



Clair-Maltby
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Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

Existing Conditions Report

Prepared by:
ASI

December 2016
(Revised June 2017)



CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

**CLAIR MALTBY SECONDARY PLAN
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT STUDY
PART OF LOTS 11-15, CON 7-8
FORMERLY WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH**

CITY OF GUELPH, ONTARIO

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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS BACKGROUND REPORT

CLAIR MALTBY SECONDARY PLAN CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT STUDY PART OF LOTS 11-15, CON 7-8 FORMERLY WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH

CITY OF GUELPH, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by the City of Guelph, as a part of a consulting team led by Macaulay Shiomi Howson Ltd. (MSH) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area in the City of Guelph, Ontario. The project involves a built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessment of the subject lands in order to assist the City of Guelph in the preparation of the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan.

The purpose of this report is to describe the existing conditions of the study area, present a built heritage and cultural landscape inventory of cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures and recommendations for minimizing and avoiding potential negative impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. The assessment was conducted under the project management of Lauren Archer, Cultural Heritage Specialist in the Cultural Heritage Division at ASI.

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that there are 11 cultural heritage resources located within or adjacent to the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area. These cultural heritage resources combine to create a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. As a result of the research and analysis presented in this report, the identified cultural heritage resources are strong candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area and should be subject to cultural heritage impact statements during subsequent development planning applications.

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

1. A total of 11 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area, which include nine residential/farmscape properties (CHL 1-9), one residential property (BHR 1), and one ruin (CHL 10). The Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan and Master Environmental Servicing Plan should incorporate policies that ensure the long-term viability and presence of these built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.



2. Upon the completion of a proposed Land Use Plan and Master Environmental Servicing Plan, the following report should be updated to consider the potential impacts of these plans on the identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Additional mitigation measures may be identified.
3. Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually significant rural and agricultural properties, which have emerged from their physiographic and natural heritage contextual setting, and contribute to consistent land use patterns within the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area. Accordingly, any proposed development on or adjacent to an identified cultural heritage resource should require a cultural heritage impact assessment to further assess the cultural heritage value of the identified cultural heritage resources, and to ensure that the cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. Any evaluation of a cultural heritage landscape should include consideration of its historical and natural context within the City of Guelph, and should include a comprehensive assessment of the design, historical, and contextual values of the property.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area, then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing of potential concerns and interest. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

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

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.

Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of cultural heritage features are contained in Section 2 - Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

- 2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (PPS 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.



Adjacent lands are defined as those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan. (PPS 2014).

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.

2.2. City of Guelph Official Plan Policies Regarding Cultural Heritage

The City of Guelph has developed an Official Plan, which sets out a number of policies with regard to cultural heritage resources. OPA 48 (Phase 3 of the Official Plan update) was approved with modifications by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing on December 11, 2013. The purpose of OPA 48 was to bring the Official Plan into conformity with provincial plans, to have regard for matters of provincial interest, and to ensure consistency with the Provincial Policy Statement (2005) in accordance with Section 26 of the *Planning Act*. The Amendment also updates the policies in the Official Plan in accordance with City of Guelph plans and studies (e.g., Community Energy Plan (2007), Trail Master Plan (2005), Affordable Housing Discussion Paper (2009), Employment Lands Strategy (2008 and 2009), Urban Design Action Plan (2008), Guelph and Wellington Transportation Plan (2005), Infrastructure Master Plans (various), Recreation, Parks and Culture Strategic Plan (2009)). Specifically, OPA 48 amends, updates or provides new policies with respect to Cultural Heritage Resources. Policies that are relevant to this study are included below.

Section 4.8 of Amendment No. 48 to the City of Guelph Official Plan: Envision Guelph – Official Plan Update Phase 3 identifies broad and specific objectives and policies for cultural heritage resources in the City of Guelph.

Relevant Objectives include:

- a) To maintain and celebrate the heritage character of the city, including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources.
- b) To identify, evaluate, list, conserve, and protect cultural heritage resources through the adoption and implementation of policies and programs including partnerships amongst various public and private agencies and organizations.
- c) To enhance the culture of conservation city-wide by promoting cultural heritage initiatives as part of a comprehensive environmental, economic and social strategy where cultural heritage resources contribute to achieving a sustainable, healthy and prosperous city.



- d) To ensure that all new development, site alteration, building alteration and additions are contextually appropriate and maintain the integrity of all onsite cultural heritage resources or adjacent protected heritage property.
- e) To promote and foster the preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes so that they remain in active use.
- f) To promote public and private awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the City’s cultural heritage resources through public programs and activities, heritage tourism and guidance on appropriate conservation practices.
- g) To maintain a municipal register of properties of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- h) To identify, designate and conserve built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- i) To identify, designate and conserve Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- j) To identify, evaluate and conserve heritage trees which satisfy the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest as prescribed by regulation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 4.8.1 Policies identified broad cultural heritage policies:

1. Cultural heritage resources shall be conserved in accordance with this Plan and all other relevant legislation.
2. Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes may be designated and/or listed on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties.
3. A register of property situated in the City that is of cultural heritage value or interest shall be maintained and kept up to date by the City, in consultation with Heritage Guelph, according to Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (or Heritage Register) will list designated cultural heritage resources and non-designated built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscape resources.
5. Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessments, Cultural Heritage Conservation Plans and Cultural Heritage Reviews may be established by the City. Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessments and Cultural Heritage Conservation Plans will be used when evaluating development and redevelopment in association with designated and non-designated properties in the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties. Cultural Heritage Reviews will be used to assess non-designated properties listed on the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties.
6. Built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are required to be maintained with appropriate care and maintenance that conserves their heritage attributes in accordance with:
 - i) the City’s Property Standards By-law, the Tree By-law and
 - ii) prescribed federal and provincial standards and guidelines.



7. The ongoing maintenance and care of individual built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and the properties on which they are situated together with associated features and structures is required in accordance with City standards and bylaws and, where appropriate, the City will provide guidance on sound conservation practices.

8. Proper conservation and maintenance of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes should be recognized and encouraged as a viable and preferred means of reducing energy consumption and waste.

12. The City will ensure the conservation and protection of cultural heritage resources in all planning and development matters including site alteration, transportation, servicing and infrastructure projects.

13. The City may require, as a condition of approval of a development proposal within which a cultural heritage resource is situated or which is adjacent to a protected heritage property, the provision of one or more performance assurances, performance security, property insurance and/or maintenance agreements, in a form acceptable to the City, in order to conserve the cultural heritage resource.

14. It is preferred that cultural heritage resources be conserved in situ and that they not be relocated unless there is no other means to retain them. Where a cultural heritage resource cannot be conserved in situ or through relocation and approval for demolition or removal is granted, the City in consultation with Heritage Guelph will require the proponent to provide full documentation of the cultural heritage resource for archival purposes, consisting of a history, photographic record and measured drawings, in a format acceptable to the City.

18. The predominant built heritage resources in the periphery of the city are the farmsteads. While there have historically been strong cultural, economic, social and political links between the City of Guelph and its rural neighbours, it is the farming history which sets this area apart from the more heavily urbanized parts of the City. In many cases, the farmsteads are linked to pioneer settlers and other important persons, technologies, architectural styles and developments, or represent the historical development of Guelph and Wellington County. Many are intact examples of early settlement patterns in Wellington County, which survive as a testament to the prosperity and history of this area. These built heritage resources are most deserving of preservation and careful incorporation into developments in accordance with the provisions of this Plan.

Additional detailed policies specific to the above objectives and policies are available in Section 4.8 of Amendment No. 48 to the City of Guelph Official Plan: Envision Guelph – Official Plan Update Phase 3, and should be referenced as a part of any future land use planning or planning development applications.



2.3. Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan Context

The Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan Study will help the City of Guelph plan the last greenfield area within the city. The Secondary Plan will establish an appropriate range and mix of land use designations to help achieve the City's vision to plan a complete and healthy community and support future urban growth. The Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan will be developed during a three phase process, with an estimated timeline of approximately four years to complete. Phase 1 work is underway as of early 2016, and the City has initiated the component studies that will inform and guide the preparation of the Secondary Plan, including this Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment.

