
To: Mayor Linton and Members of Council**Report:** PLN2021-19**Prepared By:** Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner**Date:** 28 Jun 2021**RE:** Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory - Final Report

Recommendation:

THAT the Council of the Township of Centre Wellington endorses the "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington (Volumes 1 to 3)" final report dated June 2021, prepared by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI); and

THAT the Council of the Township of Centre Wellington receives for information staff report PLN2021-19, dated June 28, 2021, concerning endorsement of the "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory", including preliminary recommended actions and prioritization to be considered in the development of a future implementation framework; and

THAT the Council of the Township of Centre Wellington approves the extension of the contract with ASI to help inform the establishment of a detailed implementation framework for the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory, as outlined in staff report PLN2021-19, and that staff be directed to report back to Council for budget and planning purposes prior to budget deliberations later in 2021.

Report:**Background:**

In accordance with Provincial and County policy direction, the Township commenced a comprehensive study in the spring of 2019 to help identify significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) in the Township. Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), with assistance from Fotenn Planning + Design and the LandPlan Studio Inc., was retained to identify, evaluate, inventory, and map significant CHLs in the Township. The study is now complete and the consultant has submitted a final report, entitled "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington (Volumes 1 to 3)", herein referred to as the "CHL Inventory" and provided as Attachment 1 (in 3 parts) to this report. The CHL Inventory incorporates feedback received and concludes the study phase of the project.

The final report identifies, evaluates, inventories and maps 18 significant CHLs that the consultant concludes have significant cultural heritage value, historical integrity and

community value. In November 2020, the draft final CHL study report was released to Council, stakeholders, agencies and the public to allow review and comments before finalization and Council endorsement. At that time, background staff report PLN2020-37 was presented to Council and is attached to this report for information (Attachment 2). It outlines the rationale and methodology for creating the CHL Inventory and the policy context in terms of Provincial and County policies that provided direction for the study.

The comment deadline on the consultant's final draft report was the end of February, 2021, after extending the original deadline from the end of January to allow additional time for review and comments at the request of agencies and the public. The study project team (consisting of planning staff, 3 members of Heritage Centre Wellington, and the project consultants) has reviewed and addressed the comments received.

This staff report provides an overview of the agency and public feedback received, changes that were made to produce the final version of the report attached, and provides a preliminary discussion about the consultant's findings and recommendations regarding options for moving towards implementation measures, including prioritization. Staff seeks Council's endorsement and approval of:

- (i) the Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory in Attachment 1;
- (ii) the general direction regarding future actions and preliminary prioritization, including initiatives to conserve, enhance and celebrate these significant CHLs as outlined in this staff report; and
- (iii) extension of the contract with the primary consultant to provide Council with additional information regarding a recommended implementation framework for future budget and resource allocation.

Summary of Consultation and Feedback:

Following Council's receipt of the draft final report in November 2020, staff provided notice to various stakeholders and the community through direct email, social media (Facebook, Twitter) and other media platforms (local radio talk show and newspaper) to solicit feedback on the CHL study until the end of February. Feedback was received by various means, including email and telephone. A total of 16 submissions (15 written and 1 phone) were received from the public through 10 individuals. Some provided multiple submissions. 3 public agencies provided written submissions. These submissions are attached in their entirety at the end of this report for reference (Attachment 6). The Township's main digital project platform "www.connectcw.ca" statistics reveal that 209 individuals downloaded the final study report documents, and 382 visited the study's project pages. A total of 1,226 visitors visited at least one project page. 61 individuals completed surveys and 19 individuals placed 188 pins/comments on the mapping platform to identify places and stories of significance to the community, which have been added to the final report in an additional appendix.

The public and agency feedback is summarized by staff, highlighting key issues, in Attachment 3 to this report for ease of reference. Generally speaking, most of the feedback expressed positive support for the CHL Inventory, particularly for the 18 CHLs identified as significant. Relatively few submissions questioned specific CHL attributes,

properties included/excluded, or specific evaluation criteria. Some concern was expressed by a few members of the public about not including the Pierpoint area as a significant CHL at this time. These comments have been reviewed and addressed in the report. The County and GRCA expressed some concern about the results of the CHL Inventory and its recommendations, particularly in terms of potentially impacting their ability to carry out their day-to-day operations. Staff confirms that no further studies or conservation/commemoration actions will be undertaken for any lands, including those owned by public authorities (GRCA and County), without further consultation with the land owners and would ultimately require Council approval through a public process.

A list of public and agency comments with corresponding report updates is summarized as provided by the consultant in Attachment 4 with key updates to the report noted in red type for reference and tracking purposes. Please note, this is only a summary of issues raised that were considered to warrant a detailed response and explanation. The full public and agency submissions are attached at the end of this report (Attachment 6). All of the feedback received has been reviewed and changes were made to the report as deemed necessary. Some changes were made for the sake of general clarity, while others address specific comments and concerns. Through the feedback process, staff answered some questions by direct correspondence wherever possible and also conducted follow-up consultation through virtual meetings, phone calls, or email, with key stakeholders and agencies, including Indigenous community representatives, Grand River Conservation Authority, County of Wellington, and the Guelph-Eramosa Heritage Committee.

The internal project team (staff and HCW sub-committee members) concurs with the consultant's comments and the corresponding updates that have been incorporated into the final report attached. Given all of the feedback received on the final report, overall only minor modifications were deemed necessary. As a result, staff is recommending that Council endorses the final CHL Inventory report. Further, staff and the project team wish to thank all of those who participated in the study process and provided valuable comments and feedback.

Anticipated Study Outcomes: Overview

The CHL Inventory identifies 18 CHLs deemed significant by ASI because they satisfied all three criteria for significance as set out in the study methodology. Candidate landscapes not included in the Inventory were those that the study team considered to be limited or weak in their achievement of one or more of the criteria or that required further study to determine if inclusion is warranted at a future time. As this is a "living document", updates can be made periodically to reflect changing and evolving conditions and values with Council approval. This would ensure that the document is reviewed and updated from time to time to reflect new information, emerging or newly appreciated heritage areas, and community values.

The CHL Inventory is intended to be a starting point to aid staff and Council in identifying and prioritizing valued heritage areas that would benefit from further cultural heritage study and conservation planning tools. This can happen through comprehensive future

technical studies or through review of individual planning applications until comprehensive protection plans are in place. It should be noted that an Inventory which provides identification, preliminary evaluation, and mapping of these 18 significant CHLs does not in and of itself provide automatic protection for these areas or their component cultural heritage resources or heritage attributes. Rather, as shown in Figure 1 below, the creation of a Council-approved CHL Inventory will identify significant CHLs that should be the focus of future work to understand, plan for and conserve these landscapes. The CHL Inventory is only the first step in a continuum of actions that are needed to fully evaluate each of the identified significant CHLs to determine how these can best be conserved and celebrated. As outlined below, further technical studies are required to:

- (1) more fully identify and refine boundaries and cultural heritage resources and attributes within each significant CHL identified;
- (2) determine how each CHL should best be celebrated and/or conserved with the tools available; and
- (3) develop and implement specific conservation measures/plans to achieve conservation objectives.

Formal protection of each CHL and its component parts is made possible only through specific tools, such as designation under the Ontario Heritage Act (Part IV, V, VI), heritage conservation easements, and through planning tools (e.g. Official Plan, Zoning By-law, or other land use planning mechanisms). Listing on the Municipal Register can be used as an interim measure against demolition, but is not recommended as an effective conservation tool. Protection tools are further discussed below. Also, a preliminary analysis of potential conservation tools and actions within the context of each specific identified CHL is also provided in Attachment 5 to help guide future work and discussions with the consultant, if approved by Council.

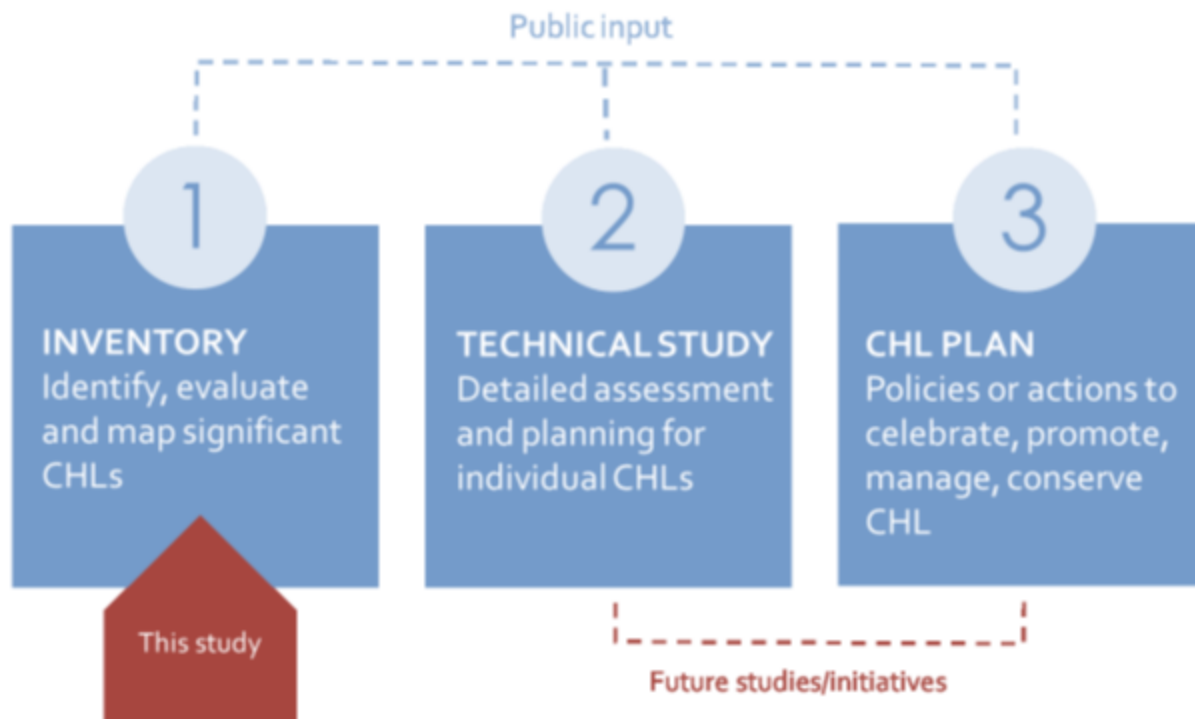


Image 1 (above): Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation Process (Source: City of Waterloo CHL Study)

CHL Study and Inventory Report Recommendations:

Next Steps and Prioritization of CHLs for Future Study

The consultant's report explains and identifies next steps after study completion. Generally, section 6.4 identifies next steps as future technical studies or other initiatives to provide a more detailed assessment of each significant CHL to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values and attributes and verify or refine the boundaries. These technical studies should also develop conservation measures appropriate to each CHL and may include tools enabled through the Ontario Heritage Act or the Planning Act. The parameters of further technical studies are outlined in the report. The report also indicates that prioritization for technical studies for the CHLs can be undertaken and could be based on factors such as:

- The needs of the Township, the owners, and users
- Community interests
- Potential for impacts to cultural heritage resources
- Available resources
- External constraints, such as development pressures

Further, the report adds that areas where there is a high risk of development within and adjacent to the CHL, high risk of alteration to heritage attributes, and opportunities for economic and tourism benefits should be priorities for technical study. These risks and opportunities are considered inherent in urban or more highly developed areas. Therefore, CHLs within the urban areas should be prioritized for technical study while

those in the rural areas which tend to be more stable are recommended to occur later. Individual properties owned by the Township located within urban areas may be considered a lower priority. Properties owned and managed by the GRCA may also be considered a lower priority given their existing regulatory framework and the need to balance heritage conservation with flood control operations. Similarly, the Trestle Bridge Trail can be considered a lower priority as it is publicly owned and managed by Wellington County. Threats to and opportunities for CHLs are recommended to continue to be monitored and areas reprioritized as required.

Significant CHLs which are recommended by ASI to be prioritized based on the above criteria include:

- Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas
- Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)
- Elora Historical Village Core
- Fergus Historical Village Core
- Ferrier Estate and Union Street East
- Village of Salem
- Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood

All other CHLs listed below are recommended to have technical studies/assessments conducted following those prioritized above:

- Allan Farmstead
- Belsyde Cemetery
- Belwood Historical Village Core
- Elora Cataract Trailway
- Elora Gorge
- Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery
- Elora Quarry
- Grand River
- Oustic
- Trestle Bridge Trail
- Victoria Park, Fergus

Using the consultant's above recommendations regarding further studies and prioritization as a starting point, the internal working group has developed a more detailed preliminary analysis of each individual identified significant CHL to assist in further discussion regarding prioritization. This was based on a similar approach that the City of Waterloo used for its CHL Inventory. The information is summarized in a table in Attachment 5 to this report, with explanation/analysis found below the table. Should Council approve further work with the consultant, this information would be used as a basis for further discussion only. This preliminary analysis was based on 3 main criteria that the group considered significant in the context of the Township and through feedback received throughout the study process, including: community value, threat/vulnerability, and ease of implementation (resources) for each CHL. These 3 categories are weighted by level of importance to future decision-making. The weighting was thought to better

assist in further differentiation in the scoring system of each CHL. Community value was weighted the highest and ease of implementation weighted lowest. Staff is recommending that Council authorize this additional work to further refine the information and recommendations regarding prioritization and to direct staff to report back on an analysis of this information to assist in budget and resource allocation for future work and funding involving further studies and/or conservation tools to develop an implementation framework.

Report Recommendations

Section 7.0 of the consultant's report contains 12 recommendations for future action organized by suggested implementation timelines (short, medium and long term). The overall recommendation by the consultant is that the 18 significant CHLs identified in the Inventory be endorsed by the Township as significant CHLs. One additional area, Pierpoint, is recommended for further study. The following actions have been recommended and staff has provided comments below each for future consideration:

Short Term Recommendations

Recommendation 1: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council endorse the Inventory of CHLs.

Staff Comment: This report seeks to fulfill this action.

Recommendation 2: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington collaborates with Wellington County to determine if any of the Significant CHLs are regionally significant (separate criteria to be developed).

Staff Comment: Staff is already in discussion with County staff and intends to discuss establishment of criteria to determine regional significance to evaluate whether any of the identified significant CHLs are deemed as such and to determine if further actions are warranted as a result. Staff will look to best practices of other municipalities, including the Region of Waterloo's criteria, for assistance.

Recommendation 3: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington staff utilize the information contained in this study to inform the prioritization of technical studies and other initiatives.

Staff Comment: Staff has completed a further analysis with the internal project team to further inform the prioritization process, as presented in Attachment 5 to this report.

Recommendation 4: It is recommended that the Inventory of CHLs be made publicly available as a means of celebrating the unique identity of the Township, to further foster the current culture of conservation and cultural heritage appreciation of these places.

Staff Comment: The CHL Inventory has been publicly available and will continue to be publicly posted on the Township's website and upon request.

Medium Term Recommendations

Recommendation 5: It is recommended that all identified significant CHLs be examined through technical studies or other initiatives aimed at further understanding the significant CHLs, their values and attributes and their boundary, and to determine actions for their conservation based on the prioritization identified in Section 6.4.

Staff Comment: Staff and the project team are examining each significant CHL to better understand the most appropriate actions and tools for conservation. A preliminary analysis is provided in Attachment 5. This work will be further enhanced and refined through additional work with the consultants, if approved by Council through this staff report recommendation.

Recommendation 6: Pierpoint is recognized as the earliest known settlement within the former townships and is associated with the early Black Canadian community in the township which demonstrates the area's cultural heritage value. It is recommended that further research be conducted on Pierpoint to understand its potential for historical integrity and boundary delineation for potential identification as a Significant CHL. Specific consultation with the Black Canadian community should be initiated to appropriately determine community value. This area should be considered for an interpretation/commemoration plan to disseminate the history to the broader community.

Staff Comment: Staff intends to prioritize this additional research and public consultation given the public interest and heritage significance of this area.

Recommendation 7: Further investigation should be conducted into those areas (candidate CHLs) determined to be low priority for the purposes of this study to determine if they are good candidates to include on the Inventory of CHLs.

Staff Comment: Once those CHLs that have been identified as significant are studied and conservation measures are in place, the project team will reevaluate those CHLs that were not included on the Inventory as "significant" and will reevaluate them for inclusion. This is not a high priority at this time.

Recommendation 8: It is recommended that single privately-owned properties brought forward by the community as being of potential cultural heritage value be studied and considered for inclusion on the Centre Wellington Heritage Register.

Staff Comment: The individual properties that were identified as having potential cultural heritage value to the community through this study will be reviewed by Heritage Centre Wellington to determine if they warrant inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Register (if they are not already included).

Recommendation 9: The areas outside of Elora-Salem and Fergus which are generally understood as rural agricultural areas should be further investigated through an inventory and evaluation process based on the methodology for agricultural landscapes developed during this study (Appendix D). The intent of this review would be to develop an inventory that more accurately addresses the wealth of rural and agricultural cultural heritage resources embodied in those areas.

Staff Comment: This work could be explored in future, however, it's staff's opinion that the risks of significant alteration to rural agricultural areas is significantly lower than the

areas prioritized in the urban centres, therefore, this work would be a lower priority and would be undertaken as time and resources allow.

Long-Term Recommendations

Some of these long-term recommendations relate to current actions, activities or processes that should be continued on an ongoing basis.

Recommendation 10: The Township of Centre Wellington, in coordination with the G.R.C.A., should continue to steward existing public open space and public access points along the Grand River and further develop an interpretive program associated with the river and its sites.

Staff Comment: This work is ongoing and staff will endeavor to work with the GRCA regarding commemorative/education opportunities, such as signage and programming, rather than protection measures, for their lands which are considered particularly valuable to the community.

Recommendation 11: Investment should be made in telling the heritage story of Centre Wellington using the Inventory of CHLs in combination with the Heritage Register as a basis for an understanding of the heritage of the Township.

Staff Comment: Staff will explore the above opportunities with Heritage Centre Wellington and other local heritage groups.

Recommendation 12: The Inventory of C.H.L.s is a living document that should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. New resources will present themselves as the Township continues to mature or as values change over time. As new resources become publicly recognized for their potential heritage value and their contribution to the evolution of the Town's physical form and social fabric, the inventory should be reviewed to ensure that it remains relevant and up to date. This open process will require continued funding, staff resources and volunteer time to keep the inventory up to date.

Staff Comment: As this will require staff time and resources on an on-going basis, this will be further explored within the context of an implementation framework for Council approval.

Possible Next Steps:

The following outcomes are anticipated for implementation of the CHL Inventory, should Council approve the final Inventory and authorize staff to work with the consultant towards an implementation framework:

- 1) Creation and adoption of Official Plan policies and mapping to recognize the 18 significant CHLs
- 2) Prioritization and initiation of technical studies/strategies for individual significant CHLs
- 3) Implementation of CHL plans/strategies for individual significant CHLs

No specific actions in relation to the above recommendations or action steps will be undertaken until such time as Council directs staff to do so. As this point, staff will only be collecting further information regarding these next steps and presenting them to

Council to help determine resource needs, funding allocation and prioritization. Decisions regarding these possible actions will be made by Council. These potential next steps towards future implementation actions are further described below for information purposes only.

1) Creation and Adoption of Official Plan Policies and Mapping

One outcome of the CHL Inventory would likely include the identification of significant CHLs in the Official Plan. This would include mapping and policies which would outline study/assessment requirements (i.e. Heritage Impact Assessments) for planning applications of a certain scale/scope within an identified CHL to ensure that appropriate study and analysis has been carried out proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposed development and the potential for impact on the identified significant CHL. This would ensure that Council would have the information it needs to make informed decisions with regard to a planning application's consistency with Provincial policies, including those relating to heritage conservation. Any updates to the Township Official Plan will consider the results of the CHL study and address the requirement to ensure consistency with the cultural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement. Staff would present such Official Plan policies to Council for approval, should Council direct such action. This action item should be initiated and prioritized as soon as possible after endorsement of the CHL Inventory.

2) Prioritization and Initiation of Technical Studies/Strategies

The Inventory does not identify specific actions to conserve each individual CHL. As outlined by the consultant, the identification of actions will require further study of each CHL's attributes and the applicable policy, planning and management framework related to those features. More work is required to determine the best mechanisms and approaches to protect the 18 identified CHLs and their resources, and to develop specific conservation protection measures. Further review and/or technical studies are required to: (1) more fully identify, evaluate and define the boundaries of each significant CHLs on the Inventory; (2) determine the best mechanisms and approaches to conserve each identified CHL and its attributes (i.e. further technical study or celebration/commemoration strategy); and (3) develop specific conservation measures that can be used to implement and achieve detailed conservation objectives (i.e. HCD Plan, Design Guidelines, Commemoration Strategy, etc.).

Further studies/strategies will be tailored to the specific needs of each individual CHL and the community's values, while recognizing the interests of the property owners and impacted stakeholders. In many cases, a CHL's features are already well understood, managed, and/or protected, and a staff-led assessment in consultation with Heritage Centre Wellington would be sufficient to consolidate existing information and/or identify gaps in the planning and conservation framework. Extensive technical studies may not be warranted in such cases. Staff and heritage committee-led assessments will be subject to public consultation and Council approval, where appropriate (i.e. development of designation by-laws to conserve CHLs that have a narrow focus, such as individual properties). These would be executed as time and resources allow, based on endorsed prioritization.

Technical studies for CHLs with a broad scope and for which a significant amount of additional information and planning is deemed necessary (i.e. Heritage Conservation District studies) would likely be carried out by a third party consultant. The scope and outputs of these studies will be subject to public consultation and Council approval. Given the substantial costs of such studies, more work needs to be done to prioritize which of the identified significant CHLs should be subject to further technical study and in what order. These will be carried out as budget and resources allow and will be subject to Council approval.

3)Implementation of CHL Plans and Strategies

Once completed, staff or consultant-led technical studies will inform the development of individual CHL plans or commemorative strategies. These will be tailored to the specific needs and attributes of the individual CHL, therefore, they will vary in scope and content. Some CHLs will warrant extensive technical studies (e.g. Heritage Conservation District studies) which would introduce new policies or regulations that conserve specific features and attributes and set up a regulatory framework to manage change (e.g. site plan control, design guidelines, designation and heritage permit system). Other CHLs plans or strategies could be led by staff and Heritage Centre Wellington and could result in initiatives that may warrant celebration and/or commemoration to facilitate public education and awareness of the value of a particular CHL, rather than regulatory interventions. These plans would all involve the property owners, stakeholders, and would be subject to public consultation and Council approval.

Conclusion

By proactively identifying its significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes through a CHL Study and Inventory, the Township of Centre Wellington can continue to evolve while taking steps to conserve places of value, adapting to the needs of its current and future residents while respecting and celebrating its valuable landscapes for the appreciation of generations to come. This staff report and the CHL Study and Inventory represent an important step toward proactively planning for and conserving places that are important to the community and ensuring the Township meets the policy direction to conserve significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes.

It is staff's recommendation that Council approves and endorses the CHL Inventory which includes 18 CHLs identified as significant, as outlined in the staff recommendation above. This document provides a foundation for continued research and inventorying of the Township's significant CHLs. If endorsed by Council, the CHL Inventory will be used to guide future technical studies, plans and initiatives to conserve, enhance and/or celebrate the CHLs and their heritage value and/or interest as the Township continues to grow. As a living document, the CHL Inventory will be reviewed and updated from time to time to reflect new information, emerging or newly appreciated heritage areas, and community values, with Council approval. Further, staff recommends that Council authorizes the extension of work with the consultant, ASI, for staff to report back on a detailed analysis of the implementation tools available to help conserve the Township's significant CHLs.

Corporate Strategic Plan:

Active and Caring Community

- Support the heritage of our community

Good Government

- Enhance communication and engagement with the public

Financial Implications:

The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory was funded through the Capital Projects account with a total of \$100,000 allocated. The project contract was awarded to ASI at a cost of \$43,640.00 (exclusive of HST) and was completed within the allocated budget. Minor additional funds were recently disbursed outside of the contract for edits to the final report as a result of comments received and for a final presentation to Council.

Below is a summary of the funds spent over the past 3 years with a current balance of \$51,141.23 remaining:

- 2019: \$32,354.29
- 2020: \$13,614.50
- 2021: \$ 2,889.98

Staff is seeking Council approval to retain the same lead consultant, ASI, in order to provide additional information to Council, as outlined above and detailed below. This additional work would be funded with the remaining funds allocated towards this project. The consultant has provided a preliminary scope of additional work to include the following information for each significant CHL identified, in consultation with the Township. The work would be billed hourly, with an upset limit of \$25,000 and would include, but not be limited to:

- Review of existing protection measures and regulatory framework
- Level of threat due to factors including, but not limited to, development pressures, environmental impacts on the heritage resources, increased use by the public
- Level of opportunities for benefits for tourism, economic development, educational and cultural/social initiatives, etc.
- Level of community interest
- Need for further technical study: Type of potential study that would be appropriate (HCD study, planning study, CHL study, etc.); General scope of work for the study; General timelines for the study; Approximate cost ranges for the study; Potential complexity of the technical study based on existing information, previous studies, type of CHL, size of CHL, etc.
- Significant CHLs that may be appropriate to immediately move forward to implementation of appropriate protection measures or alternative initiatives (e.g. interpretation, education) and do not require further technical study
- Prioritization of implementation of technical studies and/or other initiatives, with general timelines of when these studies should be undertaken based on information collected for each CHL
- General process for monitoring the CHLs to review items such as, but not limited to: Continued monitoring of threats and opportunities for the CHLs to reprioritize

implementation of technical studies as needed; The effectiveness of the protection measures, once they are in place; The potential for new methods of research to increase knowledge about the CHL; and public awareness and community's perception of the CHL

- Sources of information will include review of best practices, legislation, policies, and guidelines, review of a range of existing CHL technical studies similar in scope and intent as those contemplated in the recommendations, communication with municipal planners and other heritage consultants, communication with Township staff and team to discuss prioritization, threats, opportunities, community interest and additional information, review of the Township's existing policy framework (including County and GRCA regulatory framework)

Consultation:

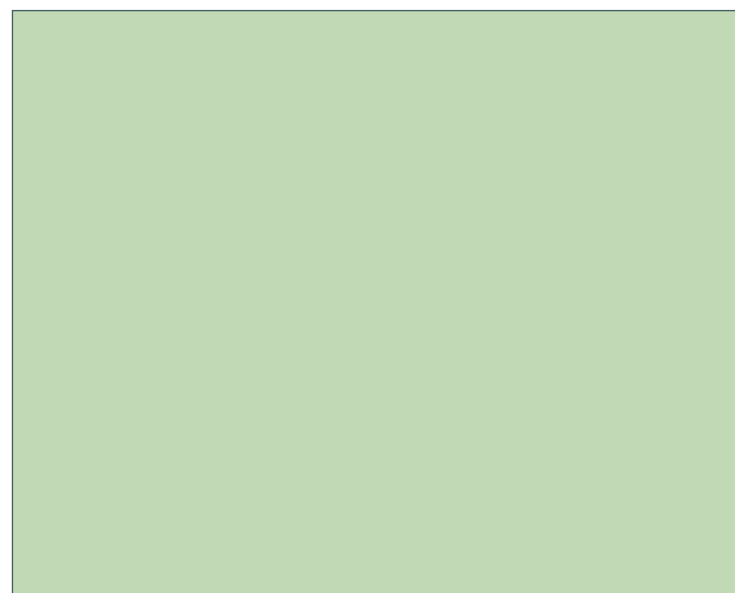
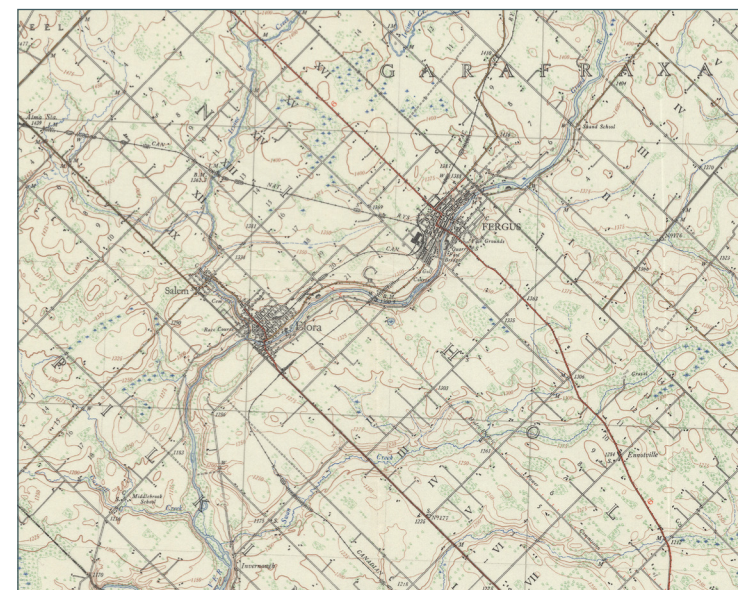
As outlined in the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory (June 2021) report attached.

Attachments:

- [Att 1 - CHL Study and Inventory Volume 1 June 2021](#)
- [Att 1 - CHL Study and Inventory Volume 2 June 2021](#)
- [Att 1 - CHL Study and Inventory Volume 3 June 2021](#)
- [Att 2 - Previous Staff Report PLN2020-37](#)
- [Att 3 - Public and Agency Comment Summary](#)
- [Att 4 - Consultant Responses Memo Redacted](#)
- [Att 5 - Draft Preliminary CHL Prioritization for Future Study](#)
- [Att 6 - Agency Comments Consolidated](#)
- [Att 6 - Public Comments Part 1 Consolidated Redacted](#)
- [Att 6 - Public Comments Part 2 Consolidated Redacted](#)

Approved By:

Brett Salmon, Managing Director of Planning and Development
Andy Goldie, Chief Administrative Officer



Cultural Heritage Landscape Study & Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington - Volume 1

Prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington
June 2021

Acknowledgements

The study team would like to thank the Township’s Project Manager, Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner – Heritage and Development, and the members of the Project Team: Phil Brown, Chair – Heritage Committee, Nico Vandersluis, Vice Chair – Heritage Committee, and Don Evoy – Heritage Committee, for their guidance and support on the project.

The study team also thanks members of the public for their active and enthusiastic participation and the following nations, groups, committees, organizations, and agencies for their contributions and feedback: the Huron-Wendat Nation, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Department of Consultation and Accommodation, and the Six Nations of the Grand River Lands and Resources Department; the Grand River Conservation Authority; the Wellington County Museum and Archives; Dr. Catharine Wilson (University of Guelph); Sally Drummond (Town of Caledon); Kyle Smith (W.C.M.A); Pat Mestern (local historian).



Project Personnel



Project Lead and Township Contact, Lead Historian:

Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist |
Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

Work Plan Advisor:

Rebecca Sciarra, MA, CAHP
Partner | Director, Cultural Heritage Division

Technical Lead and Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Kristina Martens, BA, Dip. Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Specialist | Project
Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Laura Wickett, BA (Hon), Dip.
Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Assistant -
Cultural Heritage Division

Indigenous Engagement Specialist:

Eric Beales, MA
Associate Archaeologist | Project Manager
- Planning Assessment Division

Geomatics Specialist:

Adam Burwell, MSc
Archaeologist | Geomatics Specialist
- Operations Division

Report Preparation:

Kristina Martens, Annie Veilleux, Laura Wickett

Report Reviewer:

Dr. Katherine Hull
Partner | Director, Business Affairs



Lead Landscape Architect:

Mark T. Steele, MLA, OALA, CSLA
Landscape Architect, Principal, Adjunct Professor

Project Landscape Architect:

Roderick B. MacDonald, MLA, OALA, FCSLA
Project Landscape Architect



Public Engagement Lead:

Ute Maya-Giambattista, BArch,
MPI, RPP, MCIP, LEED AP
Principal, Urban Design

Public Engagement Support:

Jennifer Maestre, MCIP RPP
Senior Planner

Mina Seddigh, MCIP RPP
Planner

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 1

 1.1 Study Purpose1

2.0 Context and Policy Framework for Cultural Heritage Landscapes..... 3

 2.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement3

 2.2 County of Wellington Official Plan.....3

 2.3 Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan.....3

 2.4 What are Cultural Heritage Landscapes?3

 2.5 Cultural Heritage Resources in the Township of Centre Wellington5

3.0 Methodology and Approach.....7

 3.1 Identification and Evaluation Framework7

 3.2 C.H.L. Inventory Sheets and Mapping.....10

4.0 Historical Thematic Framework 11

 4.1 Key Periods of Development 11

 4.2 Identified Historical Themes12

 4.3 Significant People13

5.0 Local Factors Influencing the Formation of Centre Wellington’s Cultural Heritage Landscapes..14

 5.1 Physiographic Influences..... 14

 5.2 The Grand River 17

 5.3 Township Survey and Settlement along the Grand River and Beyond22

 5.4 Industries that Have Shaped Land Use and Development Patterns23

6.0 Conclusions and Next Steps27

 6.1 Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes.....27

 6.2 Areas Determined to Require Further Research30

 6.3 Areas Found to Not Possess Significance as Cultural Heritage Landscapes.....30

 6.4 Next Steps.....31

7.0 Recommendations 32

 7.1 Short-Term Recommendations.....32

 7.2 Medium-Term Recommendations32

 7.3 Long-Term Recommendations32

8.0 References 33

Volume 2

Appendix A Community Engagement

Appendix B Indigenous Engagement

Appendix C Stakeholder Engagement

Appendix D Agricultural Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification Methodology

Appendix E Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Prioritization for Evaluation in this Study

Appendix F Evaluation Criteria

Appendix G Dates of Relevance

Appendix H Significant People

Appendix I Summary Evaluation Table of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Appendix J Areas Determined to Require Further Research

Volume 3

Appendix K Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington

Executive Summary

The Township of Centre Wellington retained Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) in collaboration with The Landplan Studio Inc. and Fotenn Planning + Design to undertake a Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory of the Township. Centre Wellington is a community in southwestern Ontario with a rich geological and cultural history with many sites of provincial or national significance. The Township was formed in 1999 through an amalgamation of the Town of Fergus, the Village of Elora, and portions of Nichol, Pilkington, West Garafraxa, and Eramosa Townships. The Grand River, which is recognized as a Canadian Heritage River, is at the heart of the Township. The Grand River and its major tributaries are recognized for their deep cultural history and outstanding recreational opportunities.

The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study and Inventory was initiated to identify, evaluate, inventory, and map significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.s) throughout the Township. The Township of Centre Wellington has taken a proactive approach to protecting properties of cultural heritage value or interest through their Heritage Register which includes 1,049 properties. This study makes recommendations for identified significant C.H.L.s and the ongoing identification and evaluation of areas which may be recognized as C.H.L.s in the future.

The study was undertaken in three key phases and included a community and Indigenous engagement program. This study has resulted in the recommendation that 18 areas be considered significant C.H.L.s. The areas range in scale and age from the Grand River Corridor which extends the width of the township and represents thousands of years of human activity to the Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood which developed in the post-Second World War period and

demonstrates the continued growth of the village of Fergus before being incorporated as a town. Overall, the significant C.H.L.s have cultural heritage value, retain historical integrity, and have distinct community value.

Study recommendations are made for the short, medium and long-term. Recommendations for the short-term are:

- That the Township of Centre Wellington Council endorse the Inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes.
- That the Township of Centre Wellington collaborate with Wellington County to determine if any of the Significant C.H.L.s are regionally significant.
- That the Township of Centre Wellington staff utilize the information contained in this study to inform the prioritization of technical studies and other initiatives.
- That the Inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes be made publicly available as a means of celebrating the unique identity of the township, to further foster the current culture of conservation and cultural heritage appreciation of these places.

Recommendations for the medium and long-term relate to the initiation of technical studies towards the ongoing conservation of these significant places, the ongoing identification of C.H.L.s, and collaboration with the Grand River Conservation Authority (G.R.C.A.) for the ongoing stewardship of properties in their ownership.

1.0 Introduction

The Township of Centre Wellington was formed in 1999 with the amalgamation of the Town of Fergus, the Village of Elora, and portions of Nichol, Pilkington, West Garafraxa, and Eramosa Townships. Despite its recent formation, Centre Wellington has a rich history that dates back thousands of years and is filled with unique cultural, archaeological, and natural features.

The Grand River, a Canadian Heritage River, forms the heart and backbone of Centre Wellington. The Township is further characterized by a broad range of spaces and places that form the hallmarks of the municipality, that contribute to the character of the different communities within the Township, and are places for tourism, environmental stewardship, recreation, community collaboration, and remembrance. The Township is distinguished by historical downtowns as well as historical rural landscapes, dramatic geological features as well as streetscapes of limestone buildings, mill ruins as well as more recent industrial complexes, accounts of Mississauga encampments as well as early Black settlement, among many others. These spaces and places create a type of heritage form called a C.H.L., one that is distinctive from that of its constituent parts.

The Township of Centre Wellington is committed to protecting and celebrating its heritage for generations to come. As part of this commitment, the Township of Centre Wellington retained Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.), in collaboration with the Landplan Studio Inc., and Fotenn Planning + Design to undertake a C.H.L. study and inventory in order to identify, evaluate, inventory, and map significant C.H.L.s in Centre Wellington. This study represents an initial step in conserving significant C.H.L.s as required by provincial, regional, and municipal policy.

Building on an extensive public and Indigenous engagement process, the project was completed in three phases. Phase 1, which was conducted in the

summer of 2019, focused on the review of background information and development of a preliminary list of Candidate C.H.L.s. This phase included the development of an analytical framework to guide the study, as well as general background research and fieldwork. Phase 2 of the project, which was conducted over the fall and winter of 2019, focused on the development of the final list of Candidate C.H.L.s. This phase included more focused historical research and field survey. Phase 3, completed in autumn 2020, focused on evaluation and reporting. Candidate C.H.L.s were evaluated and significant C.H.L.s were inventoried and mapped, and recommendations for

next steps were developed.

This report includes the results of the inventory work, including:

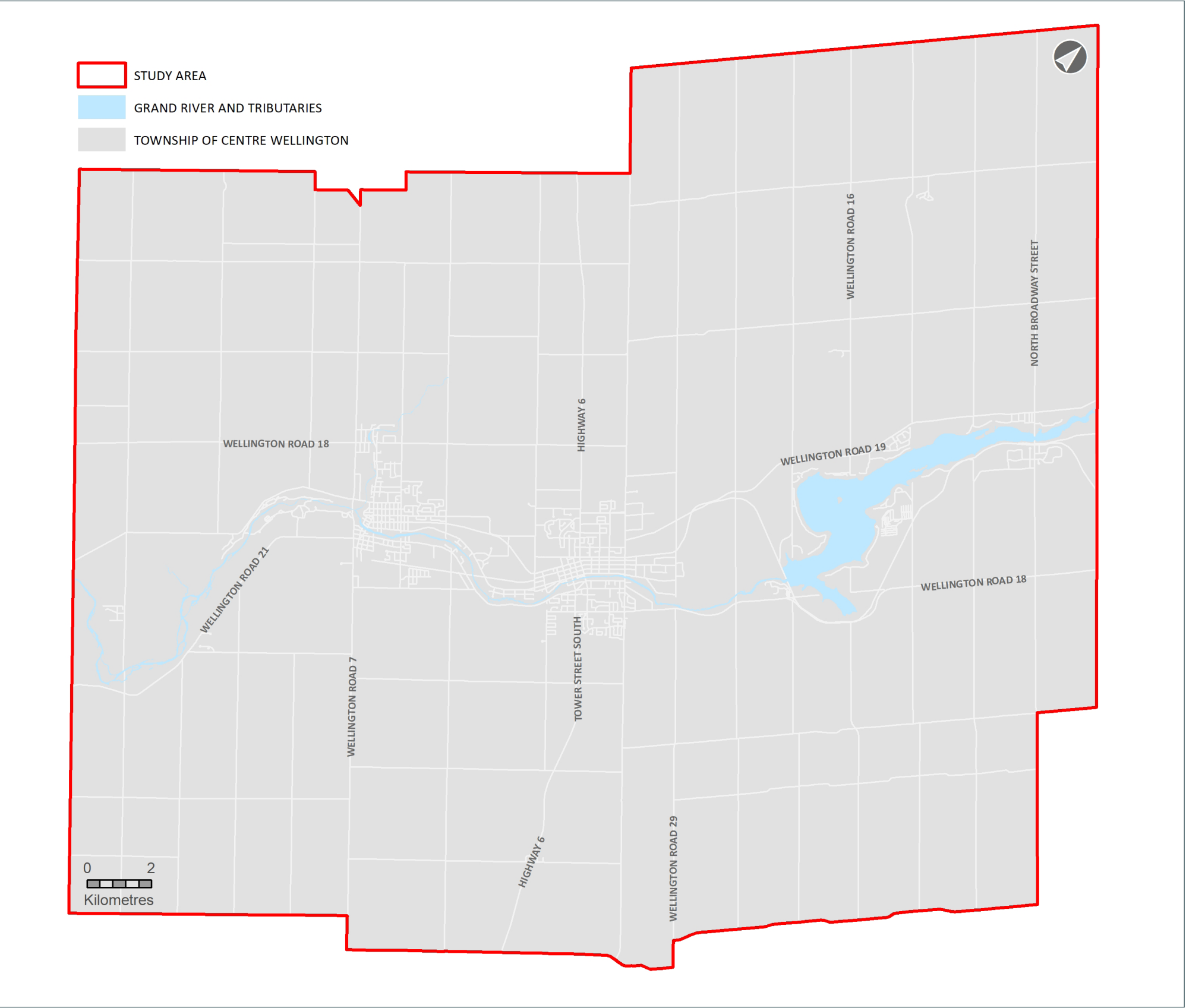
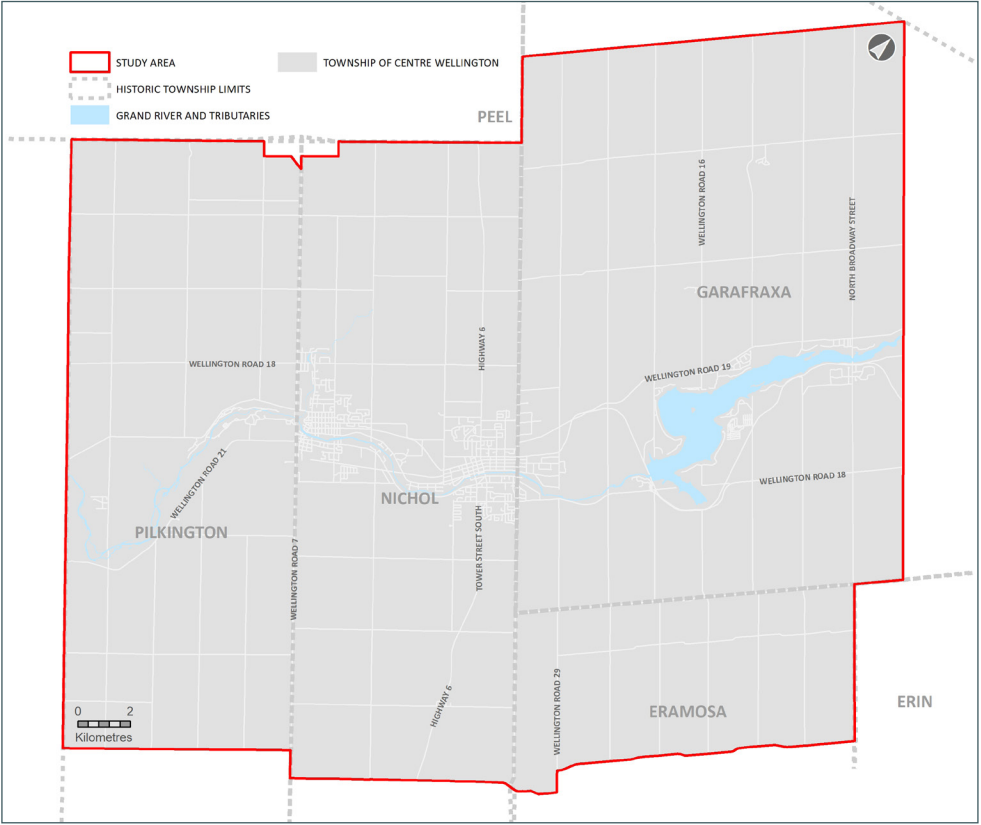
- Context and Policy Framework for Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Section 2.0)
- Methodology and Approach (Section 3.0)
- Thematic Heritage Framework (Section 4.0)
- Local Factors Influencing the Formation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Section 5.0)
- Conclusions and Next Steps (Section 6.0)
- Recommendations (Section 7.0)

1.1 Study Purpose

This study identifies, evaluates, inventories, and maps significant C.H.L.s located in the Township of Centre Wellington. While the inventory itself does not protect C.H.L.s or their component cultural heritage resources or attributes, the study provides recommendations on priorities for conservation. This will provide the Township with a starting point for subsequent studies and initiatives that will determine how best to conserve and celebrate the identified significant C.H.L.s. These subsequent studies and initiatives will be developed to address the specific needs of the C.H.L. and will be subject to public consultation and Council approval.

Through public consultation, the project was also intended to facilitate an exchange of information and promote awareness between members of the public and Township staff about the existence and importance of C.H.L.s in Centre Wellington.

Phase 1
Development of Analytical Framework
Background Research and Fieldwork
Preliminary List of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes
Open House and Community Workshops
Phase 2
Historical Research
Field Review
Final List of Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes
Open House
Phase 3
Evaluation and Inventory
Development of Recommendations
Reporting



Left: Township of Centre Wellington, study area corresponds with Township limits, top: the Township of Centre Wellington is comprised of portions of the former Townships of Pilkington, Nichol, Garafraxa and Eramosa.



2.0 Context and Policy Framework for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Considerations of C.H.L.s in land use and infrastructure planning is a requirement of provincial, regional, and municipal policy. The Provincial Policy Statement (P.P.S.) and the County of Wellington Official Plan require that significant C.H.L.s be conserved. The County's Official Plan also commits to working with area municipalities to identify and implement protection measures for their significant C.H.L.s. Reflecting this planning framework, the Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan provides a framework for the identification of significant C.H.L.s.

The following sections provide more detailed information regarding specific C.H.L. policies, guidelines, and definitions.

