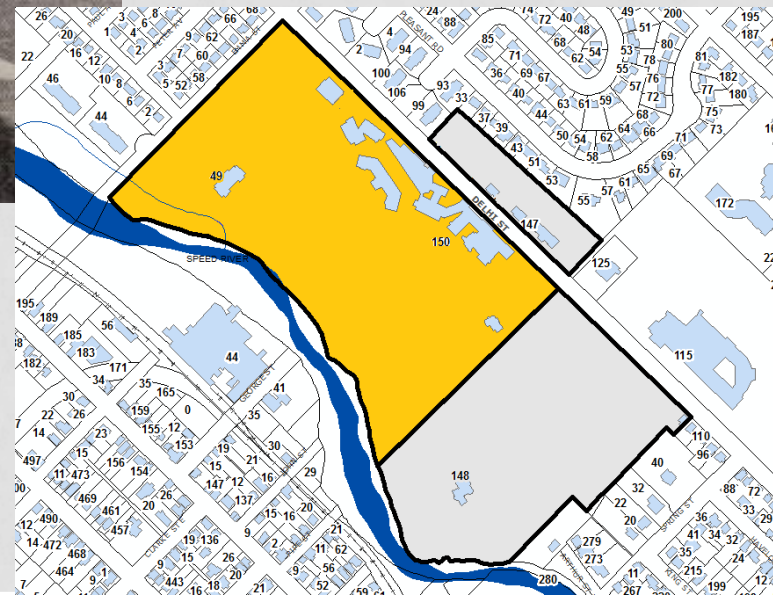


Map showing 3 CHLs within Homewood campus (CHLER, ERA Architects Inc.)

Homewood Therapeutic Landscape CHL (CHL1)



Homewood Therapeutic Landscape 1933 (CHRRER, ERA Architects Inc.)



Boundary of Homewood Therapeutic Landscape (City of Guelph GIS)



Manor Building, 2013
(CHRRER, ERA Architects
Inc.)



Colonial Building, 2013
(CHRRER, ERA Architects
Inc.)



Vista Building, 2009
(CHRRER, ERA Architects
Inc.)



MacKinnon Building, 2013 (CHNER, ERA Architects Inc.)



Homewood Therapeutic Landscape (CHNER, ERA Architects Inc.)



Superintendent's House, 2013 (CHNER, ERA Architects Inc.)

Statement of Significance and Heritage Attributes

Design/Physical Value

The Homewood Therapeutic Landscape includes a complex of buildings clustered along Delhi Street that overlook a programmed landscape, which slopes towards the river and is framed by wooded areas. Formerly the site of several private country estates, the Homewood campus was established in 1883 as a mental healthcare facility. This transformation continued throughout the first half of the twentieth century, as the campus was designed according to prevailing ideas about the relationship between environment and mental health. The resulting therapeutic landscape featured thoughtful integration of programmed landscape, scenic and picturesque landscape features, and architecture (including a cluster of main buildings for treatment along the valley ridge and free standing secondary buildings for campus support functions such as the Superintendent's Residence). Beginning in the late 1940s, as the general approach to mental healthcare became more clinically focused, the campus entered a new phase of modernization. This phase included new construction and the reorientation of existing buildings towards Delhi Street, rather than the landscape and river. The evolution of medical healthcare is legible in the campus' patterns of development and in the continued connections between old and new building forms and landscape features.

Historical/Associative Value

Since 1883, this campus has maintained its association with the Homewood Health Centre, a prominent institution within the field of mental health care. The campus' ongoing use and physical development reflect the historic evolution of ideas about mental healthcare facilities. The early 20th century Homewood buildings represent the work of George Miller, a highly accomplished architect in Toronto whose projects include Toronto's Massey Hall and the University of Toronto's Annesley Hall.

Contextual Value

The organization of the campus' elements, including the scale and orientation of buildings and the design and programming of the landscape, facilitates interaction between the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape, Delhi Street, the Speed River, and the formerly private land to the south. Forming the eastern edge of the Therapeutic Landscape, Delhi Street is also a contextual feature of CHL1, which connects and frames the public experience of this landscape.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following elements of the property at 150 Delhi Street should be considered heritage attributes in a designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

The heritage attributes for the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape to be protected by the heritage designation by-law are:

- Evolved nature of the Therapeutic Landscape, which reflects distinct eras of healthcare paradigms and Guelph's history;
- Picturesque landscape, featuring composed views and a park-like composition of open lawns and trees, designed to facilitate therapeutic programming;
- Wooded areas of natural heritage significance that help frame and provide a visual backdrop to the picturesque landscape;
- Physical, visual, and programmatic connectivity between built form elements and the landscape, including paths, terracing, the rhythm created by alternating building masses and courtyard voids; and
- Location and orientation of the early 20th century institutional buildings towards the river.

The heritage attributes for the significant buildings and structures to be protected by the heritage designation by-law are:

Superintendent's Residence*:

- Queen Anne Revival style and detailing including the steeply pitched roof with irregular profile, prominent front bay and picturesque massing;
- Brick and stone construction;
- Original window & door openings and surrounds featuring smooth cut red sandstone lug sills in sill courses;
- Paneled and glazed front doorway with leaded transom.
- Open front/corner porch;
- Hip and gable roofline, with a conical roof over the building's front bay and a dentilated cornice; and
- Sash windows.