2.4. Data Collection

In the course of the Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources within the study area are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for, and existence of, cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary research sources and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also utilized to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

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

- It is 40 years or older¹;
- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit;
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement;
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity;
- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to the City of Guelph, the Province of Ontario, Canada, or the world heritage list;
- It yields, or had the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the City of Guelph, the Province of Ontario, Canada, or the world heritage list;
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to the City of Guelph, the Province of Ontario, Canada, or a world heritage site;
- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area;
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings;
- It is a landmark;
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history;
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region; or
- There is evidence of previous historical and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.).

If a resource satisfies an appropriate combination of these criteria, it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, further historical research and consultation is required to determine the specific significance of the identified cultural heritage resource. When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farmscapes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.

¹ According to the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes [http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf/GetFileAttach/021-0500E~1/\\$File/0500E.pdf](http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf/GetFileAttach/021-0500E~1/$File/0500E.pdf)



Historical Settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses or commercial buildings that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical Agricultural Landscapes:	generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings and structures.
Cemeteries:	land used for the burial of human remains.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of Euro-Canadian settlement and land use. Historically, the study area is located within Township of Puslinch in Part of Lots 11-15, Concessions 7-8.

3.2 Township Survey and Settlement

3.2.1 *Wellington County*

Prior to 1849, Wellington County was part of the much larger Wellington District, which was formed in 1838 and comprised all of contemporary Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey counties, as well as a portion of Dufferin County. In 1854, the County of Wellington was formed. Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, the First Duke of Wellington, England. Between 1849 and 1854 it was a part of Waterloo County with the Village of Guelph as the county seat. Shortly thereafter it was separated; the original townships in the county were Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Garafaxa, Guelph, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch (Mika and Mika 1981; Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906).

3.2.2 *Puslinch Township*

The Township of Puslinch was surveyed between 1828 and 1831 and was named for Puslinch in Devonshire, England. The township is reported to have once been mostly a Clergy Reserve. Settlement began in or around 1828, and the first clergy reserve lot was sold in 1829. Township lands were not offered for sale until the survey was completed, two years later. Rowland Wingfield was the first to receive a patent in the township in 1832 for Lot 8, Concession 5. He was the first importer of thoroughbred cattle into Canada. Other early settlers included John MacFarlane, John and William Gordon, Peter Byrn, John Arkell, Thomas Arkell, and F. W. Stone. The township's first school was located in the early 1830s on Lot 18, Concession 8. It was later moved to a log building which also served as a church on Lot 17, Concession 7. From 1840 to 1849 Puslinch was represented on the Wellington



District Council. Afterwards, its representatives sat on the Waterloo County Council until 1852 when the township was included in the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey. In 1853 Puslinch officially became a part of the United Counties of Wellington and Grey. Finally, in 1854, Puslinch became one of the townships that formed the newly independent County of Wellington. During these changes Puslinch elected their first township council in 1849. Until a township hall was built in 1867 the council met at McMeekin's tavern, occasionally meeting at one of the other fifteen or so taverns operating in the township at that time (Mika and Mika 1983:264-265).

In 1994 the City of Guelph annexed 4,420 acres from County of Wellington, and of these, 3,678 acres came from Puslinch Township. The annexation greatly expanded Guelph's southern and northern borders, providing additional lands for industrial, commercial, and residential expansion (County of Wellington 1994:1).

3.2.3. Guelph Township

Guelph Township is named after the Royal House of Brunswick, family of the English monarch, George IV. Guelph Township was surveyed by John MacDonald in 1830 and the land in the township was purchased by the Canada Company, which consisted of a group of British speculators who acquired more than two million acres of land in Upper Canada for colonization purposes (Mika and Mika 1981:186). A large number of settlers arrived in the township before it was surveyed. The first settler in the township was Samuel Rife, who squatted near the western limits of the township around the year 1825. Waterloo Road, formerly Broad Road, was built by Absalom Shade and was finished around 1827, the year the Town of Guelph was founded (Mika and Mika 1981:186). Many settlers arrived in the township between 1827 and 1830.

City of Guelph

While the present boundaries for the City of Guelph fall within the former Townships of Puslinch and Guelph, the historic community of Guelph was situated on the River Speed in Guelph Township. Guelph was first laid out by a novelist named John Galt, head of the Canada Company, in 1827. The original plan for the town depicted lots reserved for the company offices, a saw mill, a market square, two churches and a burial ground. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1847-1865. The first settlers arrived over the next few years. By the late 1840s, the population of Guelph had reached 1,480, and it was incorporated as a town in 1850. It was selected as the capital of Wellington County, and it was also deemed to be an inland port of entry. The population had reached 6,878 by 1873. By April 1879, the population exceeded 10,000 and Guelph was incorporated as a city. Guelph contained a wide variety of trades and professions by the 1840s (Johnson 1977:83). By the 1870s, Guelph contained churches, banks, insurance agencies, a library, two newspapers, telegraph offices, hotels, stores, flour, saw, and planing mills, woollen factories, foundries, machinery works, sewing machine works, musical instrument manufacturers, tanneries, soap and candle factories, shoemakers, wooden ware manufacturers, and two breweries. It was a station for both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Guelph was built on a number of hills which gives it a picturesque appearance, and a number of fine heritage structures in the city were built out of native limestone (Cameron 1967; Crosby 1873: 134; Fischer and Harris 2007:132; Rayburn 1997:145; Scott 1997:94-95; Winearls 1991:680-684).



3.2 Physiographic Setting

The study area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region of southern Ontario in a former spillway. The Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137-139) centres upon the City of Guelph and Guelph Township and occupies roughly 830 km². Within the Guelph Drumlin Field, there are approximately 300 drumlins of varying sizes. For the most part these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than those of the Peterborough drumlins and are not as closely grouped as those in some other areas. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation that can be found exposed below the Niagara Escarpment. Spillways are the former glacial meltwater channels. They are often found in association with moraines but in opposition are entrenched rather than elevated landforms and are often, though not always, occupied by stream courses, the fact of which raises the debate of their glacial origin. Spillways are typically broad troughs floored wholly or in part by gravel beds and are typically vegetated by cedar swamps in the lowest beds (Chapman and Putnam 1984:15).

It should also be noted that the Paris-Galt Moraine Complex is a large moraine feature of which Guelph contains a small portion. This moraine is covered in outwash gravels and sands. Part of Guelph's uniqueness is its naturally "hilly" landscape, largely a result of drumlins scattered throughout the central and northern part of the City. The Paris-Galt Moraine Complex that extends across the majority of the lands south of Clair Road is a portion of a large complex of moraine features that extend well beyond the City of Guelph. The Paris and Galt Moraines were both deposited by the Ontario ice lobe during the Port Bruce Stadial (15,000 - 14,000 B.P.) (City of Guelph 2009).

3.3 Review of Historic Mapping

A number of property owners and historical features are illustrated within the study area on the three earliest maps featured in this study: the 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington*, the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington*, and the 1906 *Map of Puslinch Township*. It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Historical mapping confirmed that the study area was a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, historical map analysis demonstrates that St. Clair Road, Maltby Road, Gordon Street, and Victoria Road were surveyed prior to 1861. The maps reviewed record the names of owners/occupants of properties within the study area, as well as the location and arrangement of residences, farmhouses, churches, schools and other key resources.

The 1861 map (Figure 2) indicates that Clair Road, Maltby Road, Gordon Street (also known as Brock Road or Dundas Road), and Victoria Road were established thoroughfares at this time. Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Puslinch, Wellington County. Details of historical property owners and features in the study area are listed in Table 1.

The 1877 and 1906 mapping (Figures 3 and 4) indicate that several properties have changed hands over the years, however, the area is still a predominantly rural agricultural area on both maps. Farmsteads exist on many of the properties within the study area.



Twentieth century mapping and aerial photography illustrate the continued development of the study area. Generally, this mapping demonstrates a period of minimal growth until the final decades of the twentieth century, when growth began to encroach from the north, around Gordon Street. The majority of this area retains its rural agricultural character, in contrast to the lands immediately adjacent.. The subject area is one of the few remaining agricultural areas within the City of Guelph urban boundaries (City of Guelph 2009).