2.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990) and related P.P.S. (2014) make several provisions relating to heritage conservation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).¹ One of the objectives of the Planning Act is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. Matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the Planning Act. One of the matters of provincial interest is:

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

The P.P.S. provides for land-use policy direction across Ontario, requiring that communities across Ontario are healthy, livable, and safe. Generally, the P.P.S. recognizes and highlights the important links

between all matters related to land use planning, including growth and cultural heritage, and provides for policies to manage growth in the context of these other matters.

Section 1.2 of the P.P.S. requires that a coordinated approach to planning must be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, including but not limited to managing cultural heritage resources.

Section 1.7 of the P.P.S. encourages long-term economic prosperity in Ontario, including encouraging a sense of place by promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including built heritage resources and C.H.L.s.

Those policies of relevance for the conservation of 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.

2.2 County of Wellington Official Plan

Through their Official Plan (County of Wellington 2019), the County of Wellington commits itself to promoting land use decisions which protects natural and cultural heritage, while providing an economically strong, healthy and socially responsible community (2.1.5).

Section 4.1 of the Official Plan outlines policies which, in conjunction with the O.H.A., provides a framework for the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage resources in Wellington County, including built heritage, C.H.L.s, and archaeological resources. The County states that "significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved" (4.1.5 a).

Specifically, in regard to the identification of C.H.L.s:

4.1.5 c) Wellington County will work with its local municipalities to identify cultural heritage landscapes. The identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be implemented through at least one of the following options:

- i) Added to an Official Plan through an Amendment that shows the resource as an overlay designation on the Schedule, and adds site-specific policies where needed;
- ii) Included in the municipal register of properties that Council considers to be of cultural heritage value or interest but have not been designated;
- iii) Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

2.3 Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan

The Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan (Township of Centre Wellington 2013) provides a framework for the identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes (C.2.21):

Heritage Centre Wellington may record and identify significant cultural heritage landscapes, resulting in the creation of a mapped inventory of cultural heritage landscapes in Centre Wellington. The inventory may lead to the preparation of development design guidelines in identified cultural heritage landscapes, including preferred development types and densities, height restrictions, building styles and materials.

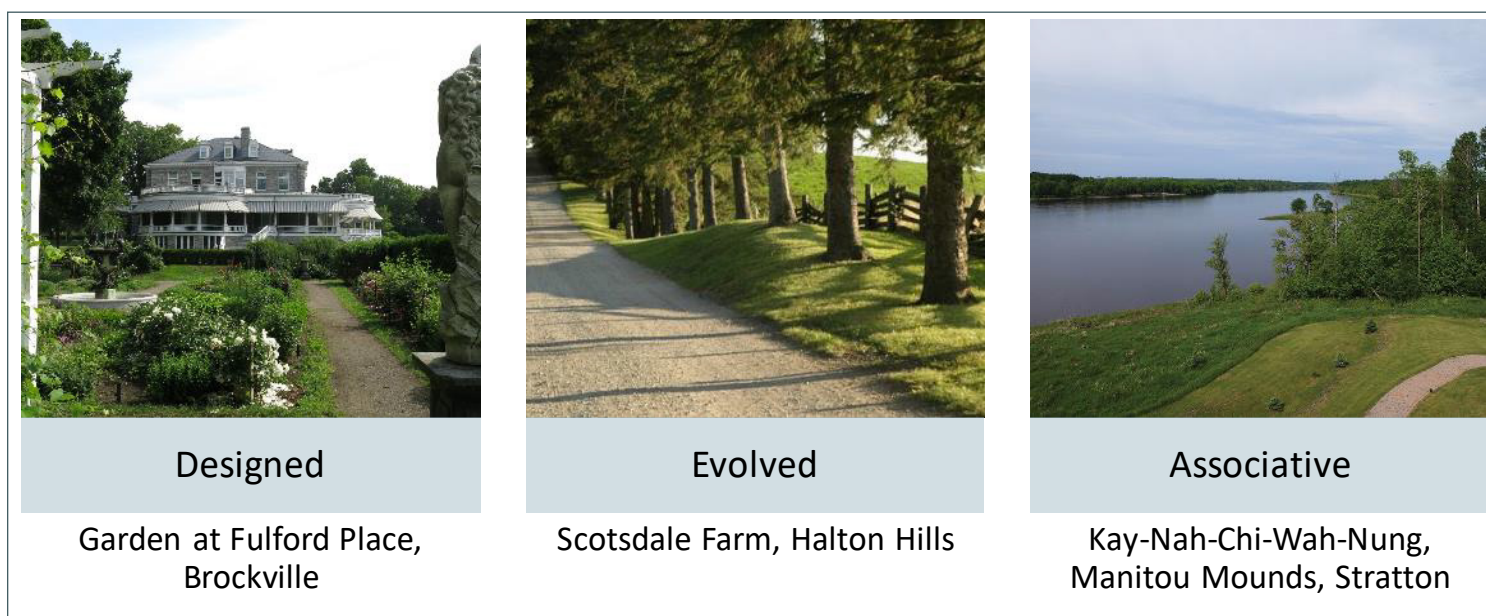
2.4 What are Cultural Heritage Landscapes?

International Context

The term cultural heritage landscape initially evolved out of investigations centered on cultural geography and was officially coined in 1926 to describe any place modified by humankind. By the mid-twentieth century, the concept and its comprehensive approach to the investigation of resources emerged at the international level when the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.) adopted a 'Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites'. This recommendation called for the "preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural, and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings".

By 1975, the General Assembly of the International

¹ The P.P.S., 2020 comes into effect May 1, 2020. This study has been conducted within the framework of the 2014 P.P.S.



Examples of Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Provincial Context (Ontario Heritage Trust).

Council on Monuments and Sites (I.C.O.M.O.S.), the international professional membership N.G.O. that acts as the custodian of conservation doctrine, further recognized the importance of C.H.L.s as an integral unit of analysis by passing Resolutions on the Conservation of Smaller Historic Towns. During the 1980s, additional declarations and charters issued by I.C.O.M.O.S. emerged, with special attention placed on defining C.H.L.s.

In 1992, the World Heritage Convention was amended to include the concept of C.H.L.s, resulting in the first legal instrument able to recognize and protect C.H.L.s. Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention now acknowledges that C.H.L.s represent the 'combined works of nature and man.' The World Heritage Convention further developed this concept by identifying three categories of C.H.L.s. The three C.H.L. categories identified by U.N.E.S.C.O. include:

"Clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man": These embrace garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other

monumental buildings and ensembles.

Organically evolved landscapes: This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. These landscapes fall into two sub-categories:

Relict (Fossil) Landscape: one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

Continuing Landscape: one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

Associative cultural landscape: The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Federal Context

The Parks Canada *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* defines a cultural landscape as "any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage value" (Parks Canada 2010:49). It further identifies the following categories of cultural landscapes, in line with the categories identified by U.N.E.S.C.O.: 1) designed cultural landscapes; 2) organically evolved landscapes, including both relict and continuing landscapes; and 3) associative landscapes (Parks Canada 2010:49).

Provincial Context

The P.P.S. provides the following definition of a C.H.L.:

Cultural heritage landscape: means 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. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighborhoods, cemeteries, railways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a U.N.E.S.C.O.

World Heritage Site) (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2020).

In addition, the P.P.S. defines significance which 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 archaeological 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 (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014). Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture Industries (M.H.S.T.C.I.) provides non-legislative resources for communities to assist with the conservation of cultural heritage resources, including the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (2006). The Ontario Heritage Toolkit indicates that cultural heritage resources should be identified, listed, researched, evaluated and protected, yet it is to municipalities to use the most effective and appropriate tools available at each step of this process to ensure the ongoing conservation of C.H.L.s within each municipality. The *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* identifies municipal criteria Ontario Regulation 9/06 (O.Reg. 9/06) as laid out in the Ontario Heritage Act (O.H.A.), a test against which properties must be assessed and the criteria for determining property of cultural heritage value or interest in a municipality, and includes design value or physical value, historical value or associative value, and contextual value, and identifies the three categories of C.H.L.s recognized by U.N.E.S.C.O. (M.H.S.T.C.I. 2006).

As the lead heritage agency of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Trust (O.H.T.) introduced C.H.L.s as part of its toolkit. "Cultural Heritage Landscapes: An Introduction" (2012) identifies the



three categories of C.H.L.s identified by U.N.E.S.C.O.: designed, evolved and associative. The O.H.T. defines C.H.L. as “a property or defined geographic area of cultural heritage significance that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community” (Ontario Heritage Trust 2012).

Regional Context

The County of Wellington provides the following definition for significant C.H.L.s (4.1):

A cultural heritage landscape is a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. (...) For cultural heritage landscapes to be significant, they must be valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of a place, an event, or a people.

The County has identified a C.H.L. as part of a Concept Plan prepared for the Wellington Place Lands (PA1-1). The C.H.L. includes the Wellington County Museum and Archives, which was originally a “House of Industry” and has been designated a National Historic Site by the National Historic Board of Canada, as well as lands between the museum and the Grand River.

The County also recognizes the important cultural significance of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River, and the need to conserve its inherent values (4.5.1 h).

Municipal Context

The Township of Centre Wellington characterizes C.H.L.s as follows (C.2.21):

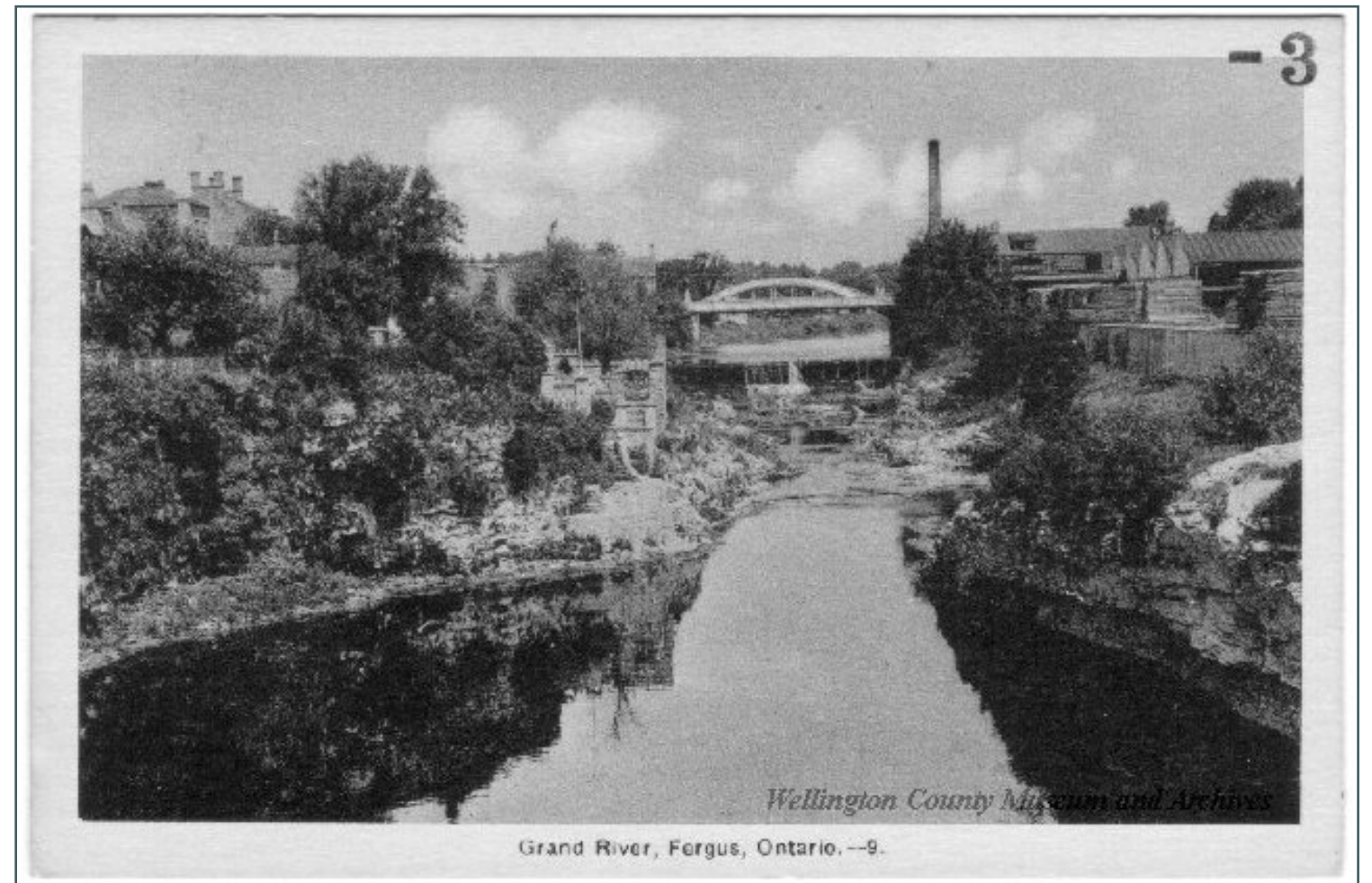
Heritage resources encompass more than just “old buildings”; they can include complete landscapes as well. Cultural heritage landscapes represent the interrelationship between people and the natural environment, and the combined works of nature and man. Cultural heritage landscapes provide a sense of place and identity to the community.

The Township of Centre Wellington currently has two C.H.L.s designated under the O.H.A. The Brock Avenue Heritage Conservation District in Fergus was designated under Part V in 1998. More recently in 2019, the Township of Centre Wellington designated Templin Gardens under Part IV of the O.H.A. as a designed C.H.L. walled garden (By-law 2019-02).

2.5 Cultural Heritage Resources in the Township of Centre Wellington

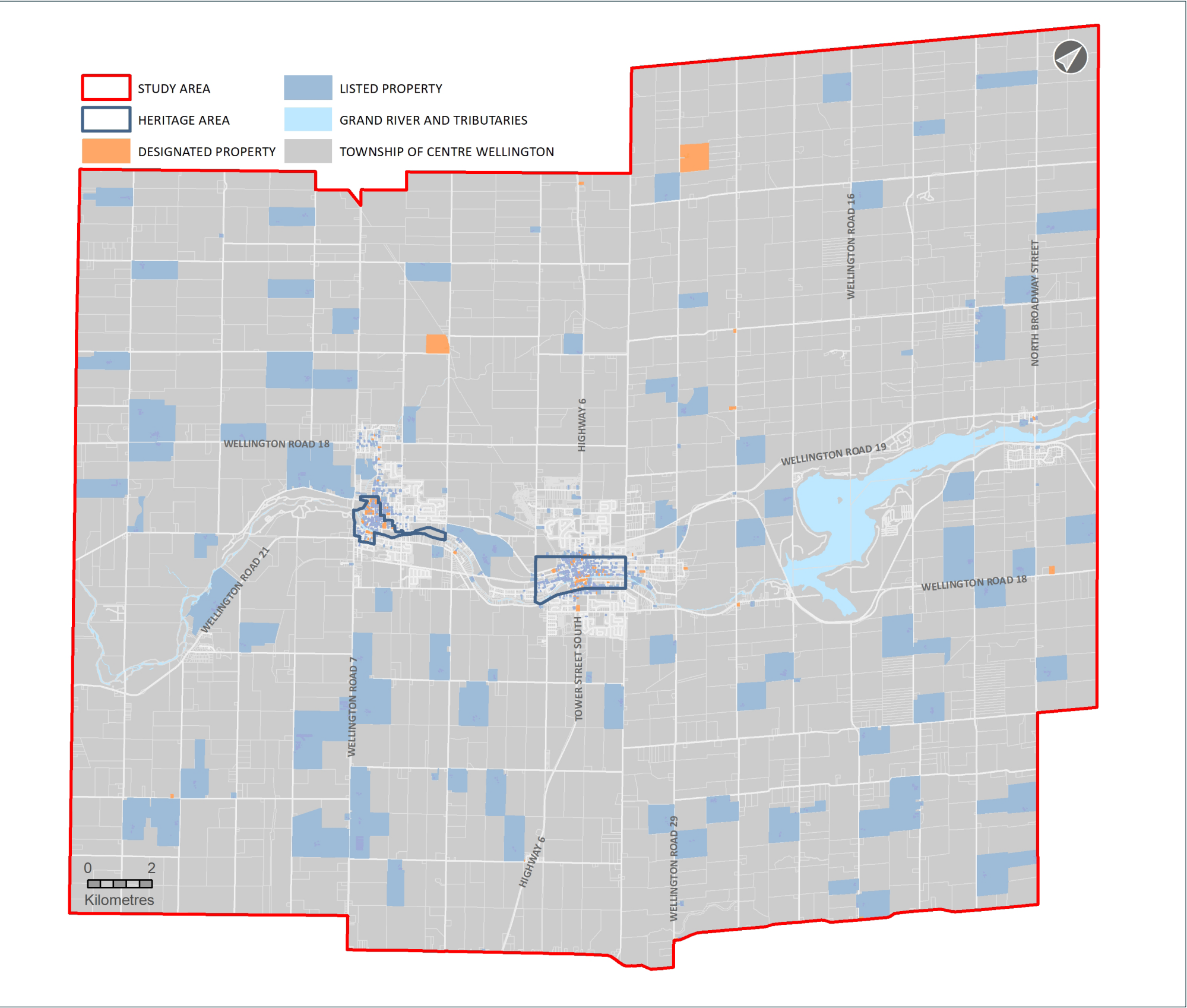
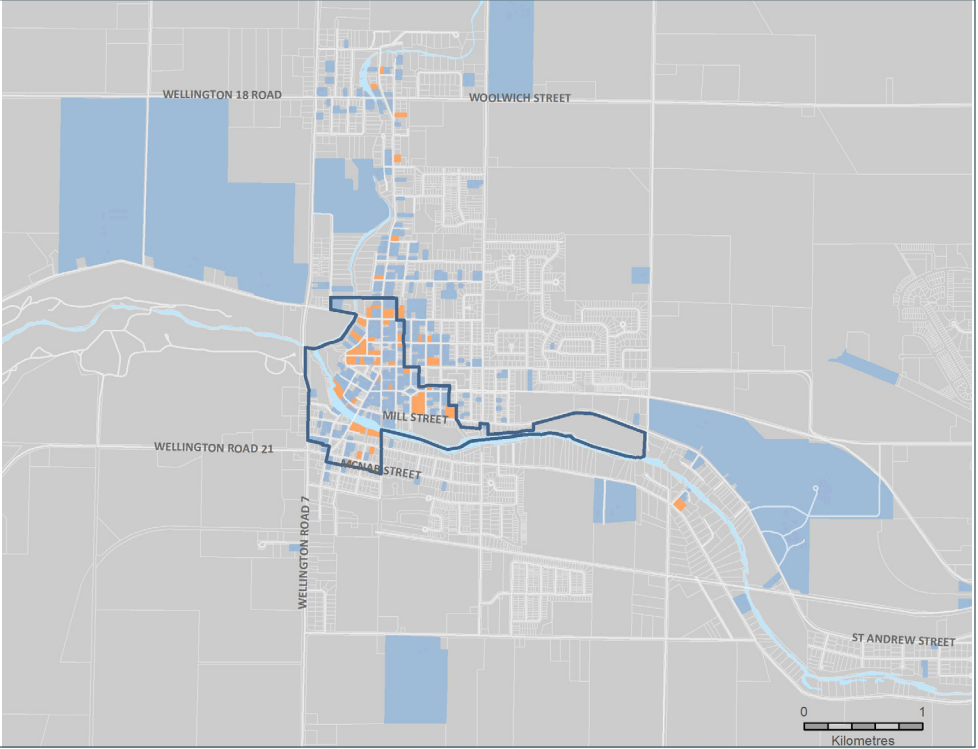
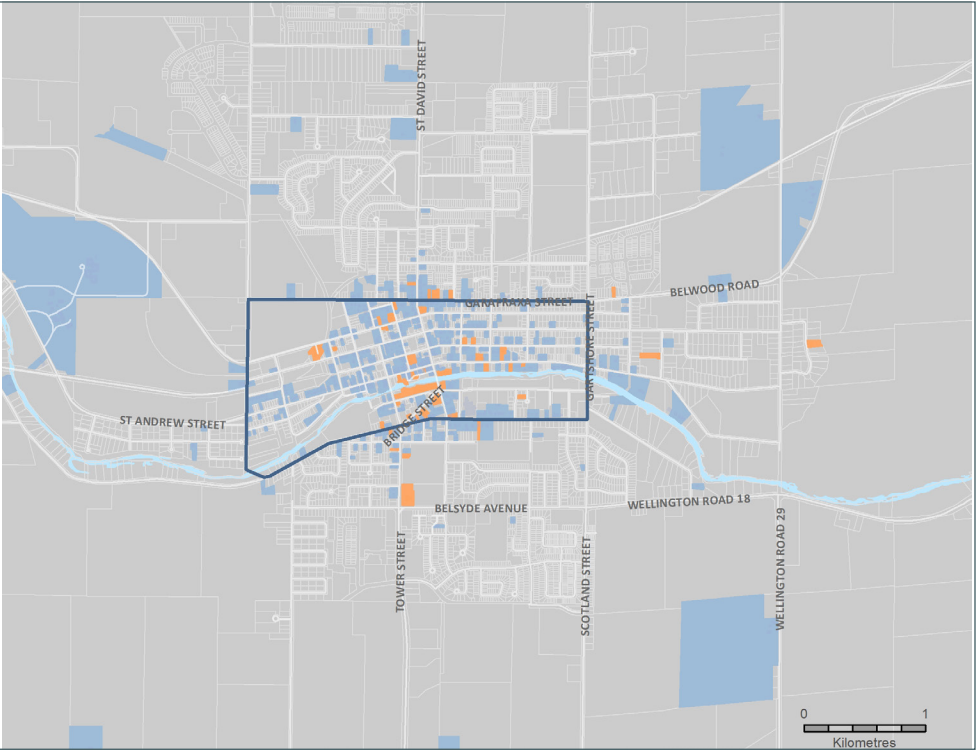
Through its Official Plan (C.2), the Township of Centre Wellington has set out several ways to approach the protection and awareness of the Township’s cultural heritage resources. The Township has taken a proactive approach to protecting properties of cultural heritage value or interest through their Heritage Register which includes 1,049 properties. These include: 111 properties designated under Part IV of the O.H.A.; six properties designated under Part V of the O.H.A. (Brock Avenue H.C.D.); 931 non-designated, or ‘Listed’, properties; and one demolished property. These properties are located throughout the Township and represent a range of property types, built form, ages and styles.

The Official Plan also identifies “broadly defined” Heritage Areas in Fergus and Elora (Schedule “A”). The intent of Heritage Areas is “to identify an area in which a significant number of buildings contain heritage values and to ensure proper consideration is



Templin Gardens Cultural Heritage Landscape, Fergus, 1950, gardens on the left of the Grand River (W.C.M.A A1986.49 ph7685).

given to protecting these buildings when development proposals are put forward” (C.2.10). The Plan indicates that the boundaries and policies of the Heritage Areas may be amended, as required, should lands within the Areas be designated as a Heritage Conservation District.



Township of Centre Wellington Heritage Register and Heritage Areas, clockwise: Township, Elora-Salem, Fergus.



3.0 Methodology and Approach

Cultural and natural heritage are inextricably linked. While C.H.L.s can be evaluated within the commonly used categories of design, history, and context, they must be examined in their entirety as C.H.L.s are often greater than the sum of their parts. It is imperative to consider aspects such as land use, evidence of traditional practices, land patterns, spatial organization, visual relationships, circulation, ecological features, vegetation, landform, water features, and built features, among others, and how these are linked and may have developed and changed over time. C.H.L.s must also be reviewed through the lens of local knowledge and collective memory. The following section provides an overview of the methodology and approach for the identification, evaluation, inventory, and mapping of significant C.H.L.s.



Members of the consultant team conducting field review, bridge over Irvine Creek (Landplan 2019).

3.1 Identification and Evaluation Framework

The framework for this study is provided by international, federal, and provincial guidance, legislation and policies as outlined in Section 2.0. The study team identified the P.P.S. (2014) definition of cultural heritage landscape and significant as its working definitions for the identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s in the Township (see Section 2.1). The P.P.S. states that criteria for determining significance are recommended by the Province. In the case of cultural heritage O.Reg. 9/06 is the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

As the Township of Centre Wellington and the County of Wellington do not currently have established guidelines or a process for the identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s, a best practice review was conducted to inform development of a methodology for the identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s to be used as part of this study.

The City of Kitchener's 2014 Study of C.H.L.s, which earned a National Award of Excellence from the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and a National Award of Merit from the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, was of interest in identifying additional criteria to determine cultural heritage value or interest. This study identified a three-pronged approach to determine whether a landscape has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Community Value, and Historical Integrity, an approach implemented by the Region of Waterloo's *Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (Region of Waterloo 2013). This three-pronged approach was determined to be the most well rounded and inclusive identification and evaluation strategy for this study.

Historical and Background Research

The goal of the historical and background research was to support the identification, documentation and evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s. Research was conducted to identify the overarching themes and periods of development which shaped the development of the Township and the evolution of its C.H.L.s. This Historical Thematic Framework (Section 4.0) informed the identification and evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s.

The Historical Thematic Framework was compiled based on a review of primary and secondary source documents, historical maps, aerial photography, and local history files. The historical research was directed to identify early land use and settlement patterns and broad agents of change within the Township and to generate an understanding of various historical events, themes, and processes that have shaped neighbourhoods, public spaces, and areas in the Township. The research was focused to assist in illustrating how candidate C.H.L.s may have evolved over time, including development of their natural, built, and cultural landscape features.

Properties currently designated and listed in the Township's Heritage Register were reviewed in terms of their potential contribution to potential candidate C.H.L.s as reflected by the historical themes identified to be of significance in the development of the area. Other relevant inventories, studies, databases, and secondary sources were reviewed to gather information on previously identified cultural heritage resources, including archaeological sites, and their potential contributions to candidate C.H.L.s. This also included a review of the Township's topography, physiography, tree cover, and natural environment, and how these have evolved over time and/or have influenced land use and development over time.

Community members participate in Mapping Workshop (Fotenn 2019).



Field Review

In order to identify, document, and evaluate candidate C.H.L.s, field review was undertaken by members of the consultant team on numerous dates and with different objectives. Members of the consultant team who participated in field review activities include: Eric Beales, Kristina Martens, Rebecca Sciarra, Meredith Stewart, Annie Veilleux, and Laura Wickett of A.S.I.; Rod MacDonald and Mark Steeles of Landplan Studio Inc.; and Jennifer Maestre, Ute Maya-Giambattista, and Mina Seddigh of Fotenn.

Windshield surveys were conducted to document baseline data for the review and identification of candidate C.H.L.s. The primary objective was to review: the character of the Township in general; the preliminary list of candidate C.H.L.s provided by the Township; areas of interest identified through the development of the Historical Thematic Framework based on their relation to historical themes; areas with a concentration of cultural heritage resources as identified in the Municipal Heritage Register; and the rural areas where considerably less cultural heritage resources have been identified. Windshield survey activities were conducted from public rights-of-way on 1 May 2019, 22 July 2019, and 9 September 2019.

Focused field survey of the identified candidate C.H.L.s was conducted to: document the existing conditions of the candidate C.H.L.s; assess the integrity of the candidate C.H.L.s; identify preliminary heritage attributes; and for the purposes of preliminary boundary recommendations. It should be noted that since the field review was conducted from public rights-of-way, this information may be refined upon closer inspection in future studies, as appropriate. Field survey activities were conducted on 26 September 2019 and 29-30 October 2019.

The Township of Centre Wellington is characterized by its large expanse of rural and agricultural lands. Specific, rural-focused fieldwork was conducted to identify the most appropriate candidate C.H.L. that reflects the rich agricultural history of the area. This

fieldwork was conducted on several occasions in July and September 2019 and between December 2019 and February 2020.

Community Engagement

The project's community engagement strategy was aligned with the Township's emphasis on public consultation and public awareness. The community engagement strategy was centered on the importance of establishing an open dialogue between the team's heritage expertise and local knowledge and collective memory. The community engagement strategy was also centered on the understanding of the need to establish clear goals and objectives for each engagement session, ensuring that material, surveys and activities were properly structured and conducted at key study milestones.

The Township of Centre Wellington covers an extensive geographic area. In order to reach as many people as possible, digital and community-based engagement tools were included to compliment traditional face-to-face techniques. These included two public meetings, focused mapping workshops, multiple online surveys and a community mapping tool, presentations, and outreach to a broad list of individuals and organizations involved in all aspects of the community. The approach to and results of each public consultation initiative is described in Appendix A.

Indigenous Engagement

The Indigenous engagement program for the Township of Centre Wellington C.H.L. Study and Inventory followed the approach of separate and direct engagement with rights-bearing Indigenous communities or organizations. A list of Indigenous communities or nations that have established or potential Aboriginal or Treaty rights within the Township, or who have an established interest in the region, has been consolidated from several sources. Based on these criteria, six communities or organizations were contacted about the project:



- ♦ Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat
- ♦ Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via Haudenosaunee Development Institute
- ♦ Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (formerly Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation)
- ♦ Métis Nation of Ontario
- ♦ Saugeen Ojibway Nation
- ♦ Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation Elected Council

The approach to and results of the Indigenous program is described in Appendix B.

Stakeholder Engagement

As part of this study, the Township of Centre Wellington has reached out to various stakeholders for input, including the County of Wellington and the G.R.C.A.. In a letter dated January 23, 2020, the G.R.C.A. raised concerns with “the potential inclusion of lands, infrastructure and assets owned by the G.R.C.A. as candidate C.H.L.s.” Concerns were raised in regard to the “ability of the G.R.C.A. to manage these lands, operate [their] Conservation Areas, and maintain and operate [their] infrastructure now and into the future.” The letter can be found in Appendix C.

Identification of Candidate C.H.L.s

A preliminary list of 17 candidate C.H.L.s was provided by the Township of Centre Wellington in collaboration with the Heritage Committee. Additional candidate C.H.L.s were identified based on the following criteria:

- areas that correspond to the historic themes and associations important to the development of the municipality;
- areas that contain a grouping of cultural heritage resources identified through a visual survey; and
- landscapes valued by a community suggested by the public through consultations or in written documents such as local histories, planning

documents, listings of important landscapes, etc.

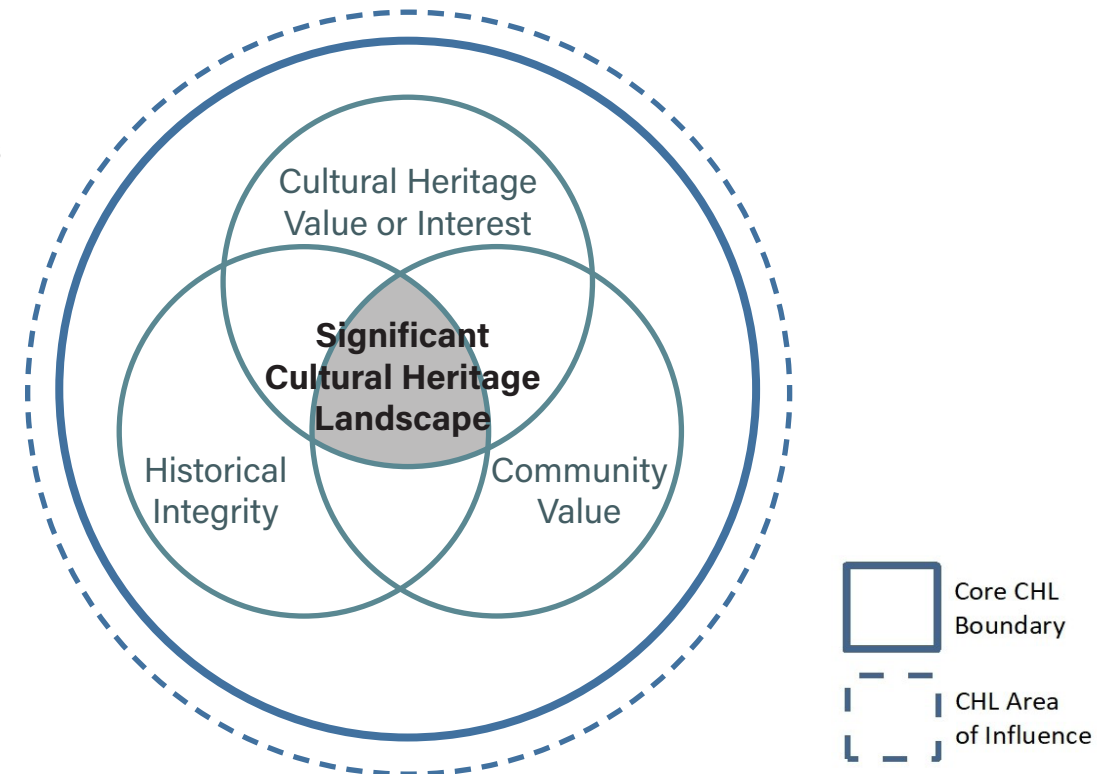
Candidate C.H.L.s were identified based on background research to establish key historical themes and associations as outlined in the Historical Thematic Framework, review of historical mapping and aerial photography as well as topography, physiography and natural environment to understand how township lands have evolved over time, and through windshield survey. Through the course of the study, a more detailed identification methodology was developed for agricultural areas and is included as Appendix D.

The identification of Candidate C.H.L.s was informed by the following:

- ♦ Project Team Meetings with the Township
- ♦ On-Line Mapping Exercise and On-Line Survey #1
- ♦ Open House 1 and Mapping Workshops
- ♦ Indigenous engagement
- ♦ Historical Research
- ♦ Field Survey

Prioritization of Candidate C.H.L.s

Given the rich history and intact heritage of the Township of Centre Wellington, and the high level of public input, it was necessary to prioritize the candidate C.H.L.s for evaluation as part of this study. While individual properties, including agricultural properties, can be considered C.H.L.s, for the purposes of this project priority was given to larger geographical areas or areas containing multiple properties that are known to be valued by multiple community sources. An exception was given to a few individual public properties of significant design, historical/associative, or contextual value. The Township of Centre Wellington currently has 1,049 properties listed or designated on their Heritage Register, some of which could be considered C.H.L.s. As heritage protection measures are already in place for these properties, identification of these as significant C.H.L.s is not a priority at this



Criteria used for the identification and evaluation of candidate cultural heritage landscapes.

time.

Individual features and properties such as bridges, stone barns, rural cemeteries, schoolhouses, churches, and others which were identified by stakeholders and the public were considered and incorporated as part of larger candidate C.H.L.s as appropriate.

Appendix E lists all candidate C.H.L.s that were considered, as well as recommendations for prioritization for the evaluation phase. Candidate C.H.L.s were prioritized as High, Medium, Low, or Not Recommended for evaluation at this time. High and Medium were those recommended for evaluation as part of this project while Low and Not Recommended were not recommended for evaluation at this time. The Township of Centre Wellington may, in future studies, consider those candidate C.H.L.s that did not move forward to evaluation at this time.

Evaluation of Candidate C.H.L.s

As discussed above, a three-pronged approach to determine whether a landscape has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Community Value, and Historical Integrity was determined to be the most well rounded and inclusive strategy for evaluating candidate C.H.L.s in Centre Wellington. A Candidate C.H.L. that has been evaluated and found to have cultural heritage value or interest, community value, and historical integrity will be considered as **significant**. The Candidate C.H.L.s were also further considered against the UNESCO definitions to ensure that they appropriately demonstrated a high degree of significance and to establish that these candidate sites conform to definitions used in international jurisdictions.

Criteria used for evaluation are outlined in detail in Appendix F.

In addition to the information gathered as part of the first two phases of the project, the evaluation of Candidate C.H.L.s was further informed by the following:

- Communication with the Township
- On-Line Survey #2
- Open House #2
- Additional historical research and field survey

Boundary Considerations

Preliminary boundaries for the significant C.H.L.s were identified based on the information gathered as part of this project and were informed by any of the following:

- Historical/Existing Legal Boundaries
- Historical Land Use Boundary Demarcations
- Roads, Right of Ways, Rail Lines, Paths
- Natural Features
- Mature Vegetation Marking the Edges
- Changes in Development Pattern/Spatial Organization
- Edges of New Development
- Historic Themes, Physical Linkages
- Spiritual Associations, Cultural Tradition/ Practice, Kinship/Social Relationships
- Community Input

The preliminary boundaries may be refined upon closer inspection in future phases of study. In some cases, core zones and zones of influence have been identified as part of the preliminary boundary.

The Core C.H.L. Boundary is defined as the area which contains the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the C.H.L. The C.H.L. Area of Influence is a broader area than the Core C.H.L. Boundary. It is defined as an area that is outside the core but has been integral to the evolution and

development of the C.H.L. This area may contain cultural heritage values and heritage attributes.

3.2 C.H.L. Inventory Sheets and Mapping

The inventory is presented as a series of information sheets for each significant C.H.L. (Appendix K). The information sheets summarize the results of the background research, site analysis, field review, and public consultation and include the following information:

- Identification number
- C.H.L. name
- Preliminary boundaries of the C.H.L.
- Address/Location
- Associated historical theme(s)
- Spatial pattern type
- UNESCO/OHT category
- Description of place
- Summary of findings related to the CHVI, historical integrity and community value of the C.H.L.
- Preliminary list of heritage attributes
- Historical images and contemporary images

The spatial pattern categorization addresses the composition or pattern of the candidate C.H.L.s in terms of its scale, configuration and layout. Spatial pattern categories include:

- Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods: tend to be complex environments with many intersecting streets or roadways and many property-uses.
- Linear Corridors, Pathways, Waterways, Streets: defined by their organization of sites arranged along a line, such as transportation routes.

Example of C.H.L. Inventory sheets including mapping.

#4 Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery

Address/Location:
365 and Wellington Road 7, Elora

Associated Historical Themes:
Settlement, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:
Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:
Designed

Description of Place

The Elora Municipal Cemetery (previously known as Elora Union Cemetery) and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery adjoin each other, and are located at 365 Wellington Road 7 and 343 Wellington Road 7, Elora, respectively. Both are active cemeteries located on the former land of Sem Wissler's estate, Con. 11 Lot 17, Nichol Township.

Sem Wissler founded the Village of Salem, and sold eight acres of his land to the Village of Elora in 1862 for use as the Elora Municipal Cemetery, which opened in 1864. Wissler died in 1865 and was one of the first burials in the cemetery (Hutchinson 1998:204). The Wissler family gravestone is located in the north-east corner of the cemetery, which at the time would have had a panoramic view of the Irvine Gorge and the village of Salem. It contains some re-interments from the Saint John the Evangelist Anglican Cemetery (also known as the Old Anglican Cemetery) following its closure in 1883. This cemetery was located at the southwest corner of Wellington Road 21 and Wellington Road 7 and now contains a cairn incorporating the remaining gravestones of early settlers buried at the Anglican cemetery. (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014b; Find A Grave n.d.). Stone gate posts were added in 1931 in honour of early settlers and a stone chapel was erected in 1936.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery (also known as the Saint Mary and Saint Joseph Catholic Cemetery) was established in 1873. It was sited next to the Elora Municipal Cemetery and in proximity to St. Mary's Immaculate Roman Catholic Church, built 1871, at 267 Geddes Street which is across the Irvine River. This church building replaced an earlier Roman Catholic church built in 1860 on McNab Street. St. Mary's Cemetery also served the St. Joseph's Catholic Parish in Fergus. When the small St. Joseph's churchyard had reached capacity by 1872, interments were made at St. Mary's. Some re-interments from St. Joseph were also made at St. Mary's as land around St. Joseph's church was reclaimed for parking (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014c; Find A Grave n.d.).

The northeastern edge of Elora Municipal Cemetery is formed by a mature forested area along the bank of the Irvine River. This forest contains some white pine, spruce and hemlock which are estimated to be over 140 years old and planted by early settlers. They are visible in the 1905 photo (at right) as a straight row of trees to the left of the cemetery and may have marked the original eastern boundary of the eight acre cemetery plot sold by Wissler. One hemlock is 1.7 metres in diameter at the base, making it one of Elora's oldest trees. The forest also contains cedars, poplars and other early succession trees which likely began to fill in the sloped area along the gorge c. 1930 - 1950.

The boundary between the two cemeteries is demarcated by South Street, which runs through the cemetery lands. St. Mary's Cemetery is located south-east of South Street, while Elora Municipal Cemetery is located north of South Street. The topography is generally flat but has some gentle slopes which reflect the natural topography which has not been levelled or graded. The layout of St. Mary's Cemetery consists of one large grassed rectangular block intersected by a U-shaped pathway to access the grave markers arranged in rows. Several groupings of trees and shrubs are located amongst the grave markers. The layout of Elora Municipal Cemetery

Legend:
Preliminary OHT Boundary
Building Footprint
Park

Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory **K-9**

consists of multiple blocks and features a more extensive pathway system, including several large circular pathways. It is considerably larger than St. Mary's Cemetery. The grave markers are arranged in rows. The memorial gate posts and stone chapel mark the main entrance to the cemetery off of South Street. Several large unused blocks of the cemetery are located at the northwest end. Mature trees and an iron fence line the edges of the cemeteries, as well as South Street within the cemeteries. The iron fence running alongside St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery on Wellington Road 7 has stone fenceposts topped with crosses.

The property is a modest example of the "rural" (or "garden") cemetery type, popularized in the mid-nineteenth century. This type has a park-like setting and was often established on the outskirts of towns. Typical features of this type include entrance gates, winding pathways giving access to graves and the use of rolling topography and planned plantings of trees, bushes and flowers to create a naturalistic or Picturesque effect.

Cultural Heritage Value

The C.H.L. has physical value for the nineteenth-century evergreen trees contained in the woodlot which backs onto the Irvine Gorge. These trees, which are mixed in with younger trees but identifiable by their size and species (white pine, spruce and hemlock), were likely planted by early settlers. With an estimated age of over 140 years old, they are some of the oldest trees in Elora. They may have been planted to demarcate the eastern boundary of the cemetery plot sold by Sem Wissler in 1862.

The C.H.L. has historical value. It is associated with Sem Wissler (1819-1865), founder of Salem. The cemeteries are located on land purchased from Sem Wissler's estate and Wissler is buried in the Elora Municipal Cemetery. St. Mary's Cemetery is associated with St. Mary's Immaculate Roman Catholic Church, erected at 267 Geddes Street in 1871. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery is also associated with St. Joseph Parish, Fergus, as it served the Parish starting in the 1870s after the St. Joseph churchyard reached capacity. It also contains some re-interments from the St. Joseph churchyard. Elora Municipal Cemetery is associated with the Saint John the Evangelist Anglican Cemetery. Re-interments from the Anglican Cemetery were made following its

closure in 1883. These cemeteries are valued together by the community members and parishioners of the area and by family member of the deceased who may live locally or away. The stone gateposts at the entrance to Elora Municipal Cemetery are dedicated to the memory of early settlers. Further, the tombstones in the cemeteries provide information important to genealogical research about the history of the area through the names, dates and messages inscribed. These cemeteries are also associated with some of the earliest settlers to the area through the reinterments that have occurred.

The C.H.L. has contextual value as it helps to maintain the semi-rural character of Wellington Road 7 between the entrance to Elora's core at Wellington Road 21 and the former village of Salem at Woolwich Street.

Historical Integrity

The C.H.L. has historical integrity. Its land use and ownership have been maintained over time. The key built elements including tombstones, chapel and stone gateposts are intact and unaltered. The mature woodlot along the Irvine River which contains some of the oldest trees in Elora has been maintained.

Community Value

The C.H.L. has community value. The cemeteries are used by local people to express their funerary traditions. The cemeteries are also written about in local histories. The area was identified as significant by multiple people during public engagement for this project.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Location along Wellington Road 7 and Irvine River.
- Cemetery layout and circulation network of roads and pathways, including the alignment of South Street through the cemetery land.
- Location of the Wissler family gravestone in the north-east corner of the cemetery.
- Mature tree plantings lining the edges of the cemeteries, as well as South Street within the cemeteries.
- Woodlot between northern edge of cemetery and the Irvine River, including white pine, spruce and hemlock trees estimated to be over 140 years old.
- Set of four stone gate posts (1931) with plaque dedicated to early settlers at the main entrance to Elora Municipal Cemetery on South Street.
- Stone Chapel (1936) in Elora Municipal Cemetery and its location set back from the main entrance to the cemetery as demarcated by the stone gate posts.
- Iron fencing along the Wellington Road 7 and along South Street within the cemetery lands.
- Stone fenceposts topped with crosses in St. Mary's Cemetery along Wellington Road 7.
- Mix of mature trees planted along Wellington Road 7 and lining South Street within the cemetery lands.

Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory **K-10**



- ♦ **Nodes, Specific Properties:** tend to be contained to a more confined site with a more direct historical, cultural or physical evolution of the site.

Within these types, differing scales of the candidate C.H.L.s have been identified. There are three distinct scales of C.H.L.s: large-scale, medium-scale, and small scale. These three scales of landscapes create a pattern of C.H.L.s, sometimes nested within each other.

4.0 Historical Thematic Framework

The Township of Centre Wellington is located in south-central Ontario and was established in 1999 by amalgamating the former towns of Fergus, Elora, the Townships of Nichol, Pilkington, West Garafraxa, and the north part of Eramosa. The Township is defined by the Grand River and its spectacular features, the rich agricultural land, history of industry, and the communities of Fergus and Elora. Human inhabitation of the land along the Grand River can be traced back to the Paleo-Indian Period (11,500 to 9,500 years ago) when small nomadic groups followed seasonally available resources. Wellington was formed as a district in 1838 and became an individual county in 1854. The former towns and townships were within the jurisdiction of Wellington County. Today Wellington County is an upper-tier municipality, of which Centre Wellington is one of its seven lower-tier municipalities.

The following sections provide a summary of key periods of development within the Township, a range of historical themes that have been identified as being significant in the Township, as well as a list of significant people that are known to have shaped the Township. This information helps support the identification and evaluation of significant C.H.L.s.

4.1 Key Periods of Development

Identifying key periods of development can assist in telling the history of an area such as the Township of Centre Wellington. It is a useful tool for analyzing a vast amount of information across time and space. While there are many defining moments which could be used to convey the history the Township, the key development periods generally reflect changes

in geographic or political boundaries in the area, or are associated with the establishment of major transportation infrastructure. Changes in political boundaries and the introduction of transportation infrastructure influenced how land was used and developed in the Township. An extensive list of relevant dates organized by village, town or township and historical theme and sub-theme provides a detailed view on the periods (Appendix G).