Colonial Building*:

- Neoclassical Revival style and detailing, representative of George Miller's work, including the verandas (now enclosed) supported by Tuscan columns at the end of each wing;
- Symmetrical C-shaped plan;
- Stone construction using locally quarried limestone;
- Dentilated soffits;
- Original window & door openings and surrounds, including rusticated stone sills and lintels;
- Flat roofline, featuring a wide cornice on console brackets; and
- Sash windows.

Vista Building*:

- Neoclassical Revival style and detailing including the enclosed veranda with Tuscan columns;
- Stone construction using locally quarried limestone;
- Original window & door openings and surrounds with rusticated stone sills and lintels, including the corner bay windows;
- Flat roofline, featuring a wide cornice on console brackets and dentilated soffits; and
- Sash windows.

Manor Building*:

- Eclectic style and detailing incorporating elements representative of George Miller's work including components of Georgian, Edwardian and Neoclassical architecture;
- Symmetrical E-shaped plan, linked to its historical and continuing use as a health-care facility;
- Cross-plan pilastered columns and domed towers framing a portico on the building's west (primary) elevation and the decorative metal work framing the second storey balcony;
- Double-height porticos along the building's west elevation supported by Ionic columns and capped by pediments with tympanums containing decorative relief sculptures;
- Triangular and rounded pediments with tympanums containing decorative relief sculptures along the building's east elevation;
- Original window & door openings and surrounds, including rusticated stone sills and lintels;
- Varied profile of the roof, featuring a wide cornice with dentilated soffits and open balustrades; and
- Sash windows.

Mackinnon Building*:

- Georgian Revival style and detailing representative of George Miller's work including the symmetrical plan, classical detailing such as the triangular pediment with tympanum and the pilastered entranceway on the building's west (primary) elevation;
- Brick and stone construction;
- Original window and door openings and surrounds, including rusticated stone sills and segmental arches as well as the semi-elliptical fanlight, sidelights and double-leaf paneled and glazed doors along the building's west elevation;
- Triangular oriel windows on brackets;
- Flat roofline, featuring wide eaves with console brackets, and a deep frieze with molded band; and
- Sash windows.

*Please note that interior spaces of these structures have been highly altered over time, and do not contain heritage attributes that require attention.

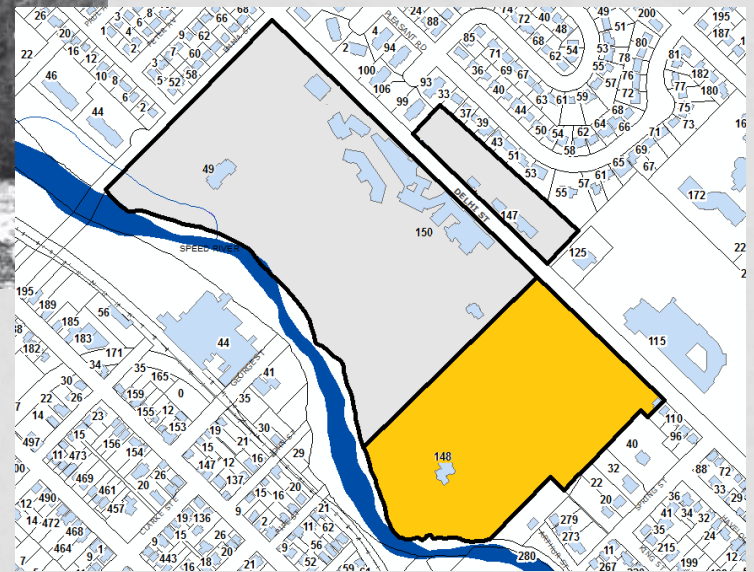
The following buildings are not considered character-defining elements of the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape. As such, no heritage attributes have been described:

- Activity Therapy Building (1966)
- Hamilton Building (1991)
- Riverwood Building (1990), surrounding surface parking lots and stone gates at the Emma Street entrance
- Gazebo (1995) (although listed on City of Guelph's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties, the Gazebo is a modern-day structure that does not have significant design, historic, or contextual value)
- Manor Building's Trillium Wind (1996), basement level addition (1940), and infill additions along Delhi Street.

Riverslea Estate Landscape CHL (CHL2)



Riverslea c. 1900 (CHRR, ERA Architects Inc.)



Boundary of Riverslea Estate Landscape (City of Guelph GIS)



Riverslea, 2009 (City of Guelph)



Gate House, 2014 (City of Guelph)

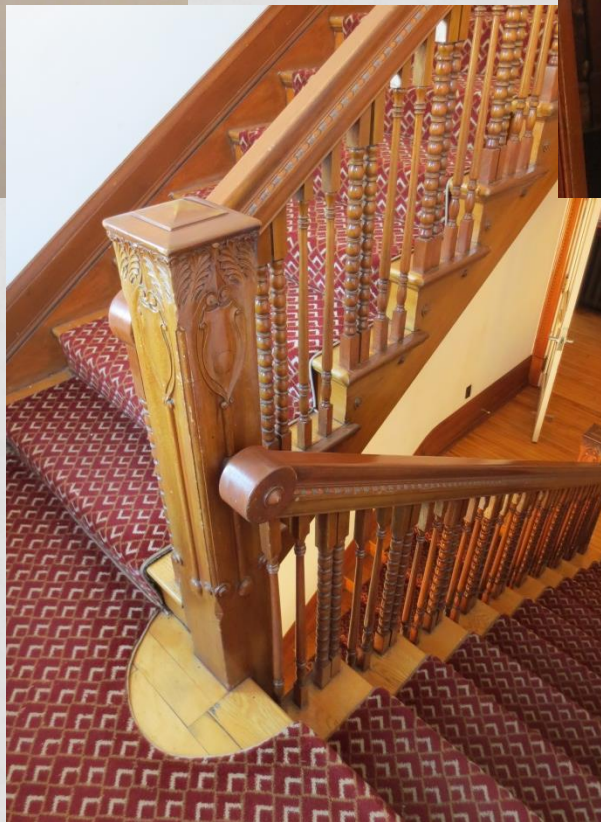


Grounds Buildings, 2009 (CHRRER, ERA Architects Inc.)