In the 1935 National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapping (Figure 5) several farmsteads are depicted within the northern half of the study area. The NTS mapping for the southern half of the area was not found during archival review.

In the Digital Aerial Photograph of Southern Ontario, 1954 (Figure 6) the area retains its rural agricultural character. The majority of the study area is seen to be divided into active agricultural fields and pastures, with few areas remaining wooded. Gordon Street is labeled as Guelph Highway No. 6. Very little development has occurred beyond the historical agricultural and rural hamlet settlement patterns.

In the 1965 National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapping (Figure 7) several farmsteads are depicted within the northern half of the study area, with increased density along Gordon Road. The area retains a predominantly agricultural character, and is located outside of the identified Guelph City Limits. The hilly terrain and low-lying wetland areas of the Paris-Galt Moraine are evident throughout the study area.

In the 1975 National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapping (Figure 8), very little development has occurred within or adjacent to the study area. The hilly terrain and low-lying wetland areas of the Paris-Galt Moraine remain unchanged. The area retains a predominantly agricultural character, and is located outside of the identified Guelph City Limits.

In the National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapping, 1994 and 1998 (Figure 9) the area retains its rural agricultural character, however, development can be seen increasing along Gordon Street from the City of Guelph to the north. Clusters of buildings are illustrated along this roadway, including a senior citizens' home and a driving range, and a section of telephone line is illustrated. Maltby Road is labeled as the 'Guelph City Limits,' which have been expanded to include the subject area.

This development continues in the 2000 air photo (Figure 10), with significant suburban residential growth to the northwest of the study area. The large estate lots along Serena Lane, Carlaw Place and Kilkenny Place, as well as a golf course along Gordon Street have significantly altered the landscape within the northeastern half of the study area.

In the 2006 air photos (Figure 11) the development outside of the study area has continued, with additional suburban residential development to the northeast and northwest with commercial development to the west of the study area. No additional development has occurred within the study area. This pattern continues in the 2009 air photos (Figure 12), with additional development occurring adjacent to the study area, but not within. Part of the historical agricultural landscape, which emerged among the hilly terrain and low-lying wetland areas of the Paris-Galt Moraine, remains today.

Table 1: Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features in the Study Area

Location		1861		1877		1906	
Con	Lot	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)
7	12	Andw. Kennedy	-	J. C. Chadwick	Farmstead	Thos Weir	Farmstead
	13	Adm. Weir	-	A. Weir	Farmstead	Thos. Weir	Farmstead



Table 1: Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features in the Study Area

Location		1861		1877		1906	
Con	Lot	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Owner(s)/ Tenant(s)	Historical Feature(s)
	14	James Kidd	-	M. Kidd Mrs. J. Kidd	Farmstead	Edward Taylor	-
8	15	Wm. Scott	-	J. Scott	-	Jas E. Earon	Farmstead
	11	John Hanlin Wm. Robinson	-	J. Hanlin J. Robinson	Farmstead	Mrs. Helen Mulroney Jas. Hanlon Esc.	Farmstead Farmstead
	12	Wm Graham Jas. Maroney	-	R. Graham A. Mulrooney	-	John R. Dickson Mrs. Helen Mulroney	-
	13	Wm Graham Peter Mooney	-	W. Graham A. Mooney	Farmstead	John R. Dickson Jas. Alderson	Farmstead
	14	Fras. Beaty Thos. Baley	-	_ Willon A. & T. Amos	-	C. & W.G. Blair Thos. Amos	Farmstead Farmstead
	15	Arthur Lamb Jno. Grattan Phil Grimons	-	W. Laycock G. McGill P. Gumlick	Farmstead	Mrs. Geo. Laycock	Farmstead

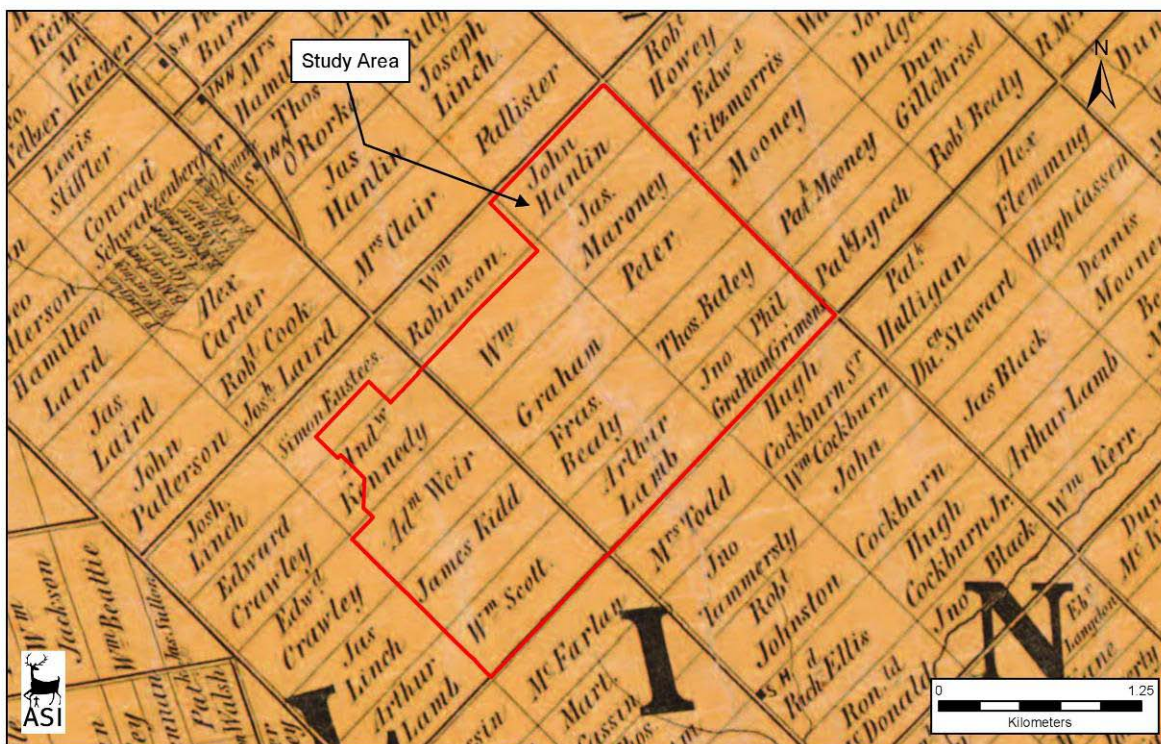


Figure 2: The location of the study area on the 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington*

Source: Leslie and Wheelock, 1861



Figure 3: The location of the study area on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington*
Source: Walker & Miles, 1877