1784 to 1832

This period is defined by the earliest land transactions occurring in relation to the Haldimand Tract through a period of early settlement across the former townships and ends with the establishment and naming of Elora in 1832, followed by Fergus the next year.

1832 to 1858

This period is defined by the growth of Fergus, Elora, and Salem and the ongoing settlement of the area. During the mid-nineteenth century, communities throughout the townships developed to support the vast agricultural lands. The year 1858 marks the incorporation of Elora and Fergus as villages.

1858 to 1870

This period saw ongoing growth and increased settlement throughout the townships. 1870 marks the arrival of the Wellington, Grey, Bruce Railway, the first to come to townships.

1870 to circa 1900

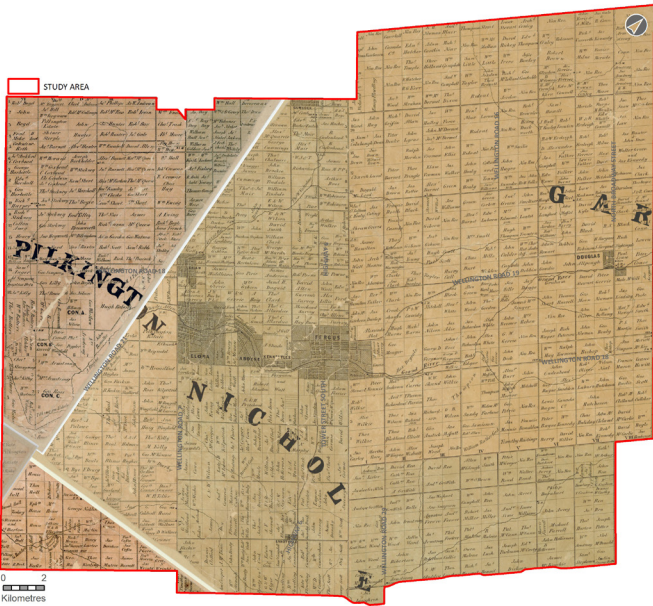
The arrival of the railway in 1870 changed the landscape of the area with some industries thriving due to access to goods and the ability to reach broader markets through shipping. This also changed the agricultural landscapes from subsistence farming to a commercial economy and resulted in changes to the agricultural built form such as farmhouses and barns.

Circa 1900 to 1952

Following the turn of the century, agriculture in the area shifted due to the introduction of steam engines, threshing cooperatives, and early gas or diesel engine tractors. Some of these were manufactured by local companies while others were brought by train. 1952 marks the incorporation of Fergus as a town.

1952 to 1999

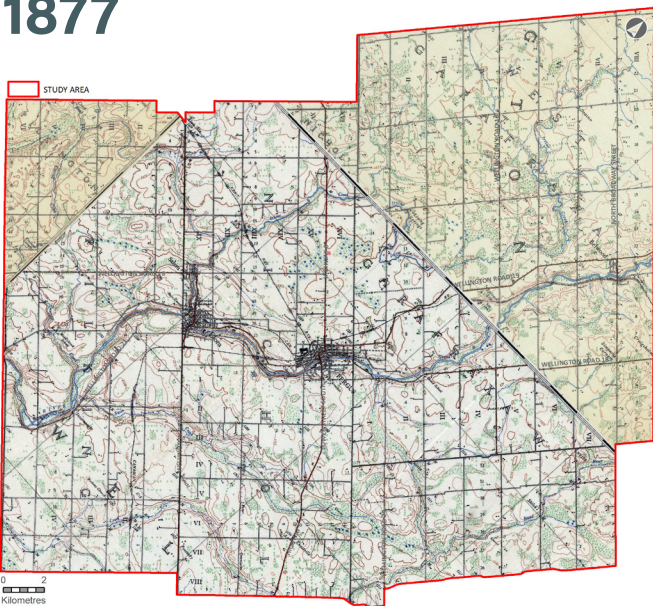
The Township of Centre Wellington was formed in 1999 marking the end of the period of independent townships and towns.



1861



1877



1934



4.2 Identified Historical Themes

As discussed in Section 3.1, candidate C.H.L.s were identified based on a number of criteria, including their association to historical themes determined to be important to the development of the municipality. Key themes that express the history of the Township of Centre Wellington have been identified, as well as a broad range of sub-categories and areas of discussion within these themes.

Physiography and Nature

- ♦ Grand River and its tributaries including the Speed River and Irvine River
- ♦ Elora and Irvine Gorge, Elora Gorge Falls, Islet Rock
- ♦ Creeks, marshes, and wetlands
- ♦ Geology which includes an abundance of limestone
- ♦ Conservation and preservation efforts
- ♦ Scenic views

Settlement

- ♦ Indigenous presence
- ♦ Indigenous-European relations and land transfers
- ♦ Haldimand Tract and Jones Baseline
- ♦ Surveying and pioneer settlement, lot patterns
- ♦ Early Black settlement
- ♦ Influence of topography and physiography on settlement patterns
- ♦ Immigration
- ♦ Village formation around the Grand River

Agriculture

- ♦ Agricultural areas remaining within and around current populated areas
- ♦ Strong integration of agriculture into urban communities due to presence of many mills, train routes, storage warehouses, etc.
- ♦ Initial deforestation and subsequent replanting of trees on farmsteads
- ♦ Farming types/evolution: early subsistence, grain, improved, mixed, livestock, mechanization, later twentieth-century farm amalgamation
- ♦ Livestock shipping (railways)
- ♦ Elora cattle fairs est. 1852 and Wellington County Fair est. 1836 in Fergus

Growth and Urban Development

- ♦ Incorporation of villages and towns
- ♦ Function of Elora/Fergus at significant crossroads of main highways/thoroughfares
- ♦ Architecture including limestone buildings
- ♦ Commerce and businesses
- ♦ Residential growth and creation of neighbourhoods
- ♦ Effects of WWI and WWII on development and housing

Transportation

- ♦ Waterways: Grand River, Irvine River, Speed River, Cox Creek, and resulting bridges
- ♦ Railways and stations (Wellington, Grey and Bruce; Credit Valley) stimulating growth
- ♦ Connections to Indigenous paths and travel routes
- ♦ Early paths/trails/roads: Elora Road, Garafraxa Road, Elora-Saugeen Road
- ♦ Elora/Fergus along major travel routes to Hamilton/Owen Sound (north-south) and Orangeville/Lake Huron (east-west)
- ♦ Stagecoach stops for mail delivery (Fergus was a stop between Owen Sound and Hamilton)

Industry

- ♦ Waterpower: concentration of water-powered grist mills
- ♦ Mills and dams: Elora Mill, Wilson Mills, Salem mills (Wissler's and Erb's)
- ♦ Quarrying: Elora Quarry
- ♦ Miscellaneous factories: Beatty Brothers Ltd., Mundells' Furniture, tanneries, sewing machine factory, etc.
- ♦ Electrical power
- ♦ Infrastructure and public works – Shand Dam
- ♦ Innovation and modernization

Community Development

- ♦ Parks, gardens, trails, valleys, conservation areas
- ♦ Sports and recreation: Fergus Curling Club
- ♦ Institutional growth: libraries, post office, schools, shops, halls, development of medical industry
- ♦ Religion: churches and cemeteries (proliferation of churches as a result of early preachers in the area)
- ♦ Education
- ♦ Social organizations
- ♦ Celebrations, customs, rituals
- ♦ Strong service/volunteer-minded history

Arts and Culture

- ♦ More outwardly expressed in Elora which is home to many artists
- ♦ Prominent artists who painted Elora
- ♦ Evolution of world class festivals and events, i.e. Highland Games

4.3 Significant People

The following lists some of the people that have been identified as being significant to the development of what is now the Township of Centre Wellington. Additional people are included in Appendix H. This information was compiled from a variety of sources, such as David M. Beattie *Pillars and patches along the pathway: a history of Nichol Township*; A.E. Byerly *The beginning of things in Wellington and Waterloo counties : with particular reference to Guelph, Galt and Kitchener...*; John R. Cannon *The Early History of Elora, Ontario and Vicinity*; Historical Atlas of Wellington County, 1906; Jean Hutchinson *The History of Wellington County*.

Indigenous communities including the Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat (Huron-Wendat Nation), Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Six Nations of the Grand River

Charles Allan Builder, many of the first buildings in Fergus erected under his superintendence, in partnership with Ross & Co., elected as member of District Council, first Reeve of Pilkington Township upon its formation, Warden of County for two years, 1857 elected member of Provincial Parliament, founded Aboyne

Roberta Allan Local historian active from 1950s to 1980s who compiled local Tweedsmuir Histories and wrote *The History of Elora*

George Beatty with Matthew Beatty founded Beatty Brothers Ltd, 1874

Torrance Edward Bissell Founded T.E. Bissell Company manufacturing farm machinery, Elora 1901

David Boyle Started teaching at Middlebrook School, upper Pilkington, 1871 became principal of the Elora Public School, reorganize/formed Elora Public Library, his collections formed the basis of the Elora Museum, became first provincial archaeologist in Ontario, first superintendent of the Provincial Museum, and first

secretary of the Ontario Historical Society

Levi Erb Partner in Wissler & Erb, built flour mill in Salem, Trustee S.S. #5

Adam Fergusson with James Webster, purchased northeast quarter of Nichol, founder of Fergus

Douglas Fergusson with John Watt founded Belwood

A.D. Ferrier Associated with Belsyde, made contributions to the community including, elected to District Council 1846

David Foote Carpenter, worked building mill in Elora, took contract with John Cattnach to build first bridge across Irvine River at Elora, assisted in building Elora Hotel, Knox Church, Chalmers Church, old Gilkison



David Boyle with students, Middlebrook School, Pilkington Township, 1871 (W.C.M.A A1979:121:1).

bridge, built oatmeal mill at Aboyne, elected councilor in Township of Pilkington, one of first councilors in Elora following incorporation 1858, selected as first reeve, 1859 appointed assessor, 1881-1888 was reeve again, 1869 appointed as County High School Trustee in Elora, member of Volunteer Rifle Company of Elora

Arthur Dingwall Fordyce Warden 1841

Andrew Geddes Crown Land Agent at Elora, helped organize St. John's Church in Elora, Geddes Street in Elora named after him

William Gilkison Founder of Elora

James Gow Operated lime quarry, Fergus 1897-1915

William Gow Operated lime kiln near Belwood

Dr. Abraham Groves Pioneering surgeon, established early electrical plant in Fergus and established Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital

Sir Frederick Haldimand Signed proclamation allotting land on either side of the Grand River to the Six Nations people

Augustus Jones Surveyor, defined northern limit of Haldimand Tract

James Mathieson Partner of Charles Allen in the creation of the New Survey, Elora

Roswell Matthews with wife Hannah and 9 children first settlers in Nichol, at Elora, built first dam for mill

John Mundell Founded Mundell Furniture Company in Elora, 1851

Richard Pierpoint Associated with the early Black settlement named for him

Robert Pilkington Purchased part of Block 3, 1799

James Ross Township reeve, 1857

Samuel Ryckman Surveyed Eramosa and West Garafraxa township, first patent for lot

J.M. Shaw Editor of the "The Elora Observer", and later "The Elora Lighting Express"

J.C. Templin Publisher of the Fergus News Record

John Watt with Douglas Fergusson founded Belwood

James Webster with Adam Fergusson purchased northeast quarter of Nichol, founder of Fergus, Merchant and miller in Fergus, elected rep. to the District Council 1842

James Wilson Sr. Built Monkland Mills, Fergus

Mary Wintermute Settled on Lot 9 Con 1, earliest settler named in historical record

Sem Wissler Founder of Salem, built dam, sawmill and tannery, general store and shoe shop



5.0 Local Factors Influencing the Formation of Centre Wellington’s Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A number of factors, both natural and cultural, have influenced the formation of C.H.L.s in the Township of Centre Wellington. Cultural heritage is inextricably linked with natural heritage. Natural elements, such as physiographic features and the Grand River and its tributaries, influenced how people interacted with the land for thousands of years. They influenced where and how people travelled, where and how people settled, and where and how people farmed or developed industries, helping shape the C.H.L.s we see today.



Edge of the Carro Creek spillway northwest of Elora (Landplan 2019).

5.1 Physiographic Influences

The physiography observed in the Township of Centre Wellington today is the result of sedimentary bedrock formations of the Paleozoic era, overlain with unconsolidated sediments from the Wisconsinan glaciation (Janzen 2018, Wilcox et al. 1998). This physical geography is predominantly comprised of four physiographic categories: moraines (kame and till), till plains (drumlinized and undrumlinized), spillways, and drumlin fields (Chapman and Putnam 1984). These are better understood as low hills, hummocky areas, and flatter gently rolling plains accented by the creeks and rivers including the Grand River, Speed River and Irvine River, and Swan Creek, Cox Creek, and other tributaries.

The glacial ice masses were not always static. They went through periods of advancement and recession. As they advanced, “soil and rock were carried forward, mixed together, and milled. The resulting rocky grist is a heterogeneous mass of boulders, stones, and pebbles in a sand, silt and clay matrix, known as till” (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Often, large blocks of Precambian Shield were carried from the Georgian Bay and Shield areas and deposited throughout Southwestern Ontario. These rocks are called erratics and they can be found in granitic houses and barn foundations (Karrow 2011).

It is worth noting here that “the melting and retreat of the glacier was not simply an uncovering of lands from south to north. The wasting glacier consisted of several lobes....” (Chapman and Putnam 1984:26) including: the Huron lobe, the Georgian Bay lobe, the Lake Ontario lobe and the very early Lake Erie lobe. What is important for Centre Wellington is that the first splitting of the Huron, Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario lobes occurred on a line through the northwestern portion of Centre Wellington creating the Elmira Moraine due west of Elora and the Orangeville Moraine, east and west of Belwood. This separation created the first exposed landmass in Ontario and was called the ‘Ontario Island’ by Chapman and Putnam.

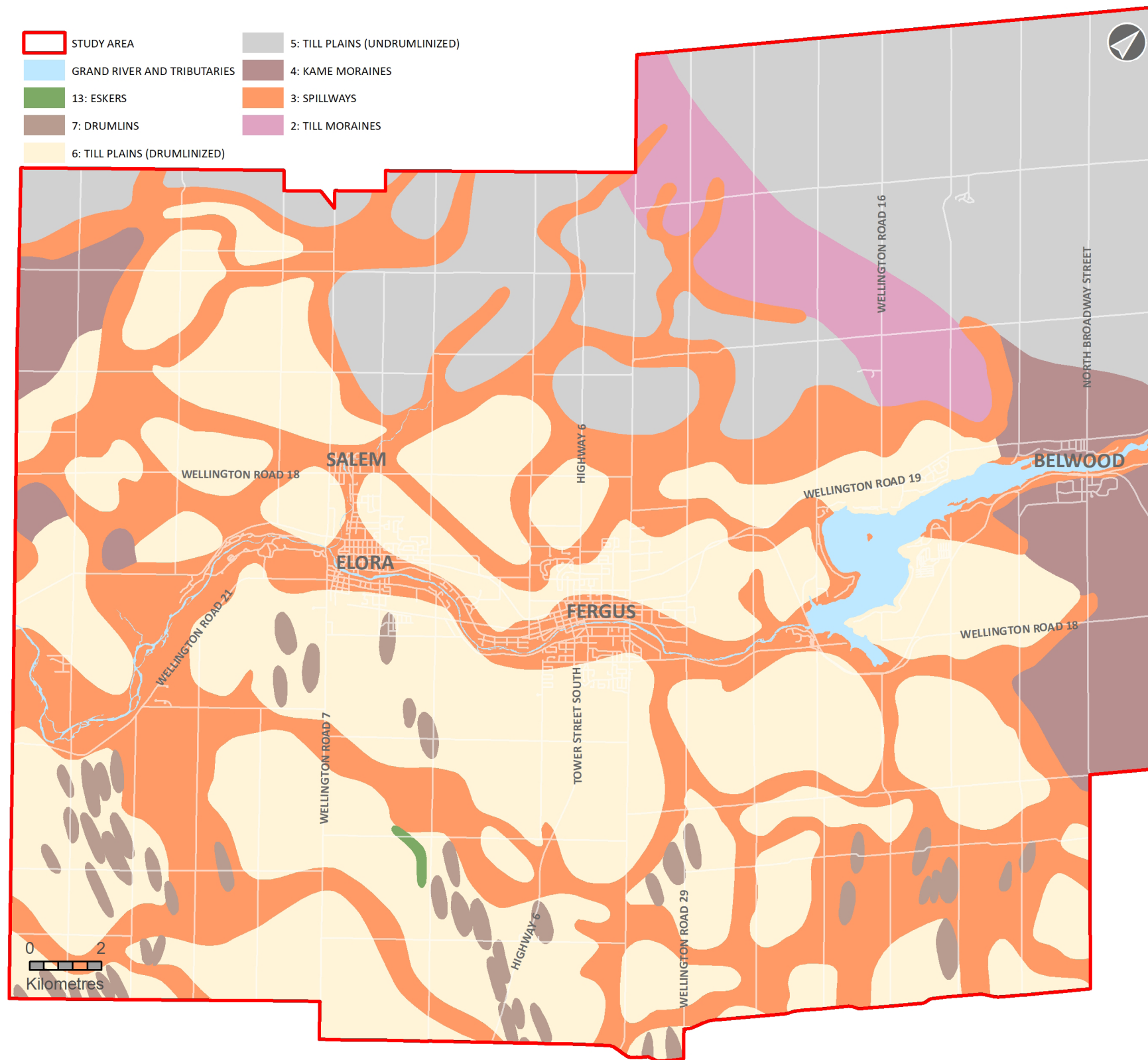
Physiographic Features

As described above the Centre Wellington study area is characterized by four general categories of physiographic features that are the foundation of the modern-day landscapes, including a combination of low hills, hummocky areas, and flatter gently rolling plains accented by the rivers and creeks. Although the physiography of Centre Wellington was often a constraint to agriculture, some early pioneers were able to take advantage of topographic features in the site planning for farmsteads. High points of land were used to locate barns and houses, to take advantage of good views, to assist in proper drainage around buildings, and to shelter from prevailing north-west winter winds. Slopes were used to facilitate the construction of bank barns and a south facing aspect was used to determine how sunshine would enter houses. Orchards and gardens were often located on south facing slopes when the opportunity presented itself. The rolling terrain of drumlins, spillways, and moraines was exploited to advantage where possible.

These features played a significant role in the Indigenous land use and pioneer settlement of the area. As both opportunity and obstacle, they determined the success of many early pioneers and continue to this day to be appreciated for the scenic character they impart to the landscapes of Centre Wellington.

Till and Kame Moraines

A portion of the Elmira Moraine is located in the northwestern corner of Centre Wellington straddling the boundary between the former Pilkington/ Woolwich townline. The Orangeville Moraine encroaches into the former West Garafraxa Township from the east, on a line through the hamlet of Belwood and is a combination of both kame and till moraine. These interlobate (between glacier fronts) landscapes are characterized by hilly and hummocky terrain and provide panoramic views in all directions across the Grand River Valley. The soils on the kames, in particular, are of fine sands and there are a number



Physiographic regions in the Township of Centre Wellington (Base map Chapman and Putnam 1984).



Speed River spillway north of Oustic (Landplan 2020).



Early twentieth century bowstring bridge across the Irvine Creek north of Fergus (Landplan 2019).



of sand and gravel operations associated with these areas. “Finally, the sandy kame moraines...and the silty loam kame moraines in eastern Centre Wellington and northern portions of Erin Township are also well drained and areas important for groundwater recharge” (Grand River Conservation Authority 2018). There are some white pine plant communities that are indicators of early forests on the Elmira Moraine. The slopes of the moraines are complex but not too steep to interfere with, or restrict agricultural activities, such that original nineteenth-century farms were successful in these areas, unlike other parts of Centre Wellington.

Drumlinized Till Plains

This complex landscape is south and east of Elora and Fergus and occupies all the southern portions of the former Nichol, Pilkington, and West Garafraxa Townships, and most of the former Eramosa Township. Also known as the Guelph Drumlin Field, these inverted spoon-shaped hills are peppered over the landscape throughout this portion of the Township and are one of the few remaining glacial artifacts in the study area that identify the direction of glacial ice movement. Their long axis runs parallel to the direction of glacial advance and retreat (Karrow 2011). In the former Nichol and Pilkington Townships where farm fields regularly traverse the drumlins, their slopes are gentle enough that they do not appear to have been much impediment to agriculture. In the south portion of the former Garafraxa Township and the north portion of the former Eramosa Township, the landscape is somewhat more complicated. In this area drumlins are higher, and the side slopes are steeper. In addition, the till plain is uniformly subdivided into what appears, aerially, to be a series of topographic islands separated by variable width spillways. Chapman and Putnam suggest that during the retreat of the Lake Ontario lobe “glacial drainage passed laterally across the Guelph Drumlin Field, cutting channels across the slopes leaving gravel in the hollows” (1984:27). Today the slopes of the spillways merge with drumlin slopes creating more

difficult conditions for cultivation. In addition, the bottom of the spillways, despite their gravelly content, are poorly drained with wet soils subject to seasonal flooding. The area around the former hamlets of Oustic, Speedside, Shiloh, and Armstrong Mills is to this day restricted in its agricultural potential by both the steep topography of the drumlins and the poorly drained soils of the spillways. This had a significant impact on the success of nineteenth-century farming and the pioneer families that attempted to settle this area. Although there are many visually enclosed landscapes, there are localized high points that offer panoramic views across the Oustic and south Centre Wellington countryside.

Undrumlinized Till Plains

Undrumlinized till plains extend across the northern section of the former Garafraxa Township. This area is characterized by gently rolling topography. The gentle slopes are good for farming and had minimal impact on early pioneer settlement. These landscapes offer fewer opportunities for long panoramic views.

Spillways

Although spillways are not unique to the Centre Wellington landscape, the concentration or density of spillways creates a remarkably complex landscape and gives parts of Centre Wellington an unusual landscape character. As noted above, this density of spillways was the result of the initial melting and separation of the glacier lobes, and the necessity for melt-waters to escape from the glacier face. The most notable spillways in the study area are those of the Grand River and Irvine Creek, and their confluence at the Elora Gorge. At the Gorge, the Grand River has cut down 30 metres into the surrounding bedrock since the last glacier melted away almost 14,000 years ago. The walls of the Gorge belong to the geological Guelph Formation and much of this rock can be found in the older limestone homes in the area. The base of the Gorge is the older and more durable Amabel Formation as seen in the nearby caprock of the

Niagara Escarpment (Karrow 2011).

Large rivers and the trails that followed them were vital transportation routes for Indigenous communities and early European settlers that followed. The Grand River was one such corridor which joined the areas to the north of the headwaters in Grey County to the Nith and Thames River systems, as well as to the mouth of the Grand River near Long Point in Lake Erie (Johnston 1964). The Grand River was first documented historically by Jesuit priests Jean de Brébeuf and Pierre-Joseph-Marie Chaumonot in 1640 as they travelled into southwestern Ontario from the Georgian Bay area (Thwaites 1896). These spillways also defined overland travel routes and trailways as there were limited areas where the Grand River can be easily crossed, such as at Elora.

The Gorge and other bedrock edges along the rivers and streams attracted early pioneers, not only for the potential for hydraulic power, but because it was recognized as a scenic landscape. Hydraulic potential created mill sites in Elora, Salem, Fergus, Birge Mills, Armstrong Mills, to name a few, and mills created a local economy essential to the success of early pioneer settlements. At the same time all the spillways, even minor ones, add to the scenic value of Centre Wellington providing both localized panoramic views across river and creek valleys, as well as broad vistas from high points in the kame and drumlin field areas.

The disadvantage of spillways was that they were also obstacles to early agriculture and transportation, as in and around the Oustic community in Eramosa Township. The wet soils and seasonal flooding impacted the amount of arable land and minimized the agricultural success of many of the standard 100-acre farms where large acreages of spillway could not be cropped. This led to the failure of many early farms and the consolidation of properties into larger or smaller land holdings. Today the spillways have naturally regenerated into forests dominated by white cedar and remain the source waters of the Speed River, Cox and Swan Creeks and other minor tributary

streams. Spillways created an industry and specialty in bridge building and created some of the most unique heritage features in the remaining collection of bow string and lattice iron bridges.

Eskers

Although not common in the study area, there were several eskers in Nichol and Pilkington Townships. Most of these have been exploited for their exceptional sand and gravel deposits, but remnants are of interest to locals who recognize their unique ridge-like formations.

5.2 The Grand River

The Grand River forms the core of the Township of Centre Wellington. It has influenced the movement of people through the landscape and their usage of the landscape for thousands of years. Ultimately, the Grand River has shaped how many of the C.H.L.s in the Township were formed.

Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris 2013). Populations would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. At this time, the open boreal woodlands likely offered a rather limited selection of floral resources, hence subsistence would have been primarily oriented towards hunting and fishing. Archaeological data suggests that populations would gather near large bodies of water formed by the melting glaciers and would travel inland in pursuit of large game such as caribou, mammoth, and mastodon. Mammoth and mastodon bones have been found in several locations in the Township (Pat Mestern, personal communication). By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories as they were



Glacial spillway with drumlinized till plain in background near Oustic (Landplan 2020).



Undrumlinized till plain with turbines north-west of Elora (Landplan 2019).



able to take advantage of a greater availability of resources (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

The Princess Point complex (A.D. 500-1000) represents the first shift to horticulture in Ontario and is considered to be the precursor to the later Iroquoian-speaking populations in southern Ontario. Princess Point archaeological sites are characteristically located immediately adjacent to

water, and most have been found within the paleosols of the lower reaches of the Grand River floodplain, with concentrations in the Kitchener-Waterloo and Brantford regions, such as the Grand Banks site near Cayuga (Crawford et al. 1998; Walker et al. 1997).

From approximately 1,000 B.P. until approximately 300 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. By approximately A.D. 1000-1300, the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By the second quarter of the first millennium B.P., from approximately A.D. 1300-1450, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From the middle of the fifteenth century until the period of contact with European explorers (A.D. 1450-1649) this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained "la nation neutre". In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral Nation (Attiwandaron), but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant "those who speak a slightly different tongue" (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. While the Township of Centre Wellington is understood to be within the territory of the Attiwandaron, no archaeological sites have been

recorded within the Township associated with this period of use. (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee², who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid-seventeenth century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the "Iroquois du Nord" occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations, captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early

2 The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.

nineteenth century. The Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas of the Credit as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement. The Township of Centre Wellington was ceded through Treaty 3 and Treaty 19 and is part of the Haldimand Grant to Six Nations (described below). Historical accounts suggest that the Township of Centre Wellington continued to be used by the Mississaugas of the Credit following these cessions.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

Indigenous Transportation Routes

The primary known Indigenous transportation routes through the area of the Township of Centre Wellington are the Grand River and the necessary

"'The Old Indian Bridge' Formed by a pine tree 26" diameter, felled across the canyon in 1819; chopped down by a woman, who thought it unsafe, in 1865, Photographed in September 1860 by Thomas Connon, Elora" (University of Guelph Library, Archives and Special Collections XR1 MS A114258).



portages related to unnavigable portions, and the route now known as Highway 6. Several land and water routes were used by Indigenous groups to travel from the northeast to the southwest across the southern Ontario peninsula (Heritage Resources Centre 1989:84). One location is a portage at Elora used to by-pass the Elora Falls. The route traces the northern edge of the Elora Gorge (Township of Centre Wellington n.d.). While water was one means of travel, Six Nations oral traditions also tell of many ancient paths created by Indigenous hunters, traders, and diplomats which have evolved into major roads in southern Ontario. These routes connected Indigenous settlements to hunting grounds, trading posts, and forts (Ontario.ca 2016). One of these routes became Garafraxa Road in 1848 between Guelph and Sydenham (now Owen Sound) and is now known as Highway 6 passing through the Township of Centre Wellington at Ennotville and Fergus. The road was established as a provincial highway in 1920 and is a two-lane highway along the majority of its length. A road following the Grand River has also been described as an Indigenous trail which was opened by Robert Pilkington as The Waterloo, or 'river road' (Connon 1975:20).

Treaties Signed within the Township of Centre Wellington

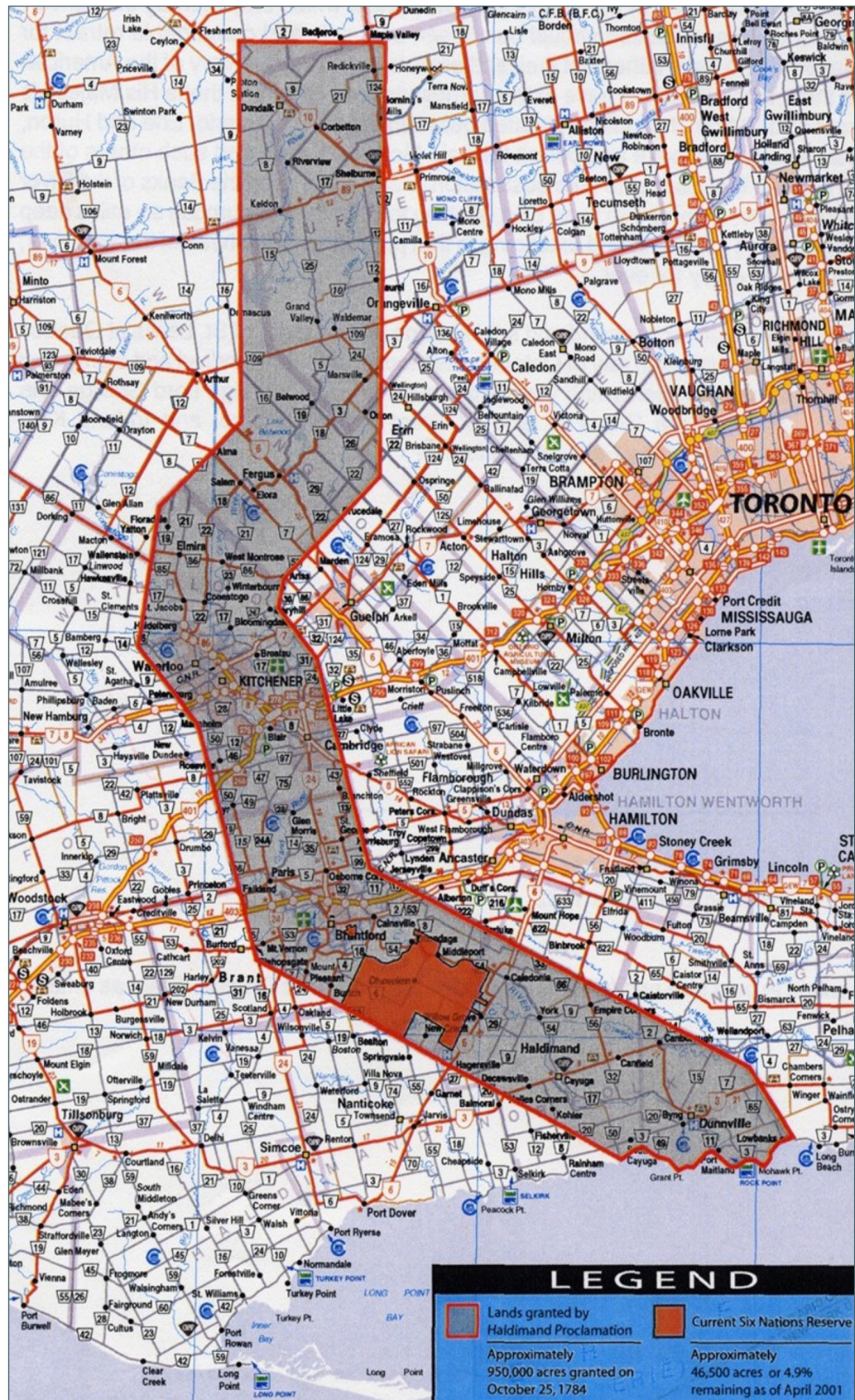
It is important to recognize that long-standing land use practices by Indigenous communities, such as transportation routes, had an effect on the eventual settlement of the area by European communities. This also included the cessions of land in the township through three separate treaties. The land division which occurred in the area of Centre Wellington was strongly influenced by the Grand River and its tributaries. The Grand River dictated Indigenous transportation through the area, defined the Treaties lands, and created a divide between settlement of the north and south halves of the townships, particularly Pilkington and Nichol.

The Township of Centre Wellington is covered by several treaties related to the period of land cessions in

Southern Ontario. These treaties describe the historical Nations with whom the Crown negotiated the transfer of land and in some cases the rights that are assured to these Nations within the lands. Treaty boundaries, in particular the Treaty 3 and the Haldimand Tract, can still be seen in the existing northern and southern boundaries of Centre Wellington and in the boundary between the former Townships of Nichol and Garafraxa. The boundary between the Nichol and Garafraxa was named Jones Baseline Road in 1995 from Guelph to just north of Wellington County Road 17 with the exception of a portion through Fergus and recognizes Augustus Jones role in defining the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract (Thorning 1995).

The advent and significance of historical treaties are rooted in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, issued by King George III. The Proclamation affirmed that Indigenous people lived under the protection of the Crown and that they were not to be "molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds...". This statement recognized the existence of Aboriginal rights and title to vast areas within North America. In particular, the Royal Proclamation identified the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, not including Rupert's Land in the north, as being Indigenous land and therefore subject to land acquisition agreements between the Crown and the affected nations. Between 1764 and 1815, the government acquired the lands of the shoreline of the upper St. Lawrence as well as the lower Great Lakes. While the earliest treaties were related to the use of land for military and defensive purposes, following the American Revolutionary War many treaties were for the purposes of settling the roughly 30,000 United Empire Loyalists who refused to accept American rule. After the War of 1812, the colonial administration of Upper Canada focused on greater settlement of the colony, and land purchases were then concerned with those lands beyond this first range of settlement (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2010; Hall 2018; Surtees 1983).





The Haldimand Tract, as defined by the 1784 Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River 2019).

The Between the Lakes Purchase and the Haldimand Grant (1784)

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Due to their service to the Crown during this war and the dispossession of Indigenous lands in New York State by American forces, the English Colonial government offered to protect Six Nations peoples and give them land within their boundaries of English territory in Upper Canada. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed the Governor of Quebec, Sir Frederick Haldimand, to set apart land for the Six Nations people and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. The Crown initially planned to provide lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six Nations peoples. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Chief Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees 1984).

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2016; Surtees 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres, approximately 650,000 acres were set aside for the settlement of Six Nations

people.

On October 25, 1784, Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River from its mouth at Lake Erie to its headwaters near Dundalk, Ontario. This land was to be used solely by the people of Six Nations, who were also granted the right to sell or lease the land within this territory providing the Crown was first offered to purchase the land (Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). Under the terms of the Haldimand Proclamation, Six Nations people were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 km] deep from each Side of [its] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head.” (Filice 2016; Johnston 1964)

Renegotiation of Treaty 3 and the Simcoe Patent/Treaty 4 (1793)

Due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792 to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Haldimand Tract. The signees of the treaty on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees of the treaty on the side of the Mississauga included Chiefs Wabakyne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship, and Mottotow (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2016; Surtees 1984).

As part of the 1792 renegotiation of Treaty 3, the Crown also redefined the boundaries of the Haldimand Tract. Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty 3. However, the northern reach of the Haldimand Tract was within lands that were not negotiated until 1818 under Treaties 18 and

"Plan shewing the Lands granted to the Six Nation Indians, situated on each side of the Grand River, or Ouse, commencing on Lake Erie, containing about 674,910 Acres. Thos. Ridout Surveyor General, survey Gen. Office York 2nd February 1821." (Library and Archives Canada. Mikan 4129506).



19 (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2016; Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). In order to clarify the boundaries of the tract, the Crown appointed surveyor Augustus Jones to complete a survey of the Haldimand Tract in 1791. In so doing, Jones redefined the borders of the Six Nations' land parcel. This included defining the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract as Jones Base line near the Town of Fergus in the Township of Centre Wellington. In addition, Jones established straight-lined boundaries, rather than sinuous boundaries following every curve in the river, which can still be seen in today's municipal boundaries. Six Nations and Joseph Brant were not in agreement with this new definition and petitioned the government for control over the tract. This eventually led to the 1793 Simcoe Patent which defined the rules of land ownership and leasing within the revised 30,000 acres of land provided to Six Nations. This 1793 patent did not address those lands northeast of the Jones Base line and continues to be a source of dispute between Six Nations and the Crown.

The difference between the original land grant of the Haldimand Proclamation and the Simcoe Patent was significant. Not only did the new territory remove the upper 275,000 acres of the tract north of Jones Baseline, Jones' redefinition of the boundaries along the portions of the Haldimand Tract within the Treaty 3 lands did not consistently provide 6 miles on either side of the Grand River. Six Nations of the Grand River contend that they were not involved in the renegotiation of this land and therefore the redefined territory is not consistent with the terms of the original land grant. In particular, it is the view of Six Nations of the Grand River that it was the responsibility of the Crown to provide the land that was agreed to in the Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River 2019, 2020).

Following the establishment of the Haldimand Tract, Six Nations of the Grand River began to negotiate leases within the Haldimand Tract as a means of generating income for the community. In 1796, the Six Nations agreed to share 302,907 acres of land in North and South Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich,

Pilkington, and Nichol townships. These transactions were made under the understanding that this would provide a continuous revenue stream for the Confederacy and that these represented long term leases rather than formal land sales (Six Nations of the Grand River 2019). The Crown was responsible for administering these funds which Six Nations of the Grand River argue they never received. Many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5, although unauthorized sales and squatting by settlers remained a significant issue (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). In 1841, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel P. Jarvis, informed the Six Nations of the Grand River that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for the Crown to manage these lands on behalf of the Nation, to be administered for their sole benefit. Under this plan, the Six Nations of the Grand River would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 20,000 acres near the present-day city of Brantford. This transfer of land to the Crown was made by the Six Nations in January 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

This history and those surrenders are still contested by the Confederacy and there are currently 29 specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations of the Grand River with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005; Six Nations of the Grand River 2019).

Ajetance Purchase / Treaty 19 (1819)

The Ajetance purchase, or Treaty 19, included 648,000 acres of land occupying portions of present-day Halton and Peel Regions as well as Dufferin and Wellington Counties. The treaty is surrounded by Treaty 3 (1784/1792) to the west, Treaty 14 (1806) to the south, Treaty 13 (1788/1805) to the east, and Treaty 18 (1818) to the north (Government of Canada 2016). This area was the last large tract of land ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, following the settlement of the Head of the Lake purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806. By 1818, the Mississaugas were experiencing a rapid decline in population due to



increased encroachment by settlers and declining resources, and the area to the north had just been ceded by Chippewa nations (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017a).

On October 23, 1818, Deputy Superintendent William Claus met with Chief Ajetance and other delegates of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to negotiate the sale of the land. The payment offered for this land consisted of “the yearly sum of [522] pounds ten shillings in goods annually”. By 1820, the Mississaugas of the Credit negotiated the sale of the remainder of their lands except for a 200-acre parcel near the mouth of the Credit River (Surtees 1984; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b; Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016).

5.3 Township Survey and Settlement along the Grand River and Beyond

A major influence on the landscape has been the early nineteenth-century imposition of a grid structure laid out by surveyors acting in the interest of the British government. Most of the historical townships that comprise the present Township of Centre Wellington were surveyed in lots and concessions with allowances for concession roads running from southeast to northwest. However, in lower Nichol (southwest of the Grand River) the concessions road allowances were surveyed across the width of the township from southwest to northeast. Broken front concessions were surveyed for lots adjacent to the curvilinear Grand River in Nichol and Pilkington. Lot sizes were generally 200 acres in Eramosa, West Garafraxa, and Lower Pilkington (but smaller around the Grand River). Lots were 100 acres in Nichol and Upper Pilkington.

Settlers were drawn to Centre Wellington due to the fertile soil for farming and the proximity to numerous rivers and streams, particularly the Grand River. The majority of settlers arriving in the area were English, Scottish, and Irish (Waterson and Hoffman 1974:31). Crown land grants were given free to settlers with

certain requirements before the issue of a patent, as described by an old couplet:

“Eighteen months to do settlement duties; five acres to clear, and the street;
A house to build eighteen by twenty, and cover with shingles complete” (Lloyd 1906:2).

Settlement within the townships began in earnest in the early 1820s with villages established to take advantage of the rich waterways and included Pierpoint, Fergus, Elora, Salem, and Aboyne. The earliest known settlement was Pierpoint, in West Garafraxa on the eastern edge of present-day Fergus. The settlement was established starting in 1819 by freed black slaves, who were granted their freedom for their service to the British during the American Revolution. The area later became known as Glenlamond (Hutchinson 1998:271).

The early nineteenth-century villages of Fergus and Elora grew into towns while, in contrast, little evidence remains of Pierpoint and Aboyne. Salem remains for the most part in its nineteenth-century form. The village of Belwood and other hamlets formed through the mid- to late-nineteenth century, many of which supported families living and working the agricultural lands. Belwood has remained, supported by the recreational community around Belwood Lake. Many of the hamlets remain evident only through a church or school building.

Pilkington Township

Pilkington Township was originally part of the Haldimand Tract in 1784, and was later purchased from the Six Nations by William Wallace of Niagara consisting of 30,000 acres (Block no. 3) in 1798. Wallace then sold the sold 15,000 acres the following year to Robert Pilkington, Major-General in the Corps of Royal Engineers of Canada and it became known as the Pilkington Block within Woolwich Township (Hutchinson 1997:169).

Settlement at the chosen town site on Broken Front, Lot 1 Concession 2 began around 1819 with the

Lepard, Wolcott, Davis, Reeve, Greenhalgh, and Matthews families. A grist mill was built and a saw mill and lime kiln were built for the construction of a church. These families travelled along the Grand River from Winterbourne and West Montrose to Pilkington. William Wolcott and family are considered the first among these families, arriving in 1817. The Lepard Farm Cemetery remains as evidence of this early period. The town site eventually developed east of this location at Elora. Settlement after 1830 was slow, as land was twice as expensive as in the neighbouring Nichol Township. The Pilkington estate advertised free 100-acre parcels to new settlers to encourage growth, however General Pilkington died in 1835 and his executors did not honour the offer of free land. The estate was surveyed by Charles Rankin in 1845, who created 100 acre lots in Pilkington Township (McIlwraith 1997:57, Fig 4.6). However, settlement on Pilkington’s land continued to be slow to take hold. The first settlers in Upper Pilkington, northwest of the Grand River, were members of the Bon Accord settlement in Nichol Township to the west, who crossed into Pilkington and “squatted,” being given the first opportunity to purchase their improved property once the land was offered for sale. Several small communities, including Jerusalem, Winterbourne, Inverhaugh, Pentland, Ariss, and Wissenburg, developed within Pilkington Township. Thorpville (founded in the 1830s) and Ponsonby developed along the town line between Pilkington and Nichol townships.

Nichol Township

Nichol Township was purchased as part of Block 4 by Col. Thomas Clarke in 1807 (Hutchinson 1997:139). Nichol was surveyed into double front lots of 200 acres (McIlwraith 1997:57, Fig 4.6). Clarke sent Roswell Matthews to the falls on the Grand River in 1819 to build a dam. The first permanent settler arrived in 1827, and settlement in lower Nichol increased considerably after 1829. The development of communities in Nichol started in the early 1830s, when Captain William Gilkison purchased the southwest half of Nichol

Township (13,816 acres), and James Webster and Adam Fergusson bought 7,367 acres around the Fergus area (Hutchinson 1997:185, 211).

Gilkison had the townsite for Elora surveyed in 1832 at the Grand River Falls (now Elora Falls). It is said that the scenery there influenced his choice of location for the village almost as much as the excellent siting for mills at the falls and the fertility of the soil did (Lloyd 1906:9). Gilkison died in 1833, and progress in Elora was slow for the first nine years after his death (Hutchinson 1998:186). Roswell Matthews is recorded as the first settler at Big Falls (now Elora), arriving in 1817 with several sons to build a dam and make a clearing. Matthews stayed in the area for nine years before moving to Guelph. Abram Matthews, an elder son of Roswell Matthews, was hired by General Pilkington to clear the western half of the Guelph–Elora Road (now Wellington Road 7), from the lower end of Pilkington to Elora (Hutchinson 1997:169).

In 1833 Fergus was founded by Scotsmans Adam Fergusson and James Webster. Fergusson did not reside in Fergus aside from spending one summer. Webster was the active developer of the settlement, erecting mills, selling lots and directing the clearing of land in consultation with Fergusson (Byerly 1932:45).

The first of members of the Bon Accord settlement arrived in 1832 and bought land north of Elora, with successive settlement parties arriving from Scotland between 1834 and 1836. Thorpville, on the Nichol-Pilkington town line, was another early settlement, which started in the 1830s (Hutchinson 1997:147). The following decade saw the development of Barnett, later named Ennotville, and the initial settlement at Salem (Hutchinson 1997:142). The mid 1850s brought a boom in the creation of communities in Nichol as the townsites of Gluyasville, Cumnock, Kinnettles and Aboyne were laid out and offered for sale (Byerly 1935:63). None of these villages developed as their founders had hoped.

Elora Falls, undated
(Library and Archives
Canada Mikan 4488645).



Fergus, 1915 (Library and
Archives Canada Mikan
3310156).



Garafraxa Township

Garafraxa was surveyed by Samuel Ryckman and Joseph Griffin in 1821. Garafraxa was surveyed into double front lots of 200 acres (McIlwraith 1997:57, Fig 4.6). In 1869 the township was divided into West Garafraxa and East Garafraxa (Hutchinson 1997:246). The earliest settlement in the township was Pierpoint, established by Africans who were previously enslaved and brought to the United States by their captors. Fleeing slavery, they enlisted themselves in Butler's Rangers to fight for the British during the American Revolution. They regained their freedom through their allegiance to Britain and came to Upper Canada, first being granted land in the Niagara area and then coming to West Garafraxa starting in 1819. The settlement became known as Pierpoint after Richard Pierpoint, who arrived in 1822 and was a leader of the community. By 1826, Pierpoint had six or seven log cabins and at least 35 acres of cleared land. One of the Pierpoint settlers, a Mr. Scott, built the first house in Fergus, on the site of the present Fergus library at 190 St. Andrew Street West, and he built the first bridge across the Grand River on Tower Street with the help of other Pierpoint residents (Hutchinson 271-2). Further settlers arrived in 1826 (Byerly 1935:60). West Garafraxa had one village, Belwood, and a number of small hamlets, including Carmel, Glen Lamond, Living Springs/Green Settlement, Metz, Craigsholme, and Dracon (Byerly 1935, Hutchinson 1997).