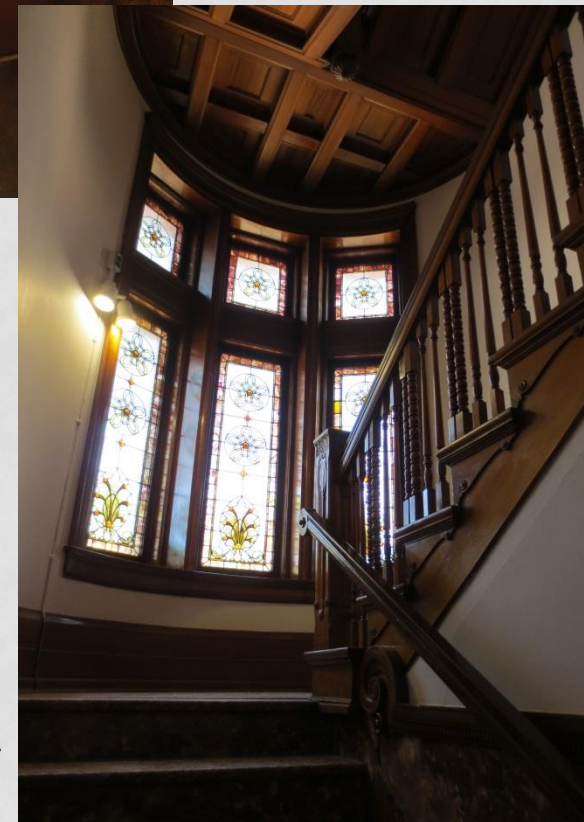
Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)

Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Riverslea
Interior, 2018
(City of
Guelph)



Statement of Significance and Heritage Attributes

Design/Physical Value

The semi-rural, landscaped setting of the Riverslea Estate is located along the Speed River, west of Delhi Street and south of the core campus of the Homewood, at the north end of Arthur Street North. The Richardsonian Romanesque style estate building was built facing away from the river on low-lying flatlands within an open space that features carefully placed trees and shrubs, framed and enclosed by wooded areas and the river valley slope to the east. Current conditions suggest the original design of a winding driveway, leading towards the house and interacting with the landscape to create controlled views. A series of extant red brick grounds buildings originally associated with the functioning of the estate are located to the north of the house, and obscured from the main approach views from the south. This composition is representative of country estates from the mid to late-nineteenth century and reflective of the English garden tradition.

Historical/Associative Value

This property is associated with two notable Guelph residents: William Clark, a politician who owned the lot in the 1850s, and James Goldie, a member of a successful milling family who constructed Riverslea in 1890-1891. The estate was originally known as 'Hafod' when owned by the Goldie family, and later renamed 'Riverslea' after the estate's purchase by the Hall family in 1918. The site was acquired by the Homewood in 1949 and has been owned by the prominent mental health institution ever since.

Contextual Value

The Riverslea Estate is visually, historically, and functionally connected with the Homewood's therapeutic landscape, the termination of Arthur Street North, and the Speed River, all of which contribute to views and access to the estate. The red brick grounds buildings have contextual value for their functional linkage to the Riverslea Building, serving a supportive role in the operation of the residential estate prior to its acquisition by the Homewood Health Centre in 1949. Their continued presence, along with the surrounding open spaces and winding driveway, maintains the legibility of Riverslea as an estate landscape.

A stone building at the termination of Arthur Street North, marking the southern access to the property, is thought to have operated as a gatehouse. Some evidence suggests that this building predates the construction of Riverslea, and may have originally been constructed as a gatehouse structure associated with the earlier Rosehurst estate house, which had been situated higher up the valley slope on the eastern portion of the property.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following elements of the property at 148 Delhi Street should be considered heritage attributes in a designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

The heritage attributes for the Riverslea Estate Landscape to be protected by the heritage designation by-law include:

- Open lawn in which Riverslea is situated, featuring plantings positioned in a picturesque and park like manner;
- Curving driveway through an expansive lawn with plantings, integrated with the land's contours and edged by woodlands, that creates controlled views of Riverslea and the landscape as one approaches from the south;
- The wooded slope to the east of the Riverslea Building, contributing to the semi-rural character of the landscape; and
- Walking trails through the woodlands traversing the river valley slope, offering a connection to the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape

The heritage attributes for the significant buildings and structures to be protected by the heritage designation by-law include:

Riverslea Building

Exterior Attributes*:

- Richardsonian Romanesque style and detailing indicative of estate development within Guelph including the decorative stone banding, rounded towers with conical roofs and the rough surface texture of the masonry;
- Red sandstone construction;
- Varied elevations and irregular massing that indicate the distinct programmatic elements of the original composition;
- Original door and window openings and surrounds including segmental arches and pillars;
- Hip and gable roof with slate shingles and decorative terracotta hip and ridge tiles;
- Dentilated cornice.