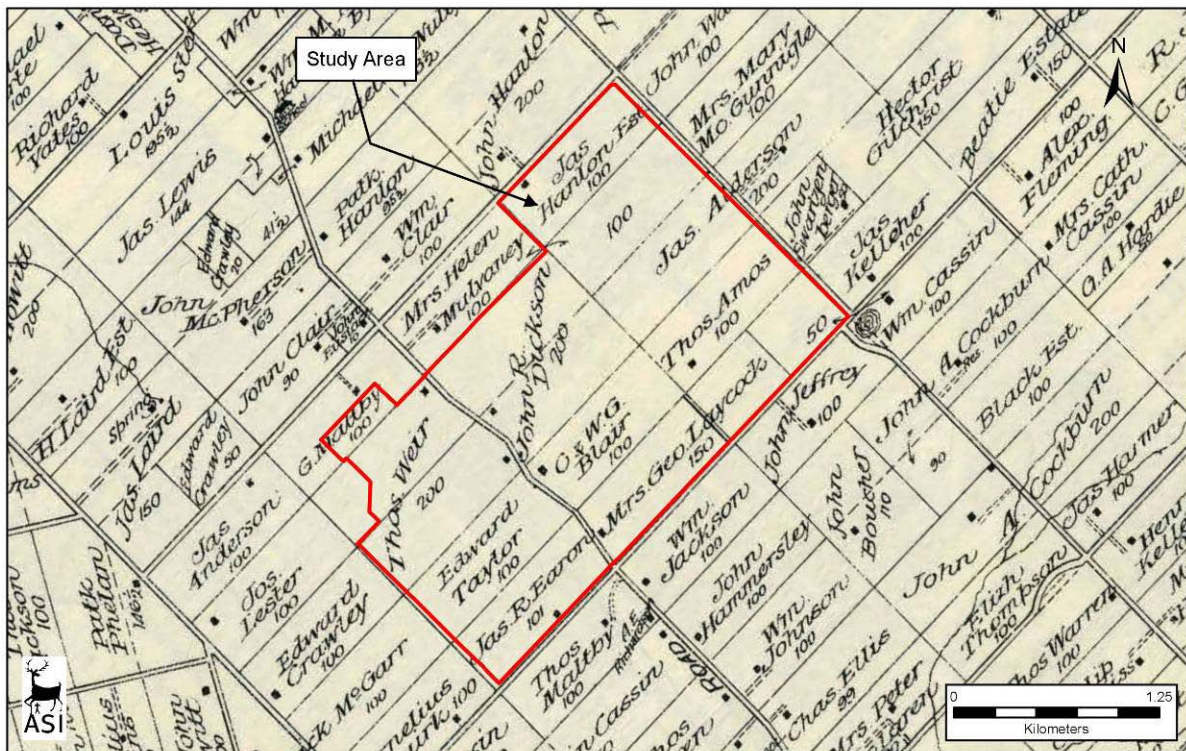


Figure 4: The location of the study area on the 1906 *Map of Puslinch Township*

Source: WMCA, 1906

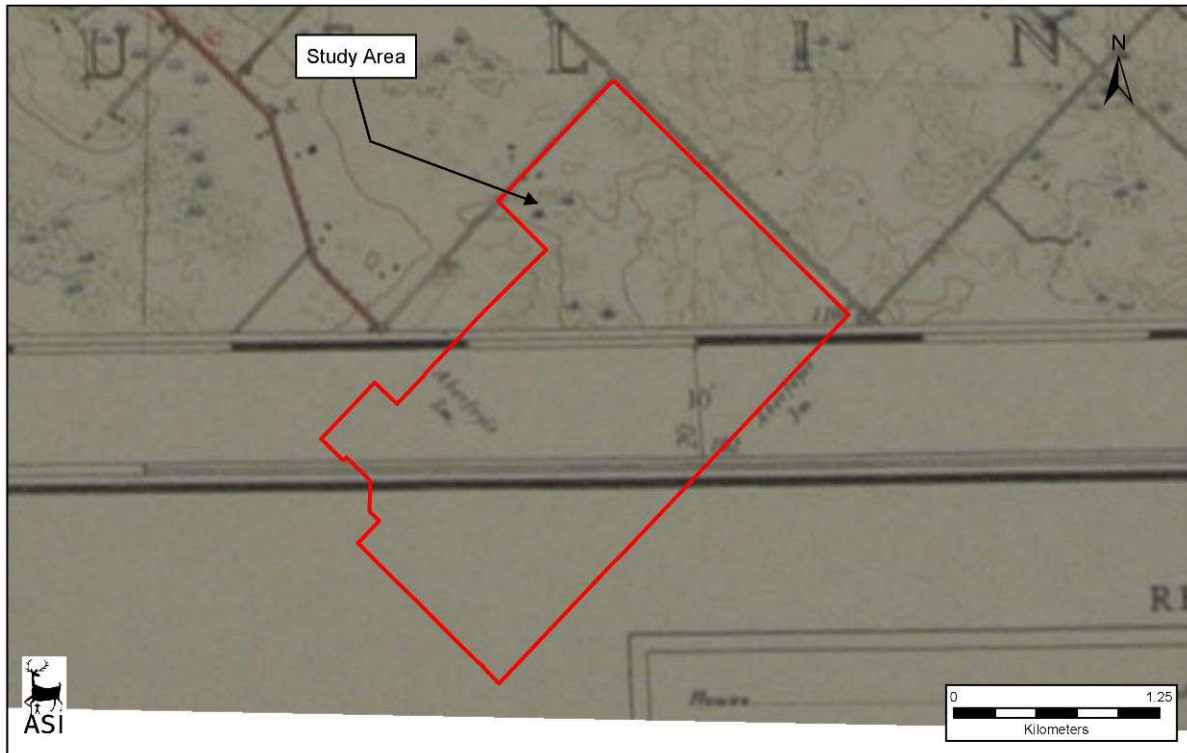


Figure 5: The location of the study area on 1935 topographic mapping
Source: Guelph Sheet No. 40P/9 (Department of National Defence 1935)

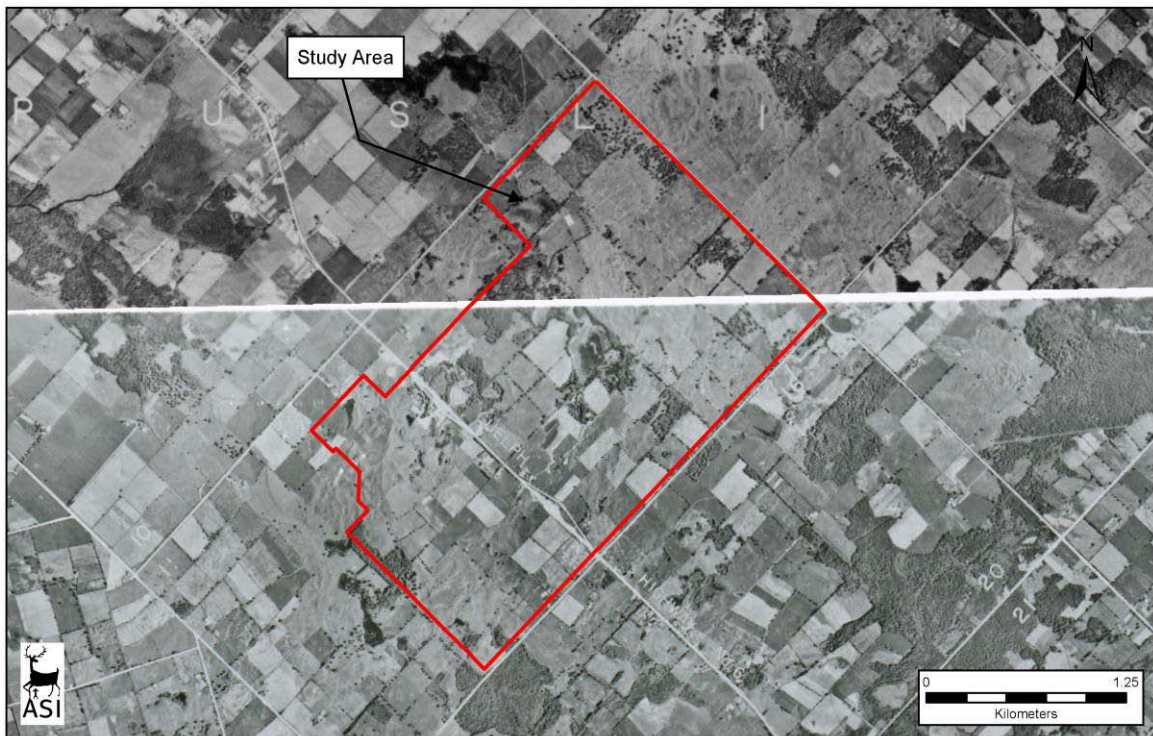


Figure 6: The location of the study area on 1954 aerial photography
Source: Photo 435.801 and 434.801 (Hunting Survey Corporation 1954)