Eramosa Township

Eramosa Township was surveyed by Samuel Ryckman in 1819 (Hutchinson 1997:37) into double front lots of 200 acres (McIlwraith 1997:57, Fig 4.6). The first permanent settlers arrived in 1819. Hutchinson (1997:41) notes that settlement in Eramosa Township was slow, as much of the land had been given to non-resident army officers and United Empire Loyalists who were asking high prices for their property. In addition to this, one seventh of the township was owned by the Canada Company,

and another seventh was clergy reserve, both of which blocked progressive settlement. Four small settlements developed in the portion of Eramosa Township included in the Township of Centre Wellington: Speedside, Oustic, Shiloh, and Drumhill.

5.4 Industries that Have Shaped Land Use and Development Patterns

The excellent conditions for agriculture in the rural areas of the Township have likely been a factor in the limited urban development beyond the main centres of Fergus and Elora on the Grand River. Towns and villages served as supply centres with specialized services for people who were clearing the land. Hamlets and villages served the surrounding agricultural communities (Waterson and Hoffman 1974: 36).

Nineteenth-century urban development in Fergus and Elora unfolded as it did in many Ontario villages. Proximity to the waterpower of the Grand and Irvine Rivers guided the initial selection of the locations for settlement, and water-powered grist mills and sawmills were important early infrastructure that enabled further growth. Early bridges were also important to the expansion of the villages. Other early establishments included schools, post offices, churches, blacksmiths, libraries, taverns, and general stores. As their populations grew in the later half of the nineteenth century, the villages could support enterprises such as distilleries, woolen mills, tanneries, foundries, stove factories, carriage works, shoemakers, tailors, and coopers (Hutchinson 1998, Byerly 1932).

Agriculture

The fertile soil throughout Centre Wellington has dictated the agricultural use of much of the land in the township, beginning in the 1820s and continuing today. Proximity to grist and flour mills was of importance to farming families in the early and mid-nineteenth century. Hamlets developed throughout the townships and served a neighbourhood



function. These communities were a centre point providing goods required for daily life, places for social convening, and many included a church with a cemetery and sometimes a school. Post offices were established at these centres and often provided the impetus for naming these communities. Schools were also provided at a greater frequency in the later part of the nineteenth century and could be found throughout the rural communities. Agriculture was also closely integrated with the larger communities of Elora and Fergus in order to take advantage of railways for shipping, storage warehouses, and cattle markets.

In selecting a lot for farming, pioneers tended to avoid wetlands and seek more rolling sites (Waterson and Hoffman 1974:29). Early farmers began by clearing trees off the land to grow crops for subsistence, and as crop production improved into the 1850s and 1860s, so did the transportation network of roads and railways which enabled farmers to ship their products to market. Higher quality livestock was also introduced around this time (Ontario Department of Agriculture 1953:4). Wheat, peas, barley and oats were the chief crops cultivated in Wellington County in 1852 (Delaurentis and Nash-Chambers 2006:7). Wheat was the major export crop, but mixed farming and livestock became increasingly important towards the end of the nineteenth century. Wheat barns were lifted and stone stables were constructed underneath to house livestock (Oakes 1999:23).

The layout of a typical Ontario farmstead was determined by numerous factors. The first building was usually a log cabin, which tended to be set well back into the lot for privacy. Once a more elaborate stone or brick farmhouse was built, it was often placed closer to the road to act as a showpiece and conceal the original house and more utilitarian outbuildings. Buildings tended to be spread out for fire safety and to allow room to turn a horse and wagon. Barns were often nestled into a slope to provide good drainage and a good view, and to allow the barn to be entered on two levels. Rows of trees were planted along the

driveway or across the front of the lot to break the wind (McIlwraith 1997:242-244).

Mechanization in the latter half of the nineteenth century led to the increase of field sizes. The arrival of electricity and tractors by the early twentieth century created another huge increase in efficiency and crop production. Tower silos for storing crops began to appear in the countryside around 1900 (Oakes 1999:23). Many barns are now empty, due to crops being harvested and transported immediately for processing (Oakes 1999:23). With the development of cars and trucks in the early twentieth century farmers could travel further from home and the agricultural industry became less reliant on the small neighbourhood for community and supplies and more dependent on the larger centres.

Milling

The waterpower of the Grand River and Irvine River as well as the many creeks throughout the townships were key to the development of industry in the mid-nineteenth century. Dams were constructed in Elora, Fergus, Aboyne, and Belwood (Thorning 1992:15). Both Fergus and Elora had numerous sawmills and grist mills, and each had woolen mills. Well-known mills included Drimmie's Mill/Elora Mill, and Wilson's Mill/Monkland Mills in Fergus. Salem also had numerous water-powered industries on the Irvine River, including Wissler's Mill and Erb's Mill. Aboyne had several mills. Mills were prone to fires and many mills in the township were rebuilt multiple times. Other water-powered industries included foundries for agricultural implements. The latter half of the nineteenth century saw many industries adopting auxiliary steam power. The popularity of water-powered industries declined due to problems with unreliable water flow, flooding, and the limitations of siting a factory on the river (Thorning 1992:19).

The arrival of electrical power in the early 1890s improved conditions for night shifts and for weaving and sewing operations (Thorning 1992:21). Dr.



An agricultural property in the township (A.S.I. 2019).

Abraham Groves of Fergus used steam power to generate electricity 25 years before hydro-electricity reached the area (Hutchinson 1998:233).

Manufacturing

Beatty Brothers Limited was founded in Fergus in 1874 and began as a manufacturer of farm equipment. It expanded to become a major employer in the area and a major international manufacturer of agricultural machinery, barn and stable equipment, and household appliances. It was considered the "backbone of industrial life in Fergus." The company's success helped to lift Fergus out of an industrial decline in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Its first factory was located in the Old Temperance Hall on St. Andrew's Street on the north side of the river. In 1879 a new water-powered factory was built on the south side of the Grand River (at the present location of Fergus Market on the west corner of St. David Street at Queen Street). In 1911 the Hill Street Plant was built,

with numerous additions ensuing (Byerly 1932-226).

Other manufacturers included the T.E. Bissell Company and Mundell Furniture Factory. The T.E. Bissell Company was a farm machinery factory located in Elora south of Mill Street at the Upper Dam on the Grand River. It operated from 1901 to about 1950 (Hutchinson 1998:198). The Mundell Furniture Factory was Elora's longest operating manufacturer and Elora's largest employer for several decades in the early twentieth century. It operated from 1851 to 1954 in several locations (Hutchinson 1998:198).

Quarrying

Both Fergus and Elora had quarries and kilns to produce lime. This industry took advantage of the area's plentiful limestone bedrock to produce lime for mortar and plaster. James Gow operated a large quarry in Fergus on the south side of the Grand River west of Tower Street from c. 1896 to 1914 (it is now parkland



Beatty Brothers Ltd. Hill Street Factory, 1915 (Top: Library and Archives Canada Mikan 3368743, bottom: Library and Archives Canada 3310158).

and the site of the Fergus sewage plant) (Thorning 2000). The Elora White Lime Company operated at the site of the Elora Quarry Conservation Area from 1914-1932 (Thorning 1991b).

While the earliest pioneer structures were log cabins, limestone was readily available in Wellington County where rivers and streams cut through limestone formations, as at Fergus and Elora. This local limestone was more popular for building construction in urban centres than in rural areas (Couling 2002:8). In particular, the concentration of skilled Scottish masons in Fergus led to a proliferation of sturdy and handsome limestone buildings there. Use of stone masonry in the area declined rapidly after 1890 when railways brought affordable pressed brick into the area. Some stone houses, however, continued to be built in Fergus as late as the 1930s (Couling 2002:29).

Railways

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was completed from Guelph to Fergus, with a stop in Elora, in 1870. The main line extended from Guelph to Southampton by 1872, with another branch running from Palmerston west to Kincardine. Prior to this there was no railway north of Guelph. This railway offered freight and passenger service and connected communities which were not served by large railways (Thorning 1991).

The arrival of the railway in Centre Wellington had mixed results: While the railway led to a population boom during its construction and an initial increase in local traffic upon its opening, it also dispersed the market functions of Fergus and Elora among a number of other towns. Ultimately it devastated the local economies of Elora and Fergus, which were based on farm markets. Fergus fared slightly better than Elora due to its more substantial industrial base. Other smaller hamlets which had served as stops for stagecoaches, such as Cumnock, declined with the loss of traffic (Thorning 1991:13-14, 17).

The Credit Valley Railway was introduced as a competitor to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. It ran from Toronto to Orangeville, with branches from Cataract to Elora and Streetsville to St. Thomas. The

Cataract-Elora branch opened in 1880. It became a major exporter of agricultural produce from Wellington County. Grain elevators appeared at Elora and Hillsburgh, while Erin, Hillsburgh, Orton, and Belwood became important shipping points for cattle, grain and eventually turnips (Thorning 1991:19).

The railway age reached its peak in Wellington County between 1910 and the First World War (Thorning 1991:26). The First World War brought a decline in service, with shortages of materials and fuel. Passenger service was reduced through the 1960s and all service on both lines had ended by 1989 (Thorning 1991:30-33).

Shand Dam

Flooding along the Grand River was becoming increasingly frequent and severe in the early 1900s, attributed partially to the deforestation of the river valley (G.R.C.A. 1995). The pollution of the river from industrial and household waste was also becoming a severe problem (Thorning 1992:19). To address these problems, construction of the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake was begun in 1939, following years of political discussion. The Grand River Conservation Commission (formed in 1934) hired engineer H.G. Acres & Co. of Niagara Falls in 1938 to design the dam and supervise its construction (Baine 2009:1). The creation of Belwood Lake necessitated the flooding of approximately half of the village of Belwood, upstream from the dam, as well as farmland in West Garafraxa. The dam also displaced the existing railway line. The Canadian Pacific Railway proposed to close the Elora branch, which was not profitable for the C.P.R., however municipalities along the railway fought the closing. In 1941 the federal Board of Transport Commissioners passed a decision that the railway must continue to operate. Thus the railway was re-routed over the dam, as tests had shown there was no other suitable site for foundations for a railway bridge to cross the lake near Belwood (Templin 1992:33-34). The dam was officially opened to great fanfare on August 7, 1942. It stretches 637 metres





Tourists at Elora Gorge, clockwise 1920, c. 1880 and 2009 (Library and Archives Canada Mikan 3387805, W.C.M.A ph439 Pallister 2009 via Wikimedia).

across the valley of the Grand River and rises 23 feet metres above the riverbed. The top of the dam carried the Canadian Pacific Railway across the river. Lake Belwood, created as a reservoir, is approximately 11 km long and 3.2 km wide at its widest point. Belwood Lake became a summer resort with four beaches and is lined with about 350 cottages (Hutchinson 1998:266–268).

Arts and Tourism

A tourism industry started to develop around the Grand River in 1880 as trainloads of visitors came to see the Elora Gorge and paid to have their photographs taken (Thorning 1992:20). Prior to this period of tourism the Elora Gorge has been logged for timber and was a dumping ground for waste. A crisis was reached in 1868 when the garbage in the gorges caught fire and burned for 10 days. This spurred local citizens to clean up the gorges, plant trees, and build steps and bridges to recapture the beauty of the gorges (Township of Centre Wellington 2011). From this came the creation of Victoria Park (originally Indian Cliff) situated overlooking the Elora Gorge. Planting improved the area and access was built down into the Elora Gorge. Tourism to the Elora Gorge continues today and continues to be supported by the conservation mandate of the G.R.C.A. through their conservation areas at the Elora Gorge and upstream on the Grand River at the Elora Quarry and at Belwood Lake.

In the twentieth century the arts have become a defining feature of the area and has continued to enliven the community and bring tourists into the Township. This artistic movement is supported by the Wellington County Museum and Archives, Elora Centre for the Arts, Fergus Grand Theatre and privately owned art galleries in Elora and Salem. Many of these organizations have made their home in repurposed nineteenth-century buildings. A highlight event is the Elora Fergus Studio Tour which brings people into the studios of local artists. The Highland Games (now the Fergus Scottish Festival) began in

1946, bringing dancers and spectators from across Ontario. Other events include music festivals situated along the Grand River.

6.0 Conclusions and Next Steps

The evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s found 18 of the 23 areas to meet the criteria as Significant C.H.L.s. Significant C.H.L.s met a range of criteria in all three evaluation categories: cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community value. The information produced at the inventory stage of the identification of C.H.L.s is of a preliminary nature. Further understanding of cultural heritage values, heritage attributes and boundaries, and identification of specific protective measures to enable conservation are recommended to occur as part of future technical studies.

6.1 Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A brief description of each Significant C.H.L. is provided in this section. The location and preliminary boundary of each Significant C.H.L. are mapped on the following page (page 27). The specific criteria met by each Significant C.H.L. is included in the Summary Evaluation Table of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Appendix I). The C.H.L.s are described, mapped and documented in greater detail in the Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington (Appendix K) including their preliminary boundaries, cultural heritage value, historical integrity, and community value and the preliminary heritage attributes which demonstrate their values. The C.H.L.s have been numbered to reflect their general location from west to east within the Township.

C.H.L. #1 Grand River Corridor

The Grand River flows through the centre of the Township and is one of the oldest and largest rivers in Ontario. As a designated Canadian Heritage River for its cultural history and outstanding recreation opportunities it has value to all Canadians. The Grand River holds strong historical and associative values for the Neutral people, the Mississaugas of the Credit,

and the Six Nations. The Grand River is valued for the landmark features within the Township such as the Elora Gorge, Elora Quarry, Elora-Fergus Buried Valley, the low banks of Wilson's Flats, and the nineteenth-century buildings along its banks.

C.H.L. #2 Elora Cataract Trailway

The Elora Cataract Trailway is a recreational trail that runs in a generally east-west direction between Elora and Belwood, through Fergus, following the railbed of the former Credit Valley/Canadian Pacific Railway and continues beyond the Township to the Forks of the Credit Provincial Park at Cataract. The trailway is primarily valued for its historical associations with the Credit Valley Railway and later the Canadian Pacific Railway which supported the growth and development of major industries and agriculture in the area and for its conversion to recreational use.

C.H.L. #3 Salem

Salem is located between Wellington Road 7 and the Irvine River at the north end of James Street. Founded in 1845 by Sem Wissler, the village supported many nineteenth-century industries which took advantage of the location on the Irvine River for power. The area is valued for the high degree of aesthetic appeal

which represents its nineteenth-century origins in the topography, rural quality of the unpaved, curbless roads, and the triangular road pattern forming the village core.

C.H.L. #4 Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery

The Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery adjoin each other and are located at 365 Wellington Road 7 and 343 Wellington Road 7, Elora. The Elora Union Cemetery was established in 1864 and is now known as the Elora Municipal Cemetery. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery (also known as the Saint Mary and Saint Joseph Catholic Cemetery) was established in 1873. Both include re-interments from earlier cemeteries in the area and represent some of the earliest settlers to the area. These cemeteries are valued together by the community members and parishioners of the area.

C.H.L. #5 Elora Gorge

The Elora Gorge is a section of the Grand River located downstream from and just west of Elora. The Grand River and its glacial predecessors slowly dissolved the soluble limestone bedrock here over thousands of years to form a gorge as deep as 28 metres in places (Dahms 2008:13). The Gorge is nearly three kilometres long and includes the Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock, a juncture with the Irvine Gorge, and the Elora Gorge Conservation Area. The Elora Gorge Conservation Area is owned and managed by the G.R.C.A.. The Elora Gorge is valued as a unique and exceptional geological feature and as a conservation area, public park, and tourist destination.

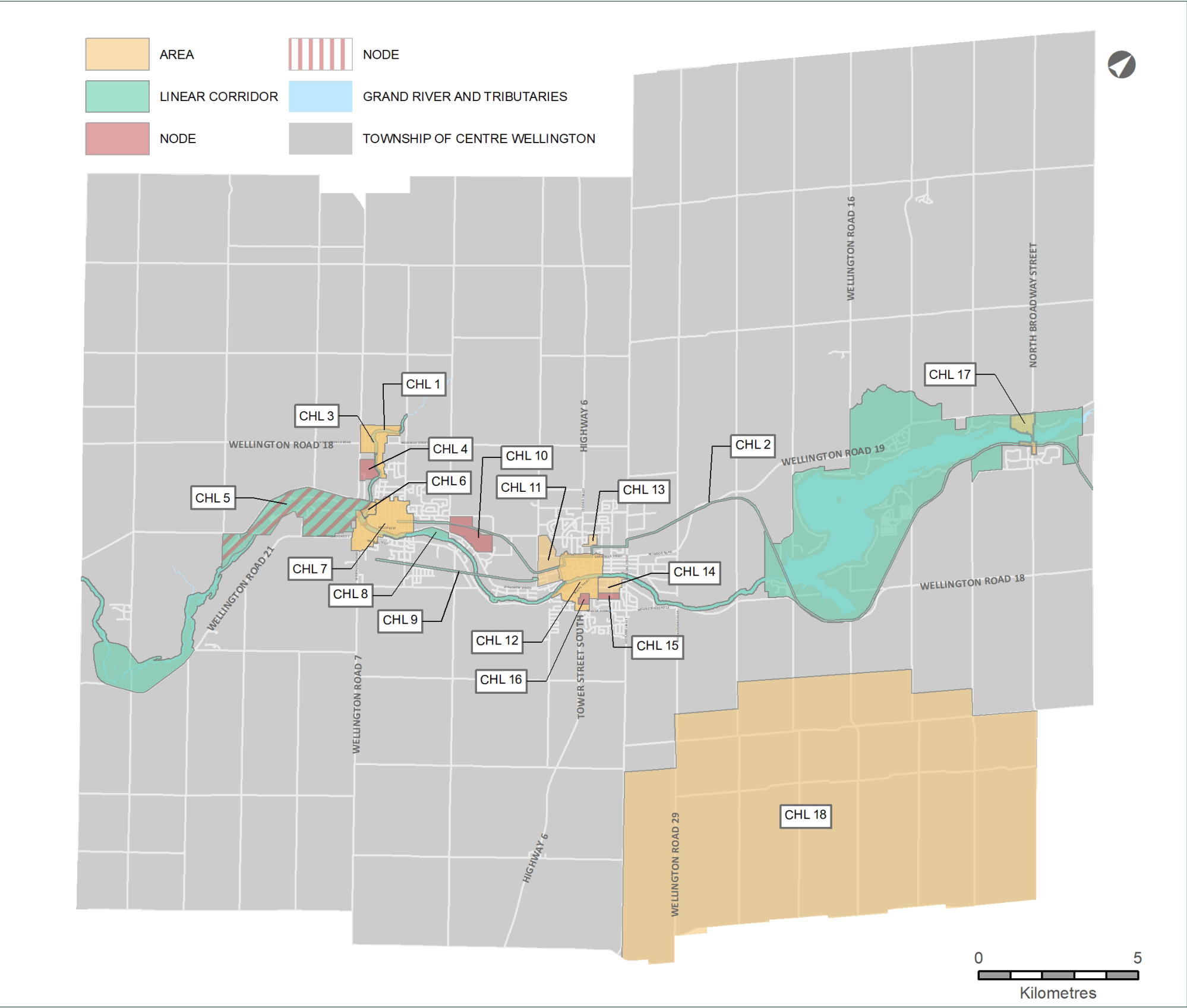
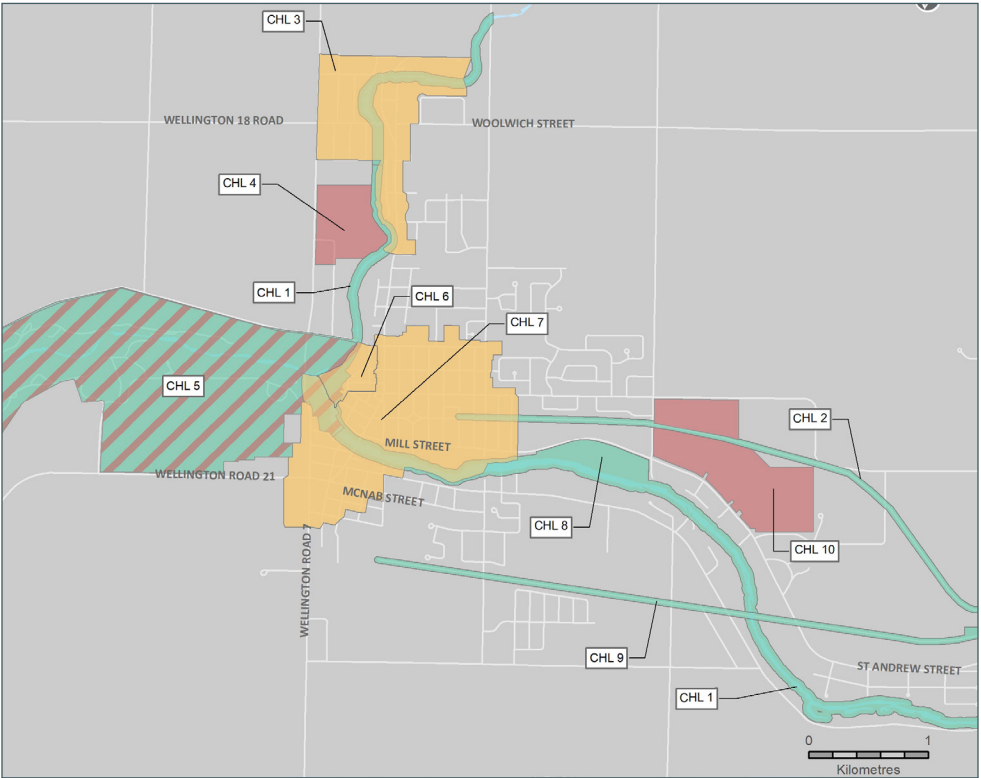
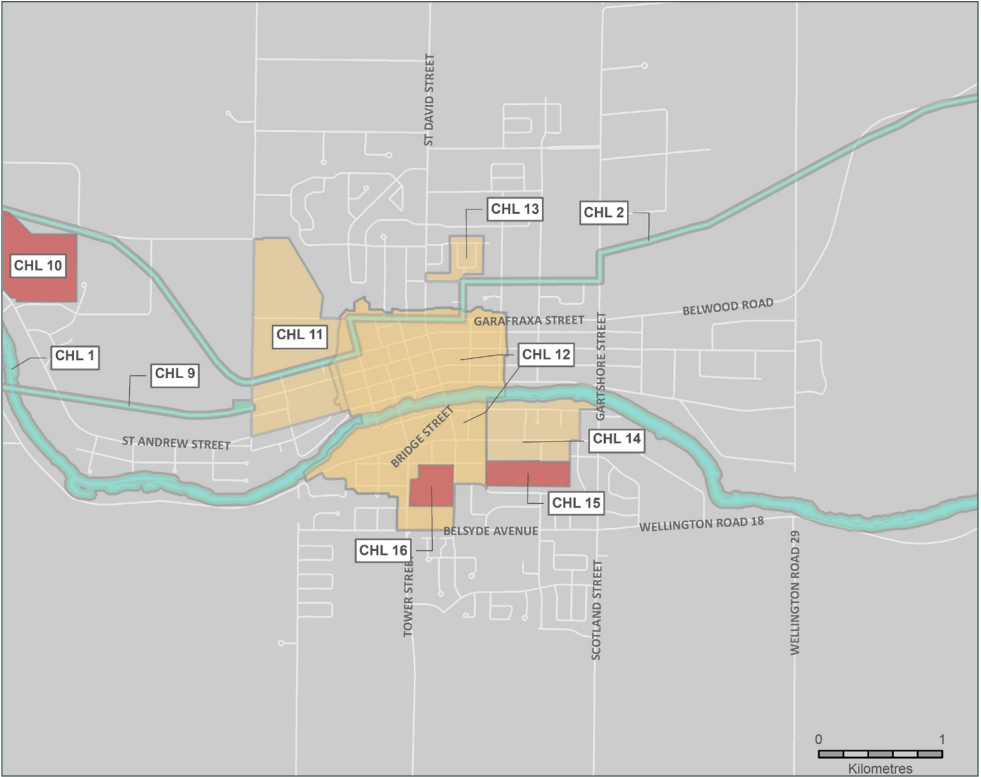


Grand River Corridor C.H.L., Wilson's Flats. looking north from 8th Line West (A.S.I. 2019).



Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery C.H.L., Elora Cemetery stone chapel and memorial gates, looking west from South Street (A.S.I. 2019).





Township of Centre Wellington Significant C.H.L.s, clockwise: Township, Elora-Salem, Fergus.

C.H.L. #6 Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, Elora

Victoria Park and the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood are located northwest of downtown Elora at the point where the Elora and Irvine Gorge meet. The residential neighbourhood was laid out as part of the New Survey in 1857 and the park was created in the 1870s. The area has design and physical value as a unique example of a nineteenth-century residential neighbourhood and park laid out in response to the distinctive natural features of the Elora and Irvine Gorges. It is valued for its associations with Charles Allen, the local natural conservation movement, and as a defining feature of the picturesque character of Elora and the Elora and Irvine Gorges.

C.H.L. #7 Elora Historical Village Core

The Elora Historical Village Core is comprised of the downtown business and industrial district of Elora and the residential areas which developed around it through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Elora was founded in 1832 by William Gilkison and the settlement grew on the south and north side of the Grand River. The historical core of Elora today retains a high number of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century commercial, industrial, civic, institutional, and residential buildings, many of them stone. The village is a tourist destination, known for its nineteenth-century character, picturesque views, and its thriving arts community. The area is valued as an outstanding example of an Ontario village set on the Grand River.

C.H.L. #8 Elora Quarry

The Elora Quarry is a former limestone quarry now used as a swimming hole, located on the north bank of the Grand River, on the eastern edge of Elora. Limestone extraction was prevalent in the area in the second half of the nineteenth century for use as a building material, to produce lime for mortar, in steel and paper production, and in agriculture. The quarry and lime kiln were established sometime after 1900

and operated until 1932. Shortly after the closure, with pumps no longer keeping the pit dry, the site became a favourite spot for swimmers. The Quarry is associated with Elora's industrial history and is the single largest artifact that expresses this history. The Elora Quarry Conservation Area is owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. As part of the Grand River's Canadian Heritage River designation, the Elora Quarry is provincially significant as a representative section of the Guelph Formation.

C.H.L. #9 Trestle Bridge Trail

The Trestle Bridge Trail is a 3.5 km trail connecting Fergus and Elora. The trail follows a portion of the railbed of the former Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway (later the Grand Trunk Railway and then the Canadian National Railway). The railway was constructed between 1867 and 1870. This section of the line operated until 1988 and has since been converted to public recreational use. The trail is valued for its associations with the railway companies which operated the line and with the growth and development of industries in the area which relied on freight connections.



Present-day view of bridge and trail from Grand River (Wellington.ca, undated).

C.H.L. #10 Allan Farmstead

The Allan Farmstead is a nineteenth-century farmstead located between Fergus and Elora at 378 Wellington Road 18. The property is listed on Centre Wellington's Heritage Register. The property was assessed in association with the former village of Aboyne located immediately south of the Allan Farmstead. It was found that the former village of Aboyne does not have historical integrity while the Allan Farmstead has cultural heritage value, historical integrity, and community value for its associations with the Allan family who have been significant in the establishment of Elora and in the ongoing development of the community.

C.H.L. #11 Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

The Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas is located at the western edge of Fergus, north of the Grand River. The area developed around the former Beatty Brothers Hill Street Plant, constructed in 1911, and expanded to include a model farm and company housing for its workers and supervisory personnel. Brock Avenue was designated as a Heritage Conservation District in 1998. Beatty Brothers Ltd. was a major employer in Fergus and the surrounding area



Allan Farmstead C.H.L. from Wellington Rd. 18 (A.S.I. 2019).

for almost a century and is valued for its contributions to the economic and social development of the town.

C.H.L. #12 Fergus Historical Village Core

The Fergus Historical Village Core is comprised of the historical downtown business and industrial district of Fergus and the residential areas which developed around it through the nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Fergus was founded in 1833-34 by Scotsmen Adam Fergusson and James Webster. Milling and manufacturing developed along the Grand River, the downtown residential area was built by skilled Scottish masons who made use of the abundance of local limestone, and the town was laid out to highlight St. Andrew's Church. The area is valued as an outstanding example of a late nineteenth-century Ontario village sited on the Grand River, with its high concentration of cut-stone buildings expressing the rich natural resource of the area.

C.H.L. #13 Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)

The Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood is located in Fergus north of the former Canadian Pacific Railway line. The neighbourhood is a residential area



Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood C.H.L., looking west at Churchill Crescent West from Webster Park (A.S.I. 2019)



constructed prior to 1954 in the Victory housing style, a type of wartime housing constructed during and after the Second World War, centred on Webster Park. The neighbourhood is a unique example of a Victory housing neighbourhood in Centre Wellington.

C.H.L. #14 Ferrier Estate and Union Street East

The Ferrier Survey is located in Fergus on the south side of the Grand River along a central axis of Union Street East. The Ferrier Survey originated with A.D. Ferrier's settlement on 100 acres of land in 1834 where he built his home. Today the area includes Confederation Park, Ferrier's home, Union Street East, and Belsyde Cemetery. The area is valued for its associations with Ferrier as an early settler and leader in the community, as an important area in the urban development of Fergus, and for its connections to the Grand River. The area has been identified by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation as holding significance as an historical place.

C.H.L. #15 Belsyde Cemetery

Belsyde Cemetery is located at 250 Albert Street, Fergus. The cemetery was established in 1863 and continues in active use. It is valued for its associations



Belsyde Cemetery C.H.L. (A.S.I. 2019).

with A.D. Ferrier and is also part of the Ferrier Survey C.H.L. The oldest part of the cemetery is laid out in a Celtic cross, reflecting the Scottish heritage of many settlers in Fergus.

C.H.L. #16 Victoria Park, Fergus

Victoria Park is located between Tower Street South and St. David Street South, south of Albert Street in Fergus. It is noted by the community as historically being the premiere park for town events. The park originated as a privately-owned racetrack which was made public in 1883 and renamed Victoria Park in c. 1900. Victoria Park has long been known as a local landmark.

C.H.L. #17 Belwood Historical Village Core

The area comprised of the village of Belwood, the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake is situated at the eastern end of the Township on the Grand River between West Mill Street and Victoria Street. The nineteenth-century village of Belwood was dramatically impacted by the construction of the Shand Dam and reservoir, known as Belwood Lake, between 1939 and 1942 when the south end of the village on the north side of the Grand River was



Belwood C.H.L., Shand Dam (A.S.I. 2019).

flooded. Shand Dam and Belwood Lake are valued as an early example of conservation reservoir. The dam was the first large-scale multi-purpose dam in Canada and the first of a series of dams in the Grand River Watershed. The resulting lake has created a tourism and summer resort industry which supports the continuance of the village of Belwood.

C.H.L. #18 Oustic

The hamlet of Oustic is located at the crossroads of Eramosa 5th Line and County Road 22 and is at the centre of a nineteenth-century rural agricultural settlement in the northern half of the former Eramosa Township. This C.H.L. crosses the Centre Wellington municipal boundary into the Township of Guelph/Eramosa. The Oustic area which includes the settlements of Oustic, Speedside, Birge Mills, Shiloh, and Armstrong Mills, expresses an early and rare landscape where a pattern of physiographic obstacles, the glacial spillways, created an unusual agricultural settlement pattern in a very challenging natural landscape. Many of the properties within the area exhibit the authentic physical qualities of a nineteenth-century farmstead. These include: houses set back from the roadways at the end of long lanes often lined with trees; barns, silos and agricultural

outbuildings, field patterns which demonstrate six to eight fields within the lot; fences and hedgerows, windrows; and woodlots.



Oustic C.H.L., example of quality of nineteenth-century stone building (A.S.I. 2019)

6.2 Areas Determined to Require Further Research

The following area was determined to require further research and consultation to determine its cultural heritage value, historical integrity, and community value. Additional information is included in Appendix J.

Pierpoint

This area is located generally in Lot 6, Concession 1, Garafraxa Township, east of Fergus on the north side of the Grand River. Pierpoint is recognized as the earliest known settlement within the former townships and is associated with the early Black Canadian community in the township which demonstrates the area’s cultural heritage value. It is beyond the scope of this study to determine if the archaeological remnants of this important settlement are extant. Based on the current level of analysis, it is recommended that further research be conducted to understand its potential for historical integrity. Specific consultation with the Black Canadian community should be initiated to appropriately determine community value. This area may be considered for an interpretation plan to disseminate the history to the broader community.

6.3 Areas Found to Not Possess Significance as Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The following areas were identified as candidate C.H.L.s through historical review, public feedback, Township input, and/or field review and were prioritized for evaluation. Further research and evaluation determined that these areas did not meet the full range of criteria for significance. These areas are not included in the inventory.

South River Road

This roadway, which connects Elora and Fergus on the south side of the Grand River, was found to possess community value due to its scenic qualities

which include the topography, tree canopy, residential properties on the north side of the road, and the agricultural uses with pastures and open fields as well as farmhouses and barns on the south side. The prominent ridgeline on the south side of the road is believed to be the visible part of the Elora-Fergus Buried Valley. While the area has a distinct character there were no direct associations found to be indicative of the area’s cultural heritage value or interest. This area’s character may be considered for protection through other planning mechanisms such as scenic route policies in the Official Plan and design guidelines.

Wilson’s Flats Area

This area located on the Grand River west of Elora and, for the purposes of this evaluation process, comprised a group of features linked by Wellington Road 21 including the historical settlement of Inverhaugh, Pilkington Overlook, and Wilson’s Flats. Wilson’s Flats and the Pilkington Overlook have community value as public spaces and for the recreation and appreciation of the natural environment. These features have been incorporated as heritage attributes into the Grand River Corridor. The Inverhaugh area is considered of regional significance in the Grand River Canadian Heritage River designation as a good example of a braided river channel however there were no direct associations found to be indicative of the area’s cultural heritage value or interest. Field review of Inverhaugh did not find the area to possess historical integrity.

Highland Park

This area, located between Belsyde Cemetery and Victoria Park in Fergus, was considered individually and as part of the network of public spaces formed by the cemetery and two parks. Belsyde Cemetery and Victoria Park were each found to have individual and distinct cultural heritage values while Highland Park had no direct associations indicative of cultural heritage value on its own or in connection to the adjacent properties.

6.4 Next Steps

The identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s is the first stage in the conservation process. Following identification of significant C.H.L.s, technical studies or other initiatives are recommended to be conducted to provide a more detailed assessment. The goal of this assessment is to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values and attributes and verify or refine the boundaries. Technical studies and other initiatives will also develop conservation measures for the protection of the C.H.L. Technical studies may include recommendation for individual designations or Heritage Conservation Districts enabled through the O.H.A., or the consideration of new or additional tools focused on the conservation of particular attributes under the Planning Act, such as inclusion in the Official Plan, By-laws, or design guidelines. Technical studies may be directed towards commemorative actions rather than conservation measures as determined to be appropriate based on the threats to and opportunities for the C.H.L. and may include factors such as the needs of the Township, the owners and the users, community interests, potential for environmental impacts, available resources, and external constraints.

The identification of C.H.L.s which include properties that are owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. is not meant to impact regular maintenance and operations of these sites (whether flood control, hydro generation, or recreation), but to recognize the importance of these site and areas to the Township of Centre Wellington. Technical studies for G.R.C.A. sites should be done in consultation and/or collaboration with the G.R.C.A.

Technical Studies

Technical studies should include:

- Further understanding of the C.H.L.s' cultural heritage value, heritage integrity, and community values to further delineate boundaries and further detail the cultural heritage values and attributes embedded in

the significant C.H.L.s. Any relevant potential archaeological site leads should be reviewed.

- A continued program of community and Indigenous engagement.
- The development of recommendations and policies which enable conservation of address not only the physical attributes of the significant C.H.L.s but also the intangible cultural heritage that produces or reproduces landscape features. This may lead to the development of design guidelines.
- A process for monitoring including a timeframe and triggers should be defined. Monitoring should include:
 - a review of the conservation or protection measures applied to a C.H.L. and an assessment of their success or weakness;
 - the utilization of new methods of research or new information to increase knowledge about the C.H.L.;
 - the review of public awareness measures and the community's perception of the C.H.L.; and
 - observing the influence that recognition of the C.H.L. has on the land holders in the area.

For the Oustic C.H.L., which crosses the municipal boundary between the Township of Centre Wellington and the Township of Guelph-Eramosa, the technical study should be done in consultation and coordination with the neighbouring township.

Prioritization for Technical Study

The significant C.H.L.s may be prioritized for technical study. Prioritization considers the threats to and opportunities for the C.H.L. and can include factors such as:

- The needs of the Township, the owners, and users.



- ♦ Community interests.
- ♦ Potential for impacts to cultural heritage resources.
- ♦ Available resources.
- ♦ External constraints, such as development pressures.

Areas where there is a high risk of development within and adjacent to the C.H.L., high risk of alteration to heritage attributes, and opportunities for economic and tourism benefits are priorities for technical study. These risks and opportunities are inherent in urban or more highly developed areas. Therefore, C.H.L.s within the urban areas should be prioritized for technical study while those in the rural areas which tend to be more stable can occur later. Individual properties owned by the Township located within urban areas may be considered a lower priority. Properties owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. are considered a lower priority given their existing regulatory framework and the need to balance heritage conservation with flood control operations. Similarly, the Trestle Bridge Trail is considered a lower priority as it is publicly owned and managed by Wellington County. Threats to and opportunities for C.H.L.s should continue to be monitored and areas reprioritized as required.

Significant C.H.L.s which should be prioritized are:

- ♦ Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas
- ♦ Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)
- ♦ Elora Historical Village Core
- ♦ Fergus Historical Village Core
- ♦ Ferrier Estate and Union Street East
- ♦ Salem
- ♦ Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood

All other Significant C.H.L.s should have technical studies conducted following those listed above:

- ♦ Allan Farmstead
- ♦ Belsyde Cemetery
- ♦ Belwood Historical Village Core
- ♦ Elora Cataract Trailway
- ♦ Elora Gorge
- ♦ Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery
- ♦ Elora Quarry
- ♦ Grand River
- ♦ Oustic
- ♦ Trestle Bridge Trail
- ♦ Victoria Park, Fergus

7.0 Recommendations

The overall recommendation is that the 18 areas identified in the map included in Section 6.1 and described in the data sheets in Appendix K of this study be identified as significant C.H.L.s in the Township of Centre Wellington. One additional area has been identified as requiring further information to appropriately evaluate as a C.H.L. This study provides the basis for the continued research and understanding of these significant C.H.L.s and for areas that may be evaluated or identified in the future as significant C.H.L.s. Centre Wellington's rich history has created a depth of outstanding landscapes and buildings which are well preserved to this day. To manage this initial identification of C.H.L.s in the Township, this study prioritized broad areas and corridors of significance primarily with public access. Areas comprised of single, private properties which have been previously, or could be studied to be, listed or designated under Part IV of the O.H.A. were not prioritized for evaluation at this time. As such, the inventory of significant C.H.L.s is expected to be added to, reviewed, and evolve over time.

The identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s is one step in the conservation process and will continue to be an on-going planning exercise. The recommendations contained herein are important steps toward proactively planning for and conserving these special heritage places both now and into the future while ensuring the Township meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant C.H.L.s.

Further, the following actions are recommended and have been organized by suggested implementation timeline (i.e. short-, medium- and long-term).

7.1 Short-Term Recommendations

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council endorse the Inventory of C.H.L.s.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington collaborate with Wellington County to determine if any of the

Significant C.H.L.s are regionally significant.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington staff utilize the information contained in this study to inform the prioritization of technical studies and other initiatives.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Inventory of C.H.L.s be made publicly available as

a means of celebrating the unique identity of the Township, to further foster the current culture of conservation and cultural heritage appreciation of these places.

7.2 Medium-Term Recommendations

Recommendation: It is recommended that all identified significant C.H.L.s be examined through technical studies or other initiatives aimed at further understanding the significant C.H.L.s, their values and attributes and their boundary, and to determine actions for their conservation based on the prioritization identified in Section 6.4.

Recommendation: Pierpoint is recognized as the earliest known settlement within the former townships and is associated with the early Black Canadian community in the township which demonstrates the area's cultural heritage value. It is recommended that further research be conducted on Pierpoint to understand its potential for historical integrity and boundary delineation for potential identification as a Significant CHL. Specific consultation with the Black Canadian community should be initiated to appropriately determine community value. This area should be considered for an interpretation/commemoration plan to disseminate the history to the broader community.

Recommendation: Further investigation should be conducted into those areas (candidate C.H.L.s) determined to be low priority for the purposes of this study to determine if they are good candidates to include on the Inventory of C.H.L.s.

Recommendation: It is recommended that single privately-owned properties brought forward by the community as being of potential cultural heritage value be studied and considered for inclusion on the Centre Wellington Heritage Register.

Recommendation: The areas outside of Elora-Salem and Fergus which are generally understood as rural agricultural areas should be further investigated

through an inventory and evaluation process based on the methodology for agricultural landscapes developed during this study (Appendix D). The intent of this review would be to develop an inventory that more accurately addresses the wealth of rural and agricultural cultural heritage resources embodied in those areas.

7.3 Long-Term Recommendations

Some of these long-term recommendations relate to current actions, activities or process that should be continued on an ongoing basis.

Recommendation: The Township of Centre Wellington, in coordination with the G.R.C.A., should continue to steward existing public open space and public access points along the Grand River and further develop an interpretive program associated with the river and its sites.

Recommendation: Investment should be made in telling the heritage story of Centre Wellington using the Inventory of C.H.L.s in combination with the Heritage Register as a basis for an understanding of the heritage of the Township.

Recommendation: The Inventory of C.H.L.s is a living document that should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. New resources will present themselves as the Township continues to mature or as values change over time. As new resources become publicly recognized for their potential heritage value and their contribution to the evolution of the Town's physical form and social fabric, the inventory should be reviewed to ensure that it remains relevant and up to date. This open process will require continued funding, staff resources and volunteer time to keep the inventory up to date.



8.0 References

- Baine, Janet
- 2009 Shand Dam a First for Canada. Grand Actions: The Grand Strategy Newsletter, April.
- Birch, J., and R. F. Williamson
- 2013 The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Latham.
- Brown, J.
- 1995 On Mortuary Analysis – with Special Reference to the Saxe-Binford Research Program. In *Regional Approaches to Mortuary Analysis*, L. A. Beck, editor, pp. 3–23, Plenum Press, New York.
- Byerly, A.E.
- 1932 Fergus: Or, The Fergusson-Webster Settlement: With an Extensive History of North-East Nichol : Indexed and Illustrated with Many Rare Photographs, Elora Express, Elora, Ontario.
- Chapman, L.J., and F. Putnam
- 1984 The Physiography of Southern Ontario, . Vol. 2, Ontario Geologic Survey, Special Volume, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- Connon, John
- 1975 The Early History of Elora, Ontario and Vicinity, Wilfred Laurier University Press, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Couling, Gordon
- 2002 The Nineteenth Century Stone Farm House in Wellington County. *Wellington County History*, 15:7–30.
- County of Wellington
- 2019 County of Wellington Official Plan, August 15, [https://www.wellington.ca/en/resident-](https://www.wellington.ca/en/resident-services/resources/Planning/Official-Plan/Wellington-County-Official-Plan---June-1-2018.pdf)
- services/resources/Planning/Official-Plan/Wellington-County-Official-Plan---June-1-2018.pdf.
- Crawford, Gary W., David G. Smith, Joseph R. Desloges, and Anthony M. Davis
- 1998 Floodplains and Agricultural Origins: A Case Study in South-Central Ontario, Canada. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 25(2):123–137.
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs
- 2016a Between the Lakes Purchase and Collins Purchase, No. 3. Treaty Texts - Upper Canada Land Surrenders, <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1370372152585/1581293792285#ucls9>.
- 2016b Ajetance Treaty, No. 19. Treaty Texts – Upper Canada Land Surrenders, <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1370372152585/137037222012#ucls17>.
- Dahms, Fred
- 2008 Wellington County, Boston Mills Press, Erin, Ontario.
- Delaurentis, Elysia, and Debra L. Nash-Chambers, editors
- 2006 Remembering Pilkington Township: Lives, Loves and Labour, Wellington County Historical Society, Fergus, Ontario.
- Dodd, C. F., D. R. Poulton, P. A. Lennox, D. G. Smith, and G. A. Warrick
- 1990 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 321–360, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.
- Edwards, T.W.D., and P. Fritz
- 1988 Stable-Isotope Palaeoclimate Records from Southern Ontario, Canada: Comparison of Results from Marl and Wood. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 25:1397–1406.
- Ellis, C. J., and D. B. Deller
- 1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 37–64, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.
- Ellis, C. J., I. T. Kenyon, and M. W. Spence
- 1990 The Archaic. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 65–124, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London, ON.
- Ellis, C. J., P. A. Timmins, and H. Martelle
- 2009 At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent.*, T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier, editors, pp. 787–837, State University of New York Press, Albany, New York.
- Ferris, N.
- 2013 Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, pp. 99–111, McGill-Queen's University Press, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>.
- Filice, M.
- 2018 Treaties with Indigenous Peoples in Canada. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, March 21, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/haldimand-proclamation>.
- 2016 Haldimand Proclamation. *Canadian Encyclopedia*. June 3. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/haldimand-proclamation>.
- Government of Canada
- 2016 Treaty Texts - Upper Canada Land Surrenders. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1370372152585/1370372222012#ucls17>.
- Grand River Conservation Authority
- 1995 Landscapes. Grand River Conservation Authority, <https://www.grandriver.ca/en/our-watershed/Landscapes.aspx>.
- 2018 Mapping of a Natural Heritage System in the County of Wellington, Final Report, September.
- Hall, A.
- 2019 Treaties with Indigenous Peoples in Canada. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, August 19, <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/aboriginal-treaties>.
- Hutchinson, Jean
- 1998 The History of Wellington County, Landsborough Print., Grand Valley, Ontario.
- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
- 2010 A History of Treaty-Making in Canada, April, <<https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1314977704533/1314977734895>>.
- Janzen, Bob
- 2018 Geology of the Grand River Watershed, December.
- Johnston, C. E.
- 1964 The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collection

of Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River, The Champlain Society, Toronto, Ontario.