Interior Attributes*:

- Original wood doors, including multi-panel units with wood surrounds and transoms (where extant), pocket doors with wood surrounds, and double doors with stained glass inserts leading between the vestibule and the foyer;
- Original windows and wood surrounds, including multi-pane, sash, and stained glass windows;
- Principal staircase, complete with decorative wood railing, spindles, newel posts and coffered undersides along with marble treads and decorative floor tiles from the first floor to intermediate landing;
- Marble wall paneling located throughout the first floor, and leading to the intermediate landing of the staircase;

- Wood detailing, including coffered ceilings, picture rails, paneling and baseboards;
- Decorative plaster detailing, including moldings, arches, corbels, and columns;
- All original fireplaces featuring marble and wood surrounds, fire boxes, mantles, and mosaic tile and marble hearths (where extant);
- Terrazzo flooring with decorative marble inlay found within the foyer and vestibule;
- Second floor bathroom featuring wood detailing, marble wall paneling, marble vanity, and mosaic tile floor.

Riverslea Grounds Buildings**:

- Red brick construction;
- Roof profile and detailing including boxed eaves and returns, dormer, as well as slate shingles (where extant);
- Rusticated stone and wood sills;
- Original door and window openings including brick segmental arches.

Gatehouse***:

- Italianate style building with projecting bay containing triple round headed windows;
- Stone construction using locally quarried limestone;
- Gable and hipped roofline; and
- Gate to the east of the gatehouse, which features cone-capped square gate posts and wing walls (the iron gate itself is not original and is not considered a heritage attribute).

*Note that Riverslea's 1980's-era addition is not considered to contain either exterior or interior heritage attributes.

**Note that the two buildings located to the west of the red brick grounds buildings, as well as the interiors of the red brick grounds buildings, are not considered to contain heritage attributes.

***Note that the interior spaces of the Gatehouse are not considered to contain heritage attributes.

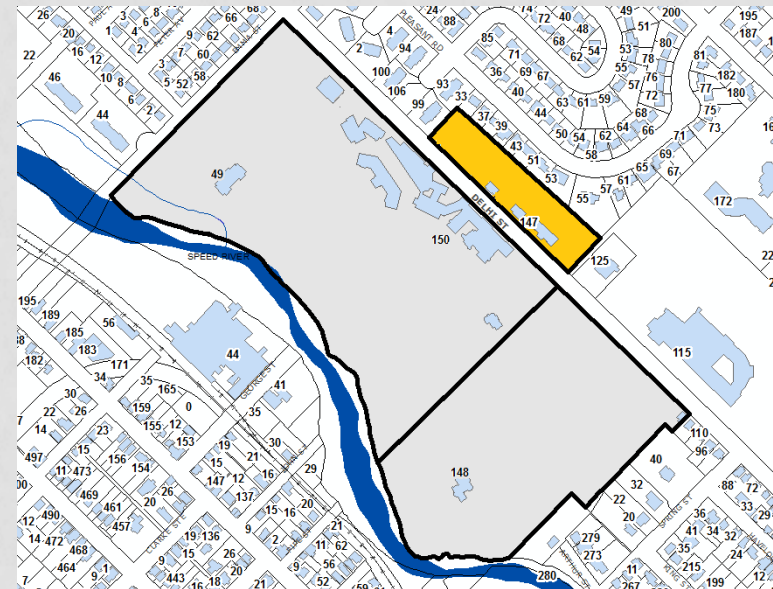
Homewood Ancillary Landscape CHL (CHL3)



Nurse's Residence, 2013 (City of Guelph)



Nurse's Residence, 1925 (CHRR, ERA Architects Inc.)



Boundary of Homewood Ancillary Landscape (City of Guelph GIS)



Nurse's Residence, 2013 (CHRRER, ERA Architects Inc.)



Cameron Gates, 2009 (CHRRER, ERA Architects Inc.)

Statement of Significance and Heritage Attributes

Design/Physical Value

The Nurses' Residence, within the Homewood Ancillary Landscape, was built in 1924 to attract nursing students by providing housing which exceeded the minimum standards. The late Edwardian style institutional building, featuring Arts and Crafts influences, is located at the northeastern edge of the campus and helps to frame the eastern entrance to the Homewood campus. Equal attention was paid to the design of the Nurses' Residence, as there was to the main campus buildings and, as such, it displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its architectural design.

Historical/Associative Value

Since 1883, the Homewood has been a prominent institution within the field of mental health care. The campus' ongoing use and physical development reflect the historic evolution of mental healthcare facility design. The Homewood Ancillary Landscape consists of several support buildings, including the second Nurses' Residence. The erection of the Nurses' Residence in 1924 made the Homewood more appealing to prospective nurses and served to position Homewood as a pioneer in psychiatric nursing. The Nurses' Residence played a vital role in recognizing and promoting the role of women in psychiatric nursing in Ontario and Canada. In addition, the building design demonstrates the work of Ottawa architect W. H. George. George became a specialist in institutional architecture while working for the Government of Canada.

Contextual Value

The Homewood Ancillary Landscape is functionally, visually, and historically connected with the Homewood's Therapeutic Landscape, as it originally provided supportive functions for Homewood's primary care facilities located on the west side of Delhi Street. Originally considered to be at the back of the Homewood campus, the Nurses' Residence provides insight into the historical operations of Homewood beyond primary patient care.