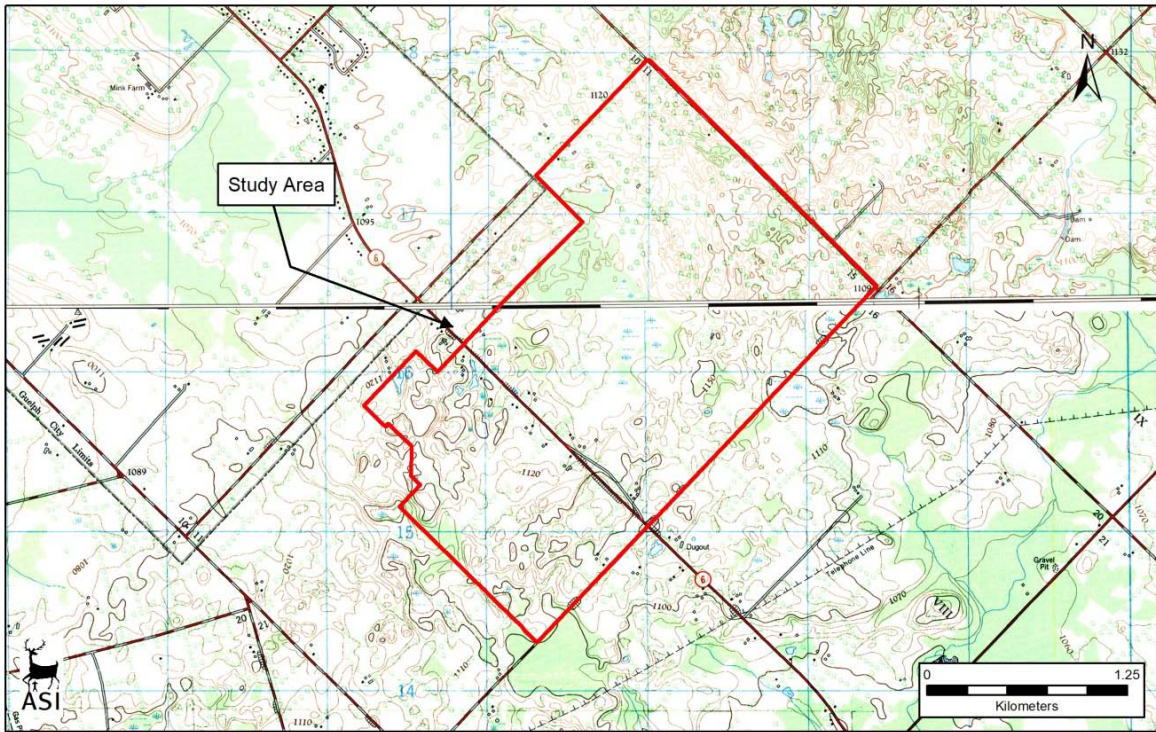


Figure 7: The location of the study area on 1965 topographic mapping
Source: Guelph Sheet No. 40P/9 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

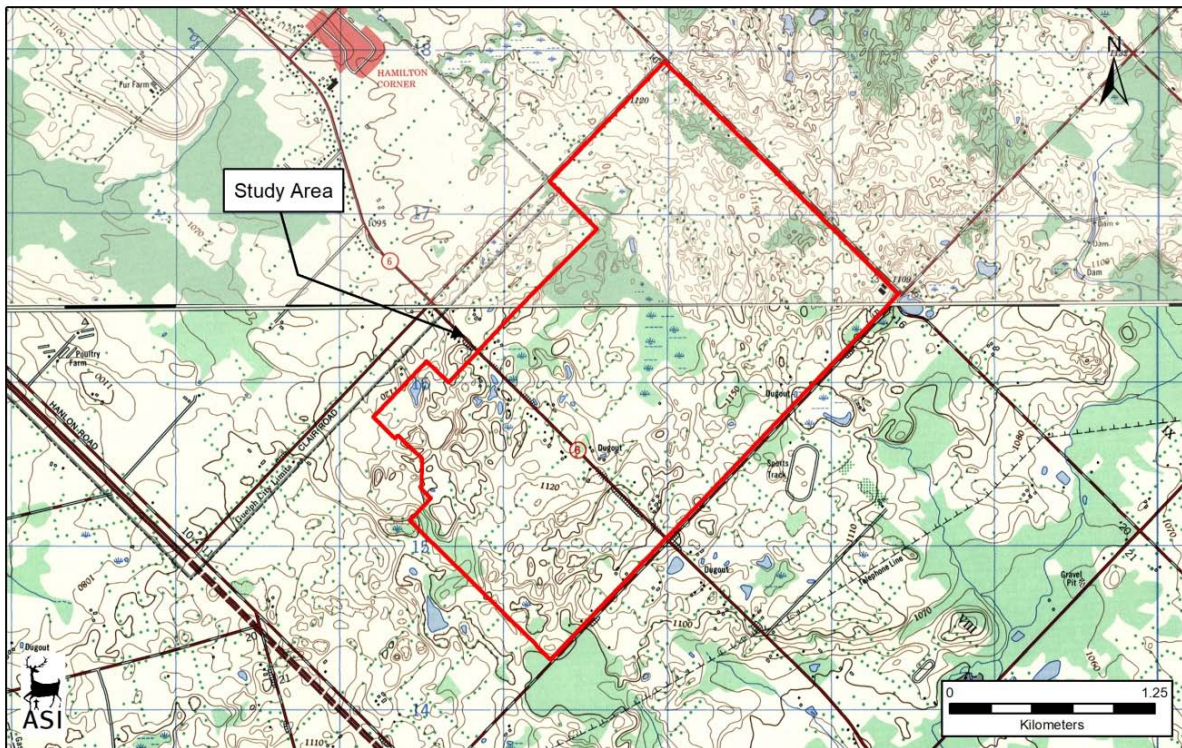


Figure 8: The location of the study area on 1975 topographic mapping

Source: Guelph Sheet No. 40P/9 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

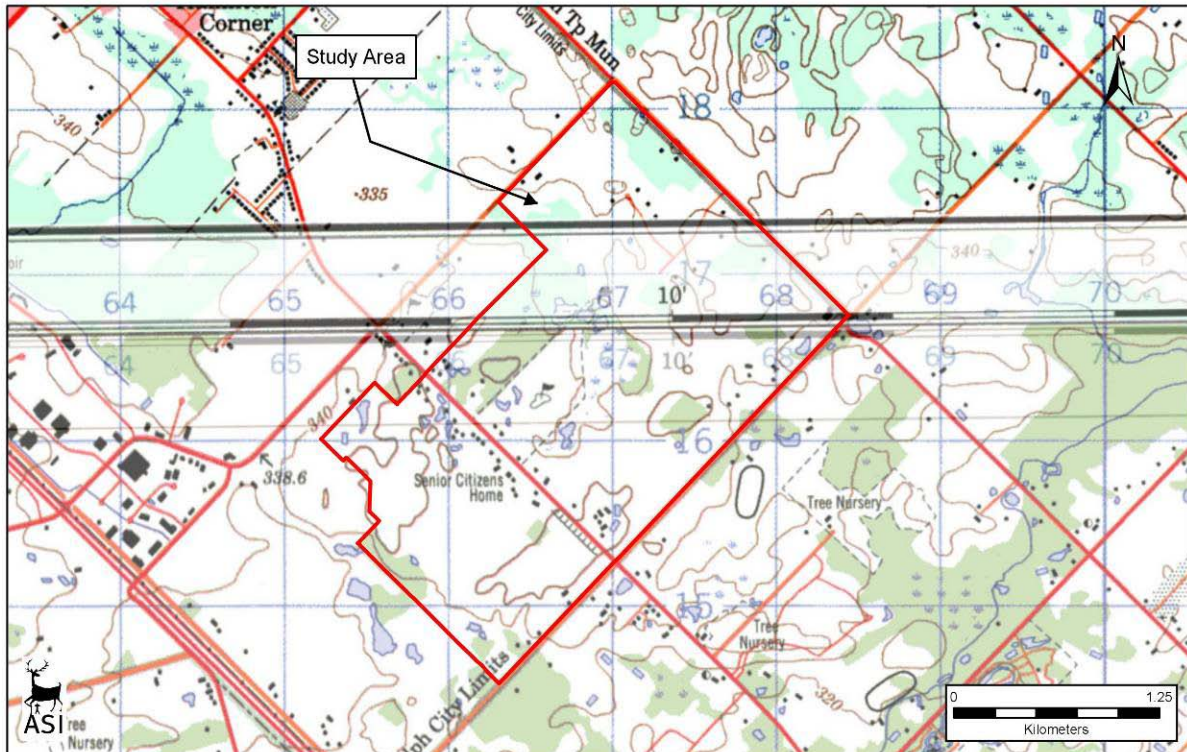


Figure 9: The location of the study area on 1994 and 1998 topographic mapping

Source: Guelph Sheet No. 40P/9 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994)