Johnston, D.

2004 Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal in Cultural Context, Unpublished paper prepared for the Ipperwash Commission of Inquiry, <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts.pdf>.

Karrow, Paul F.

2011 Elora and Fergus Geology. What on Earth, 7.

Konrad, V. A.

1974 Iroquois Villages on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, 1665-1687, presented at the Fall Meeting of the Ontario Historical Geographers, November 9, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.

Lennox, P.A., and W.R. Fitzgerald

1990 The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 405–456, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.

Lytwyn, V.P.

2005 Historical Research Report: Aboriginal Settlement and Use of the North Pickering Development Planning Area and Adjacent Lands, 1690-1923.

Lloyd, F.P.

1906 Atlas of Wellington County, Historical Atlas Publishing Co.

McIlwraith, T.F.

1997 Looking for Old Ontario: Two Centuries of Landscape Change, University of Toronto Press,

Toronto.

Métis National Council

n.d. The Métis Nation, <<http://www.metisnation.ca/index.php/who-are-the-metis>>.

n.d. Métis Historic Timeline, <http://www.metisnation.org/culture-heritage/m%C3%A9tis-timeline/>.

MHSTCI, (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries)

2006 Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_toolkit.shtml.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

1990 Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P13.

2014 Provincial Policy Statement, Toronto, Ontario.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

2017a Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3 (1792), <http://mncfn.ca/treaty3/>.

2017b Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19). Treaty Lands and Territory, <http://mncfn.ca/treaty19/>.

2017c 12 Mile Creek, 16 Mile Creek and Credit River Reserves – Treaty Nos. 22 and 23 (1820). Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation, <http://mncfn.ca/treaty2223/>.

Oakes, Greg

1999 Barns in Wellington. Wel, 12:21–26.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

1953 Agricultural Progress in Ontario, 1837-1953, Province of Ontario.

Ontario Heritage Trust

2012 Cultural Heritage Landscapes: An Introduction, Ontario Heritage Trust, November, https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user_assets/

documents/HIS-020-Cultural-heritage-landscapes-An-introduction-ENG.pdf.

Ontario.ca

2016 Discover Indigenous Culture and History along the TransCanada Trail, August 11, <https://www.ontario.ca/page/indigenous-culture-and-history-along-transcanada-trail>.

Parks Canada

2010 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, Canada’s Historic Places, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>.

Region of Waterloo

2013 Regional Implementation Guideline for Cultural Heritage Landscape Conservation, https://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/exploring-the-region/resources/Documents/Final_Implementation_Guideline_for_CHL_Conservation-access.pdf.

Six Nations of the Grand River

2019 Land Rights - A Global Solution for the Six Nations of the Grand River. Six Nations Lands & Resources Department, Ohsweken, On.

2020 Review Letter for Township of Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study – Draft Report. Provided by Six Nations Lands and Resources Department to the Township of Centre Wellington, October 7, 2020.

Spence, M. W., R. H. Pihl, and C. Murphy

1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5, Ontario

Archaeological Society Inc., London.

Stone, L.M., and D. Chaput

1978 History of the Upper Great Lakes. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Bruce G. Trigger, editor, pp. 602–609, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Supreme Court of Canada

2003 R. v. Powley, September 19, <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/2076/index.do>.

2016 Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), April 14, <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/15858/index.do>.

Surtees, R.

1984 Indian Land Surrenders in Ontario 1763-1867, Research Branch, Corporate Policy, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Templin, Peter

1992 The Shand Dam: First and Largest Dam in the Grand River Watershed. Wellington County History, 5:30–36.

Thorning, Stephen

n.d. Augustus Jones Determined Present-Day County Boundaries. The Wellington Advertiser, <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/augustus-jones-determined-present-day-county-boundaries/>.

1991 The Railway Age in Wellington County. Wellington County History, 4:5–36.

1992 Development and the Upper Grand River before 1938. Wellington County History, 5:14–31.

Thwaites, R.G.



1896 The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes, . 73 vols., Burrows Brothers, Cleveland.

1989 The Grand as a Canadian Heritage River, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

Township of Centre Wellington

2011 David Street Bridge Plaque in Victoria Park.

2013 Township of Centre Wellington Municipal Official Plan, <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/doing-business/resources/Documents/Planning/Official-Plan-Consolidated-January-2013.pdf>.

Walker, I.J., J.R. Desloges, G.W. Crawford, and D.G. Smith

1997 Floodplain Formation Processes and Archaeological Implications at the Grand Banks Site, Lower Grand River, Southern, Ontario. *Geoarchaeology*, 12(8):865–887.

Waterson, Elizabeth, and Douglas Hoffman, editors

1974 On Middle Ground : Landscape and Life in Wellington County 1841-1891, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.

Wilcox, Ian, Cathy Quinlan, Cathy Rogers, Michael Troughton, Ian MacCallum, Andrea Quenneville, Eleanor Heagy, Don Dool.

1998 The Thames River Watershed:A Background Study for Nomination under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Upper Thames Conservation Authority for the Thames River Coordinating Committee.

Williamson, R. F.

1990 The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 291–320, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.

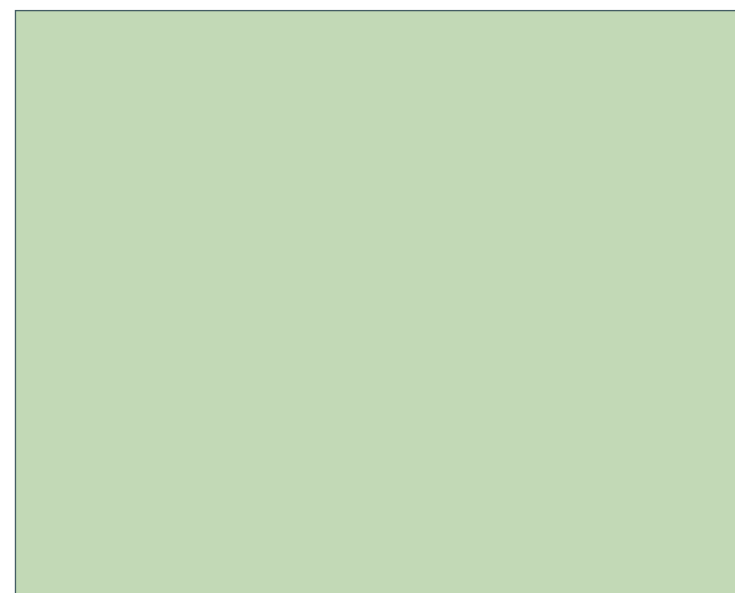
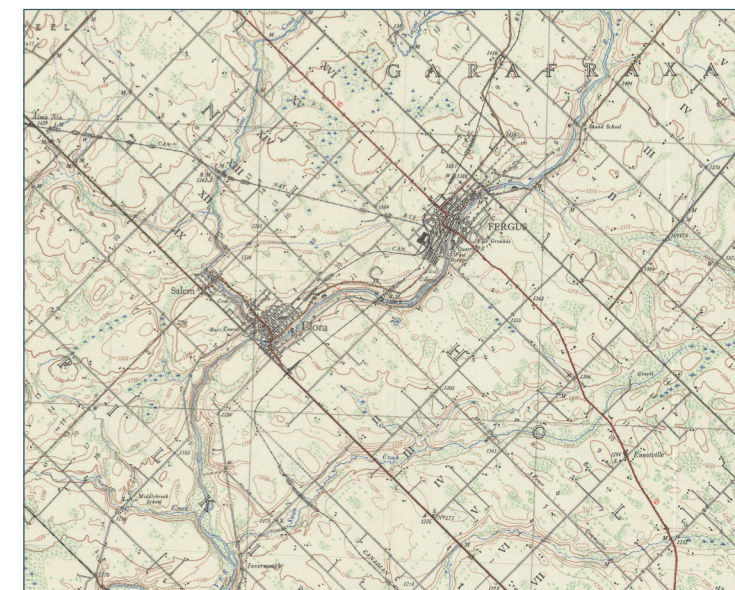


1954, Toronto Star Photo Archive TS-2-125-GO-067



Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca





Cultural Heritage Landscape Study & Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington - Volume 2

Appendices A - J

Prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington June 2021

Acknowledgements

The study team would like to thank the Township’s Project Manager, Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner – Heritage and Development, and the members of the Project Team: Phil Brown, Chair – Heritage Committee, Nico Vandersluis, Vice Chair – Heritage Committee, and Don Evoy – Heritage Committee, for their guidance and support on the project.

The study team also thanks members of the public for their active and enthusiastic participation and the following nations, groups, committees, organizations, and agencies for their contributions and feedback: the Huron-Wendat Nation, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Department of Consultation and Accommodation, and the Six Nations of the Grand River Lands and Resources Department; the Grand River Conservation Authority; the Wellington County Museum and Archives; Dr. Catharine Wilson (University of Guelph); Sally Drummond (Town of Caledon); Kyle Smith (W.C.M.A); Pat Mestern (local historian).



Project Personnel



Project Lead and Township Contact, Lead Historian:

Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist |
Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

Work Plan Advisor:

Rebecca Sciarra, MA, CAHP
Partner | Director, Cultural Heritage Division

Technical Lead and Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Kristina Martens, BA, Dip. Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Specialist | Project
Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Laura Wickett, BA (Hon), Dip.
Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Assistant -
Cultural Heritage Division

Indigenous Engagement Specialist:

Eric Beales, MA
Associate Archaeologist | Project Manager
- Planning Assessment Division

Geomatics Specialist:

Adam Burwell, MSc
Archaeologist | Geomatics Specialist
- Operations Division

Report Preparation:

Kristina Martens, Annie Veilleux, Laura Wickett

Report Reviewer:

Dr. Katherine Hull
Partner | Director, Business Affairs



Lead Landscape Architect:

Mark T. Steele, MLA, OALA, CSLA
Landscape Architect, Principal, Adjunct Professor

Project Landscape Architect:

Roderick B. MacDonald, MLA, OALA, FCSLA
Project Landscape Architect



Public Engagement Lead:

Ute Maya-Giambattista, BArch,
MPI, RPP, MCIP, LEED AP
Principal, Urban Design

Public Engagement Support:

Jennifer Maestre, MCIP RPP
Senior Planner

Mina Seddigh, MCIP RPP
Planner

Volume 2

- Appendix A Community Engagement
- Appendix B Indigenous Engagement
- Appendix C Stakeholder Engagement
- Appendix D Agricultural Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification Methodology
- Appendix E Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Prioritization for Evaluation in this Study
- Appendix F Evaluation Criteria
- Appendix G Dates of Relevance
- Appendix H Significant People
- Appendix I Summary Evaluation Table of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes
- Appendix J Areas Determined to Require Further Research

Appendix A: Community Engagement

Centre Wellington’s Cultural Heritage Landscape Study public engagement strategy is comprised of a series of engagement tools and sessions designed to introduce, inform and solicit public input in a meaningful manner. Input on the study from members of the public was also received by the Township via email communication. A summary of these submissions is provided in this Appendix. Full copies of the submissions are on file with the Township. Below is the summary of the study’s engagement process.

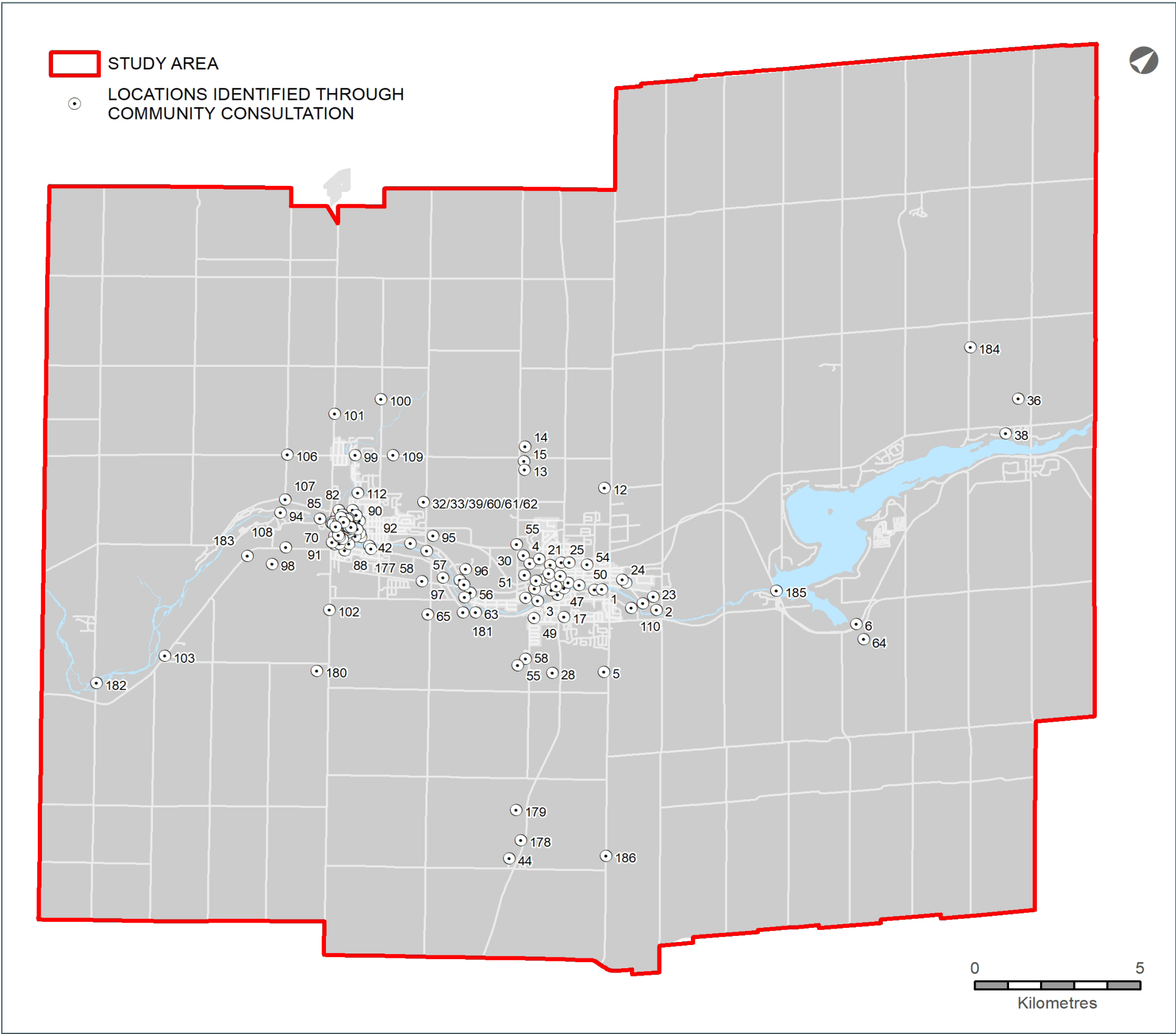
1.1 Online Engagement

Project Website

A project website was created and launched on the Township’s webpage at the start of the study. Regular updates were posted on the website throughout the project to notify the public of the status of the project and any upcoming public meetings.

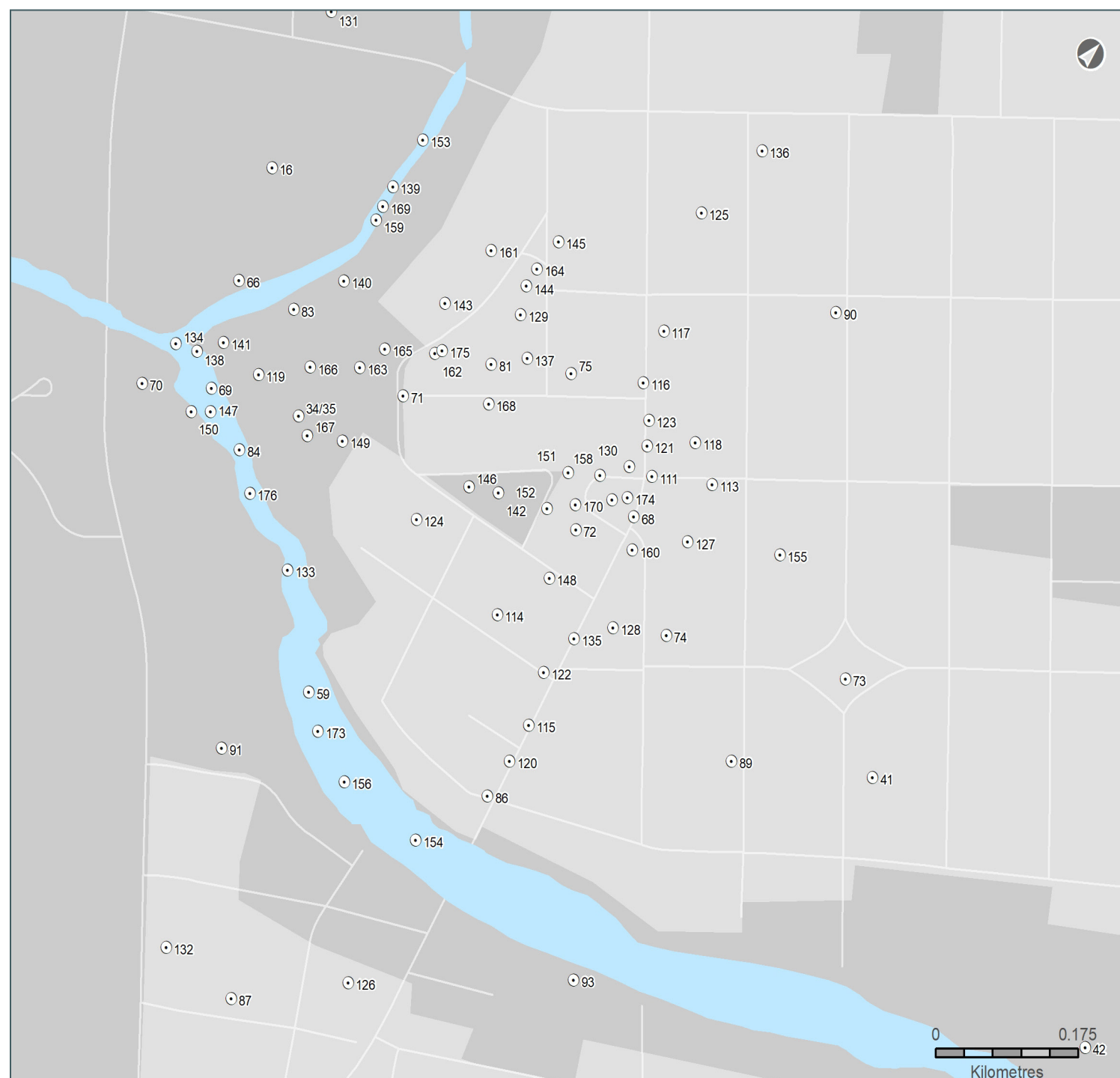
Online Mapping Tool

As part of the public consultation strategy, an online platform as part of the Township’s website was launched in July 2019. This platform provides a map where residents can pin and provide notes to identify potential C.H.L.s. The online mapping tool allows residents to identify what places are unique and valuable to them. In addition, they are able to provide comments to share memories, opinion, stories or ideas about what makes any and all of the places important and special. From nineteen contributors, a total of 188 comments were submitted through the tool.

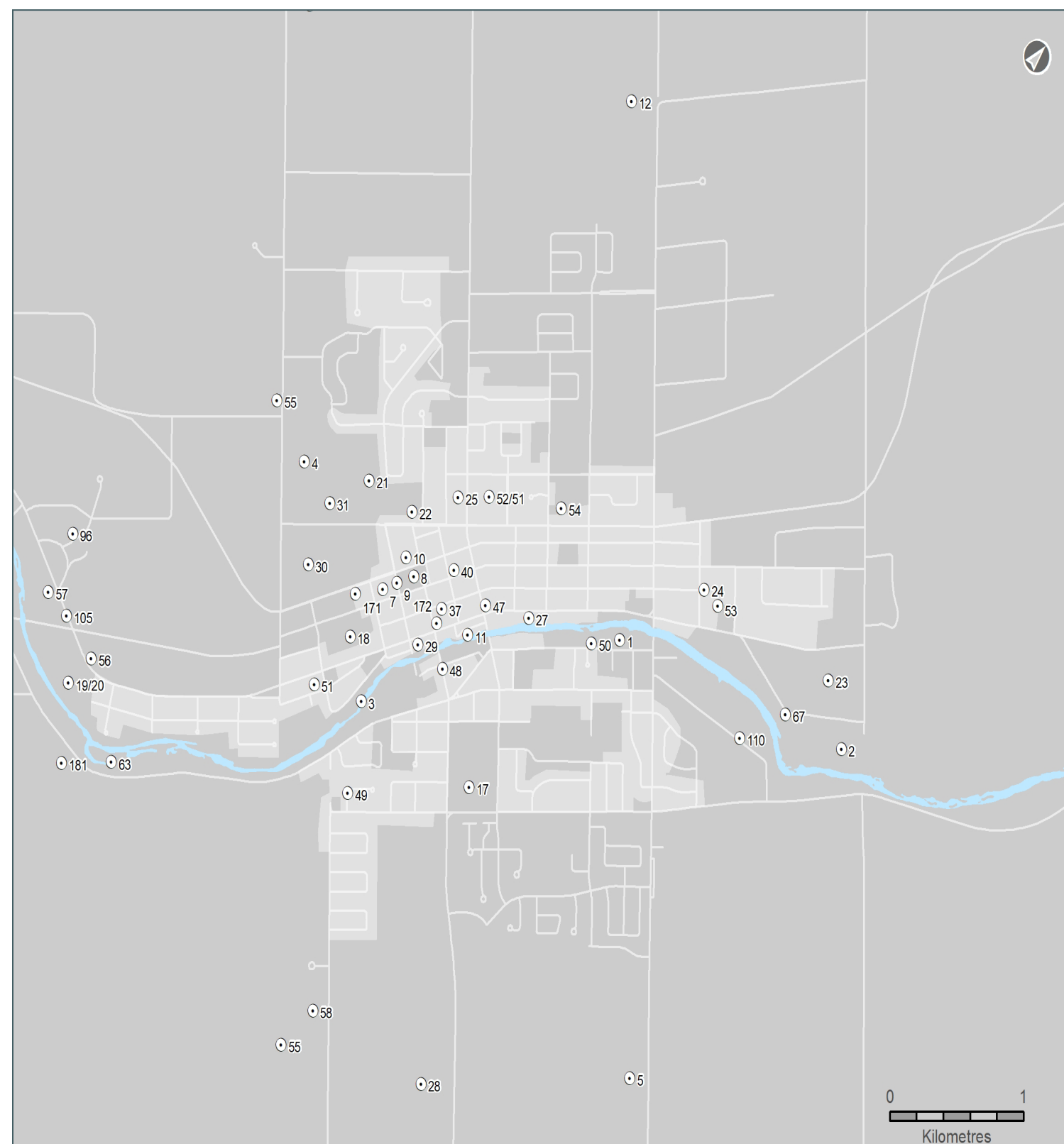


Township-wide map showing locations identified by community members using the online mapping tool.

A map of the study area, showing the River Ouse (blue line) and the surrounding urban and rural landscape. The map includes a grid of sampling locations, each marked with a numbered circle. The locations are distributed across the area, with a high concentration in the central urban area. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances in Kilometres (0 to 1). A north arrow is located in the top right corner.



Locations pinned by community members using the online mapping tool: detail map of Elora, above and map of Fergus, right.



Comments Accompanying Pins on the Online Mapping Tool

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
1	295 Queen St. E Fergus	Confederation Park on the south shore of the Grand River in Fergus is a beautiful passive greenspace representing what the riverfront would have likely looked like (fairly closely anyway) to early settlers. There are also some really interesting stories about how this land was a key summer campground for indigenous people in the area. Pat Mestern has more information on this land and the stories of the families who settled near this park.	23 Jul 2019, 12:58 PM
2	Lamond and Anderson St, Fergus	Pierpoint Nature Reserve - this is another beautiful natural area that is thought to be home to the first black settler in Fergus, Richard Pierpoint. Very interesting part of Fergus' history that I don't think many people know much about.	23 Jul 2019, 01:01 PM
3	Grand River South of Blair St, Fergus	Milligan/Mattaini Quarry area where there are number of caves and natural features which were important to the Indigenous peoples; where artifacts have been found and where, many, many years ago silver spurs and a "decorative" handgun were found in a crevice.	01 Aug 2019, 02:59 PM
4	Area south of Millage Lane	The Kettle Lake where mastodon/mammoth bones were found and where First Nations bodies were buried after they were found along Garafraxa Street by the 1909 culvert.	01 Aug 2019, 03:00 PM
5	Field south of CW District High School, Fergus	First farm, after CWDHS is a location where a very large Indian Village was established. Artifacts have been found in trees between house and high school	01 Aug 2019, 03:05 PM
6	Wellington Rd 18 and Fourth Line, Belwood	Area where a very large First Nations village was located. Mr. Cameron, over the years picked baskets and baskets of artifacts from the site. Site still has artifacts which show up	01 Aug 2019, 03:07 PM
7	St. Patrick St W, West of Maiden Lane, Fergus	Old S. Joseph's RC Church with cemetery on west side and burials (undocumented) on the east side + three First Nations burials on the property. Stone Church building was erected in 1868 and was an integral part of the community for generations of people	01 Aug 2019, 03:10 PM
8	Northeast corner of Tower St N and St Patrick St W? Fergus	1850's Council Chambers and Engine House for the fire apparatus. An excellent stone structure which must be saved.	01 Aug 2019, 03:11 PM
9	West of Tower St N b/w St George and St Patrick, Fergus	1/2 of James Square, location of the "Auld Kissin' Stane" and Lovelock sculpture. A lovely trees area which must be preserved	01 Aug 2019, 03:12 PM
10	East of Tower St N b/w St George and St Patrick, Fergus	Half of James Square which was sold into private hands some years ago. It should be back in the hands of the Township. James Square dates back to 1836.	01 Aug 2019, 03:14 PM
11	Downtown Fergus	Templin Gardens - no explanation needed. It's a gem - 1/3 the size of what it was but has to be kept!!!	01 Aug 2019, 03:14 PM
12	Gartshore and Sideroad 10	First Class wetlands where mastodon/mammoth bones were found c1838. This is a major wetlands and must be preserved as such. This was/is a location which, in its natural form, is a habitat for a lot of "critters".	01 Aug 2019, 03:18 PM
13	Beatty Line and Sideroad 15	First Class wetlands/swamp where mastodon/mammoth bones were found c1838. This area must remain as a first class wet land.	01 Aug 2019, 03:20 PM
14	Beatty Line and Sideroad 16	Wetland and site of ancient bones	01 Aug 2019, 03:21 PM
15	Beatty Line and Sideroad 17	Wetlands and area where bones of ancient mammals were found	01 Aug 2019, 03:21 PM
16	Victoria Park, Elora	Victoria Park established 1880's and was the premier park for all events for many years, including the Beatty Bros. Ltd. picnics and Highland Games (until 1997). Still an important heritage site	01 Aug 2019, 03:23 PM
17	680 Tower St, Fergus	c1928 Fergus High School which has been repurposed, thank goodness the building was kept!!	01 Aug 2019, 03:24 PM
18	Area southeast of St. George St. W and Johnston St N	Beatty Bros. Ltd Acid Pond which was at one time a Kettle Lake. This land should be declared "heritage" because is reality it is full of deadly chemicals which were fed into it from the BBL plant. It is the "site" of an old dump which at one time swallowed up a horse and waggon!!	01 Aug 2019, 03:27 PM
19	East of Guelph Elora Trail along north side of Grand River	Site of a once very large First Nations Village; several caves can also be found along the river. This is said to be in the area where Samuel D. Champlain camped with a group of First Nations people for several weeks on his "trek" through this part of Upper Canada.	01 Aug 2019, 03:31 PM
20	East of Guelph Elora Trail along north side of Grand River	Site of a large First Nations Village. See notes re same site re Samuel de Champlain. Information for a First Nations Elder who visited the area until c1949	01 Aug 2019, 03:32 PM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
21	Area south of Millage Lane, Fergus	Part of the Kettle Lake area but a part which has been "rejigged" for development. Area should be declared heritage as it was part of the large First Nations Village.	01 Aug 2019, 03:35 PM
22	Northwest of Perry St and Garafraxa St, Fergus	Area of a very large First Nations villages which spread all the way to present day St. David Street. Over the years many, many artifacts were found - until a large part of the area was developed c1970/1980s. This should be left "as is".	01 Aug 2019, 03:36 PM
23	Behind John Black Public School, Fergus	Part of the original Pierpoint Settlement c1824	01 Aug 2019, 03:37 PM
24	Tom St. and St. George St. E, Fergus	Area where it is said that Richard Pierpoint was buried c1836-8 - somewhere in this area near a large oak tree - tree long gone; bones never found.	01 Aug 2019, 03:39 PM
25	St. David St N, north of Garafraxa St. W, Fergus	Home of Thomas Young c1879 who was first postmaster and store manager (for James Webster cofounder). House has heritage designation and we are very careful where we dig in the back yard due to Indian Artifacts from large First Nations Village to the west.	01 Aug 2019, 03:44 PM
26	East of Tower St N b/w St George and St Patrick, Fergus	Other half of James Square which was at some point divided. This land should be recognized as the other half of James Square, even though it is in private hands.	01 Aug 2019, 03:46 PM
27	St. Andrew St and Gowrie St. N. Fergus	The old Templin Carriage Work c1860's which transitioned in the old Howes & Reeves garage c1947. Building's walls are still standing although the interior has been repurposed	01 Aug 2019, 03:47 PM
28	Tower St South and 2nd Line	Area of a seasonal First Nations village as spoken of by First Nations gentleman c1949	01 Aug 2019, 03:48 PM
29	St. Andrew Street between St. David and Tower Streets	"St. Andrew Street between St. David and Tower Streets for its heritage buildings; the c1834 small barn behind the Bank of Nova Scotia being one of most importance - and the carriageway between store on the north side"	01 Aug 2019, 03:51 PM
30	Hill St. W and Beatty St, Fergus	Beatty Bros. Ltd. main factory building which was begun c1912 with additions until c1928. This was the premier manufactory for Fergus for generations of people.	01 Aug 2019, 03:53 PM
31	South of Millage Lane, Fergus	Area of a very large First Nations Village and possible burial site as mentioned in 1949 but a First Nations Elder.	01 Aug 2019, 03:55 PM
32	6550 Gerrie Road, Elora	6550 Gerrie Road. "Bachelor Hall." Oldest house in Centre Wellington, Constructed as the intended home for Captain Gilkinson, Elora's founder. Home of the Gerrie Family (Gerrie Road), Moir Family (Moir Street) and former Town of Elora Councillor, Don Ainley. Probably the first farm ever cleared in Nichol Township. The finest and most pure example of Georgian architecture in the two towns. One of the first stone dwellings built in the area, if not the first. Dr. Thorning believe that Bachelor Hall was the FIRST stone house built north of the Grand River. Now over 187 years old and continuously occupied since its construction. PROTECT GERRIE ROAD, ELORA'S FIRST FARM, CAPTAIN GILKINSON'S ASSOCIATION AND THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THIS ONE OF A KIND STREET AND HOUSE!	01 Aug 2019, 04:27 PM
33	6550 Gerrie Road, Elora	6550 Gerrie Road. "Bachelor Hall." Oldest house in Centre Wellington, Constructed as the intended home for Captain Gilkinson, Elora's founder. Home of the Gerrie Family (Gerrie Road), Moir Family (Moir Street) and former Town of Elora Councillor, Don Ainley. Probably the first farm ever cleared in Nichol Township. The finest and most pure example of Georgian architecture in the two towns. One of the first stone dwellings built in the area, if not the first. Dr. Thorning believe that Bachelor Hall was the FIRST stone house built north of the Grand River. Now over 187 years old and continuously occupied since its construction. PROTECT GERRIE ROAD, ELORA'S FIRST FARM, CAPTAIN GILKINSON'S ASSOCIATION AND THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THIS ONE OF A KIND STREET AND HOUSE!	01 Aug 2019, 04:28 PM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
34	Victoria Cresecent neighbourhood	<p>"The Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Draft Study Report was presented to TCW Council in 2008, and can be accessed at the WCMuseum by CD. It is comprised of 10 Sections and 5 Appendices. Its size is a direct reflection of the very high level of cultural heritage value or interest of the proposed Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District. The headings and sub-headings of the document are fully bookmarked for ease of navigation and the document makes extensive use of photographs, maps and tables.</p> <p>The V Cr. HCD Study covers 27 houses in the triange of Henderson St, Victoria Crescent and Smith Street, as well as the historic Hoffer park, Victoria park, the trailways along the Irvine Gorge and the Elora Gorge.</p> <p>This was an undertaking of 5 years by a sub-committee of Council consisting of 4 residents and two representatives of Heritage Centre Wellington."</p>	02 Aug 2019, 11:06 AM
35	Victoria Cresecent neighbourhood	<p>"The Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Draft Study Report was presented to TCW Council in 2008, and can be accessed at the WCMuseum by CD. It is comprised of 10 Sections and 5 Appendices. Its size is a direct reflection of the very high level of cultural heritage value or interest of the proposed Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District. The headings and sub-headings of the document are fully bookmarked for ease of navigation and the document makes extensive use of photographs, maps and tables.</p> <p>The V Cr. HCD Study covers 27 houses in the triange of Henderson St, Victoria Crescent and Smith Street, as well as the historic Hoffer park, Victoria park, the trailways along the Irvine Gorge and the Elora Gorge.</p> <p>This was an undertaking of 5 years by a sub-committee of Council consisting of 4 residents and two representatives of Heritage Centre Wellington."</p>	02 Aug 2019, 11:06 AM
36	North Broadway St, Belwood	Schoolhouse on North Broadway Street, Belwood	02 Aug 2019, 05:57 PM
37	Southeast corner of St. Patrick St W and Tower St N, Fergus	Site of former St. James Anglican Church - foundation is still there. New church was built on Queen Street East	02 Aug 2019, 06:04 PM
38	36 Queen St, Belwood	Belwood Hall	02 Aug 2019, 06:19 PM
39	6550 Gerrie Road, Elora	Beautiful heritage home under imminent threat! Stop the Keating Subdivision!	02 Aug 2019, 08:12 PM
40	240 Hill St. W Fergus	240 Hill st w developed gardens, formerly part of st Andrew Church and carriage location. Previously a large property prior to a house being built on the front door and changing address from provost to hill st.	06 Aug 2019, 10:19 AM
41	75 Melville St	"ECFTA The original Elora High School now ECFTA"	15 Aug 2019, 02:21 PM
42	South of Mill St E, Elora	"Bissell Park & Bissell Dam History of early 1800s manufacturing in Elora"	15 Aug 2019, 02:26 PM
43	Between Metcalfe and Clyde St	Elora Drill Shed	15 Aug 2019, 02:37 PM
44	Sixth Line and Hwy 6	The Ennotville Historical Library is a unique part of our heritage. We are just beginning to emphasize it's historical significance. The building dates to 1858 and the library it contains to 1847. It has been used as a rental hall for many years.	16 Aug 2019, 04:34 PM
45	Hillside St and Queen St E, Fergus	Site of a First Nations Seasonal Camp (beside present day Highland Creek) which was used for centuries and until c1850. The folks from the 6 Nations would camp on Fordyce/Webster property on their traditional camp grounds and interact with the folks in the settlement. There once were a LOT of artifacts found at this site.	30 Aug 2019, 04:02 PM
46	Provost Lane North of St. Andrew St. W, Fergus	Site of the oldest structure still standing in Fergus - the Webster stable which was located behind "The Cleikum". This barn is small and was built in 1834. See web map for attached photo of building	30 Aug 2019, 04:10 PM
47	Provost Lane North of St. Andrew St. W, Fergus	The weight scale building which sits on the original site of Provost Buist's home. This building has played a large role in the history of early Fergus.	30 Aug 2019, 04:11 PM
48	Queen St W and Tower St S, Fergus	Site of a very large cave system - opening may have collapsed at river side. This was known as the CPR cave and is where, to begin with First Nations peoples used to stay/hide from the Iroquois on their way north; where during prohibition whiskey used to be made. It was called the CPR cave because a CPR lamp was used to light the area which had a stove, still & etc in it - probably still does.	30 Aug 2019, 04:14 PM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
49	Guelph Rd and Union St W, Fergus	Should retain as much green space as possible. "Vinegar Hill" was called that for a reason. There were two sulphur springs on the hill which were quite active at one time.	30 Aug 2019, 04:16 PM
50	Guelph St North of 2nd Line, Fergus	Was the site of a rather large First Nations Village. Bushel baskets of artifacts were collected c1860 - 1940's	30 Aug 2019, 04:17 PM
51	St. Andrew St W and Johnston St S, Fergus	Site of the last stone house built by Charlie Mattaini's construction company and one of the last stone structures built in Fergus c1929	30 Aug 2019, 04:19 PM
52	St. David St N, north of Garafraxa St. W, Fergus	1850's manufactory which became a rather large carriage house. This is the site of one of the "Coffin Manufacturing Company". The large house just to the south of it at 540 St. David Street was also part of the operation and also the home of the owner of the business.	30 Aug 2019, 04:22 PM
53	Barker St, Fergus	The site of Richard Pierpoints Cabin - lowest level. The structure has been "reworked" over the years but some of the original structure might still be somewhere in the area.	30 Aug 2019, 04:23 PM
54	Victoria Terrace Public School, Fergus	Site of a First Nations burial a woman and child. This stream was used by the Indigenous people who followed it from the river north toward connecting trails which led to Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay area. At some point the woman and child died and were buried in this area. Information for an elder given in 1951.	30 Aug 2019, 04:26 PM
55	Beatty Line and Millage Lane, Fergus	In this particular area more mastodon/mammoth bones were found c1841 and subsequently taken by the fellow who found the skeleton in the Shelburne area and placed on display throughout areas of both Upper Canada and the USA.	30 Aug 2019, 04:29 PM
56	Wellington Rd 18 Just east of the Guelph Elora Trail	Site of the burial grounds for the old Poor House. At one time to road used to be L shaped and the burials were . . . extensive. When the road was given a "turn" during the early 1900's the burial grounds were . . . disturbed and for years bones showed up on either side of it. There were bones from the Poor House burial ground found as late as the 1990's in this area.	30 Aug 2019, 04:33 PM
57	South of Museum and Archives across Rd 18	Area now belongs to the County, I believe. This is where "the bone man" - a fellow who used to collect the remnants of bones from the Poor House Cemetery buried his finds - little bits and pieces in burlap bags.	30 Aug 2019, 04:34 PM
58	Aboyne	The site of the Aboyne bridge over the Grand River and the Aboyne Mill.	30 Aug 2019, 04:35 PM
59	Grand River west of Mill St W Elora	"The Tooth of Time, the only ""tooth"" still standing in the area of the Mid Grand River Valley. There was another ""tooth"" upriver which was dynamited out of the river when the Wilson/Walkey's Mill was built. There is no way this area should have restricted views because of development!!!!"	30 Aug 2019, 04:39 PM
60	Gerrie Road	The rural heritage landscape of Gerrie Road is threatened by an inappropriately sized subdivision that includes APARTMENT BUILDINGS and CLUSTER TOWN HOUSES! STOP the inanity. NO MORE MISSISSAUGA STYLE SUBDIVISION!	02 Sep 2019, 07:22 AM
61	Gerrie Road	you are destroying all of our farmland and the heritage value of our entire village by allowing subdivisions in all areas; do you want us to be another Mississauga? Your 'growth actions are destroying the village of Elora, they are excessive.	04 Sep 2019, 11:52 AM
62	Gerrie Road	Protect the rural heritage landscape of Gerrie Road! Townhouses and Apartment buildings proposed for this site? NO! Where will the water come from? And an apartment so distance from the downtown core... what's the point of that? Do whats right and say NO to the proposed Keating Development!	15 Sep 2019, 09:01 AM
63	Grand River Gorge	Crossing of the Ancient Grand River Gorge. A buried river valley that measured more than 150 m across and as much as 60 m deep, twice a deep as the Elora Gorge and three times as wide. Some geological estimates place it's to be between 75 000 and 100 000 years BP	27 Sep 2019, 03:41 PM
64	Wellington Rd 18 and Fourth Line, Belwood	Also referred to as the Petrie Site. Some 80 stone tools dating from 11 000 years BP (9000 BCE) through to the 1600s CE have be professional dated by Ontario Archaeological Society members, and archived via donation, at the Wellington County Museum and Archives.	27 Sep 2019, 3:46 PM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
65	Sideroad 6 N	Location of research conducted over decades by University of Waterloo geology department collecting data about the Ancient Grand River Gorge (buried valley) that includes several remote sensing surveys and bore core samples of glacial till. References include: Greenhouse, J. P. "The Other Elora Gorge - Ancient Gorge Causes Frustrations for Well Diggers." Wat on Earth, News 23 November 1991, 26 Mar. 2018, uwaterloo.ca/wat-on-earth/news/other-elora-gorge-ancient-gorge-causes-frustrations-well. and Greenhouse, J. P., and P. F. Karrow. "Geological and Geophysical Studies of Buried Valleys and Their Fills near Elora and Rockwood, Ontario." Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, vol. 31, no. 12, 1994.	27 Sep 2019, 03:50 PM
66	Between Wellingto Rd 7 and Victoria Park	Weeping Rock Fossil Site. A well known fossil "mining" site that is popular with both amateur fossil hunters and professional paleontologists. Here a rock fall has exposed large chunks of Silurian coral reef and various fossils that date back over 400 million years. It has the potential to qualify as a Earth Science (ANSI or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest) defined by the province as "an area of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education" (OMMAH, 2014). The Irvine River Gorge and Elora Gorge are both well documented in Hewitt, Kenneth. Elora Gorge: a Visitor's Guide. Boston Mills Press, 1995.	27 Sep 2019, 04:02 PM
67	Lamond St.	Richard Pierpoint's property: cabin likely in this area. Lamond Street was likelu the landway to his home. Snakey swimming hole was here as well.	01 Oct 2019, 11:10 AM
68	Elora Heritage Area	"Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area (Red Boundary in Schedule A-1 Land Use) For particulars please see the initial written email submission of 26 Sep 2019 to the Township of Centre Wellington providing requested public input for the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study project with regards to the municipally designated Elora Heritage Area – a significant cultural heritage landscape recommending: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the Elora Heritage Area be identified in the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study project as being a key and a top priority significant cultural heritage landscape; and that it be conserved pursuant to the Wise Use and Management of Resources policy 2.6.1 of the Planning Act's Provincial Policy Statement 2014. [Note: Full details are in the 26 Sept 2019 email submission to the Township, available fromt the Township on request]	2 Oct 2019, 06:18 AM
69	Upper Elora Gorge Trail	"Upper Elora Gorge & Trailway Loop For particulars, see the 21-page Elora Upper Gorge Trailway Loop-Tourism Marketing and Product Development Report-8 December 2011-Draft was submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington."	02 Oct 2019, 06:34 AM
70	Upper Elora Gorge Trail	Upper Elora Gorge & Trailway Loop Map	02 Oct 2019, 06:37 AM
71	Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighborhood (Proposed HCD)	"Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood (proposed HCD) The Township of Centre Wellington, through its council appointed subcommittee, completed a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study which municipally identified the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood as being a significant cultural heritage landscape under the Planning Act's provincial policy and determining that it warranted protection as a Heritage Conservation District under the Ontario Heritage Act. Full particulars can be found in the 150-page PDF document entitled "Elora's Victoria Crescent Heritage Conservation District Study dated 14 May 2010."	02 Oct 2019, 06:54 AM
72	Elora Heritage Area	"Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area (Red Boundary in Schedule A-1 Land Use) The Elora Heritage Area has been continuously identified and mapped as a defined geographical area which has been modified by human activity and has been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community for 40 years in the planning processes of successive municipal official plans of the former Village of Elora, the lower-tier Township of Centre Wellington and upper-tier Wellington County."	02 Oct 2019, 08:08 AM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
73	Knox Presbyterian Church	"Knox Presbyterian Church 1873 This prominent 19th century church is one of five (5) iconic landmark churches which pierce the mature tree canopy in a low-rise building height community and which caused the Village of Elora to be known as the "The Village of Churches."	02 Oct 2019, 10:04 AM
74	Wesley Methodist Church	"The Wesley Methodist Church 1862 This prominent 19th century church is one of five (5) iconic landmark churches which pierce the mature tree canopy in a low-rise building height community and which caused the Village of Elora to be known as the "The Village of Churches"	02 Oct 2019, 10:05 AM
75	St. John's Anglican Church	"The St John's Anglican Church 1875 This prominent 19th century church is one of five (5) iconic landmark churches which pierce the mature tree canopy in a low-rise building height community and which caused the Village of Elora to be known as the "The Village of Churches." [Note: Pins and comments for 76-80 were exact duplicate submissions of Pin no. 75]	02 Oct 2019, 10:16 AM
81	Chalmers Presbyterian Church	"Chalmers Presbyterian Church 1877 This prominent 19th century church is one of five (5) iconic landmark churches which pierce the mature tree canopy in a low-rise building height community and which caused the Village of Elora to be known as the "The Village of Churches."	02 Oct 2019, 10:22 AM
82	St May's Catholic Church	"St May's Catholic Church 1871 This prominent 19th century church is one of five (5) iconic landmark churches which pierce the mature tree canopy in a low-rise building height community and which caused the Village of Elora to be known as the "The Village of Churches."	02 Oct 2019, 10:27 AM
83	Irvine River (part of Upper Elora Gorge)	"The Irvine River section of the Upper Elora Gorge See the book "Elora Gorge: A Visitor's Guide" by Ken Hewitt which contains a comprehensive guide to one of southwestern Ontario's most interesting geographical features and features 16 geological diagrams. See also the recent Wightman produced ACO video on the Elora Gorge"	02 Oct 2019, 10:36 AM
84	Upper Elora Gorge	"The Upper Elora Gorge See the book "Elora Gorge: A Visitor's Guide" by Ken Hewitt which contains a comprehensive guide to one of southwestern Ontario's most interesting geographical features and features 16 geological diagrams. See also the recent Wightman produced ACO video on the Elora Gorge"	02 Oct 2019, 10:37 AM
85	Lower Elora Gorge	"The Lower Elora Gorge See the book "Elora Gorge: A Visitor's Guide" by Ken Hewitt which contains a comprehensive guide to one of southwestern Ontario's most interesting geographical features and provides 16 geological diagrams."	02 Oct 2019, 10:39 AM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
86	Elora Central Business District (Metcalf St. and Church St. W)	<p>"Elora Central Business District</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:27 AM
87	Water St. W	<p>"19th century Elora Neighbourhood</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:30 AM
88	McNab St. W	<p>"19th century Elora Neighbourhood</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:33 AM
89	Princess St.	<p>"19th century Elora Neighbourhood</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:37 AM
90	Corner of Moir St. and Melville St.	<p>"19th century Elora Neighbourhood</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:39 AM
91	Ross St.	<p>"Little Folks" Industrial Landscape [Kiddie Kar Factory/Potter Foundry - it is being moved and integrated into a development?]</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:44 AM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
92	Grand River Conservation Area -Elora Quarry	<p>"Elora Quarry Conservation Area</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 11:55 AM
93	Grand National Heritage River (point near Clyde St.)	<p>"Grand National Heritage River</p> <p>The Grand River and its major tributaries - the Conestogo, Eramosa, Nith and Speed rivers - were designated Canadian Heritage Rivers in 1994. The designation recognizes the outstanding human heritage values and excellent recreational opportunities along the rivers. "</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:09 PM
94	Grand River Conservation Area	<p>"Grand River Conservation Area</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:14 PM
95	Elora Cataract Trailway Corridor	<p>"Elora Cataract Trailway Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:17 PM
96	Wellington Place - Wellington Rd. 18 [Wellington County Museum and Archives	<p>"Wellington Place</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:21 PM
97	Trestle Bridge Trailway/Guelph-Elora Trail Corridor	<p>"Trestle Bridge Trailway Corridor/Guelph-Elora Trail Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:23 PM
98	Cottontail Road Trailway Corridor	<p>"Cottontail Road Trailway Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:28 PM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
99	Union St. (near corner of Woolwich St. E intersection)	<p>"Village of Salem & Settlement of Bon Accord</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:34 PM
100	Irvine St.	<p>"Irvine Street (Bon Accord) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:37 PM
101	Wellington Road #7	<p>"Wellington Road #7 (North of Elora) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:41 PM
102	Wellington Road #7	<p>"Wellington Road #7 (South of Elora) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:44 PM
103	Wellington Road #21	<p>"Settlement of Inverhaugh</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:47 PM
104	South River Road	<p>"South River Road (Elora-Fergus) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:51 PM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
105	Wellington Road #18	<p>"Wellington Road #18 (Elora to Fergus) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:53 PM
106	Wellington Road #19 (near 1st Line W intersection)	<p>"Wellington Road #18 (Northfield Dr) Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 12:56 PM
107	Middlebrook Road	<p>"Middlebrook Road Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 01:00 PM
108	Wellington Road #21	<p>"Wellington Road #21 Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 01:03 PM
109	Sideroad #15	<p>"Sideroad #15 Corridor</p> <p>To view the mapped boundary of this (and numerous other) proposed cultural heritage landscapes in Elora-Salem and adjacent rural lands, please refer to the Proposed CHL Submission (Maps #1 and #2) dated 2 Oct 2019 being submitted by email to the Township of Centre Wellington and their consultants Fotenn Planning + Design; the maps which will also be presented at the Public Mapping Session in Elora on 5 October 2019."</p>	02 Oct 2019, 01:06 PM
110	Orangeville Road, Fergus	Limestone quarry owned by the Gow family. Many of the limestone buildings in the area were built by Gow family members.	02 Oct 2019, 08:05 PM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
111	Colborne St and Metcalfe St intersection	<p>"Cultural Heritage Landscape Map#1 – Township Official Plan Designated Elora Heritage Area</p> <p>CHL Map#1 identifies the Elora Heritage Area Cultural Heritage Landscape and eleven (11) of its associated smaller scale Cultural Heritage Landscapes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 Township OP designated Elora Heritage Area (Red Boundary)2 Elora Central Business District3 Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood (identified SCHL)4-7 Other 19th century Elora Neighbourhoods8 "Little Folks" Industrial Landscape9 Upper Elora Gorge & Trailway Loop10 Elora Cataract Trailway Corridor11 Elora Quarry Conservation Area12 Grand National Heritage River <p>The Elora Heritage Area has been continuously identified and mapped as a defined geographical area which has been modified by human activity and has been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community for 40 years in the planning processes of successive municipal official plans of the former Village of Elora, the lower-tier Township of Centre Wellington and upper-tier Wellington County.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Landscape Map#1 will be provided by email attachment to elected officials and key staff at Township and County and to the CHL Study consultants engaged by the Township prior to the Township's Public CHL Mapping Session on 5 Oct 2019.</p>	03 Oct 2019, 11:49 AM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
112	Emily St.	<p>"Cultural Heritage Landscape Map#2 – Settlements & Rural Lands adjacent to Elora</p> <p>CHL Map#2 identifies fifteen (15) other Cultural Heritage Landscapes Settlements & Rural Lands adjacent to Elora including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Wellington Place 14 Elora Gorge Conservation Area & Trailways 15 Village of Salem & Settlement of Bon Accord 16 Settlement of Inverhaugh 17 Trestle Bridge Trailway /Guelph-Elora Trail Corridor 18 Cottontail Road Trailway Corridor 19 South River Road (Elora-Fergus) Corridor 20 Wellington Road #18 (Elora to Fergus) Corridor 21 Wellington Road #18 (Northfield Dr) Corridor 22 Wellington Road #21 Corridor 23 Middlebrook Road Corridor 24 Wellington Road #7 (North of Elora) Corridor 25 Wellington Road #7 (South of Elora) Corridor 26 Sideroad #15 Corridor 27 Irvine Street (Bon Accord) Corridor <p>Cultural Heritage Landscape Map#2 will be provided by email attachment to elected officials and key staff at Township and County and to the CHL Study consultants engaged by the Township prior to the Township's Public CHL Mapping Session on 5 Oct 2019.</p>	3 Oct 2019, 11:52 AM
113	Colborne St.	<p>"Tourism Innovation Heritage Destination Development – Elora and Fergus in partnership with Ontario's Regional Tourism Organization 4 (RTO4) https://rto4.ca/elora-fergus</p> <p>With public funding provided by the Government of Ontario, Elora & Fergus (as one destination) represents a prominent, emerging opportunity unequalled in Ontario.</p> <p>RTO4, a section of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, has determined and is promoting that Elora is a place carved by nature, with a unique gorge setting on the precipice of a 24-metre limestone cliff cut by the roaring Grand River. A walk around the village's charming 19th century buildings constructed with limestone from the local quarry confirms its inexorable connection to the unique geology. The boldly reimagined Elora Mill stands as a symbol of a place moving into the future rooted firmly in the history of the river. "</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:03 AM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
113	Colborne St.	<p>Tourism Innovation Heritage Destination Development – Elora and Fergus in partnership with Ontario's Regional Tourism Organization 4 (RTO4) https://rto4.ca/elora-fergus</p> <p>With public funding provided by the Government of Ontario, Elora & Fergus (as one destination) represents a prominent, emerging opportunity unequalled in Ontario.</p> <p>RTO4, a section of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, has determined and is promoting that Elora is a place carved by nature, with a unique gorge setting on the precipice of a 24-metre limestone cliff cut by the roaring Grand River. A walk around the village's charming 19th century buildings constructed with limestone from the local quarry confirms its inexorable connection to the unique geology. The boldly reimagined Elora Mill stands as a symbol of a place moving into the future rooted firmly in the history of the river.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:03 AM
114	Church St. W	Ontario's Regional Tourism Organization 4 (RTO4) is in partnership with Centre Wellington to promote Elora-Fergus (as one destination) being an prominent, emerging opportunity unequalled in Ontario	04 Oct 2019, 08:05 AM
115	Metcalf St.	<p>"ix drawings of Elora (1972) donated by local architect Fred Thompson</p> <p>These six large drawings are presently displayed on the walls of the Township of Centre's Planning & Development Department and illustrate that these 19th century low-rise building height Elora Central Business District streetscapes remain today substantially intact.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:16 AM
116	Geddes St.	<p>The History of Elora by Roberta Allan</p> <p>This history of Elora provides an enlightening insight into the historical, cultural and sociological development of the community of Elora with numerous 19th century photographs.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:18 AM
117	Geddes St.	<p>The Early History of Elora by John Connon</p> <p>The Early History of Elora and Vicinity provides little-known details about the settlement and development of the Elora area in southern Ontario from the earliest settler in 1817.</p> <p>Then, as now, people were drawn to the Elora Gorge and the rocky banks of the Grand River.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:20 AM
118	Colborne St.	A Walking Tour Guide of Historic Elora Brochure	04 Oct 2019, 08:24 AM
119	Between Victoria Park and Grand River	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Gorge Vistas</p> <p>The magical riverscape just downstream from the falls is generally known as the Elora Gorge. The mystery of its formation, resulting in numerous caves, cliffs and curious rock shapes attracted newcomers to the area."</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:26 AM
120	Metcalf St.	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – A.J. Casson</p> <p>During the summers of 1929 to 1931, internationally renowned Group of Seven artist A.J. Casson visited the Elora Area and painted what would after be known as his Elora-Salem series. It was during these years that he learned to master the art of watercolour painting.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:36 AM
121	Metcalf St.	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Churches</p> <p>Elora was known as the "Village of Churches"</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:40 AM
122	Church St. W	Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Public & Commercial Buildings	04 Oct 2019, 08:42 AM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
123	Metcalf St.	Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Public and Commercial Buildings	04 Oct 2019, 08:45 AM
124	Price St.	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Historical and Heritage Houses</p> <p>By 1845 Elora boasted 30 log houses.</p> <p>In the 1850s limestone from the riverbed and locally manufactured red brick were more in evidence, and with the arrival of railroads in the 1870s, a more durable brick appeared with a flurry of new homes.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:52 AM
125	Geddes St.	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Historical and Heritage Houses</p> <p>By 1845 Elora boasted 30 log houses.</p> <p>In the 1850s limestone from the riverbed and locally manufactured red brick were more in evidence, and with the arrival of railroads in the 1870s, a more durable brick appeared with a flurry of new homes.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 08:55 AM
126	Victoria St.	<p>Historical Walking Tours of Elora – Early Settlement of Elora</p> <p>Elora's buildings reflect its surrounding beauty and reveal tales of the village's early struggle to survive.</p> <p>Most importantly, they reveal its eventual "awakening" as a thoughtful, breath-taking community.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 09:02 AM
127	Geddes St.	The Elora Heritage Area in the context of the 1995 Village of Elora LACAC Building Inventory's Colour Mapping of Building Construction Periods of Built Heritage Resources	04 Oct 2019, 09:05 AM
128	Metcalf St.	The Elora Heritage Area's Phases of Development of this Substantially Intact 19th Century Spatial Pattern and Build Heritage Resources	04 Oct 2019, 09:07 AM
129	Smith St.	Canon panoramic photo of Elora from the steeple of St John's Anglican Church circa 1875	04 Oct 2019, 09:36 AM
130	Geddes St.	Canon panoramic photo of Elora at Geddes and Colborne Streets circa 1875	04 Oct 2019, 09:41 AM
131	David St. W	Canon panoramic photo of Elora from the corner of David Street West and South Street circa 1890	04 Oct 2019, 09:42 AM
132	Wellington Road #7	"View northeast towards the village of Elora; published on 09 Nov. 1872 in the Canadian Illustrated News WCMA AC1952X.369.1"	04 Oct 2019, 09:44 AM
133	Mill St. W	"2017 Elora & Fergus Tourism Brochure www.elorafergus.ca	04 Oct 2019, 10:16 AM
134	Upper Elora Gorge (point near Wellington Road 7)	The Upper Elora Gorge Tourism Brochure www.elorafergus.ca	04 Oct 2019, 10:20 AM
135	Metcalf St.	"Elora Historical Storyboards Elora www.elorafergus.ca	04 Oct 2019, 10:21 AM
136	Princess St.	<p>"Doors Open Elora 2017 – A Self-Guided Architectural Tour</p> <p>The Staffords, the First Family of builders in Elora & Fergus illustrating the significant role of five generations of Elora's Stafford Family in establishing, supporting and maintaining the 19th and 20th century character, ambience and feel of the historical Village of Elora.</p>	04 Oct 2019, 10:37 AM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
137	Smith St.	<p>"Contextual Value findings of the Conservation Review Board October 2006 regarding 176 Smith Street (George Noble/Kraft House) in Elora</p> <p>Contextual Value</p> <p>The Kraft House property is within a triangular parcel of seven lots bound by Smith Street, Henderson Street, and Victoria Crescent. The triangle is comprised of primary structures, outbuildings, infrastructure, natural features, and open spaces that have varied orientations (to the streets and to the river), setbacks, forms, and styles. This is how the triangle has evolved since the area was surveyed into building lots in 1857.</p> <p>Of the five parcels of land (seven lots) within the triangle, two are designated under section 29, OHA. All twenty properties considered to constitute the larger neighbourhood are listed on the Township of Centre Wellington Inventory of Urban Heritage Buildings. Five additional properties in the neighbourhood are designated under section 29, OHA.</p> <p>The Township of Centre Wellington's Official Plan includes this triangle within a larger "Heritage Area." The triangle and environs are being studied for possible designation as a heritage conservation district, as defined by Part V, OHA. (It should be noted that the 2005 amendments to the OHA changed the rules for section 29 designated properties within a Part V heritage conservation district.)</p> <p>It is evident that the identification of the cultural heritage value or interest of the properties within this triangle and its neighbourhood predates the recent proposals for development of the Chalmers Church and Kraft House properties. Council has demonstrated through its Official Plan and the past use of designation under the OHA, that it is intent on its goal (Official Plan section B.4 11.) to "Protect the unique cultural heritage resources of the community."</p> <p>It is the Board's opinion that the stone portion of the George Noble/Kraft House is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of this historic area."</p>	22 Oct 2019, 0:810 AM
138	Lover's Leap	The Elora Gorge-Lover's Leap-Picturesque Canada circa 1870 by the Art Publishing Company Toronto: Our Country-As it was and as it is-Portrayed by the Best Writers and Artists	24 Oct 2019, 07:06 PM
139	David St. W	The Elora Gorge-the David St Bridge over the Irvine River-Picturesque Canada circa 1870 by the Art Publishing Company Toronto: Our Country-As it was and as it is-Portrayed by the Best Writers and Artists	24 Oct 2019, 07:14 PM
140	David St. W	The Elora Gorge -Echo Cave on the Irvine River-Picturesque Canada circa 1870 by the Art Publishing Company Toronto: Our Country-As it was and as it is-Portrayed by the Best Writers and Artists	24 Oct 2019, 07:16 PM
141	Lover's Leap	Meeting of the Waters-published circa 1870 by Picturesque Canada Part 20 Sold by Subscription by the Art Publishing Company Toronto: Our Country-As it was and as it is-Portrayed by the Best Writers and Artists	24 Oct 2019, 07:18 PM
142	James St.	Celebrating Elora's 175th Anniversary-15 page Special section of the Fergus Elora News Express 27 June 2007	24 Oct 2019, 10:03 PM
143	Victoria Cres.	Page 1-Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Walking Tour-Doors Open 20 June 2008	24 Oct 2019, 10:26 PM
144	Victoria Cres.	Page 2-Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Walking Tour-Doors Open 20 June 2008	24 Oct 2019, 10:28 PM
145	Smith St.	Page 3-Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Walking Tour-Doors Open 20 June 2008	24 Oct 2019, 10:29 PM
146	James St.	Page 4-Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Walking Tour-Doors Open 20 June 2008	24 Oct 2019, 10:30 PM
147	Elora Gorge	The Elora Gorge-Meeting of the Waters-Picturesque Canada circa 1870 by the Art Publishing Company Toronto: Our Country-As it was and as it is-Portrayed by the Best Writers and Artists	25 Oct 2019, 07:56 AM
148	James St.	2019 Elora & Fergus Visitors Guide https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/resources/Documents/Elora-Fergus-Visitor-Guide.pdf	25 Oct 2019, 10:17 AM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
149	James St.	<p>Focused Direction-Centre Wellington Council Strategic Plan 2019-2022</p> <p>The Strategic Plan declares what Council is trying to achieve. Healthy Growth Strategic Direction #2 states: We will manage the pace and scale of new development, and retain our "small town feel" including finalizing urban design guidelines, and define and incorporate the "small town feel".</p>	26 Oct 2019, 05:49 AM
150	Elora Gorge	<p>Focused Direction-Centre Wellington Council Strategic Plan 2019-2022</p> <p>The Strategic Plan declares what Council is trying to achieve. Active and Caring Community Strategic Direction #4 states: We will support the heritage of our community.</p> <p>Initiatives 2019-2022:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete the heritage property inventory 2. Complete the cultural heritage landscape study, which will include potential Heritage Conservation Districts 3. Investigate heritage preservation incentives 4. Continue to support relationships with heritage-oriented organization 	26 Oct 2019, 05:51 AM
151	Margaret St.	<p>Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan approved under the Planning Act</p> <p>INTRUDUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are a strong, growing and vibrant community that retains its small town character and rural lifestyle. ▪ We have a rich cultural heritage and a unique natural setting with the Grand River as its focus." <p>V I S I O N S T A T E M E N T was the product of a Community Action Kit, engaging a large cross section of the population in the visioning exercise, guided the vision statement for this Plan and includes:</p> <p>An Environment that is Preserved for Future Generations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean Air, Water, and Soil ▪ A River System whose environmental integrity is protected and improved ▪ Preserved Built Heritage ▪ Preserved Cultural Heritage ▪ Reforested Landscapes ▪ Protection and Management of Resources that will ensure the health and safety of the community <p>MAJOR GOALS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect the unique cultural heritage resources of the community. ▪ Create a culture of conservation, including water, energy and cultural heritage conservation and air quality protection 	26 Oct 2019, 07:19 AM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
152	Margaret St.	Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan approved under the Planning Act Establishes planning policy for the protection of the Elora Heritage Area and the Fergus Heritage Area against applications for inappropriate infill, development/redevelopment. [Note: The remainder of this comment lists the policies in the Township's Official Plan under Sections C.2.10 Development and Redevelopment Within Heritage Areas, C.2.11 Public Works Within Heritage Areas and C.2.12 Zoning By-law. See the Official Plan for the full text]	26 Oct 2019, 07:21 AM
153	David St. W	Grand and Gorgeous (2019) by Elora & Fergus Tourism http://grandandgorgeous.com/	27 Oct 2019, 07:39 AM
154	Metcalf St.	Grand Old Bridges: The Grand River Watershed Bridge Inventory Report prepared by Stephen Robinson and Tracie Seedhouse of Robinson Heritage Consulting, 6 April 2004 A listing of bridges from the Grand River Watershed Bridge Inventory which have significant heritage value and contribute to the Heritage River designation of the Grand, Speed, Eramosa, Conestogo and Nith Rivers. These bridges will display qualities of architectural/engineering, historical or contextual heritage significance.	27 Oct 2019, 07:54 AM
155	Princess St.	Township of Centre Wellington Comprehensive Zoning By-law No. 2009-045 The Zoning By-Law establishes special Heritage Area Overlay regulations. The Heritage Area Overlay applies special regulations to R1A-zoned properties within the Elora Heritage Area and to the R1B-zoned properties within the Fergus Heritage Area. The special regulations include greater minimum lot area and frontage requirements, lower maximum lot coverage and lower building height than would otherwise apply to the R1A and R1B zones. The entire Heritage Area Overlay is also illustrated on Appendix Map 2 for information purposes. The prescribed boundaries of the Heritage Overlays are the same as the boundaries prescribed for the Elora Heritage Area and the Fergus Heritage Area in Policy C.2.10 and Schedule A-1 of the Township Official Plan.	27 Oct 2019, 08:19 AM
156	Mill St. W	Elora & Fergus Tourism https://elorafergus.ca/	01 Nov 2019, 01:30 PM
157	MacDonald Sq	Elora Ontario's Most Beautiful Village http://elora.info/	01 Nov 2019, 01:32 PM
158	MacDonald Sq	http://elora.info/	01 Nov 2019, 01:39 PM
159	David St. W	"Elora is one of the most picturesque areas in Ontario ..." http://elora.info/	01 Nov 2019, 01:43 PM
160	Metcalf St.	Valuing Our History"" – A collection of Dr. Stephen Thorning's columns for the newspapers. Dr Thorning's articles were published in the "Elora Sentinel"" newspaper in August 1990; the Fergus Elora News Express, 1996-2004; and then Wellington Advertiser. Dr. Thorning was a Village of Elora councillor—and, later, deputy reeve—in the early 1990s.	01 Nov 2019, 01:45 PM
161	Victoria Cr	Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood - The Heritage Conservation District Study Process	01 Nov 2019, 01:46 PM
162	Victoria Cr	Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood – Municipal Endorsement of Citizen Generated Knowledge/Information	01 Nov 2019, 01:47 PM
163	Victoria Park	Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood – Value to the Community of the Citizen Generated Heritage Conservation District Study	01 Nov 2019, 01:49 PM
164	Victoria Cr	Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood – Collateral Value to the Community of the Citizen Generated Heritage Conservation District Study	01 Nov 2019, 01:50 PM



Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
165	Victoria Cr	Presentation made at Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG) 2012 Annual Conference The Value of Citizen Generated Knowledge/Information in the Heritage Conservation District Process W4-1 Heritage Conservation Districts are Useful Planning Initiatives (Workshop), Wilfred Laurier University, Arts 3E8	01 Nov 2019, 01:51 PM
166	Victoria Park	Public Presentation on 9 May 2010 at the Wellington County Museum and Archives Elora's First Neighbourhood History, sponsored by the Wellington County Historical Society	01 Nov 2019, 01:53 PM
167	Victoria Park	Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Workshop "Speak Out For Heritage" held in Elora on 8 Nov 2014 Sample Workshop Table Recording for the Elora Heritage Area and Environs – Heritage Resources that may be at risk	01 Nov 2019, 01:55 PM
168	MacDonald Sq	Chalmers Church-Elora-ACORN Article by Beverley Cairns published Sep2014 https://www.acontario.ca/	01 Nov 2019, 01:56 PM
169	David St. W	ELORA & FERGUS Tourism – A River Runs Through It https://elorafergus.ca/river-runs-through-it/	03 Nov 2019, 07:53 AM
170	MacDonald Sq	The Township Municipal Heritage Register https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/heritage.aspx <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Township of Centre Wellington is a vibrant, thriving community in southwestern Ontario with a rich heritage of cultural, archaeological and natural wonders that are unique in Canada. 10,000 years ago, as the meltwater of retreating glaciers carved out the Grand River and spectacular gorge at Elora, giants walked the land. Bones discovered in 1839 indicate mastodons and woolly mammoths once roamed the primeval landscape. In the millennia since the Ice Age, our area has been home to indigenous peoples. Nearly 200 years of built heritage thrives in every corner of the township. Quaint residential streets, historic downtowns, Scottish-influenced limestone buildings, bridges, churches, gardens and historic rural landscapes stand as reminders of the Township's heritage. Centre Wellington takes immense pride in its roots and stands together with individual property owners who are committed to protecting heritage for future generations. Heritage planning staff and Heritage Centre Wellington promote heritage conservation through the documentation and protection of heritage properties and the implementation of policies to help guide change to these properties. <p>The Centre Wellington website image below illustrates that the heritage resources of Elora are valued by the community and there exists a high degree of historical integrity of Elora's built heritage resources as evidenced by the mapping of listed and designated properties in the Centre Wellington Municipal Heritage Register under the Ontario Heritage Act.</p>	03 Nov 2019, 07:55 AM
171	Brock St	The Brock Street Heritage Conservation District Centre Wellington's only designated Heritage Conservation District	03 Nov 2019, 09:04 AM
172	Tower St N	Township Official Plan designated FERGUS HERITAGE AREA (Red Boundary in Schedule A-1 Land Use) The Fergus Heritage Area has been identified and mapped as a defined geographical area which has been modified by human activity and identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community in the planning processes of successive municipal official plans of the lower-tier Township of Centre Wellington and upper-tier Wellington County.	03 Nov 2019, 09:18 AM

Pin No.	Location Pinned On Map	Comments	Date Posted
173	Grand River - Mill St W	1880 Elora Visitor's Guide to River Scenery printed for tourists on the back of menu for Elora's Dalby Hotel With the arrival of the first railway service from Hamilton to Elora circa 1870, the tourists began visiting the Village of Elora Tourism to experience the natural wonders of the Elora Gorge.	03 Nov 2019, 03:02 PM
174	MacDonald Sq	Captain Gilkison's Plaque in Elora's MacDonald Square – The Founder of Elora	03 Nov 2019, 03:42 PM
175	Victoria Cr	The Victoria Crescent neighbourhood as seen through the selected works of local artist Percy Runnells Elora Artist: Percy Runnells, 1920-1989	03 Nov 2019, 03:43 PM
176	Grand River	Composite Photo of scenes in the Grand and Irvine River Gorges Photo Credit: Connon, ca. 1860-1900 (Ontario Archives I0011470)	03 Nov 2019, 03:45 PM
177	Water St. E	bridge, i think its here?	13 Nov 2019, 07:24 PM
178	Highway 6	Intact farmstead with barn and stone house	20 Nov 2019, 04:31 PM
179	Highway 6	Intact farmscape with Italianate brick house; tree lined drive	20 Nov 2019, 04:32 PM
180	Sideroad 4	Boarded up stone house; set within the context of the tributary and valley lands; rolling topography; view Wellington Rd 7	20 Nov 2019, 04:35 PM
181	S River Rd	Visual connection to farmland between the two urban centers; fencing and hedgerows with apple trees; topography; hillside is actively used as pasture land.	20 Nov 2019, 04:38 PM
182	Eighth Line W	Wilson Flats	20 Nov 2019, 04:42 PM
183	Wellington Rd 21	Viewscape - to Knox Presbyterian Church Spire as you round the bend and begin to descend the hill on Wellington Road 21	20 Nov 2019, 04:47 PM
184	6th Line	Mount Carmel Cemetery I think there's a book about Belwood History; this little community is north of the lake and it's quite a different topography than other parts of Centre Wellington.	30 Jan 2020, 08:58 PM
185	County Road 18 (adajacent to)	Shand Dam; one of the oldest flood control dams in the province.	30 Jan 2020, 08:59 PM
186	Jones Baseline Rd	Jones Baseline Road Good example of a cultural heritage road; tree-lined	30 Jan 2020, 09:07 PM



Social Media and Advertisement

Throughout the project, social media was used to promote and advertise the project to the community. On average, 3-4 posts per week were made on the Township's various social media accounts.

In addition, Township staff advertised the project in the local newspaper (The Wellington Advertiser) and the local radio station. Township staff also attended two radio sessions to promote the workshop in January and then again during Heritage week.

Community Engagement

Township staff reached out to numerous local community groups and members including:

- Local historians;
- Art group representatives;
- Agricultural society representatives;
- Local businesses and BIA representatives;
- Centre Wellington Youth Council;
- Local boards and Council advisory committees (tourism, heritage, economic development, community services, trail association, neighbourhood tree associations, etc);
- Developers;
- School;
- University of Guelph;
- The County; and
- Agencies such as public health.

Project notices and workshop invitations were sent out to a broad list of individuals and organizations involved in all aspects of the community.

1.2 Public Open House 1

A Public Open House was held on September 26, 2019 at Wellington County Museum & Archives in Aboyne Hall. The session was open to all residents

and property owners in Centre Wellington. The session was advertised on the Township's website and in the local newspaper (The Wellington Advertiser) and emails were sent out to the stakeholder group. The purpose of the public session was to introduce the community to the consultant team and inform residents about the study process as well as the intended purpose and outcome of the work the consultant team will be undertaking.

The session commenced at 6:00pm with a presentation beginning at 6:15pm. The presentation introduced the consultant team's research, informed the community about the study process, as well as provided background information on the components of a C.H.L. After the presentation, there was a question and answer period where participants could seek further clarification on the work the consultant team is undertaking. The following questions were asked:

- Have cultural heritage landscape areas already been identified?
- How is the community value determined other than at the workshops?
- What do you hope to learn about the township beyond the core areas?
- Will you talk to people who own the property that are identified within a C.H.L. before the next open house?
- Will areas be mapped and shown to the public?
- How will the C.H.L. work if there is a newer building in the C.H.L.?
- Will the presentation be posted on the Townships website?
- Do you want names of individuals to follow up with who have historical information?
- Have any other municipalities in the County undertaken a similar study?
- How do you deal with C.H.L.s that overlap within other municipalities?
- Have any Indigenous communities identified

an interest?

- Belwood hotel walking tour which explored how the dam changed the area. Reach out to St. Johns Belwood church
- Is there a timeline on what is considered historic?

Following the presentation, the participants had an opportunity to view display boards and speak with the consultant team and Township staff about the project. The Public Open House session was meant to provide an introduction to the project and background information needed for the mapping sessions that would occur later on.

1.3 Online Survey - Part 1

An online survey was launched through Connect C.W. in October 2019 following the Public Open House 1. The survey aimed to gain feedback from the community on the special places that contribute to the ever-evolving story and narrative of the Township by identifying potential cultural heritage landscapes that are nested within or associated with the Township-wide elements. These elements include the Grand River, transportation corridors, agriculture, and development sites for industry and settlements. The Township wide elements were identified as one way to start thinking about cultural heritage landscapes and how and where they might have formed, why they might be significant and what parts of them should be protected.

The survey received responses from 36 participants. The results of the survey provided the project team with feedback from the community on each township wide element and provided a better understanding of the weight and importance the community gave to these elements.

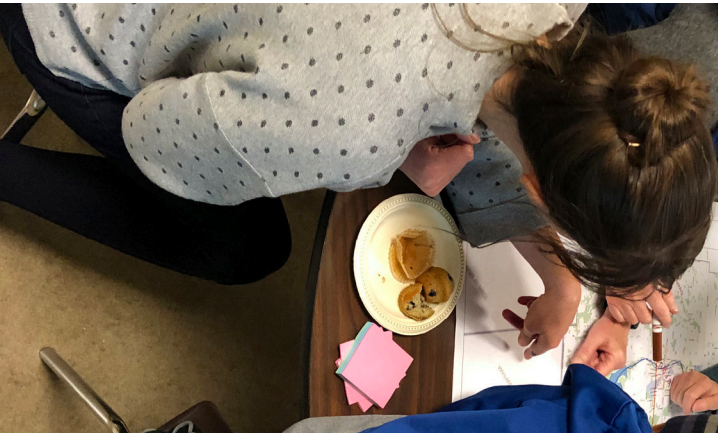
Respondents were asked to rank the unique features or element associated with the Grand River. The majority of respondents identified that the river itself, the trails, overlooks, lookouts and viewshed and



Mapping Session participants engaged in discussion.



Mapping Session participants presenting their identified cultural heritage landscapes to the entire group.



Participants of all ages engaged in the Mapping Session.

dams and mills were important and unique elements of the Grand River. The respondents were asked to describe the features, places and spaces associated with the Grand River and other watercourses that are important to them and why. The following summarizes the key themes identified by the responses received:

- Elora Fergus Belwood Cataract Trail is important because it provides parkland joining the communities
- Scenic views of the river, including the Gorges (Irvine and Grand), Pilkington overlook and the tooth of time are iconic
- The River symbolizes the history of Centre Wellington and highlights the economic and recreational values it has brought to the Township.
- Trails and parks within and around the River provide the community with recreational opportunities

With regards to settlement areas, the majority of respondents highly ranked heritage buildings, trails, and lookouts as being very important elements and features. Secondly, respondents identified streetscapes, gardens and parks, scenic roads and churches and cemeteries as the next important elements and features within the settlement area. Respondents described the features, places and spaces that were important to them within the settlement area. The following is a summary of the key items identified:

- Main Street of Elora for the variety of shops and stores
- Bissell Park/Old Elora High School (currently known as the Elora Centre for the Arts)
- Original cemetery and settlement areas are important to maintaining our connection to our beginnings
- Downtown cores reflect local heritage and

provides an attraction for younger people

- Gardens and road reinforce the towns connection to nature
- Aboyne area important because of their relevance to Canadian history
- The Mill and stone henges represents history and provides a place to explore and encourage tourism

Respondents identified that they valued and placed a high importance on scenic views, lookouts and viewsheds within the transportation and communication corridors of the township. Subsequently, respondents noted that historical Indigenous trails, river crossing and bridges, tree lines and fence lines and links between settlement areas were also important with the transportation and communication corridors. Below is a summary of the responses from participants on their identification of the important features and why.

- Transportation and communication corridors define, maintain and support the unique character and sense of place of Centre Wellington
- Garafraxa Road (aka Black) Bridge at St. Andrews Street was the location of the Wintermute crossing before the bridge was built between Fergus and Elora
- Bike lanes and walking trails foster healthy choices and assist in providing options for travel between and around Centre Wellington
- Maintaining scenic views and traditional trails is important to our sense of history and of the past
- Bissel Park bridge lookout has childhood memories as well as provides for beautiful scenic views
- Elora Cataract trail is an important recreational corridor

Respondents identified that historic buildings, farmhouses, barns and other outbuildings as well as

scenic views were the most important and unique elements of the Centre Wellington's agricultural area. Below is a summary of the responses from participants on their identification of the important features of the agricultural area and why.

- Farmland, green spaces, barns and views help to keep Centre Wellington a thriving tourist destination
- Tree lines and fences add to scenic views and road
- Farmland symbol of the community's connection to the rural area Scenic views and greenery important to keep the small town feel of the community.

A full copy of the descriptive responses are on file at the Township offices.

1.4 Mapping Sessions

Two (2) mapping sessions were held on October 5th at the Elora Community Centre, one in the morning (10am) and another in the afternoon (1pm). Both sessions were open to all residents in the Township and were advertised on the Township's website, in the local newspaper (Wellington Advertiser) on the radio (Grand 101.1 FM) and through email to participants who attended the public open house.

The intent of the session was to gain feedback from residents on where the important cultural heritage landscapes are within the Town and for participants to organize the C.H.L.s into themes noting the boundaries of them on maps provided.

Each session commenced with an overview presentation by the consultant team as a refresh for those who were not able to attend the public open house on September 26th.

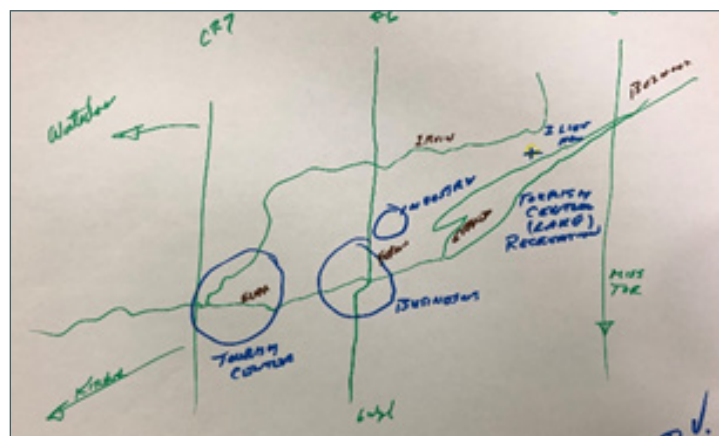
Following the presentation, participants were asked to undertake a mental mapping exercise. Each participant was provided a blank sheet of paper and were given 15 minutes to map/draw their perception

of the places within their community.

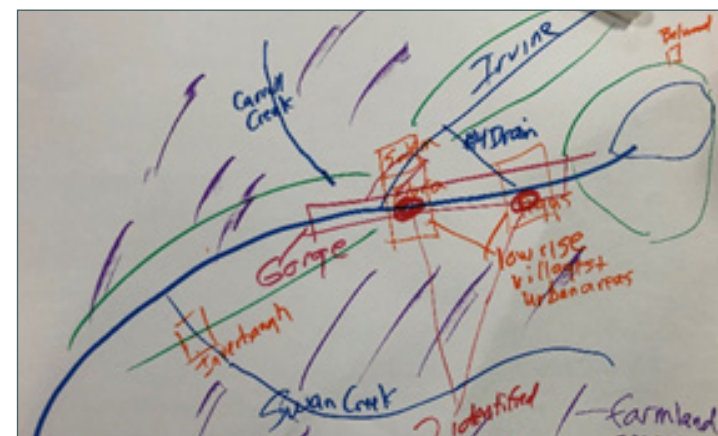
Following the mental mapping, the consultant team provided a brief presentation of the next mapping exercise. The presentation introduced the concept of how and what ties different areas and landscape features into a cohesive narrative. The consultant team explained how the Township contains a specific geography and context which provides a distinctive township wide structure of 'Organizing Themes.' The 'Organizing Themes' could include a linear corridor such as the Grand River or numerous smaller nodes and specific properties that form a district.

Maps of the entire Township as well as a more focused area of Elora and Fergus were provided to each table. The participants at each table were asked to work together to mark down on the maps 'Organizing Themes' which appeared on their mental map. They were asked to delineate elements of the community including boundaries of corridors, nodes or districts. Following the 30-minute breakout mapping session, each group presented their findings to the rest of the participants. The participants provided great feedback and a lot of local knowledge on the Township and specific areas for the consultant team to consider.

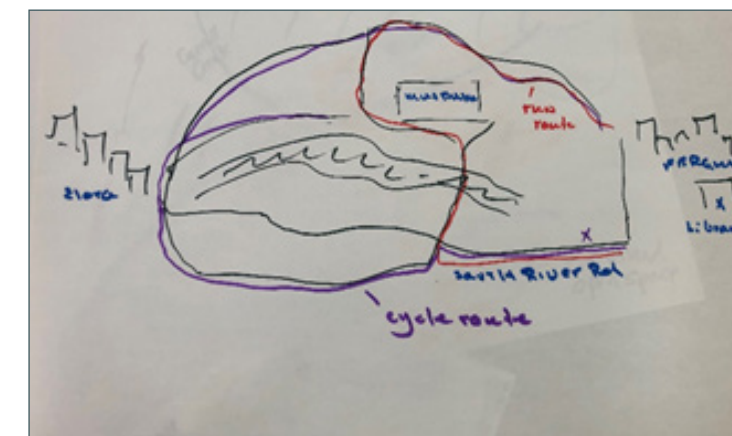




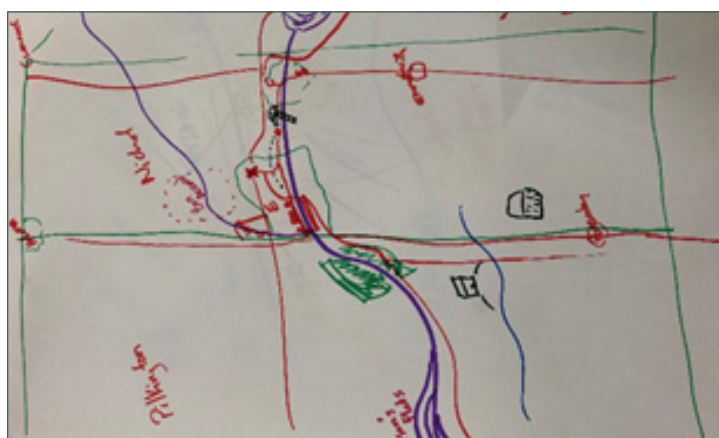
Mental map from morning session.



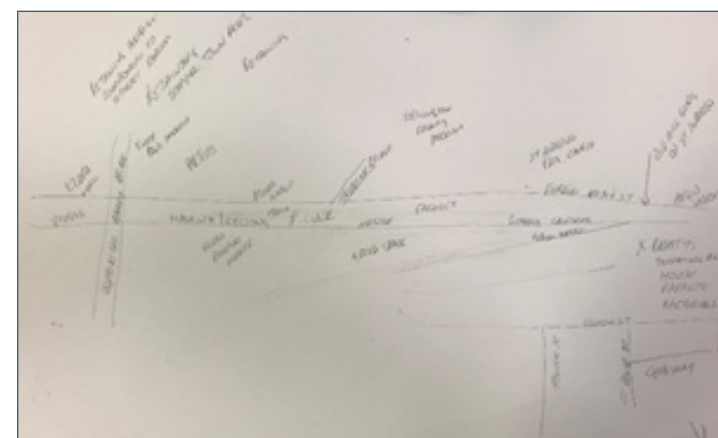
Mental map from morning session.



Mental map from morning session.



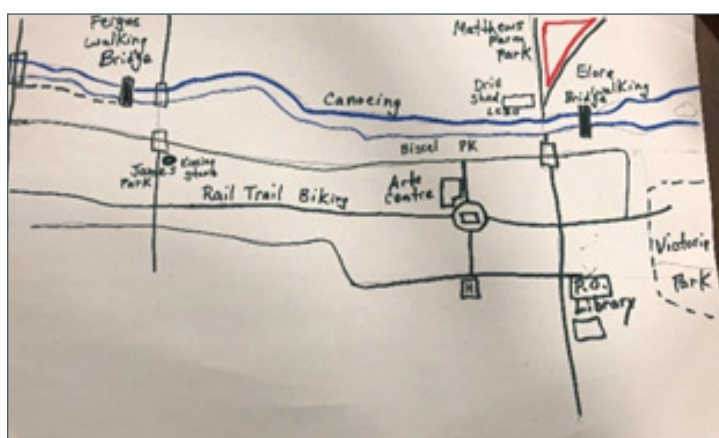
Mental map from morning session..



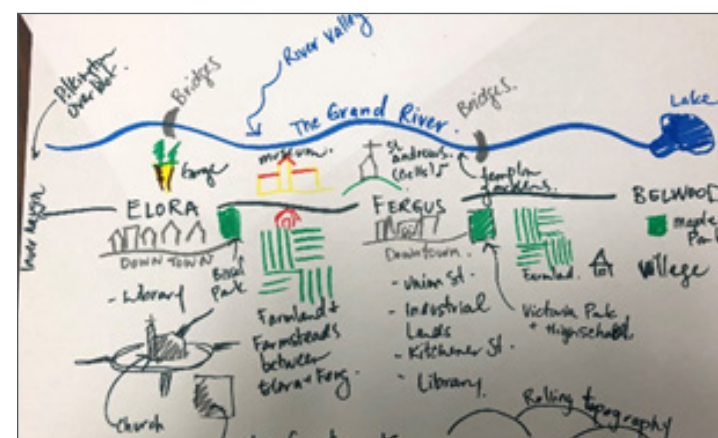
Mental map from morning session.



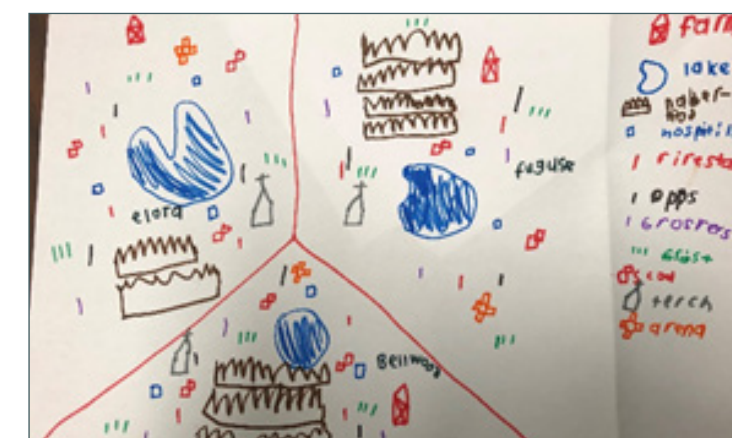
Mental map from morning session.



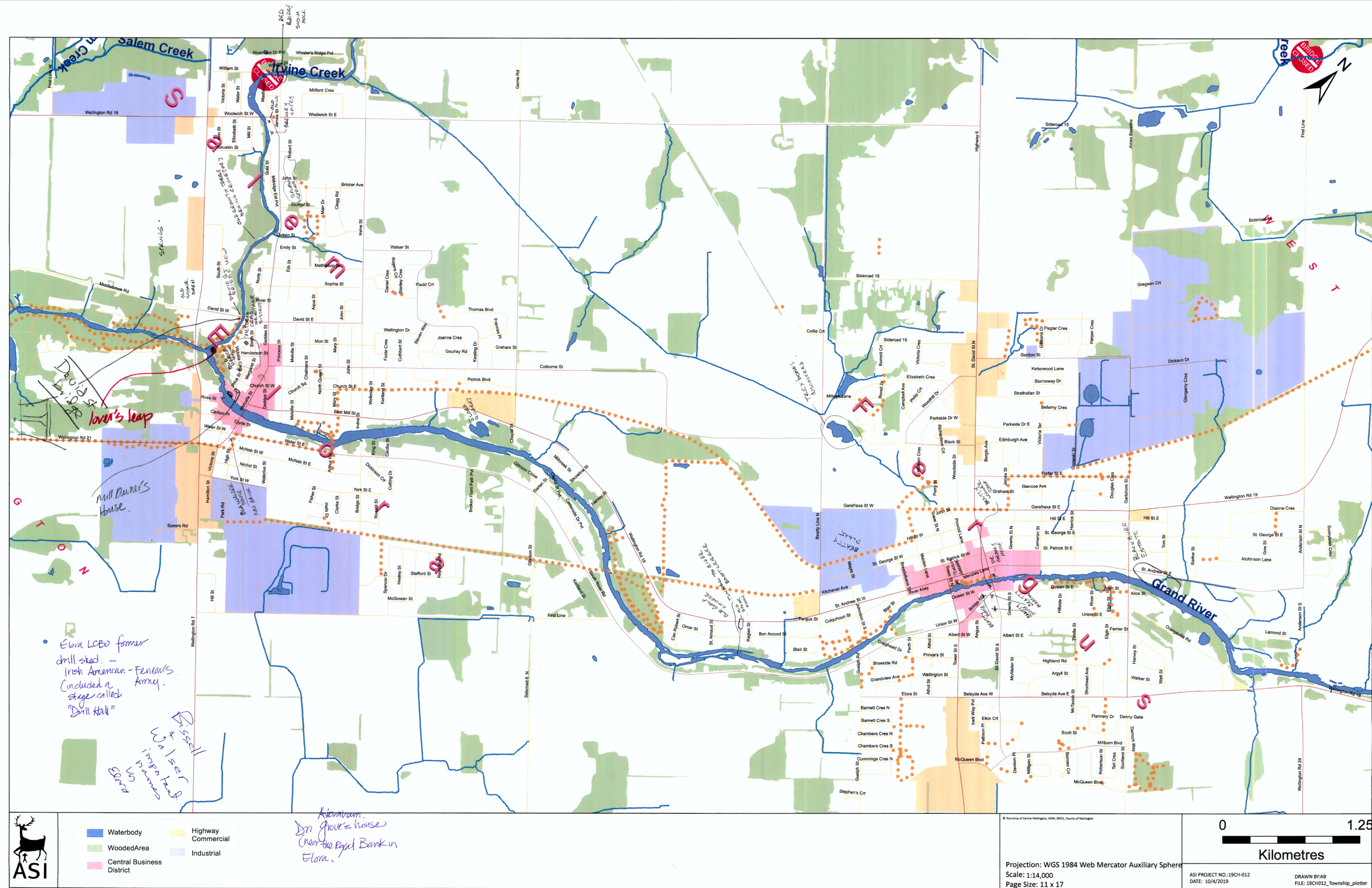
Mental map from afternoon session..