Forming the western edge of the Homewood Ancillary Landscape, Delhi Street is also a contextual feature of CHL3, which connects to the Therapeutic Landscape and frames the public experience of this landscape.



View of Homewood Ancillary Landscape
from opposite side of Delhi St, 2013
(City of Guelph)

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following elements of the property at 147 Delhi Street should be considered heritage attributes in a designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

The heritage attributes for the significant buildings or structures to be protected by the heritage designation by-law include:

Nurses' Residence:

- Symmetrical plan composed of a central block flanked by two small wings;
- Red brick construction featuring decorative brick banding below the third storey;
- Original window and door openings and surrounds including semicircular bays;
- Gable roof with central shed roof dormer featuring eaves with exposed projecting rafters;
- 9 over 1 multi-paned windows;
- Coloured glass windows in the northern and southern stairwells, where extant;
- Interior metal staircases and railings in the northern and southern stairwells; and
- Three interior fireplaces.

Cameron Gates **:

- Profile of the stone piers with separate vehicular and pedestrian entrances;
- Stone and concrete construction of the piers;
- Original light fixtures on top of the piers; and
- Ironwork of the gates.

**The Cameron Gates are currently located on the east side of Delhi Street, in the Homewood Therapeutic Landscape, serving as an entrance to the Homewood campus. As part of the redevelopment of the site, this entrance will be closed and the Cameron Gates will be relocated to the Homewood Ancillary Landscape. They will flank the new main public entrance in front of the Manor Building.

The following properties are not considered significant character-defining elements of the Homewood Ancillary Landscape. As such, no heritage attributes have been described:

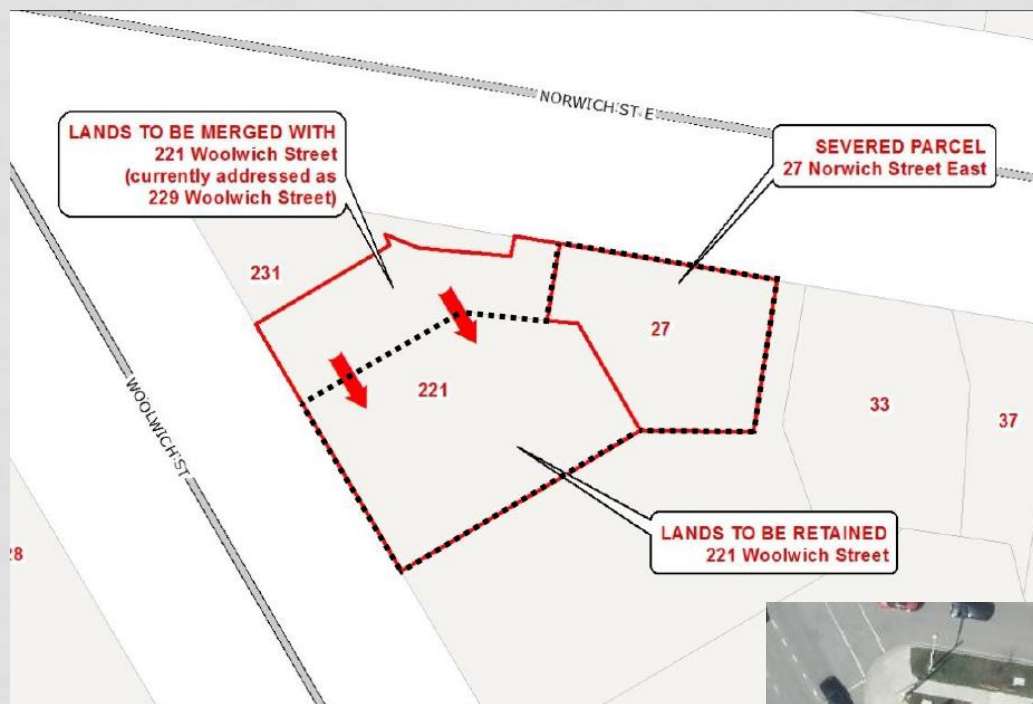
- 151, 153, 155 & 157 Delhi Street

Item 6 – 221 Woolwich Street **Designated property under By-law (1992)-14065**

Staff to present proposed amended statement of significance and heritage attributes regarding designation by-law amendment, as a condition of severance B-7/17, pursuant to Section 30.1, Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.



Front façade facing Woolwich Street, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Location of new property boundary with dashed black line showing the former property boundary. (City of Guelph GIS)



Aerial map showing the property and house at 221 Woolwich Street. (City of Guelph GIS, 2017)



Front façade, 2018 (City of Guelph)



View from north, 2018 (City of Guelph)



View from southeast, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Rear façade viewed from northeast, 2018 (City of Guelph)