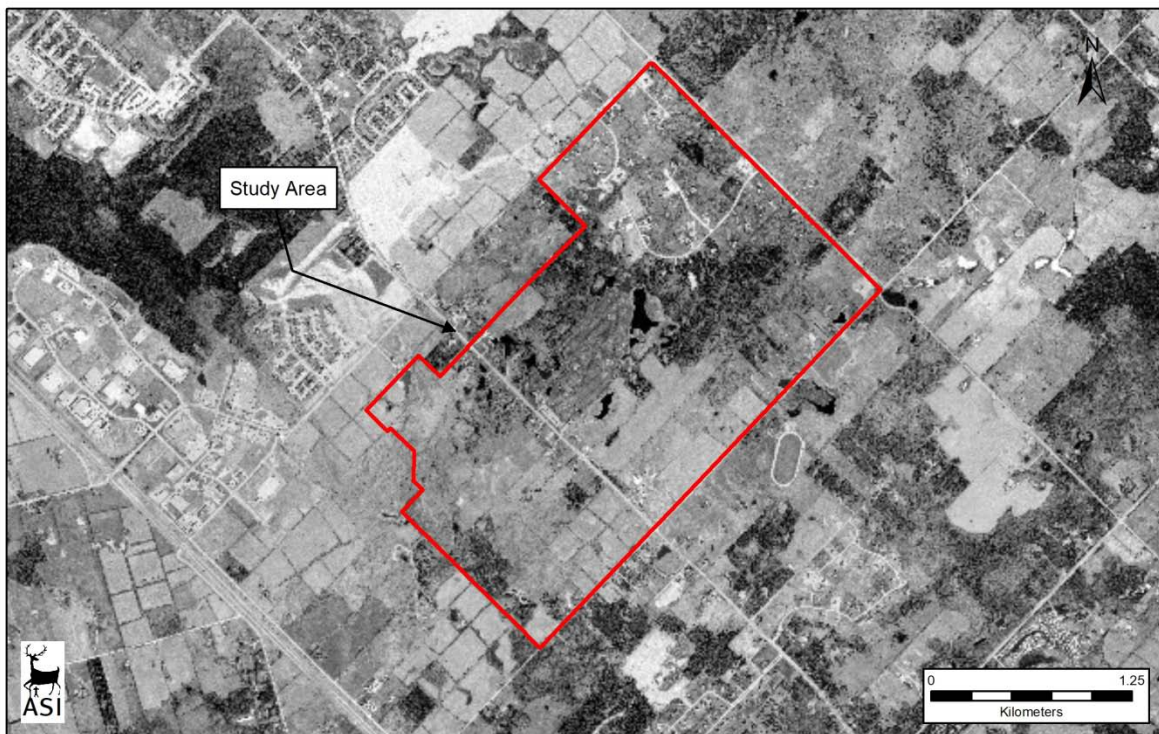


Figure 10: The location of the study area on 2000 aerial photography

Source: GRCA (GRCA 2000)



Figure 11: The location of the study area on 2006 aerial photography

Source: Google Earth (Google 2006)



Figure 12: The location of the study area on 2009 aerial photography

Source: Google Earth (Google 2009)

4.0 DATA COLLECTION RESULTS

In order to make a preliminary identification of existing built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area and to collect any relevant information, the City of Guelph's Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Properties was consulted.

Other resources consulted for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources within the study area include:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust's Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques²
- the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) [these properties are recognized under the Treasury Board Policy on the Management of Real Property (TBPMRP)]³
- Parks Canada's *Canada's Historic Places* website: available online⁴, the searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial and national levels.
- Parks Canada website (national historic sites)⁵

In addition, cultural heritage staff in the City of Guelph Planning Department was contacted to gather any relevant information regarding cultural heritage resources and concerns within the study area (by email communication, November-December 2016).

A field review was undertaken by ASI on April 19, 2017 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current, and historical aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). The existing conditions of the study area are described below. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Table 2 and Table 3 and mapped in Figure 18 of this report.

4.1 Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan - Existing Conditions

The subject study area consists of 520 hectares in the City of Guelph and has an irregular boundary. It is roughly bounded by Clair Road East to the northwest, Victoria Road South to the northeast, Maltby Road to the southeast and the Southgate Business Park to the southwest (Figure 1). As a part of the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan, new zoning and land-use designations will be proposed for the area.

The area is historically predominantly rural agricultural, and this agricultural use is still reflected in the existing conditions. Gordon Street and Victoria Road South are rural roadscapes composed of two lanes of divided vehicular traffic bordered by gravel shoulders and ditches. The roadway is lined with hydro poles, vegetation, and residences set back significantly from the road with adjacent active and remnant farmscapes. Maltby Road exhibits similar conditions, though the roadway is not paved and there are few residences, with the farmland associated with the properties between Gordon Street and Victoria Road South. The conditions on Clair Road differ from the remainder of the subject area. While the condition on the south side of Clair Road is predominantly rural (with a new subdivision currently under construction

² <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx> [Accessed 24 October 2016]

³ <http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/beefp-fhbro/roles/beefp-fhbro.aspx> [Accessed 24 October 2016]

⁴ <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx> (accessed 24 October 2016).

⁵ <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx> [Accessed 24 October 2016]



at Clair Road East/Beaver Meadow Drive), the north side of Clair Road East consists of a modern suburban neighbourhood. As such, the roadway is paved and lined with curbs, sidewalks and landscaping associated with the adjacent residential neighbourhoods. The subject area also includes a golf course and a commercial garden centre.



Figure 13: Maltby Rd. W.



Figure 14: Gordon St.



Figure 15: Gordon St.



Figure 16: Listed barn at 2187 Gordon St.



Figure 17: Listed residential building at 331 Clair Rd. E.

4.1 Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan – Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, there are 11 cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area, including: nine residential/farmscape properties (CHL 1-9), one residential property (BHR 1) and one ruin (CHL 10). See Table 2 for a summary of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, and Table 3 in Appendix A for a detailed description of these identified resources.

Table 2: Summary of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) in the Study Area

Feature	Location	Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 1	331 Clair Rd. E	Listed (residential building)	1.5-storey Gothic Revival fieldstone residential cottage built c. 1850 with a rear original tail.
CHL 2	99 Maltby Rd. W.	Listed (residential building)	1.5-storey residential building with stone facing.
CHL 3	1858 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn),	1.5-storey fieldstone residential building built c.1835 with a frame and wood siding addition. A large L-shaped wood barn (c. 1850) with a gable roof is located to the south of the house.
CHL 4	2162 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn) Notice of Intention to Designate as a CHL (2011)	1.5-storey fieldstone residential building built c.1850 with a side addition. A large white wood sidehill type barn is situated to the south of the house.
CHL 5	2187 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn)	2-storey Edwardian block residential building built c.1910 with a one-storey rear addition. A stone barn with timber frame addition, built c.1850 is located to the south. Historically associated with CHL 9, and should be considered an adjoining part of CHL 9.
CHL 6	2270 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	2-storey Gothic Revival residential building, with painted white brick and rear addition.
CHL 7	1912 Gordon St.	Listed (barn),	2-storey red brick residential Craftsman Bungalow with a one-storey side addition. The property has a c.1900 saltbox shape barn with a lean-to addition.
CHL 8	1949 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	1.5-storey frame residential building built c.1830, with a detached stone outbuilding.
CHL 9	2093 Gordon St.	Identified by Municipal Cultural Heritage Staff (<i>Stephen Robinson, MA, CAHP, Senior Heritage Planner, Review Comments, June 1st, 2017</i>)	A c.1870 wood barn with stone foundation. Historically associated with CHL 5, and should be considered an adjoining part of CHL 5.