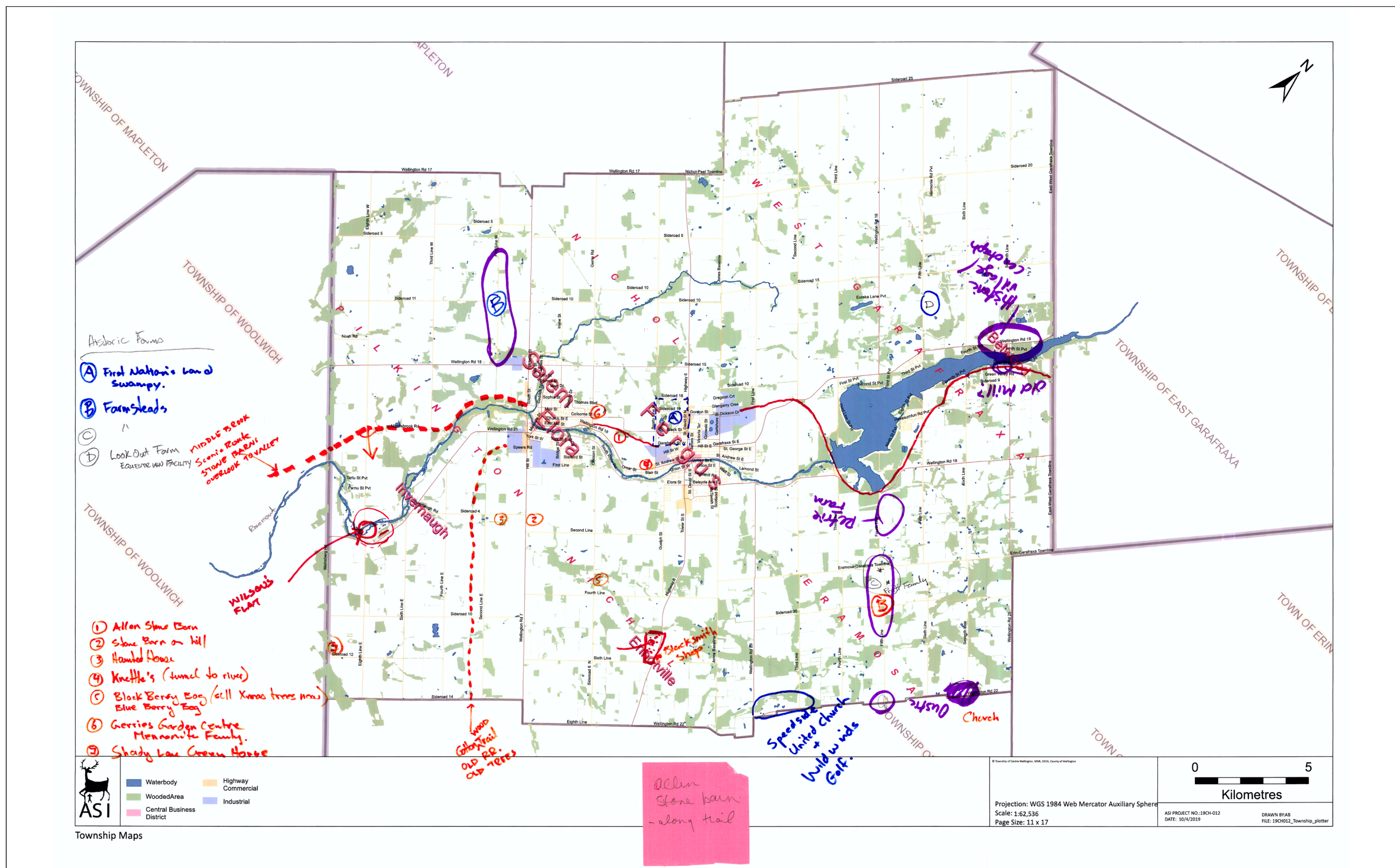
Mental map from afternoon session..



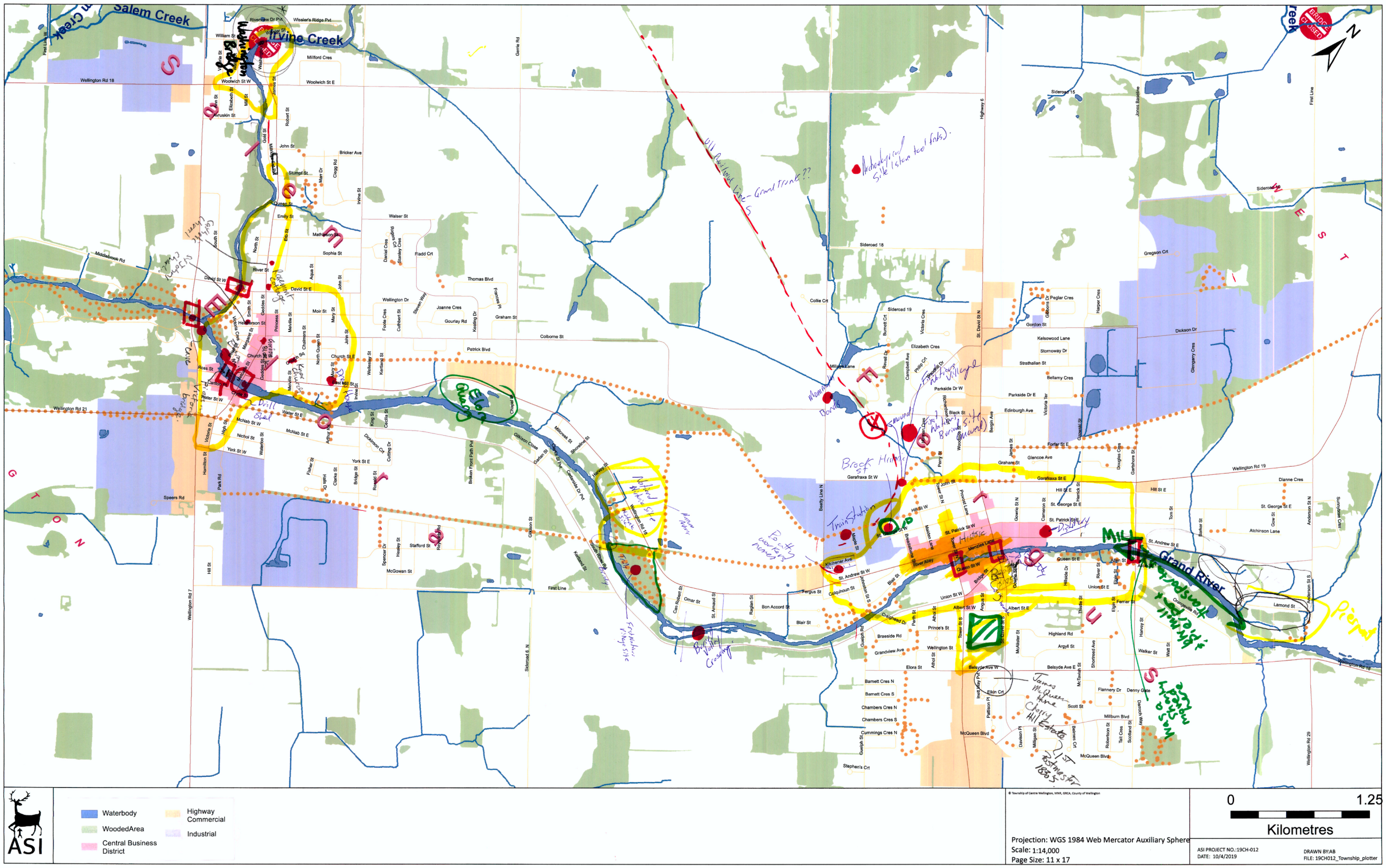
Mental map from afternoon session..



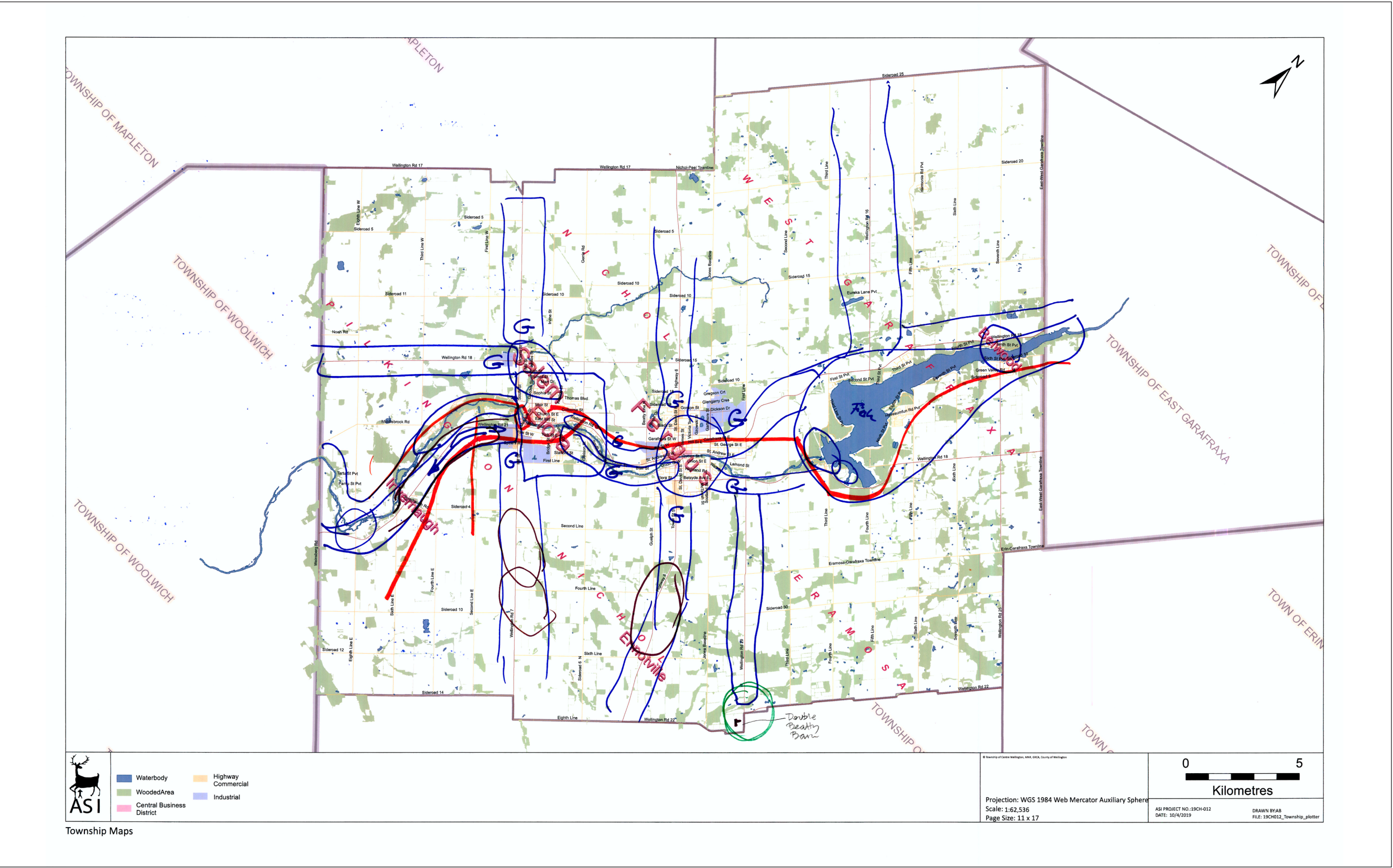
Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes



Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes

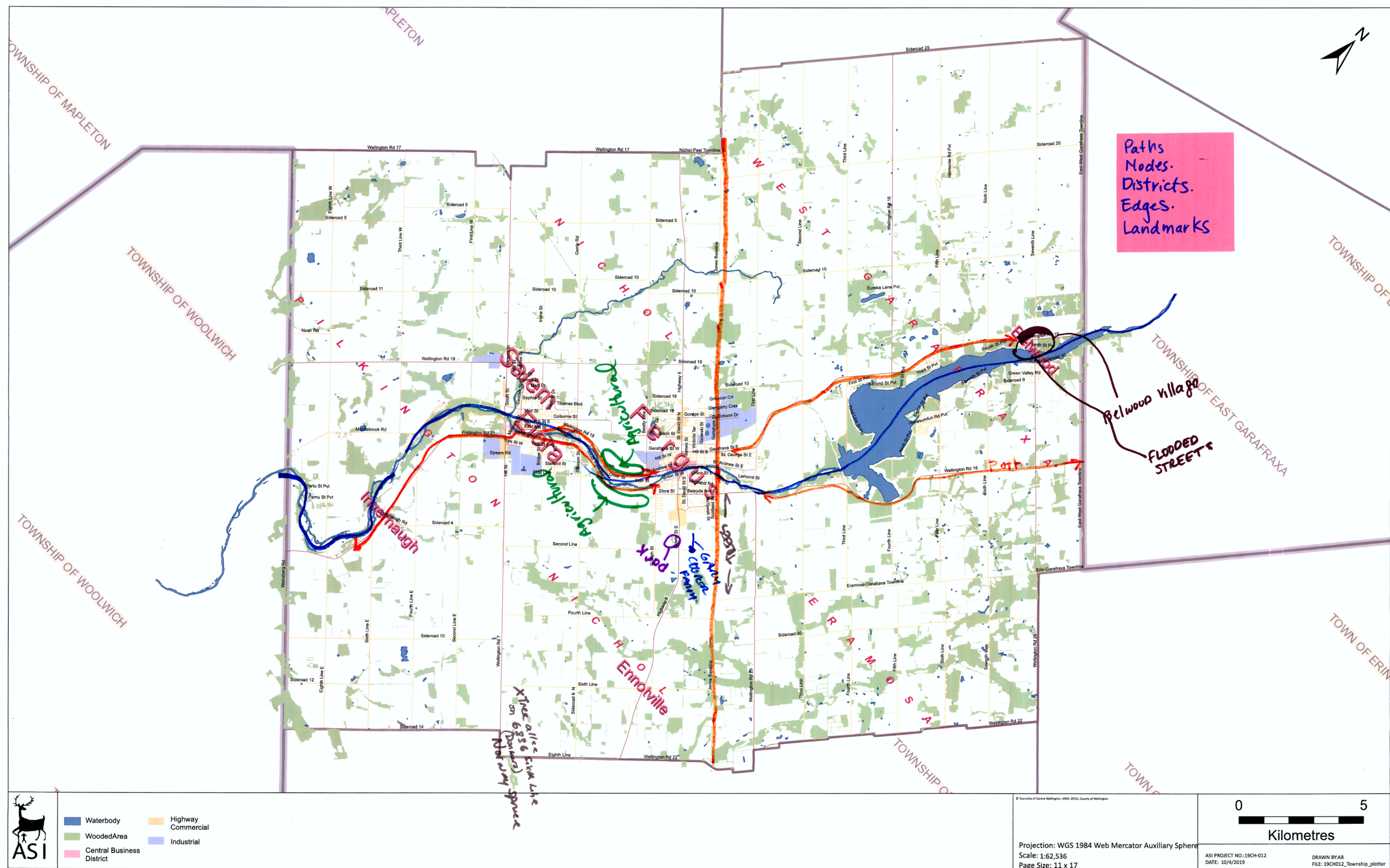


Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes

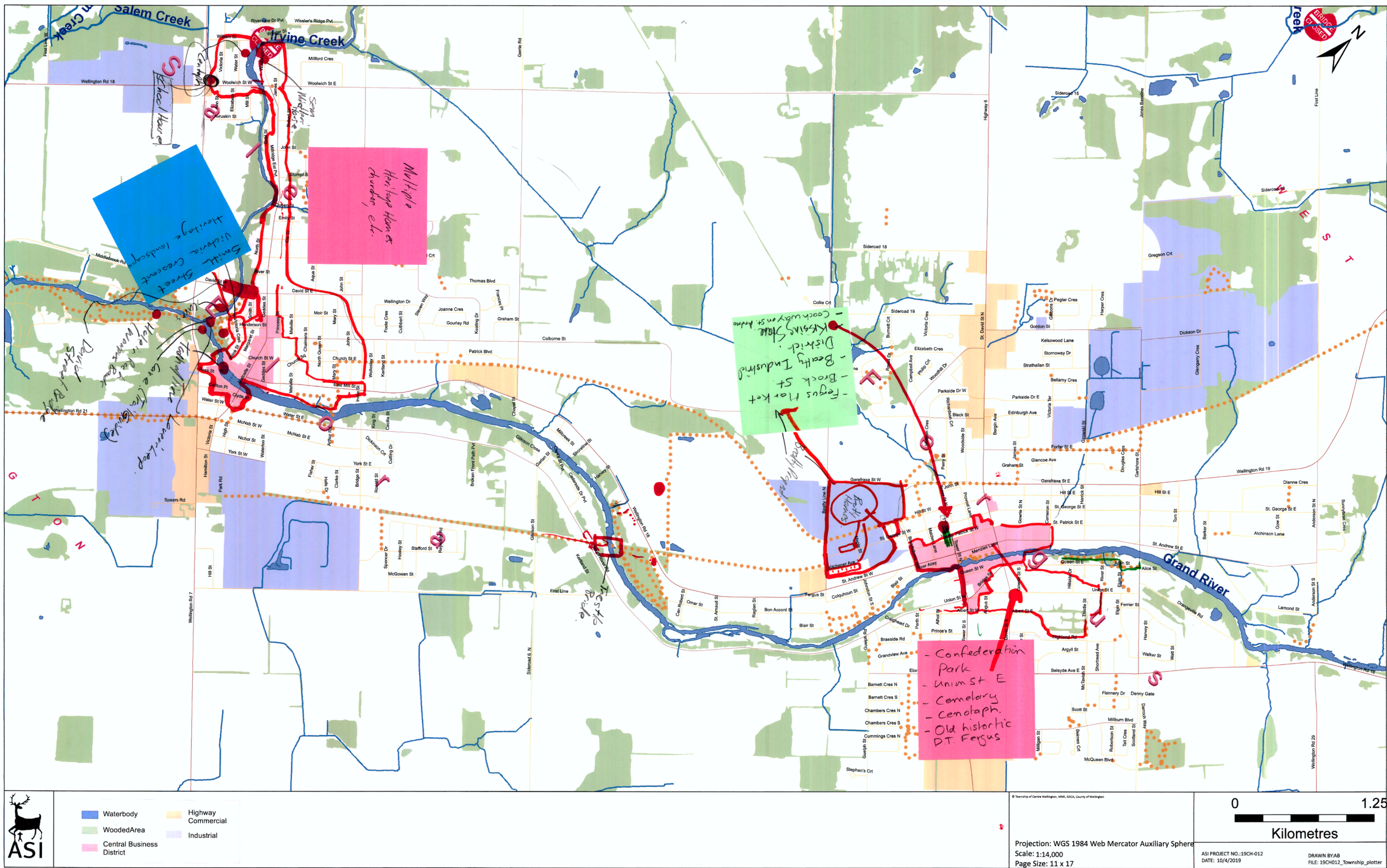


Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes

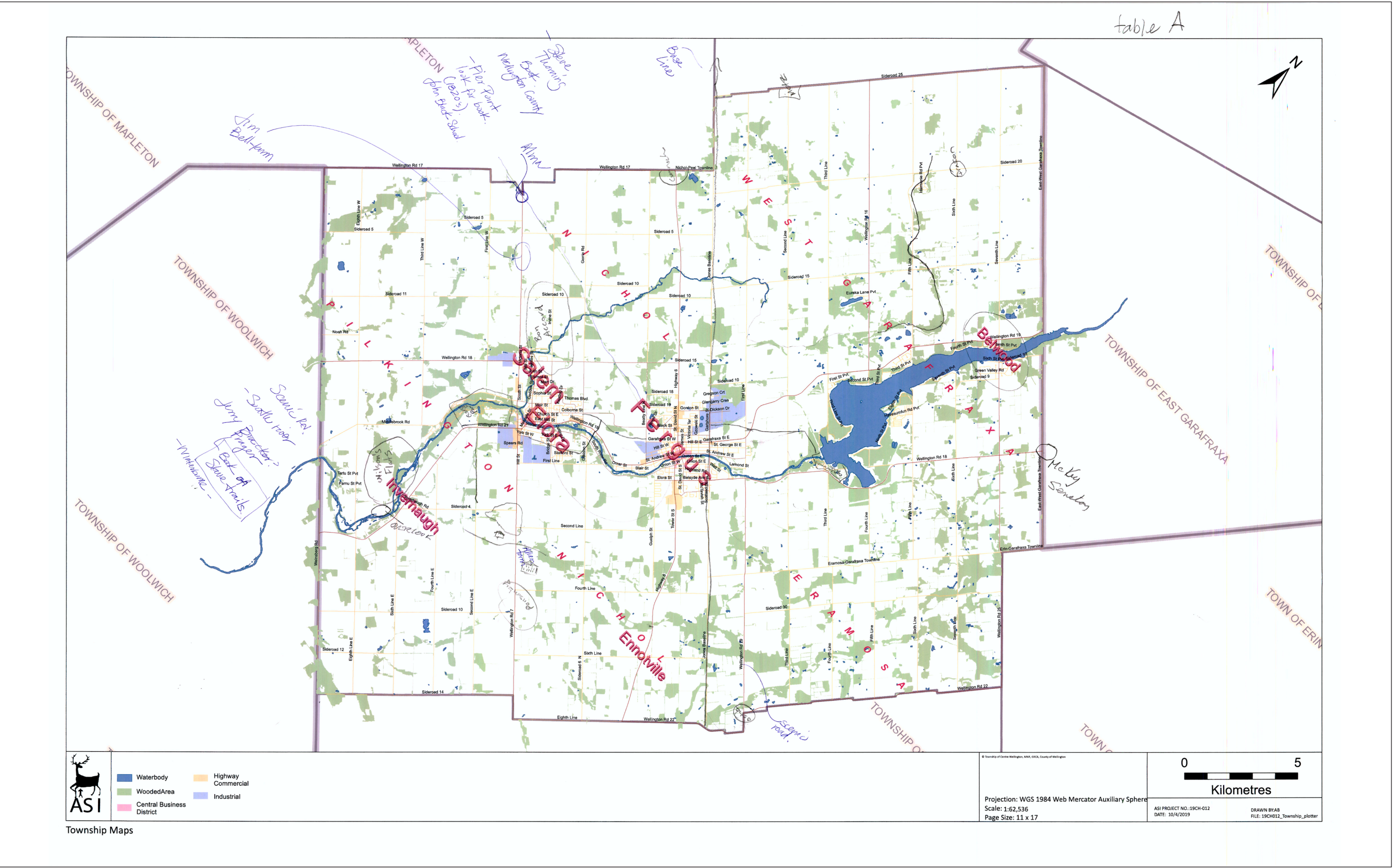




Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes



Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes



Participants marked up map of the Township identifying Organizing Themes



1.5 Public Open House 2

A second Public Open House was held on January 30, 2020 at Wellington County Museum & Archives in Aboyne Hall. The session was open to all residents and property owners in Centre Wellington. The session was advertised on the Township's website and in the local newspaper (*Wellington Advertiser*) and emails were sent out to the stakeholder group. The purpose of the public session was to provide a project update, a recap of the community workshop sessions and to present the preliminary list of candidate CHLs for community feedback.

The session commenced at 6:00pm with a presentation beginning at 6:15pm. The presentation provide a recap of the study thus far and introduced the preliminary list of candidate CHLs. Following the presentation, participants were asked partake in discussions at three different tables which included different CHL categories. Each table were asked the following questions:

- What is significant about the selected landscapes?
- What features should be protected?
- Do you agree/disagree with the approximate Cultural Heritage Landscape boundary? How would you refine it? Why?

The following is a summary of the discussion from each of the tables.

Table 1: Downtown Fergus and Elora

Summary for Downtown Fergus

A number of participants suggested the extension of the boundary to include a specific heritage property, but did not discuss the overall character/significance of the proposed extended areas and how it relates to the downtown CHL.

Some common threads: Include Queen St. south of the river (this was proposed in order to capture the

cenotaph, St. James Church, and Dr. Groves' house). Extend west on St. Andrews St. to Breadalbane St. (to capture row houses on south side and Temperance Hall), extend east to Gowrie St. (to capture Carriage Works building).

There was some discussion around using the larger Heritage Area recognized in the OP versus a distinctive downtown CHL. This didn't seem to indicate a disagreement with having a distinctive downtown CHL, but more a concern for protecting a greater area of heritage in Fergus.

Summary for Downtown Elora

Generally, Downtown Elora provoked less discussion than Downtown Fergus. There seemed to be more agreement with the proposed boundary and less suggestions for extending it.

There was discussion in several groups about including more of the OP Heritage Area, including more residential areas. When asked if they disagreed with having a distinctive downtown area, they did not express opposition to it. Rather, one participant explained that this was due to a concern that the Heritage Area may be abandoned if these smaller CHLs are adopted. Discussion of how much heritage remains in both Elora and Fergus and a desire to protect it more generally.

Workshop Notes for Downtown Fergus

What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be preserved?

Group 1 - Discussion focused on second question

Group 2

- Weigh scale building (now public washroom) last of its kind in Ontario.
- The riverscape is significant
- Pool across from Fergus Market

Group 3

- Fergus Market (Beatty Brothers factory) and Pool
- Melville Church

Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?

Group 1

- Extend east to carriage works building at 181 St. Andrew St. East
- What about Garafraxa Street? Or as separate CHL?
- Include St. James church
- Include whole OP Heritage Area
- Include row houses on south side of St. Andrew's St. West across from Breadalbane and on Hill St.

Group 2

- Include St. James Square – kissing stane and lovelock – was originally going to be the town square
- Include Dr. Groves' house at corner of Gowrie and Queen St. south of the river
- The commercial area extends to east Gowrie (stone automotive building was orig. carriage works)
- Include cenotaph at Queen and Tower – creates sense of arrival to downtown and feels like a town square. Also has settler's cairn.

Group 3

- Include Queen Street and St. James Anglican Church
- Extend west to Breadalbane
- Include row houses on south side of St. Andrew Street West
- Include old temperance hall (original Beatty Brothers factory)

- It shouldn't go further east on St. Andrew Street (too residential)
- Agree that the downtown is distinct from the OP Heritage Area

Workshop Notes for Downtown Elora

What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be preserved?

Group 1 - Discussion focused on second question

Group 2 - Discussion focused on second question

Group 3

- Mill Street
- Metcalfe St. Bridge
- Kiddie Car factory – risks being moved?

Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?

Group 1

- Include more south of the river around Carlton Place west to Wellington Rd. 7. This was the area of the earliest downtown. Also include first schoolhouse on McNab St.
- Use OP Heritage Area – the whole thing should be a CHL – include heritage houses instead of breaking apart the downtown, industrial and residential
- One overarching heritage area with smaller CHLs nested within
- Concern that the OP Heritage Area will be abandoned with the adoption of these CHLs
- Add Elora Centre for the Arts on Melville St.

Group 2

- Should include Henderson to David and Smith Streets and Victoria Crescent and Park area.
- Include house at corner of David and Smith Streets (house of first minister of St. John's church).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include more of the residential areas • Include East Mill Street • Include Walter Kreps building at bottom of Geddes St. • Include La Fontana on East Mill St and old drill shed which became Elora Hydro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from the Quarry up to the Grand River. • The Quarry is unique from a geologic point of view because its limestone walls as well as historic point of view because of the early industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary needs to be wider • There is no designation between the Pierpoint area and the Elora Gorge. The St. Andrew's Mill and other mills were very significant to early Fergus. • Another important area is where the "Pig Bridge" was located • The boundary should extend from above the St. Andrew's Mill down through at least to the Templin Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemorate the old town with a plaque
<p>Group 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One participant thought the old schoolhouse should be included but another one felt it shouldn't due to low integrity 	<p>Elora Gorge (CHL # 35)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Elora Gorge is a major tourist attraction of First Nations and geologic significance. • Tourism activities include ziplining, rafting and being accessible for walks • The Gorge is of geological importance, presence of indigenous peoples, cascading water spilling into the gorge. It is the joining of the Irvine and Grand Rivers. • Another important area within the Gorge zone is the Portage Landing near the junction of both rivers • Important as well are the features extending from approximately 700 feet south west of the low bridge in park to base of Elora Mill dam. • Protected area should extend up Irvine Gorge to Irvine Street to capture natural and man-made features along Irvine River (e.g. Mill pond in Salem, deep water pools and rapids) • Incredibly important is the Tooth of Time • Trails around Irvine River • The Stone Stairs • Lover's Leap 	<p>Wilson's Flats (CHL #13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments <p>Elora Quarry (CHL #34)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with the overall boundary <p>Elora Gorge (CHL # 35)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with approximate boundary except Grand river should extend to base of Elora Mill dam. • Extend up Irvine River to Irvine Street to capture natural limestone gorge features, deep pools and rapids where residents would swim, to include natural springs along the Irvine. <p>Shand Dam & Belwood Lake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments 	<p>Salem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everything • Boundaries are good because it follows the creek • Corner of County Rd. 7 Woolwich NE corner • Walking bridge, see red dot on map [bridge identified across Irvine Creek directly north of James Street) • Very pretty space <p>Pierpoint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing access and story board • John Black has a plaque • No structures or significant landscape • Whole row of older stone homes just west of John Black • Geography of the area. Should look at extending to encompass the quarry – see orange on map [quarry identified on south side of river along Orangeville Road] <p>Aboyne and Allan Farmstead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allan Farm and stone barn • Allan Farm significant farmland • Greenspace and stone barn • Industrial heritage, there is a home that has incorporated flax mill – see red dot on map – [location TBD] • Allan Farm and flax mill <p>Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?</p> <p>Belwood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries are good • Boundaries ok <p>Salem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary OK
<p>Table 2: Grand River</p> <p>What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be protected?</p> <p>Grand River (CHL #1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many significant features such as fossils, scenery and trails • The River is already designated as a heritage river • The Grand River is the reason why Fergus/ Elora were founded – power/water where the source for the mills. Limestone quarries were also extremely significant in the building of many buildings in the area with Fergus being the largest (per capita) Town with stone buildings. <p>Wilson's Flats (CHL #13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wilson's Flats are important in that they provide public open space and access to the river and associated accessible spaces. <p>Elora Quarry (CHL #34)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quarry is important in that it reflects the industrial heritage of the Township. It has been a meeting place and a source of gathering for the communities surrounding it and further afield. The limestone walls are the natural water hole that needs to be protected as well as the surrounding natural vegetated areas 	<p>from the Quarry up to the Grand River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quarry is unique from a geologic point of view because its limestone walls as well as historic point of view because of the early industry. <p>Elora Gorge (CHL # 35)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Elora Gorge is a major tourist attraction of First Nations and geologic significance. • Tourism activities include ziplining, rafting and being accessible for walks • The Gorge is of geological importance, presence of indigenous peoples, cascading water spilling into the gorge. It is the joining of the Irvine and Grand Rivers. • Another important area within the Gorge zone is the Portage Landing near the junction of both rivers • Important as well are the features extending from approximately 700 feet south west of the low bridge in park to base of Elora Mill dam. • Protected area should extend up Irvine Gorge to Irvine Street to capture natural and man-made features along Irvine River (e.g. Mill pond in Salem, deep water pools and rapids) • Incredibly important is the Tooth of Time • Trails around Irvine River • The Stone Stairs • Lover's Leap <p>Shand Dam & Belwood Lake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is significant about this area are the trails on both sides <p>Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?</p> <p>Grand River (CHL #1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand to include sites on its banks e.g. confederation Park and other natural sites and mills 	<p>Table 3: Settlements</p> <p>What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be preserved?</p> <p>Belwood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View going up the hill on both sides • Whole area • Belwood Hall and cenotaph • Cottages on south side of lake (see blue on map) [cottages identified on Sixth St just west of Hwy 26] • Original train station 	

- ♦ Not familiar enough to comment
- Pierpoint
- ♦ The boundary may not be important as there is nothing of significance
 - ♦ Expand the boundary to east of Anderson Street – see blue line on map
 - ♦ Agree with previous group to extend the boundaries south side of river
- Aboyne and Allan Farmstead
- ♦ Boundaries are good
 - ♦ Up to Colborne Street
 - ♦ Add a section to include boundaries as per red pen on map [section identified south of Trestle Bridge Trail and east of Wellington Rd 18]

Table 4: Residential Areas

What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be protected?

Group 1

Union Street East

- ♦ Trees
- ♦ All houses
- ♦ Large lots

Victory Housing

- ♦ Wartime housing – always referred to this way
- ♦ Park should be maintained

Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

- ♦ Structures, houses on Kitchener, Brock, most structures on Kitchener Ave.
- ♦ Retaining walls/steps, back alley off St. Patrick St Lane
- ♦ Laneway unique
- ♦ 2 former train stations
- ♦ Old apartment Maple/St. George

- ♦ Stone walls on St. David near Beatty house
- ♦ Wishing well
- ♦ Buildings

Group 3

Victory Housing

- ♦ Lifestyle, central park, protected area, very tight neighbourhood
- ♦ Philosophy behind how it was built, quality of life (post 1940s bld)

Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

- ♦ Houses consistent
- ♦ Industrial design, architecture, sustainable design
- ♦ Old railroads
- ♦ Sawtooth windows

Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent neighbourhood

- ♦ Look at them as two separate CHLS
- ♦ Not linked with downtown
- ♦ Park
 - View of gorge/tooth of time
 - Stairs down to river
 - Trail along river
 - Lover's leap
- ♦ Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood
 - Charming residential feel
 - Lot sizes
 - Age of homes
 - Rural road/ fork in road

Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?

Group 1

Victory Housing

- ♦ Yes

Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

- ♦ Boundary should be extended to original Beatty factory at Bridge and St. David
- ♦ Boundary should be extended to include Beatty Factory (Market), pool, Beatty House
- ♦ Maybe not a continuous landscape but these elements need to be included.

Group 2

Union Street East

- ♦ Should be extended west to Tower St. lots of properties on both sides of road that should be included
- ♦ Beatty Factory Area should be added
- ♦ Should recognize other areas, entire town.
- ♦ Entire area should be protected/recognized
- ♦ Swimming pool

Group 3

Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

- ♦ New CHL Beatty house/pool/factory
- ♦ No connection between original plant, Beatty Homestead on St. David, Foundry
- ♦ Should add row of stone houses (rooming houses) St. David St North (east side)
- ♦ Hill Street – north of Hill, Tower street (Ontario cottage)

Union Street East

- ♦ Yes

Table 5: Parks and Cemeteries

What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be preserved?

Victoria Park, Highland Park and Belysde Cemetery

Group 1

- ♦ Highland Games
- ♦ Associated with high school

Group 2

Group 3

- ♦ Open/green space
- ♦ Beatty Picnic

Gow Park, Craighead, Blair Park and Arboretum

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

- ♦ Connected space

Elora/St. Mary's Cemetery

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

- ♦ Open/green space
- ♦ Maximizing green space

Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?

Victoria Park, Highland Park and Belysde Cemetery

Group 1

Group 2

Group 3

- ♦ Three separate spaces
- Gow Park, Craighead, Blair Park and Arboretum
- Group 1
- ♦ No comment
- Group 2
- ♦ Would like to see as one connected area
- Group 3
- ♦ Elora/St. Mary's Cemetery
- Group 1
- ♦ Boundary derived by use
 - ♦ Use covered by Act
- Group 2
- ♦ Expand towards river
- Group 3

Table 6 : Trails and Roadways

What is significant about this landscape and/or what features should be protected?

- Group 1
- Confederation Park and Trail System (CHL)#28
- ♦ Don't see the need to be included
 - ♦ Not a priority
 - ♦ Pleasant to walk through but that is it
- South River Road
- ♦ Important because Jessie James had a house there and lived on South River Road
 - ♦ Log house on Road 7 still in good shape and connected to Jessie James
 - ♦ One of the earliest roads
 - ♦ 3 homes on south river road has connection to Jessie James and should be protected and

- history preserved
- Trestle Bridge Trailway
- ♦ Part of Trestle bridge is already recognized as culturally significant
 - ♦ Trestle bridge should be considered as part of the Elora Cataract Trail
- Elora Cataract Trail
- ♦ History on documentation already available with lots of previous research already done
 - ♦ Went to OMB to include loop onto hillsburg
 - ♦ Should be considered beyond Township lines
 - ♦ Trail by Elora Community centres, behind the ball park and Elora Gorge is where an elder chief is buried. Haven't been able to find remains yet.
 - ♦ Trailway along Elora and Irvine Gorge trail way on south side of the grand is a designed trail and should be incorporated into the Victoria Park neighbourhood

- Group 2
- Confederation Park and Trail System
- ♦ Highly used walking trail
 - ♦ Great recreational space would need t o be preserved as a natural area
 - ♦ Trail along river, south of River road is a natural area that connects downtown Fergus and Elora
- Trestle Bridge Trailway
- ♦ History of development in the area and was used to bring more materials to the community for development
- Elora Cataract Trailway
- ♦ Great recreational opportunity
 - ♦ Walking, cycling, cross country skiing and horse riding

- South River Road
- ♦ Gow Park (I wrote down Gal Park but not sure there is such a thing) to be included in South River Road due to its historic association with the Gow family and owned a stone quarry used to develop Fergus
 - ♦ Nice homes on the river side
 - ♦ Never gave it too much attention and assumed farm side would eventually develop
 - ♦ Not familiar with how special area is
- Group 3
- Elora Cataract Trailway
- ♦ Beautiful trail and maintains flatness of railway
 - ♦ Can tell the railway went through there
 - ♦ Range of vegetation, fields and forests
 - ♦ Views of different landscapes through it
 - ♦ Active transportation corridor through the community for all ages to cycle safely

- South River Road
- ♦ Scenic route
 - ♦ Historic way to get between Fergus and Elora
 - ♦ Previously a district council road, not property registered on title originally
- Trestle Bridge Trailway
- ♦ The Trestle is significant and views toward Aboyne museum
 - ♦ Scenic views and place to walk
 - ♦ Main active transit route
 - ♦ Even when trains were running people would use it as a trail
 - ♦ Trail goes through lower elevation and provides beautiful scenic views
 - ♦ Cycle by the cemetery
- It provides a route to access the trail to the river

- Confederation Park and Trail System
- ♦ Heavily treed and unofficial trail with view of the mill
 - ♦ Memorial trees planted there
 - ♦ Indigenous history – used as summer camping area for the Huron group
- Do you agree/disagree with the approximate boundary? How would you refine it? Why?
- Group 2
- Confederation Park and Trail System
- ♦ Boundaries are good.
- Elora Cataract Trail
- ♦ Boundaries are good.
- Group 3
- Trestle Bridge and Trail
- ♦ Extend the trail to include park at Gilkison St.
 - ♦ Length of trail has changed overtime
- Confederation Park and Trail System
- ♦ Most people use the woods rather than the park
 - ♦ Extend trail over to the west to capture walking trail all the way along the river

1.6 Online Survey - Part 2

A second survey was posted on the CW connect website on February 2020, following the second Public Open house, to gain feedback on candidate CHLs and the preliminary boundaries the project team have identified. Participants were asked to highlight what is significant about the candidate CHL areas and what should be protected. The candidate CHLs were organized by type including the Grand River, Downtowns, Historical Settlements, Neighbourhood, Parks and Open Spaces, and Trails and Roadways. The survey received 30 participated



and collected descriptive responses on each candidate theme. The survey responses provided by participants identified areas within the candidate CHLs that were important to the community as well as collected feedback on the boundaries of the candidate CHL areas. A full copy of the descriptive responses are on file at the Township offices.

Participants were eager to further define specific features boundaries to make sure they encompass key individual sites. Overall, respondents generally agreed with the preliminary boundaries identified for each candidate CHL area. The following recommendations were provided by the community to expand/adjust the preliminary boundaries displayed on the survey:

- ♦ **Grand River:** A number of respondents were open to expanding the boundary to include surrounding features such as trails, parks and open space and one respondent suggested 10m on either side of the riverbank.
- ♦ **Downtown Fergus:** Expand the boundary to include the area between St. David and Tower Street including Provost Lane, St. Patrick Street and to include more of the downtown core.
- ♦ **Downtown Elora:** The boundary should include Henderson Street along with Victoria Park, Bissel Park, Dam Park, the surrounding residential area. Also extend the boundary down Mill Street to the corner of Geddes Street, include streets of 'old Elora' such as Beattie factory, homes on Price Street, Ross Street and Henderson Street. The view looking down church street towards Knox Presbyterian Church should be included in the boundary.
- ♦ **Belwood:** There were conflicting responses where one said the boundary should just include lands north of the river while another respondent noted expanding the boundary on either side of the river a bit more.
- ♦ **Salem:** The boundary should include the old Mill on Gold Street. Aboyne & Allan Farmstead: The museum should be included in

the boundary.

- ♦ **Pierpoint:** Boundary should be the same as Pierpoint's original land grant and extend the boundary across the river.
- ♦ **Union Street East, Fergus:** Respondents disagreed with the houses on the east side of Hillside St being included and should extend the boundary to include Belsyde Cemetery.
- ♦ **Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood, Fergus:** No suggested revisions were provided, and respondents generally agreed with the boundary.
- ♦ **Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Area:** Include St. Joseph's RC church and Blair Street Quarry, include the other side of Colquhoun and down to the river to include all the greenspace.
- ♦ **Victoria Park & Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, Elora:** Extend the boundary to both sides of Henderson, include Hoffer Park, the historic Cattle Sale grounds of Elora, and both sides of David Street.
- ♦ **Highland Park, Victoria Park & Belsyde Cemetery:** Expand the boundary to include Tower Street and original high school.
- ♦ **Gow Park, Craighead, Blair Park & Arboretum:** Incorporate the Wilson home on Blair Street, adjust the boundary into one large area rather than four separately circled areas.
- ♦ **Elora/St. Mary's Cemetery:** Ensure that the Cemetery boundary includes old plots, and extend to include all Elora Cemetery and edge of the cliff.
- ♦ **Confederation Park & Trail System:** Extend the boundary right over to St. David Street and to include the river walk to downtown.
- ♦ **Elora Cataract Trailway:** Respondents generally agree with the boundary and a suggestion was provided to consider encompassing all of Lake Belwood.
- ♦ **South River Road:** Respondents generally

agree with boundary.

- ♦ **Trestle Bridge Trailway:** Respondents generally agree with boundary.

1.7 Additional Public Submissions

Input on the study from members of the public was also received by the Township via email communication. A summary of these submissions is provided in this Appendix. Full copies of the submissions are on file with the Township. Email Submissions 1, 2, and 3 were all submitted by the same group of residents. Email Submission 4 was submitted by a separate member of the public.

Email Submission 1 – Received September 26, 2019

- ♦ Identified that the Elora Heritage Area, as prescribed in the Township's Official Plan, should be a priority for identification as a significant C.H.L. and included a discussion of the history of the area's identification within various municipal official plans and its potential heritage attributes.
- ♦ Highlighted the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood as a potential C.H.L.
- ♦ Requested meetings with the Project Team to discuss the submission.

Email Submission 2 – Received October 3, 2019

Identified the following places as potential C.H.L.s, provided mapping showing their locations, and requested that these places be included in the discussions at the upcoming public mapping sessions:

- ♦ Township OP designated Elora Heritage Area
- ♦ Elora Central Business District
- ♦ Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood
- ♦ Four other 19th century Elora Neighbourhoods

- ♦ "Little Folks" Industrial Landscape
- ♦ Upper Elora Gorge & Trailway Loop
- ♦ Elora Cataract Trailway Corridor
- ♦ Elora Quarry Conservation Area
- ♦ Grand National Heritage River
- ♦ Wellington Place
- ♦ Elora Gorge Conservation Area & Trailways
- ♦ Village of Salem & Settlement of Bon Accord
- ♦ Settlement of Inverhaugh
- ♦ Trestle Bridge Trailway/Guelph-Elora Trail Corridor
- ♦ Cottontail Road Trailway Corridor
- ♦ South River Road (Elora-Fergus) Corridor
- ♦ Wellington Road #18 (Elora to Fergus) Corridor
- ♦ Wellington Road #18 (Northfield Drive) Corridor
- ♦ Wellington Road #21 Corridor
- ♦ Wellington Road #7 (North of Elora) Corridor
- ♦ Wellington Road #7 (South of Elora) Corridor
- ♦ Sideroad #15 Corridor
- ♦ Irvine Street (Bon Accord) Corridor

Email Submission 3 – Received March 5, 2020

Discussed concerns that meaningful public engagement was not achieved during the study process and that the Centre Wellington Council Strategic Plan 2019-2022's Healthy Growth Strategic Direction 2 "We will retain our small town feel" was not being implemented by the study. The key reasons for this identified in the submission were:

- ♦ The Township OP-designated Fergus Heritage Area and Elora Heritage Area were not included in the final list of Candidate C.H.L.s, despite their identification by the public as potential candidate C.H.L.s, and;
- ♦ Detailed records of the C.H.L identification process and methodology were not included

on the project website.