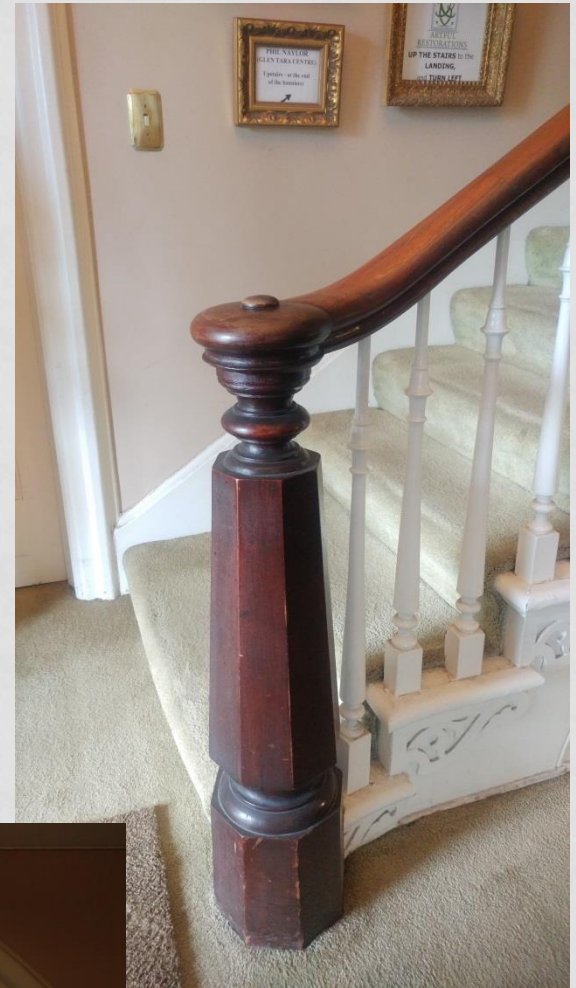
Front façade viewed from south, 2018 (City of Guelph)



First level of the two-storey front porch, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Original wood
mantle and
fireplace
surround, 2018
(City of Guelph)



Interior centre
staircase and
woodwork, 2018
(City of Guelph)



Interior transom
window above the
main Woolwich Street
entrance, 2018 (City
of Guelph)



Interior plaster arch and corbel on second floor, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Interior door and wood trim, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Original radiators, 2018 (City of Guelph)

Statement of Significance and Heritage Attributes

Design/Physical Value

The building at 221 Woolwich Street was originally constructed as a one storey cottage dating from the 1840 period. In 1877, the cottage was remodelled by local architect John Hall into a fashionable two-storey Italianate residence for owner Dr. James H. McGregor.

The building has an L-shaped floorplan and is clad in pick-faced limestone laid in a broken-coursed ashlar pattern with original tape pointing. The front, Woolwich Street, façade features a decorative Edwardian two-storey porch and a main entrance doorway accented by an arched pediment of finely carved stone and a curved transom with side lights. Featuring a low pitch hip roof, wide projecting eaves with cornice brackets and two projecting bay windows with wood ornamentation on the first floor, the building has design or physical value as a fine example of the Italianate architectural style of the period. It also displays a high degree of craftsmanship and architectural design.

Historical/Associative Value

Having served as the residence and offices of a number of prominent Guelph physicians, including Dr. James H. McGregor and family from 1868 to 1883 and Dr. Richard Orton from 1883 to 1892, the building has direct historical or associative value. Dr. Henry Howitt, an internationally known surgeon and pioneer of many important developments in surgical technique, resided in the house from 1892 until 1918. At this time the property was sold to his son, Dr. Henry O. Howitt, Medical Officer of Health for the City and a noted City physician and surgeon, who occupied the home between 1910 and 1920. The house was sold in 1957 to Dr. Howitt's daughter, Amy Grace Dunbar and her husband Angus Dunbar, Q.C., who practised law in Guelph for sixty six years. The building was owned by members of the Howitt family for over 100 years.

In addition, the building demonstrates the work of local architect John Hall, who is significant in the history of Guelph and nearby townships. He began his career as a carpenter/builder and later established a strong reputation as an architect through the design of this residence, which led to commissions for a number of major public buildings in the City during the early 1880's.

Contextual Value

The building remains in very good condition and has contextual value as it is one of a group of four distinctive Woolwich Street houses designed and built by local architect, John Hall, between the years 1872 and 1877. In addition, it is an important contributor to the historical character of the Woolwich Street streetscape as it reflects the architectural style representative of this period.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The following elements of the property at 221 Woolwich Street should be considered heritage attributes in a designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

That the following be considered as heritage attributes to be protected by the heritage designation by-law:

- All exterior stone walls of the building;
- All door and window locations;
- All window frames and sashes and all glass;
- The wood window shutter on the Woolwich Street façade of the building and the westerly and easterly sides of the building;
- All carved stone ornamentation on the building;
- The side lights and transom at the main Woolwich Street façade entrance to the building;
- All fascias, soffits, wood soffit brackets and the cornice under the roof gable;
- The two projecting bay windows on the Woolwich Street façade and westerly side of the building including all wood ornamentation and brackets;
- The two storey front porch;
- The westerly stone paired chimney stack and its location;
- The roof and roof lines over the entire building, with the exception of the sloped roof, dormer and window over the larger of the rear one storey sections of the building;
- Original metal ceiling covers;
- Original interior wood trim and decorative plaster, including the plaster arch and corbels in the second floor hallway;
- Original interior doors, including transoms, and associated hardware;
- Original centre staircase and woodwork, including trim, newel posts, and railing;
- Original wood mantle and fireplace surround in the front right room, and original metal fireplace surrounds;
- Original radiators.