Table 2: Summary of Built Heritage Resources (BHR) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) in the Study Area

Feature	Location	Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 10	2007 Victoria Road South	Identified by Municipal Cultural Heritage Staff <i>(Stephen Robinson, MA, CAHP, Senior Heritage Planner, Email Communication, May 24, 2017)</i>	Amos Farm Ruins. Not verified during field review, as the property is not visible from the public right-of-way. Visible in air photos. See Table 3.
BHR 1	2054 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	1.5-storey cut stone residential building built c.1850. The house is now part of a complex of golf course buildings and the entire property consists of a golf course.

4.1.1. Intention to Designate 2162 Gordon Street under the Ontario Heritage Act

Through communications with City of Guelph staff, including Stephen Robinson, MA, CAHP, Senior Heritage Planner, and Stacy Laughlin MCIP, RPP, Senior Policy Planner⁶, the property at 2162 Gordon St has been identified as a potential cultural heritage landscape that warrants protection under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Accordingly, the scope of that designation, including the property’s range of heritage attributes, should be understood as it relates to development of land use planning objectives in the Clair-Maltby secondary plan area.

The listed property at 2162 Gordon St., also known as the Marcolongo Farm, has been previously identified as a significant CHL within the City of Guelph, and has been recommended for designation as a CHL under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. A report recommending that the notice of intention to designate 2162 Gordon Street (Marcolongo Farm) be published pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* was presented to Guelph City Council in June 20, 2011, and was approved. The notice to designate was not pursued further in order to facilitate ongoing discussions regarding the proposed heritage attributes.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed that the study area has a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. The field review confirmed that this area retains a number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century cultural heritage resources. The following provides a summary of the assessment results:

Key Findings

- A total of 11 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area;

⁶ Email communications, May 15, 2017 and telephone communications May 25, 2017



- These resources include nine residential/farmscape properties (CHL 1-9), one residential property (BHR 1) and one ruin (CHL 10).
- Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually significant rural and agricultural properties, which have emerged from their physiographic and natural heritage contextual setting, and contribute to consistent land use patterns within the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that there are 11 cultural heritage resources located within or adjacent to the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area. These cultural heritage resources combine to create a study area with a rural land use history dating back to the mid-nineteenth century, which has emerged from the unique physiographic and natural heritage contextual setting. As a result of the research and analysis found in this report, the identified cultural heritage resources are strong candidates for conservation and integration into future land uses in the secondary plan area, or should be subject to cultural heritage impact statements during subsequent development planning applications.

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

- Encouraging interim tenant occupancy for properties currently vacant to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources;
- Avoidance and mitigation to allow development to proceed while retaining the cultural heritage resources in situ and intact;
- Adaptive re-use of a built heritage structure or cultural heritage resources;
- Alternative development approaches to conserve and enhance a significant heritage resource;
- Avoidance protocols to isolating development and land alterations to minimize impacts on significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Historical commemoration of the cultural heritage of a property/structure/area, historical commemoration by way of interpretive plaques;
- Documentation and salvage including the relocation of a structure or (as a last resort) the salvaging of its architectural components may be considered;
- Architectural design guidelines for buildings on adjacent and nearby lots to help integrate and harmonize mass, setback, setting, and materials;
- Limiting height and density of buildings on adjacent and nearby lots;
- Ensuring compatible lot patterns, situating parks and storm water ponds near a heritage resource;
- Vegetation buffer zones, tree planting, site plan control and other planning mechanisms;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Preparation of cultural heritage impact assessments for all developments affecting a cultural heritage resource;
- Preparation of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse plans as necessary;
- Heritage Designation, Heritage Conservation Easement; and

- Preparation of security plan and/or letter of credit to help ensure security and protection of heritage resources.

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

1. A total of 11 cultural heritage resources were identified within and/or adjacent to the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area, which include nine residential/farmscape properties (CHL 1-9), one residential property (BHR 1), and one ruin (CHL 10). The Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan and Master Environmental Servicing Plan should incorporate policies that ensure the long-term viability and presence of these built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
2. Upon the completion of a proposed Land Use Plan and Master Environmental Servicing Plan, the following report should be updated to consider the potential impacts of these plans on the identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Additional mitigation measures may be identified.
3. Identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually significant rural and agricultural properties which have emerged from their physiographic and natural heritage contextual setting, and contribute to consistent land use patterns within the Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan study area. Accordingly, any proposed development on or adjacent to an identified cultural heritage resource should require a cultural heritage impact assessment to further assess the cultural heritage value of the identified cultural heritage resources, and to ensure that the cultural heritage resources in the study area are conserved. Any evaluation of a cultural heritage landscape should include consideration of its historical and natural context within the City of Guelph, and should include a comprehensive assessment of the design, historical, and contextual values of the property.
4. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

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APPENDIX A: Clair-Maltby Mapping of Known Cultural Heritage Resources