Item 7 – 13 Stuart Street
Designated property under By-law (2017)–20227

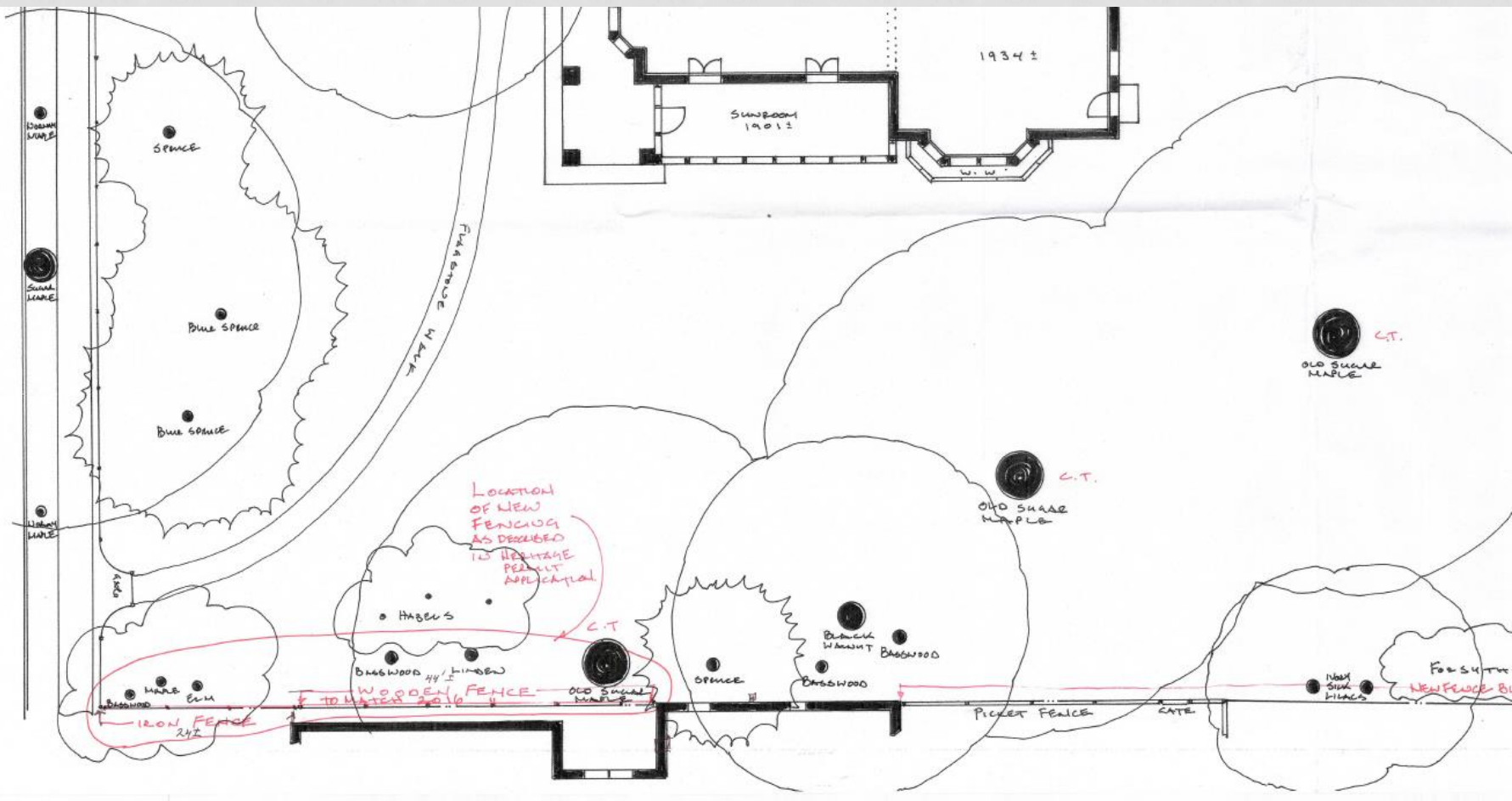
Heritage Permit 18-0008 – Recommendation required for proposed completion of perimeter fencing.



View from south, 2018
(City of Guelph)



Front façade facing Stuart St, 1973
(City of Guelph)