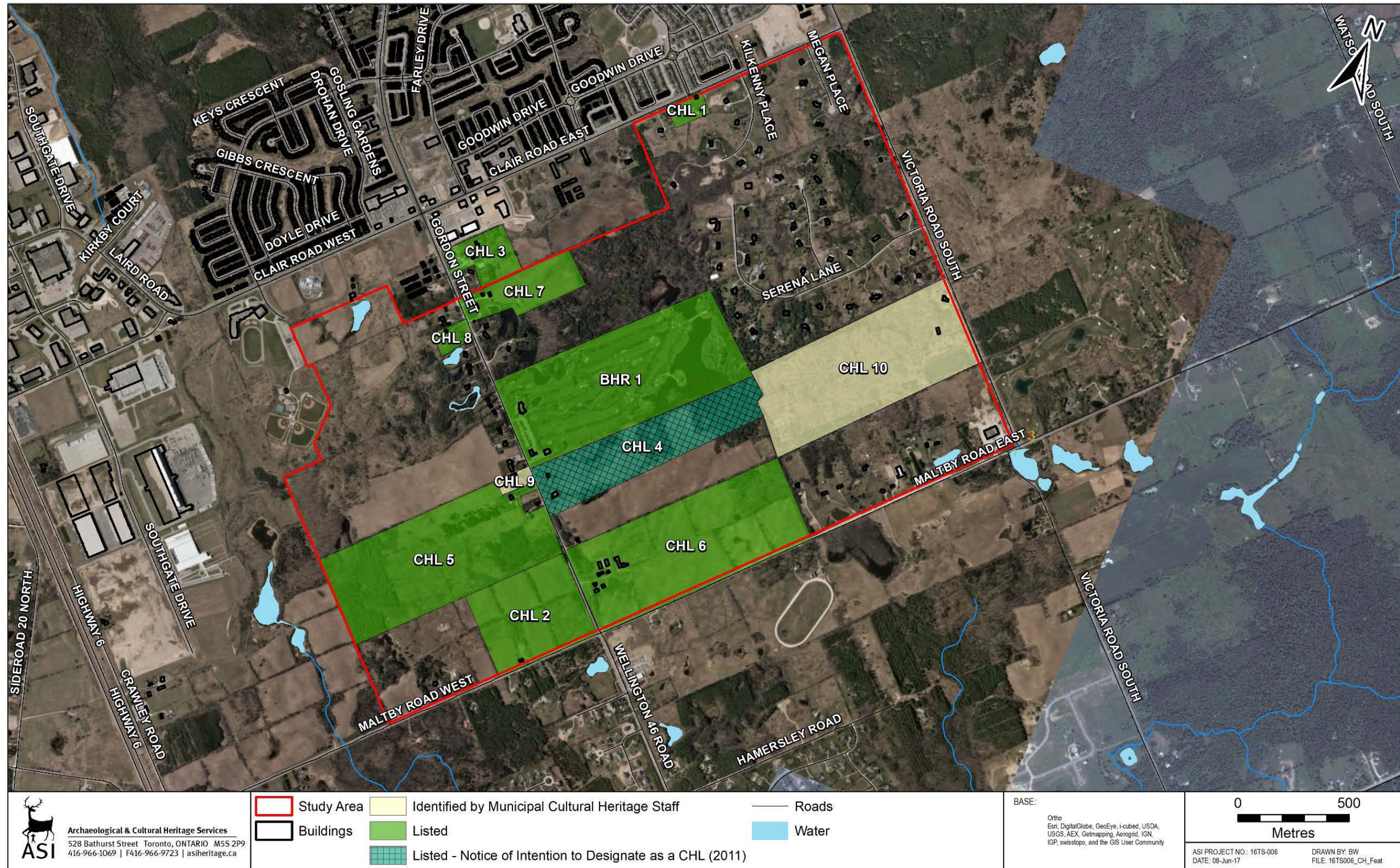


Figure 18: Clair-Maltby Secondary Plan Map of Known Cultural Heritage Resources

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 1	331 Clair Rd. E	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 1.5-storey Gothic Revival fieldstone residential cottage built c. 1850 with an original tail rear addition. The cottage’s design is typical for rural Ontario and consists of a symmetrical façade with flat-headed windows on either side of a central entry and a gable roof with a central gable with a round-headed window below. The property is accessed by two driveways on Clair Rd. E.: one leading directly to the front of the house and the other a winding path that leads to the rear.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to John Hanlon in both the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and the 1877 Historical Atlas map. A house is identified as being in this location in 1877.</p> <p>Context: The building is located in a rural area on the edge of a suburban neighbourhood to the north.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 2	99 Maltby Rd. W.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn, likely demolished)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 1.5-storey residential building with stone facing. The T-shaped floor plan includes a single storey extension on the west side with a garage. The building has a gable roof, two chimneys and flat-headed windows. The City of Guelph’s Municipal Register of Heritage Properties notes that a barn was located on the property as well. It appears that the barn has been demolished based on the field review and satellite imagery.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to William Scott in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map. J. Scott is identified as the property owner in the 1877 Historical Atlas map. A building is first noted on this location in the 1906 Map of Puslinch Township, when the property was owned by James R Earon.</p> <p>Context: Located on Maltby Road W. in a predominantly rural/agricultural area.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 3	1858 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn), Listed (storage)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 1.5-storey fieldstone residential building built c.1835 with a frame and wood siding addition. Flat-headed windows flank a large central front vestibule that is a twentieth century addition to the house. A large L-shaped wood barn (c. 1850) with a gable roof is located to the south of the house. Both buildings are setback significantly from Gordon Street. In addition, a number of buildings associated with the on-site commercial garden centre are located near the corner of Poppy Dr. E. and Gordon St.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to William Robinson in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map. The property owner is identified as E. Robinson in the 1877 Historical Atlas map. The farmstead is first noted on the 1906 Map of Puslinch Township, as the home of Mrs. Helen Mulvaney, however, was likely built before this time.</p> <p>Context: Located on Gordon Street across the street from a typical contemporary commercial area, the buildings on the property form part of a garden centre and nursery today.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 4	2162 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 1.5-storey fieldstone residential building built c.1850 with a side addition. An outbuilding with aluminum siding is located to the south of the house. A large white wood sidehill type barn with a sheltered overhang at the lower level, a 1-storey west addition and east end kennel or ashpit is situated to the south of the house. A possible old orchard is on the north side of the property.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to Frasier Beaty in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and the Willon Family the 1877 Historical Atlas map. The 1906 Map of Puslinch Township notes that the property is owned by C & WG Blair and a building is noted at the location of the existing building.</p> <p>Context: The property is located on Gordon St., which is largely comprised of residential properties set back from the road within a rural setting.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 5	2187 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building), Listed (barn)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 2-storey Edwardian style residential building built c.1910 with a cross hipped roof, front porch and a one-storey rear wing. The building has the smallest set back amongst the many residential buildings along Gordon Street. A stone barn built c.1850 with wooden barn addition, with a field stone and mortar foundation, a gable roof .</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to James Kidd in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and the 1877 Historical Atlas map.</p> <p>Context: The property is located on Gordon St., which is largely comprised of residential properties set back from the road within a rural setting.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 6	2270 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 2-storey gothic revival painted white brick residential building with a rear wing. The first floor contains segmentally arched windows and a bay window. The second floor features lancet arched windows centred underneath the peaks of the multiple gables. Unlike the other buildings on Gordon St. which face the road, this building faces north west. Modern buildings are located on the north and south sides. A diagonal laneway in front of the house dates to at least 1906 and acted as a section of the original road before it was straightened. The property contains a number of outbuildings.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to Arthur Lamb in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and William Laycock in the 1877 Historical Atlas map. A building is noted on the location of the existing building on the 1877 Historical Atlas and the 1906 Atlas Map.</p> <p>Context: The property is located on Gordon St., which is largely comprised of residential properties set back from the road within a rural setting.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 7	1912 Gordon St.	Listed (barn), Listed (barn)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 2-storey red brick residential Craftsman Bungalow with a shed dormer and one-storey side addition. The building is set back significantly from the street and two modern homes have been built between Gordon Street and the building. To the east of the craftsman building is a c. 1900 saltbox shape barn with a lean-to addition. A c.1870 wood barn with stone foundation that was previously on the site has been demolished. The property also contains a large field in the rear and a pond to the east.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to William Graham in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and R. Graham in the 1877 Historical Atlas map. The building is visible on aerial photography from 1954.</p> <p>Context: The building is set back significantly from the street, which is a consistent condition amongst the residential buildings on Gordon St. The property contains two other one-storey residential buildings located between Gordon Street and the Craftsman house. The pond on the property is one of a dozen ponds found on properties along Gordon Street.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area


Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 8	1949 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	Residential, Farmscape	<p>Design: A 1.5-storey frame residential building built c.1830 with a central dormer and front and side vestibule additions. Flat-headed windows flank the front vestibule. A garage is located to the south of the building. The building is set back significantly from the street and a long driveway leads to the house and garage. The property contains a large pond in front of the home. Aerial photography revealed a series of remnant building foundations to the south of the garage.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to Andrew Kennedy in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and J.C. Chadwick in the 1877 Historical Atlas Map. According to the 1906 Map of Puslinch Township, Thomas Weir owned the property and a building is noted on this approximate location. The building appears on aerial photography from 1954.</p> <p>Context: This part of Gordon Street consists of a number of residential buildings with significant setbacks from the street. The pond in the front yard of the property is one of a dozen ponds found on properties along Gordon Street.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area



Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
BHR 1	2054 Gordon St.	Listed (residential building)	Residential	<p>Design: A c.1850 1.5-storey cut stone residential building with quoining, flat headed fenestration and two chimneys. The front law contains the remnants of a former orchard. The house is now part of a complex of golf course buildings and the entire property consists of a golf course.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to William Graham in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and the 1877 Historical Atlas map. The building is first noted on the 1906 Map of Puslinch Township, owned by John R. Dickson.</p> <p>Context: The building is located on the southern edge of a golf course within an area that is primarily comprised of rural residential buildings set back from Gordon Street.</p>	

Table 3 Detailed description of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) in the study area

Feature ID	Address	Heritage Status	Resource Type	Description/Comments	Photograph(s)
CHL 9	2093 Gordon St.	Identified by Municipal Cultural Heritage Staff <i>(Stephen Robinson, MA, CAHP, Senior Heritage Planner, Review Comments, June 1st, 2017)</i>	Agricultural, Farmscape	<p>Design: A c.1870 wood barn with stone foundation. Associated with CHL 5.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to James Kidd in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and the 1877 Historical Atlas map.</p> <p>Context: The building is located across the street from a golf course within an area that is primarily comprised of rural residential buildings set back from Gordon Street, and is located in an extant agricultural field, adjacent to the study area. The property is associated with CHL 5.</p>	
CHL 10	2007 Victoria Road South	Identified by Municipal Cultural Heritage Staff <i>(Stephen Robinson, MA, CAHP, Senior Heritage Planner, Email Communication, May 24th, 2017)</i>	Ruins	<p>Design: Amos Farm Ruins. Not verified during field review, as it is not accessible from the public right of way.</p> <p>History: This property is identified as belonging to Thos. Baley in the 1861 Leslie and Wheelock Map and A. & T. Amos in the 1877 Historical Atlas map. The building is first noted on the 1906 Map of Puslinch Township, owned by Thos. Amos.</p> <p>Context: Remains within its historical location, away from the main roads, within a predominantly agricultural context.</p>	