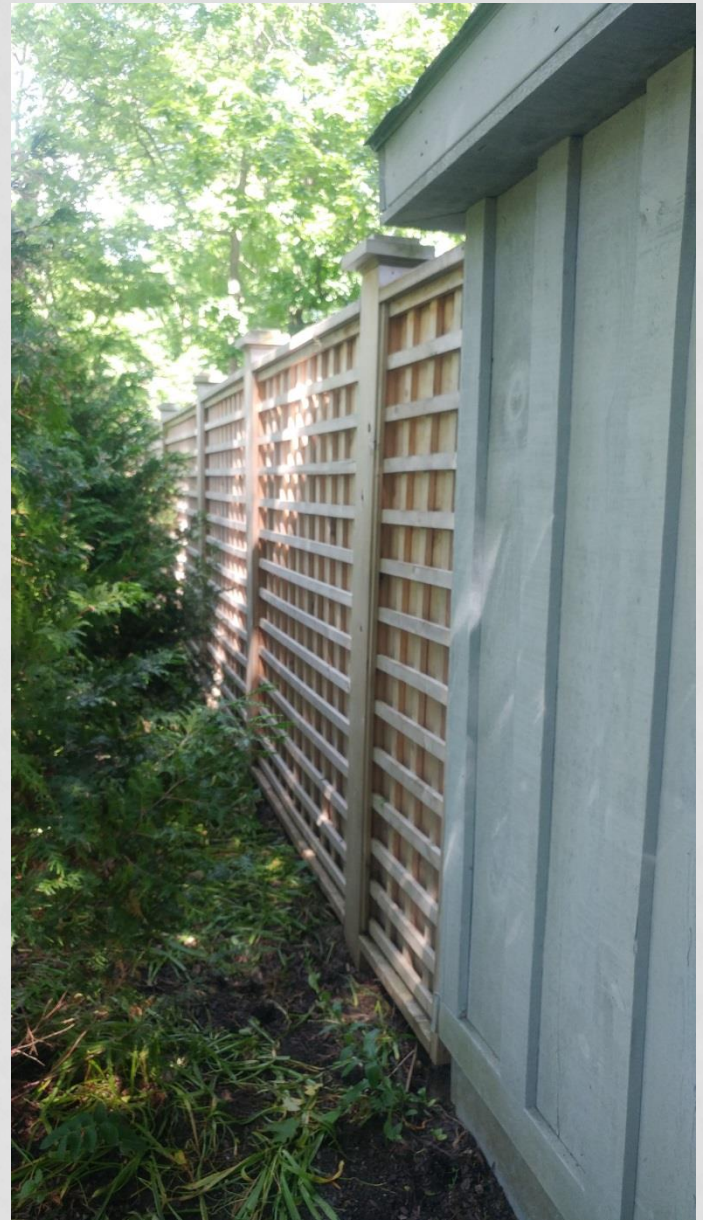




Iron fence to be reused, 2018 (City of Guelph)



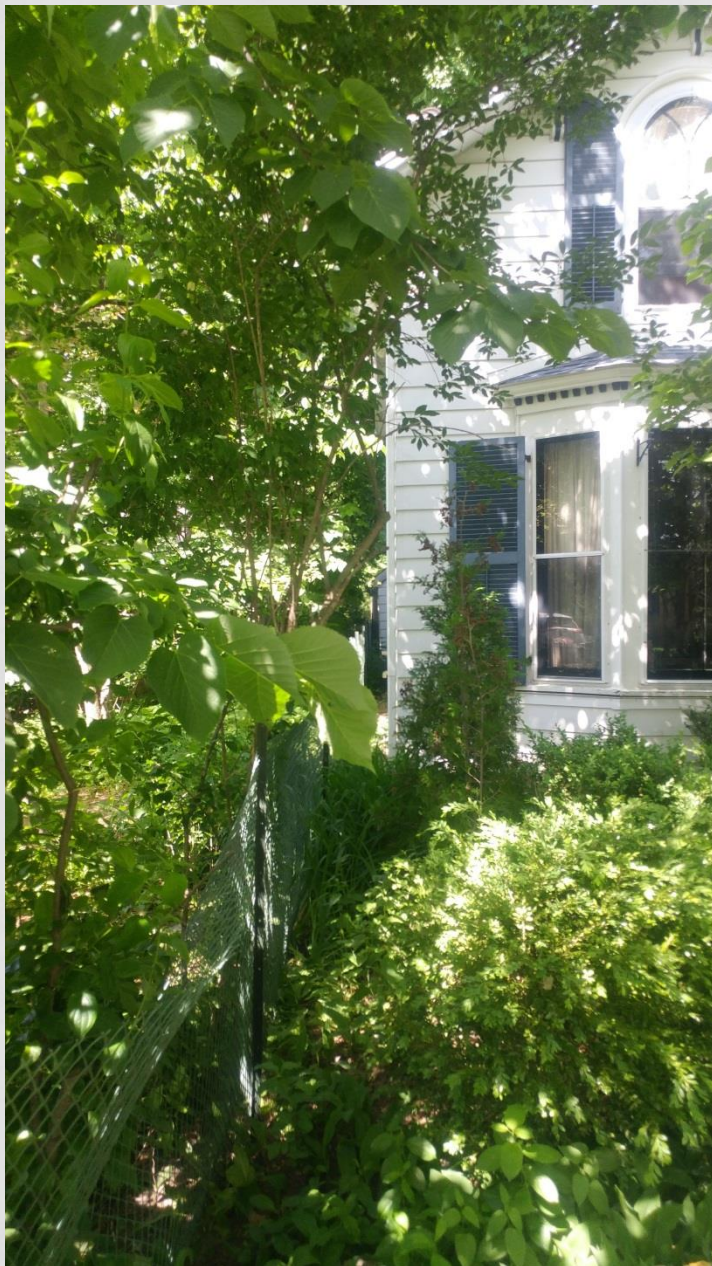
View to existing rear perimeter fence, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Existing wooden perimeter fence at 7 Stuart St, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Temporary fence at property line between 7 Stuart St. to be replaced by iron fence , 2018 (City of Guelph)



Temporary fence to be replaced by iron fence, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Temporary fence to be replaced by iron fence, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Curved iron fence at south gate, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Iron fence at 33 Stuart St. (corner of Palmer St.), 2018 (City of Guelph)



Existing iron fence post at property line between 7 Stuart St, 2018 (City of Guelph)



Existing rear yard wooden perimeter fence, 2018
(City of Guelph)



Existing rear yard wooden perimeter fence, 2018
(City of Guelph)



Existing rear yard wooden perimeter fence, 2018 (City of Guelph)

**Item 8 – 47 Alice Street
Listed (non-designated) property**

Staff to provide an update regarding the intention to designate the Valeriot shoe shop and residence.



Residence and shoe shop at 47 Alice Street, 2008 (City of Guelph)



Shoe Shop at 49 Alice St. (Couling Inventory)



Valeriote Residence at 47 Alice St. (Couling Inventory)



Valeriote children in front of the shoe shop ()