This submission was received following the second public open house held on January 30, 2020. Based on this feedback and feedback received during the public open house, the boundaries for the Elora Historical Village Core C.H.L. and the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. were expanded beyond the commercial cores to include surrounding residential areas.

Email Submission 4 – Received February 4, 2020

- Discussed observations made while attending the two public open houses and the mapping session:
 - o Expressed support for the approach taken by the Project Team.
 - o Discussed the importance of members of the public taking into consideration the goals and criteria for identifying potential C.H.L.s. as set out by the Project Team.
- Suggested general principles to ensure the integrity of the study’s C.H.L. identification process.
- Provided suggestions and comments relating to the following places:
 - o Grand River
 - o Aboyne
 - o Elora-Cataract Trailway
 - o Trestle Bridge Trail
 - o South River Road
 - o Pierpoint
- Commented on the potential for identification

of Indigenous sites within Centre Wellington.

on the project website.

This submission was received following the second public open house held on January 30, 2020. Based on this feedback and feedback received during the public open house, the boundaries for the Elora Historical Village Core C.H.L. and the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. were expanded beyond the commercial cores to include surrounding residential areas.

Email Submission 4 – Received February 4, 2020

- ♦ Discussed observations made while attending the two public open houses and the mapping session:
 - Expressed support for the approach taken by the Project Team.
 - Discussed the importance of members of the public taking into consideration the goals and criteria for identifying potential C.H.L.s. as set out by the Project Team.
- ♦ Suggested general principles to ensure the integrity of the study’s C.H.L. identification process.
- ♦ Provided suggestions and comments relating to the following places:
 - Grand River
 - Aboyne
 - Elora-Cataract Trailway
 - Trestle Bridge Trail
 - South River Road
 - Pierpoint
- ♦ Commented on the potential for identification of Indigenous sites within Centre Wellington.

1.8 Public and Agency Comments on the Draft Final Report

The Draft Final Report of the C.H.L. Study was released to the public on 26 November 2020, ahead of a Special Committee of the Whole meeting which was held on 30 November 2020. The public was invited to review and provide comments on the report. Originally scheduled to close on 29 January 2021, the commenting period was extended to 26 February 2021. Comments received from the public and from various agencies were reviewed and addressed as appropriate. Agencies that provided comments include: the Guelph-Eramosa Heritage Committee; the County of Wellington; and the GRCA. Full copies of the submissions are on file with the Township.

As part of the comment period, specific feedback was received regarding: the availability of detailed information and input received as part of the engagement strategy and the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study’s conformity with *A Place to Grow: the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (2020). The study’s public engagement was conducted in a timely, transparent, clear, well-advertised, and collaborative manner and it took into consideration the diverse needs and availability of residents to attend and participate. The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study report provides a mapped inventory of eighteen significant C.H.L.s and is consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020) and *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan of the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (2020) and policy C.2.21 of the Township *Official Plan*. The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study report provides full, clear, and accurate information regarding how, and on what basis, candidate CHLs have been evaluated as significant and establishes and recommends that these C.H.L.s be subject to additional technical work to: further understand their specific significance; confirm and refine heritage attributes and boundaries; and to recommend specific protective measures that will result in their conservation. It is the opinion of the consultant team that the study is compliant with

Section 3 of the *Planning Act*.



Appendix B: Indigenous Engagement

The Indigenous engagement program for the Township of Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study followed the approach of separate and direct engagement with rights-bearing Indigenous communities or organizations. A list of Indigenous communities or nations that have established or potential Aboriginal or Treaty rights within the Study Area, or who have an established interest in the region, has been consolidated from several sources. These sources include contact lists maintained by the Township of Centre Wellington and ASI, as well as direction from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. Based on these criteria, six communities or organizations were contacted about the project:

- Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat (Huron-Wendat Nation)
- Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via Haudenosaunee Development Institute
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Saugeen Ojibway Nation
- Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council

Engagement with rights-bearing Indigenous communities or organizations as it relates to the Township of Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study began in July 2019 with the circulation of a project notice by mail and email to the six identified communities. The notice describes the decision to undertake the project, its goals and timeline, and provides the project website address and contact information for the Township of Centre Wellington. Additionally, the notice invites recipients to contact the Township if they would like to discuss the project further or would like to organize a meeting. Follow-up calls and emails were made on this notice in August 2019 in order to elicit preliminary comments from Indigenous communities and to enquire whether any of the identified communities wanted to meet to

discuss the project further. No communities requested a meeting to discuss the project at this point.

The Huron-Wendat Nation and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation identified interest in the project and requested to be kept informed of project developments and be circulated on any public materials or draft documents as the project continued. The Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Coordinator for the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation also provided the project team with an excerpt from a mid-nineteenth century description of a Mississauga encampment on E.D. Ferrier’s property in Fergus in 1841. The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation identified their interest in this property based on historical land use and the connections to the early development of the town.

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council, the Métis Nation of Ontario, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, and Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council responded that they would like to be kept informed of the project and were still reviewing whether they would like further involvement.

The project team also circulated three project updates related to the broader public consultation program throughout the remainder of 2019 and early 2020. This included the circulation of the poster for upcoming public open houses in September 2019 and January 2020, as well as an update in February 2020 that public presentation materials and online surveys were available on the project website. Each of these updates provided the opportunity for further correspondence with identified communities and other materials were circulated as requested. ASI then followed up with communities in March 2020 in order to enquire whether the communities had any other comments or questions about the project and the Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation responded that the Township of Centre Wellington is outside of their

traditional territory and that they do not expect to have any formal involvement in the project. ASI committed to continue to circulate project materials for the remainder of the project. The other communities responded that they continue to be interested in the project but did not require a meeting or further material at that time.

The Township of Centre Wellington circulated a final project update on September 14, 2020 to inform participating communities that the third and final phase of the study had recently concluded, and a draft final report had been produced. The draft report was circulated to these communities for review and comment with the request that all comments be provided by October 16, 2020. In this letter, the Township reiterated its continued commitment to engaging with these communities throughout the remainder of this project and to addressing any concerns that they may have. A representative of ASI subsequently followed up with key contacts at these communities one week after the circulation of this update to ensure that the communities had received the notice and documents and to answer any preliminary questions. During this correspondence, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via the Haudenosaunee Development Institute, the Huron-Wendat Nation, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, and Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council responded that they had received the notice and documents and would respond back if there were any further questions or concerns.

Following this, ASI met with the Huron-Wendat Nation, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council to discuss the reports and recommendations. The Huron-Wendat Nation and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation responded back to the Township of Centre Wellington that they were comfortable with the draft report and its recommendations and had no further concerns or comments. The Saugeen Ojibway

Nation responded that this area is not within the First Nation’s traditional or treaty territory and that they have no further comments on the project.

Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council provided a written response to the notice on October 9, 2020 which outlined some concerns that they had with the presentation of material in the reports. ASI worked with the community to address these concerns and have made revisions to relevant sections of Volume 1 of this report.

The Township of Centre Wellington is committed to continued engagement with identified Indigenous communities or organizations with rights and interests in the project. This final report has been circulated to communities and the Township will continue to engage with participating communities throughout the remainder of the project.



Appendix C: Stakeholder Engagement



Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6
Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

January 23, 2020

VIA EMAIL

Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP
Heritage and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON N0B 1S0

Dear Ms. Iglesias:

Re: Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Study

Further to our letter dated October 10, 2019, we thank you for meeting with staff on January 17, 2020 to discuss the above mentioned study. As a follow-up to that meeting, we can provide the following comments.

We have no objection to further consideration of the Grand and Irvine Rivers for evaluation. We recommend that the boundaries be modified to limit the evaluation to the rivers themselves. We also request that any potential designation not impact flood control operations, hydro generation and recreational use of the rivers.

We do have concerns with the potential inclusion of lands, infrastructure and assets owned by the GRCA as candidate CHLs for further evaluation. This includes locations in and around Belwood Lake Conservation Area in particular Shand Dam, Belwood Lake (reservoir) and cottage lots, Elora Quarry Conservation Area, Elora Gorge Conservation Area, Wilson's Flats near Inverhaugh, Victoria Park in Elora, and the Elora-Cataract Trailway.

The ability for the GRCA to manage these lands, operate our Conservation Areas, and maintain and operate our infrastructure now and into the future is paramount. For example, maintenance and operation of the Shand Dam is critical to public health and safety and the function of Belwood Lake as a working reservoir is vital. It is also prudent to maintain flexibility for future water management options, such as the protection of Wilson's Flats and other lands adjacent to the river within the acquisition limits for a Montrose Reservoir. The Montrose Reservoir has been a proposed project since the 1930's as an option to provide flow augmentation and reduce flood damages and is discussed in several studies, including the 1982 Grand River Water Management Study and 2014 Grand River Watershed Water Management Plan. The County of

Member of Conservation Ontario, representing Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities | The Grand – A Canadian Heritage River

Wellington Official Plan also identifies the Montrose Water Management Protection Area to ensure present and future landowners are aware of the proposal and that development activities will not impair the use of the potential site for reservoir purposes.

We request that locations in and around Belwood Lake Conservation Area in particular Shand Dam, Belwood Lake (reservoir) and the cottage lots, Elora Quarry Conservation Area, Elora Gorge Conservation Area and Wilson's Flats be removed from the list of potential CHLs for further consideration.

We would appreciate the opportunity to further discuss Victoria Park and the Elora-Cataract Trailway. Please feel free to contact me at 519-621-2763 ext. 2307 or bbrown@grandriver.ca.

Sincerely,

Beth Brown
Manager of Property



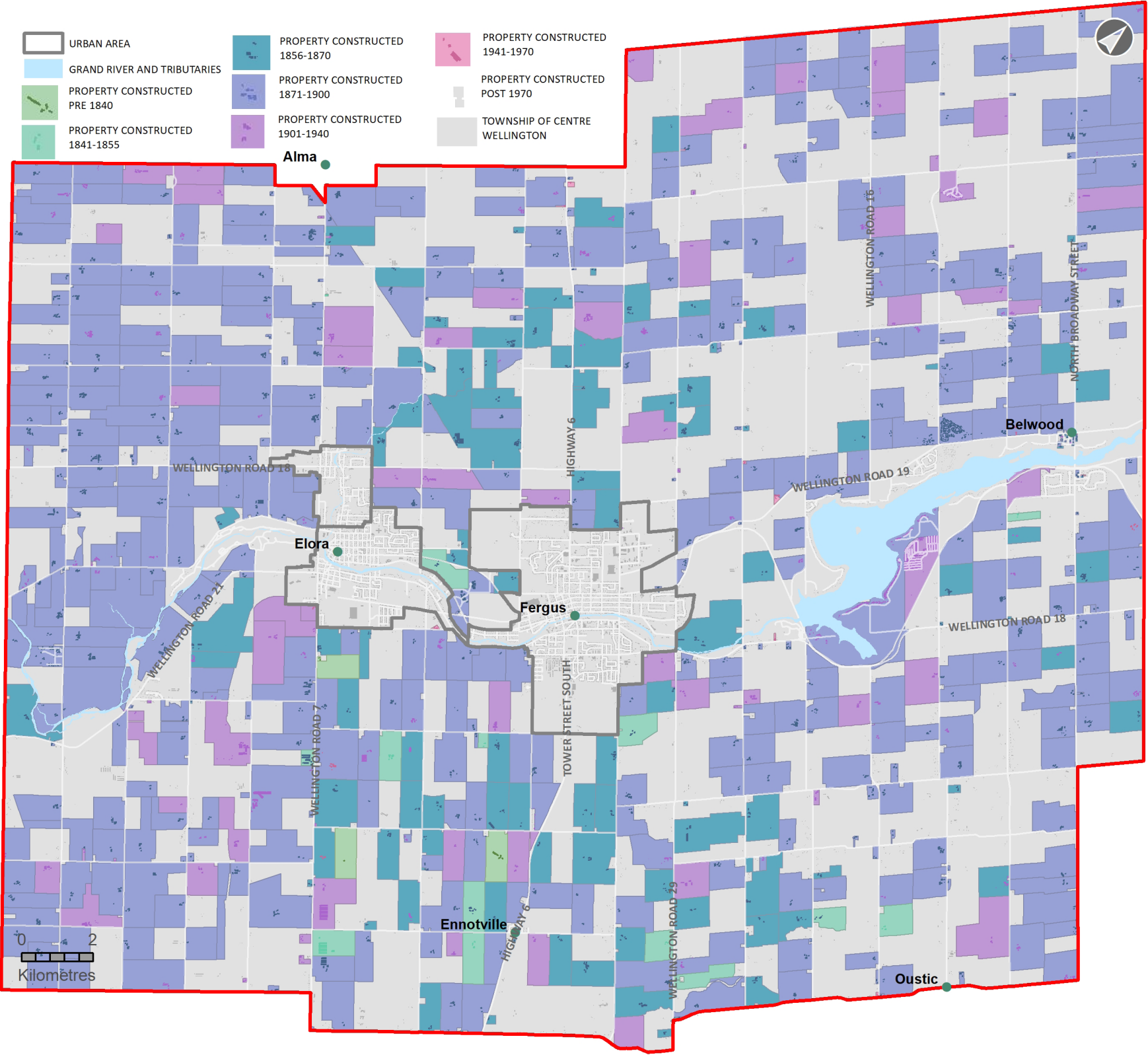
Appendix D: Agricultural Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification Methodology

The Township of Centre Wellington is characterized by large expanses of agricultural lands dotted with scattered towns, villages, and hamlets. A number of the properties within these agricultural lands feature nineteenth-century farmhouses, barns, outbuildings and other landscape features associated with nineteenth-century settlement and farming practices. The identification of significant agricultural cultural heritage landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington was complicated by the fact that so many intact nineteenth-century farmscapes are extant in the Centre Wellington today. To address this issue, a specific methodology for the identification of a candidate agricultural cultural heritage landscape was developed for the purposes of this study. As with other candidate cultural heritage landscapes identified as part of this study, the focus was on the identification of an area rather than individual properties.

An agricultural cultural heritage landscape, beyond the individual farm property, would consist of a collection of farms that exhibit some common historical characteristics to distinguish them from other adjacent landscapes or have a unique settlement history. Elsewhere in Ontario some good examples of this would be the tobacco farms in Norfolk County or fruit farms of Lincoln County.

A framework for understanding the potential for agricultural cultural heritage landscapes was established based on the evolutionary sequence of farming practices as described by Kenneth Kelly in *The Impact of Nineteenth Century Agricultural Settlement on the Land from Perspectives on Settlement in Nineteenth Century Ontario* (1975). This evolutionary sequence was then expanded by the consultant team to include the twentieth century. Kelly documents three stages of the evolution farm landscapes and alludes to a fourth:

Dates of construction by agricultural period for properties located outside the urban centres of the Township of Centre Wellington.



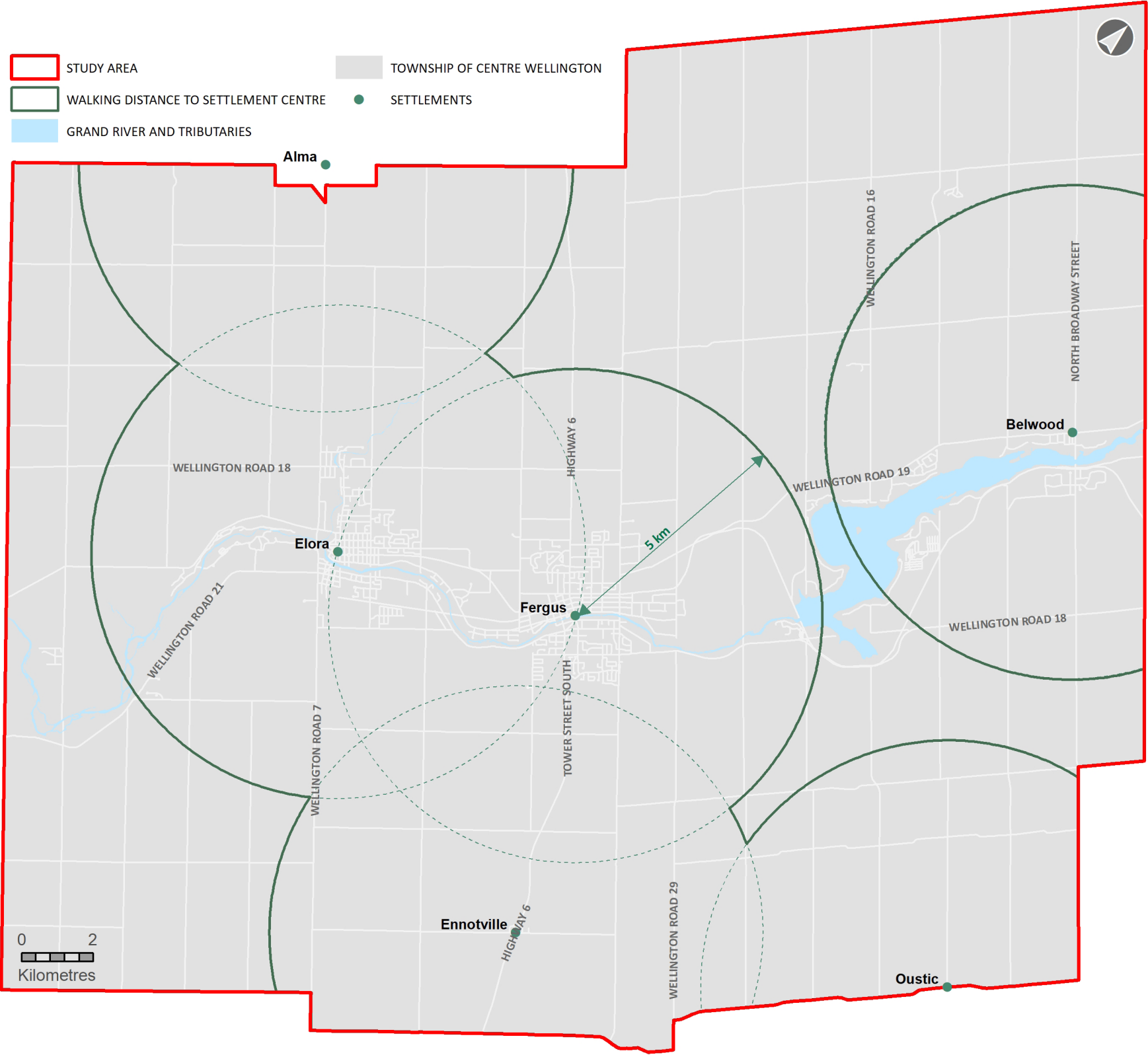
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 1830 to 1840 – pioneer farms/subsistence farming with shanties and log cabins ♦ 1840 to 1855 – early commercial wheat economy ♦ 1855 to 1870 – post-railroad commercial wheat economy; mosaics of farmscapes with more substantial housing and barns ♦ 1870 to 1900 – pre-tractors mixed agriculture with livestock, crop rotations and fallow 	<p>example a woodlot or stream)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The one-acre “retirement parcel” ♦ Orientation of the buildings in relation to the lot lines ♦ Cardinal direction of the front of the house ♦ Fences and hedgerows ♦ Dedicated road or street trees ♦ Windrows/shelterbelts ♦ Random specimen trees 	<p>2002:128; Wilson, personal communication, March 6, 2020). These centres can then be understood to serve many of the farms within a five-kilometre radius. In this way the people living within in these zones can be understood as neighbours existing together within an agricultural neighbourhood. These agricultural neighbourhoods also supported an exchange of labour through activities such as quilting bees, threshing bees, and other communal work (Wilson 2001).</p>	<p>document through field survey and research include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Date of construction of residence – this will allow the mapping of dates of construction of individual farmhouses by the farming periods outlined above ♦ Construction material of residence, construction technique, and ornamentation ♦ Types of outbuildings ♦ Period and/or date of construction of outbuildings ♦ Existence and quality of built and landscape features from the period
<p>The twentieth century may be described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 1900 to 1940 – mixed agriculture/livestock and crop rotations and fallow with steam engines, threshing cooperatives and early gas/diesel engine tractors ♦ 1940 to 1970 – mixed agriculture/livestock and crop rotations and fallow with more modern gas/diesel engine tractors and combines still on 100-acre farms ♦ 1970 to the present – evolution to industrial farming mixed agriculture, crop rotations, specialized livestock, limited fallow, large investments in fertilizing, pesticides, tile drainage, large machinery, and loss/demise of the 100-acre farm. Specific to Centre Wellington and more specifically in Pilkington and Nichol, the influx of rural estate residential and hobby farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Remaining forest cover, such as dedicated woodlots ♦ Areas associated with limiting natural features, such as poorly drained areas or overly steep slopes ♦ Crops grown vs pasture: grains, canola, corn, sow beans, specialty crops such as ginseng, tobacco, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. ♦ The existence or remnants of orchards ♦ The existence or remnants of vegetable or flower gardens ♦ The existence of manicured grass and yards ♦ Physiography: specific to Centre Wellington, is the farmscape located on till moraine, drumlins, spillways, kames, eskers ♦ The relationship to rivers, drainage swales and creeks, ponds, or small lakes ♦ Unique contemporary features such as wind turbines, commercial grain handling, rail lines, unique roadways that divide the farm 	<p>It is important to note that the physiography of the area would have influenced the movement of people through the landscape. For example, people would not typically cross a natural barrier, such as a wide spillway, substantial creek or wetland, to become acquainted with a neighbour on the other side as opposed to a neighbour down the road or through an open field. The location of early fords and bridge connections across rivers would also have influenced peoples ability to connect and their travel patterns. It should be noted that people would, periodically or seasonally, travel further for larger/specialty purchases or to trade surplus goods (Wilson, personal communication, March 6, 2020).</p>	<p>Key components of historical research may also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Reviewing directories against mapping to document travel patterns related to the families’ post office location ♦ Understanding the development history of settlement, establishment of community features such as mills, churches, cemeteries, schools, etc. ♦ Relationships of potential agricultural neighbourhoods to its surroundings which may include the existence of other agricultural neighbourhood centres and/or community features ♦ Understanding the potential period of development of the land uses which are present ♦ Local cemetery research
<p>Assuming the original 100- to 200-acre farm size, individual nineteenth-century farms can be characterized by the combination and quality of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Location of house, barns, outbuildings, silos and other structures i.e. windmills, storage facilities, etc., in terms of proximity to the road, with a set-back, mid-farm, facing main road or sideroad ♦ Age of house, age of barns ♦ Style and materials of house and barns ♦ Field pattern i.e. six or eight fields and natural features that would affect that pattern (for 	<p>Nineteenth-century mapping shows the agricultural landscape dotted with named communities. These places were often located at a crossroads and may have had a general store, church, or a mill on a watercourse very nearby. These are also the places where post offices were established. In some cases the post office came before the place was named. It is generally understood that people living and working within the agricultural landscape could walk five-kilometres to access goods and services (Dieterman</p>	<p>The identification of areas of significant cultural heritage value is an iterative process which intertwines historical research, field survey and documentation, and community engagement. For agricultural areas, this process is made more intensive by the potential for managing large scale areas with, at times, little historical record. Many of the nineteenth century hamlets have evolved or disappeared altogether. The process for historical research includes the identification of potential rural neighbourhood centres using historical maps and confirmation of their presence in primary and/or secondary source materials. A potential agricultural neighbourhood can then be situated geographically, and a five-kilometre radius drawn around the centre point. This preliminary boundary can then be used to conduct field surveys and documentation and to conduct further historical research, with possible adjustments once the rural landscape is better understood. Key components to</p>	<p>Community engagement can assist in defining and understanding any of the above parameters. Through this process of understanding, a potential agricultural cultural heritage landscape may be defined for evaluation as a significant cultural heritage landscape.</p> <p>Good resources for the identification of agricultural cultural heritage landscapes have been written by the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service. One such resource is the National Register Bulletin</p>



30 “Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes”. Academic study of the Ontario rural landscape including the cultural history of agriculture has been carried out by a variety of researchers with many different perspectives and specializations. Catharine Wilson, Professor of Rural History, University of Guelph generously provided her time to contribute to an understanding to the agricultural landscape of Centre Wellington.

Following the methodology outlined above, the historical crossroad community of Oustic and its surrounding five-kilometre agricultural neighbourhood was identified as a candidate C.H.L. Evaluation of the landscape determined that it is a significant C.H.L. within the Township of Centre Wellington. The Oustic C.H.L. extends beyond the boundary of the Township which was established in 1999.

A selection of rural crossroads with their five kilometre radius walking distance. Oustic is located in the southeastern portion of the Township.





Appendix E: Candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Prioritization for Evaluation in this Study

Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the C.H.L. study were focused on information gathering using historical research, field review and community input as described in the C.H.L. study report. The purpose of this process was to gain an understanding of areas which may be of cultural heritage value or interest to the community and determine which areas would be prioritized for evaluation as part of this study.

1.1 Areas Evaluated as Cultural Heritage Landscapes in this Study

Based on historical research, field review and community input received during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the C.H.L. study, the following areas were evaluated. These areas presented strong evidence of meeting the criteria as significant C.H.L.s. The names of the areas were amended throughout the study to appropriately reflect the preliminary boundaries and key aspects of cultural heritage value - as such earlier presentations or materials may reflect different naming. This list uses the naming presented in this report and is in alphabetical order.

A number of additional sites and areas were identified as areas of interest as part of the study, whether by the public, the Township, or the consultant team. In some cases, these sites were integrated and reviewed or evaluated as part of larger candidate C.H.L.s and/or were identified as preliminary heritage attributes within C.H.L.s. These sites and features have been included in parentheses in the list below.

- ♦ Allan Farmstead (included a review of Aboyne, Kinnettles, and an understanding of the space between Elora and Fergus)
- ♦ Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas (including Brock Street Heritage

- Conservation District)
- ♦ Belsyde Cemetery (included a review of the relationship to Highland Park)
- ♦ Belwood (including Shand Dam and Belwood Lake)
- ♦ Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (War Time Housing)
- ♦ Elora (including Downtown Elora, Knox Presbyterian Church, West Mills Street, Victoria Street, Elora Mill, Bissell Park and bridge crossings, and included a review of the Elora Heritage Area)
- ♦ Elora Cataract Trailway
- ♦ Elora Gorge
- ♦ Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery
- ♦ Elora Quarry
- ♦ Fergus (including Downtown Fergus, Fergus Market, and St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery, and included a review of the Fergus Heritage Area)
- ♦ Grand River (including the Irvine River, the Tooth of Time)
- ♦ Pierpoint
- ♦ Salem (including old mill, Woolwich Street bridge, and Washington Street bridge)
- ♦ South River Road
- ♦ Trestle Bridge Trailway
- ♦ Ferrier Estate (including Union Street East and Confederation Park and Trail System)
- ♦ Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood
- ♦ Victoria Park, Fergus
- ♦ Wilson's Flats (including a review of Inverhaugh, Pilkington Overlook and trail, and Wellington Roads 21 and 18)

1.2 Areas Not Prioritized for Evaluation as Cultural Heritage Landscapes in this Study

Many properties and areas were compiled based on: consultation with Township staff and the Heritage Committee; the thematic framework; initial feedback received from Indigenous communities; public engagement through the project website and mapping workshops; a windshield survey of the Township; and a review of contemporary and historical mapping. It should be noted that individual features and properties such as bridges, stone barns, rural cemeteries, schoolhouses, and churches which were identified were analyzed throughout the study process to determine whether and how best they related to the broader context and were incorporated and reviewed as part of larger candidate C.H.L.s as appropriate.

The following areas could be considered for evaluation as significant C.H.L.s in the future. This list is not a comprehensive list of all properties or areas of interest compiled as part of this study (see Appendix A for a summary of additional sites identified as part of the public engagement process), but it represents sites and areas identified by multiple or a combination of community members, Township staff, the Heritage Committee, and/or the project team; that had prominence in the history of the former townships, presented interesting patterns, or were noted in field review. These areas were not prioritized for evaluation in this study for one or several of the following reasons: an evident lack of historical integrity during field review; no mention by the community; existing heritage protection under the Ontario Heritage Act or the Wellington County Official Plan; or a lack of evidence in the historical record to support the historical narrative of the area. These findings do not preclude any future

reviews or evaluations of these areas for their cultural heritage value or interest as built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes

- ♦ 2nd Line
- ♦ Arboretum and Blair Park, Fergus
- ♦ Blackburn Estate
- ♦ Bon Accord (area north of Salem)
- ♦ Buczik Family Farm
- ♦ Cottontail Trail
- ♦ Elora Churches
- ♦ Elora Research Station, University of Guelph
- ♦ Ennotville (including Ennotville Library)
- ♦ Gerrie Farm
- ♦ Highway 6
- ♦ Jones Baseline
- ♦ Middlebrook Road
- ♦ Petrie Farm and archaeological site
- ♦ Wellington County Museum and Archives
- ♦ Wellington Road 18 between Elora and Fergus
- ♦ Wellington Road 7



Appendix F: Evaluation Criteria

1.1 Evaluation Criteria

1. Cultural Heritage Value or Interest: Application of the criteria provided in Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act and recording of information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape:

- 1) The property has design or physical value because it:
 - i. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- 2) The property has historical value or associative value because it:
 - i. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community
 - ii. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community
- 3) The property has contextual value because it:
 - i. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area
 - ii. Is physically, functionally, visually or

historically linked to its surroundings, or
iii. Is a landmark.

2. Community Value: based on the presence of indicators of community value. A community can be broadly defined to include any grouping of people, such as: those who regularly visit or reside in an area; Indigenous communities; historians or heritage advocates; tourists; artists; researchers; cultural groups; etc. While the following examples may not be appropriate for all CHLs, indicators of community value can include, but are not limited to:

- Community Identity: The landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community
- Landmark: the area is widely recognized as a landmark
- Pride and Stewardship: The community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep)
- Commemoration: The area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something
- Public Space: The area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events
- Cultural Traditions: People use the area to express their cultural traditions
- Quality of Life: Aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living
- Local History: the place is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore
- Visual Depiction: The location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.)

- Genius Loci: People refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'
- Community Image: The area is identified with the community image (e.g., appearing in promotions or marketing material)
- Tourism: The area is promoted as a tourist destination
- Planning: The area has been identified through another planning process as being unique

3. Historical Integrity: based on the how well the existing landscape physically reflects the landscape of the past and the functional continuity of the landscape over time. While the following examples may not be appropriate for all CHLs, Historical Integrity criteria can include, but are not limited to:

- Land Use: The landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential, or institutional)
- Ownership: There has been a continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period
- Built Elements: The buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form in relatively sound condition.
- Vegetative Elements: plantings (hedgerows, windows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernable.
- Cultural Relationships: The relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact
- Natural Features: Prominent natural features

(cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact

- Natural Relationships: The historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist both for the site as a whole and within the site
- Views: the existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos)
- Ruins: Ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear 'message' about the site's history
- Designed Landscapes: Changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable

1.2 U.N.E.S.C.O. Definitions

The following definitions are used by U.N.E.S.C.O.:

The most easily identifiable is the **clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man**. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

The second category is the **organically evolved landscape**. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features.

They fall into two sub-categories:

- ♦ a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
- ♦ continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

The final category is the **associative cultural landscape**. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent."



Appendix G: Dates of Relevance

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
12,000 years ago	Recession of glaciers					
11,500 to 9,500 years ago	Paleo-Indian Period, small nomadic groups following seasonally available resources.					
9,500 to 2,500 years ago	Archaic Period, increasing group size and territoriality.					
2,500 to 400 years ago	Woodland Period, introduction of pottery and seasonal agglomeration of groups Eventually leads to permanent agricultural settlements and historically documented groups in the region.					
1615 to 1760	French Colonial Historic period, Recollet and Jesuit missionaries venture throughout the territory in the early seventeenth century. Fur trade economy continuing through the eighteenth century.					
1763	Royal Proclamation and beginning of British negotiation for lands.				Settlement	
1784	Between the Lakes Treaty, subject to revisions in 1792 and 1793.				Settlement	
1784	Haldimand Proclamation.				Settlement	
1792	Area of Wellington County surveyed by Augustus Jones, Jones Baseline established.				Settlement	
1794	Joseph Brant surrenders Pilkington and Nichol townships on behalf of Six Nations.		Pilkington, Nichol		Settlement	
1798	William Wallace purchased 30,000 acres from Brant	Hutchinson 1997:169	Pilkington		Settlement	
1799	10 May, deeds William Wallace conveyed to Robert Pilkington Part of Block No. 3	Connon 1930:20; Hutchinson 1997:169	Pilkington		Settlement	
1807	Township of Nichol granted to Hon. Thomas Clark, by the Crown for military service	Connon 1930:50; Hutchinson 1997:139	Nichol		Settlement	
1808	Thomas Clark sold half of Block 4 to Samuel Hatt of Ancaster, Hatt sold to Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara	Connon 1930:50	Nichol		Settlement	
1808	First survey	Armstrong 1985: Loc3397	Pilkington		Settlement	Survey
1817	First settler came to Elora	Connon 1930:7	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	Settler
1817	Roswell Matthews (American) and sons begin building first house in Elora	Connon 1930:7,48,110, Hutchinson 1997:139, 190-191	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	Settler
1817	William Wolcott (American) first settler in Pilkington Lot 1, Con 2	Connon 1930:19; Hutchinson 1997:171	Pilkington		Settlement	Settler
1818	Ajetance Treaty No. 19, last portion of unceded land in the Township.		Garafraxa, Eramosa			
1819	First patent issued to Samuel Ryckman for Lot 26, Con 2	Hutchinson 1997:37	Eramosa		Settlement	Settler

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1819	Robert (W ½ Lot 1, Con 3), Henry (W ½ Lot 2, Con 2) and John (E ½ Lot 1, Con 2) Ramsey first settlers	Hutchinson 1997:37	Eramosa		Settlement	Settler
1819	First survey	Armstrong 1985: Loc3391	Eramosa		Settlement	Survey
1819	Township surveyed by Samuel Ryckman	Hutchinson 1997:37	Eramosa		Settlement	Survey
1819	Roswell Matthews felled pine tree across the gorge to act as a bridge	Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1819	First survey	Armstrong 1985: Loc3396	Nichol		Settlement	Survey
1819	First legal settler	Armstrong 1985: Loc3397	Pilkington		Settlement	Settler
1819	Among first Pilkington settlers: Robert Greenhalgh and wife to from England, Lot 4, Con 1, Thomas Lepard and wife from England Lot 1, Con 2; George Reeve from England	Connon 1930:22	Pilkington		Settlement	Settler
1819	Black settlement, people include Pierpoint, Wintermute and Scott	Hutchinson 1997:271	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1819	Mary Wintermute took up Lot 9, Con 1 Garafraxa Twp	Hutchinson 1997:250, 271	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1819-1823	Robert Pilkington sent 12 men from England to settle on his property in Pilkington Township	Connon 1974:7	Pilkington		Settlement	Settler
1820	First legal settler	Armstrong 1985: Loc3391	Eramosa		Settlement	Settler
1820	Dam and sawmill built by Roswell Matthews	Connon 1930:27	Pilkington		Industry	Milling
1821	Original Survey set aside 1 acre of land for a cemetery at 8th Line Corner, Lot 5	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Cemetery
1821	First land taken up in Garafraxa, other than Black settlement at Glen Lamond, Rose family Lot 1, Con 1, U.E.L, from Niagara	Hutchinson 1997:270	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1821	First survey by Samuel Ryckman	Armstrong 1985: Loc3392; Hutchinson 1992:245	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Survey
1822	Mill built near Swan Creek in Inverhaugh Hamlet	Hutchinson 1997:173	Pilkington	Inverhaugh	Industry	Milling
1822	Dam washed away, was rebuilt by Matthews and grist mill added	Connon 1930:27	Pilkington		Industry	Dam
1822	Black settlers William Wintermute W ½ Lot 7, Con1; Philip Wintermute E ½ Lot 7, Con 1; Richard Pierpoint E ½ Lot 6, Con 1 and E ½ Lot 7, Con 1; John Van Tatten E ½ Lot 4, Con 1	Hutchinson 1997:272	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1823	First legal settler	Armstrong 1985: Loc3396	Nichol		Settlement	Settler
1823	First legal settler	Armstrong 1985: Loc3392	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1823	Philip Wintermute bought 500 acres in Con. 1	Hutchinson 1997:250	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1825	Garafraxa Twp opened for settlement	Hutchinson 1997:249	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Survey
1826	There were 27 households on the assessment role, population was 112	Hutchinson 1997:37, 41	Eramosa		Settlement	Population
1826	First frame barn in Eramosa built on William Armstrong's farm	Hutchinson 1997:40	Eramosa		Agriculture	
1826	First Euro-Canadian settlers, three families United Empire Loyalist (U.E.L.) from the Niagara Peninsula Dobbin family U.E.L. from Rochester area of New York	Hutchinson 1997:249	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1826	Carmel community settled around Lots 16 and 17, Con 7 Gara., by Meredith family, U.E.L. from Niagara	Hutchinson 1997:293	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1826	Black settlement in Garafraxa had 7 log cabins, and 35 acres of cleared land	Hutchinson 1997:272	West Garafraxa		Settlement	Settler
1827	First permanent settlers in Lower Nichol, Abraham Jewel Flewwelling and family settled on Lot 9, Con 8, born in New Brunswick	Hutchinson 1997:139, 141, 142	Nichol		Settlement	Settler
1828	McCormick's cemetery, land donated by Robert McCormick W ½ Lot 17, Con 2, Wellington County Rd 29	Hutchinson 1997:49	Eramosa		Community Development	Cemetery
1828	First schoolhouse in Eramosa built on McCormick's farm	Hutchinson 1997:38	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1829	Pat Scanlon settled on Lot 11, Con 5, built lime kiln	Hutchinson 1997:144	Nichol		Industry	Lime
1830s	Early 1830s Thorpville founded by John Thorp, on Lot 1, Con 9 Nichol side Road	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Thorpville	Settlement	Settler
1830	5 Sideroad opened from Fergus to "Sheaf of Wheat Hotel" on 5th Line soon after 1830	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1832	Simon Fraser reports Gilkison's store at Elora was under construction on east corner of Lot 8, south side of Carleton Place	Connon 1930:114-115	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Commerce and Business
1832	Gilkison has first house built in village of Elora	Connon 1930:55, 59	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	Settler
1832	Lewis Burwell completes map of Elora	Connon 1930:54, 169	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	Survey
1832	First Township meeting held in Nichol	Hutchinson 1997:139	Nichol		Growth and Urban Development	Government
1832	Widow of Rev. Robert Anderson sold her half of Block 4 to William Gilkison	Connon 1930:50, Hutchinson 1997:139	Nichol		Settlement	Settler
1832	William Elkerton, from Aynho, built mill on Lot 11, Con 4, in area called Jerusalem	Hutchinson 1997:173	Pilkington		Industry	
1833	Bridge built in Elora from the foot of Metcalfe St to location of Armory Hall	Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1833	Henry Wilbee hired to build mill at Elora Falls for Gilkison	Connon 1930:25, 60, 115	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Milling
1833	First blacksmith came to Elora	Connon 1930:116	Nichol	Elora	Industry	
1833	Adam Fergusson and James Webster purchased northeast quarter of Nichol Township from Thomas Clark	Connon 1930:60, Hutchinson 1997:139, 211	Nichol	Fergus	Settlement	Survey
1833	Building started in new village of Fergus	Connon 1930:61	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	
1833	First bridge built across Grand River front of Armory Hall to foot of Metcalfe Street	Connon 1930:59-60, 115	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1834	Lots for Bon Accord settlement purchased from Gilkison estate	Connon 1930:71, Hutchinson 1997:160	Nichol	Bon Accord	Settlement	Survey
1834	Bridge at Fergus half finished, tavern still under construction	Connon 1930:69	Nichol	Fergus	Transportation	Bridge
1834	Fergus named	Hutchinson 1997:211	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	Incorporation
1834	Fergus population 70	Hutchinson 1997:219	Nichol	Fergus	Settlement	Population
1834	Nichol Township population was 134	Hutchinson 1997:140	Nichol		Settlement	Population

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1835-36	Bon Accord settlers unhappy with Nichols township lots “squatted” in Upper Pilkington	Hutchinson 1997:178	Pilkington	Bon Accord	Settlement	Settler
1835	Second, third and fourth Bon Accord parties from Scotland arrived in Elora	Hutchinson 1997:160	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	Settler
1835	St. Andrews Church opened in Fergus	Connon 1930:119	Nichol	Fergus	Community Development	Church
1835	Fergus population 100+	Hutchinson 1997:219	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1836 circa	Peter Hay first settler in Upper Pilkington.					
1836	First election of Township commissioners	Hutchinson 1997:43	Eramosa		Growth and Urban Development	Government
1836	Fergus Mill burned	Connon 1930:120	Nichol	Fergus	Industry	Milling
1836	Fergus Post Office opened	Armstrong 1985: Loc4860	Nichol	Fergus	Community Development	Post Office
1836	First school built in Fergus	Hutchinson 1997:219	Nichol	Fergus	Community Development	School
1836 circa	Peter Hay first settler in Upper Pilkington	Connon 1930:96	Pilkington		Settlement	Settler
1837	School built on lot in front of McCormick family farm	Hutchinson 1997:49	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1837	Spring freshet sweeps Elora bridge away	Connon 1930:117	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1838	Knox Church “Old Log Church” built in Bon Accord Lot 11, Con 11	Connon 1930:87, Hutchinson 1997:161	Nichol	Bon Accord	Community Development	Church
1839	Eramosa Post Office opened	Armstrong 1985: Loc4860	Eramosa		Community Development	Post Office
1839	S.S. #2 school built on w ½ Lot 17, Con 2	Hutchinson 1997:45	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1839	Bon Accord Mutual Instruction and Debating Society and Library formed	Connon 1930:103,166	Nichol	Bon Accord	Arts and Culture	Library
1839	Bon Accord log school built on Lot 12, Con 12	Hutchinson 1997:161	Nichol	Bon Accord	Community Development	School
1839	Elora Post Office officially opened	Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Post Office
1839	Andrew Geddes, David Gilkinson and Squire Reynolds organized congregation of St. John’s Church	Connon 1930:122	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1839	Garafraxa Road/Highway 6 surveyed	Hutchinson 1997:219	Nichol		Transportation	Roads
1839	Committee (William Reynolds, Andrew Geddes, David Gilkinson) established for construction of Episcopal Church	Connon 1930:30	Pilkington	Elora	Community Development	Church
1839	Scottish Crofters arrive at the east end of Fergus and live in residences vacated by members of the Black settlement. Crofters were from Isle of Tiree, Argyleshire	Hutchinson 1997:273	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	
1840s	Early 1840s Scotchman John McLaren had lots surveyed at the road to Guelph and 6th Concession crossroad, named Ennotville	Hutchinson 1997:142	Nichol		Settlement	Survey
1840	87 households listed on assessment, pop. was 862 (this number may include Nichol)	Hutchinson 1997:43	Eramosa		Growth and Urban Development	Population
1840	Roman Catholic Church and cemetery erected in Thorpville	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Thorpville	Community Development	Church
1840	McKee’s Hotel built, west corner Lot 6, Con 9 Gara, Craigsholme Hamlet	Hutchinson 1997:288	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Hotel



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1841	Approx. date that Mount Pleasant Cemetery started being used, southeast corner Lot 9, Con 8, Lower Nichol, 7700 Wellington Road 22	Hutchinson 1997:141	Nichol		Community Development	Cemetery
1842	First bridge built at location of Victoria bridge in Elora	Connon 1930:120, Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1842	New dam built in Elora by Charles Allan	Connon 1930:120	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Dam
1842	Old log schoolhouse built on Lot 6 south side Woolwich St in Elora	Connon 1930:122; Hutchinson 1997:200	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	School
1842	First church building opened, St. John's Church	Connon 1930:122	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1842	First contested election in Nichol Township James Webster elected	Connon 1930:120	Nichol		Growth and Urban Development	Government
1842	Episcopal Church completed	Connon 1930:31	Pilkington	Elora	Community Development	Church
1842	Belwood Road, also known as the Gravel Road surveyed and under brushed	Hutchinson 1997:250	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Roads
1842	By-law passed from Old Orangeville Road Fergus to McKay's (McKee's)	Hutchinson 1997:250	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1842	Survey of Guelph-Fergus Road	Hutchinson 1997:249	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1842	Orangeville Road/County Road 18 surveyed by Robert Mitchell, also known as the "Broad Road"	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1843 circa	Carding mill built on south side of river at Elora	Connon 1930:120	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Milling
1843	Wheeler's Mill/Birge's Mill built on Lutterill's Creek, W ½ Lot 22, Con 3	Hutchinson 1997:52	Eramosa		Industry	Milling
1843	Library kept in Elora by William Reid	Connon 1930:167	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Library
1843	Allan & Co. grist and sawmills built at Elora	Connon 1930:28, 85, 120, 170	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Milling
1843	Part of Lot 1, Con 5 purchased by Bethany United Church for cemetery, 6092 4 Line East	Hutchinson 1997:174	Pilkington		Community Development	Cemetery
1844	Andrew Geddes appointed Crown Land Agent and opened office at Elora	Connon 1930:11	Nichol	Elora	Settlement	
1844	Sem Wissler buys land from John Keith, on which village of Salem grew	Connon 1930:86, 125, 170, Hutchinson 1997:164	Nichol	Salem	Settlement	Survey
1845	25 houses on south side of river in Elora	Connon 1930:123	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1845	Elora Branch Bible Society organized	Connon 1930:63	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	
1845	Middlebrook School (log) built in Upper Pilkington	Hutchinson 1997:178	Pilkington		Community Development	School
1845	Charles Rankin surveyed Upper Pilkington	Hutchinson 1997:177	Pilkington		Settlement	Survey
1846	Sem Wissler's tannery at Salem completed	Connon 1930:125	Nichol	Salem	Industry	
1847	David Foote and John Cattanach took contract for first bridge over the Irvine at Elora	Connon 1930:128; Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1847	Ennotville Library founded	Hutchinson 1997:142	Nichol	Ennotville	Arts and Culture	Library
1848	Old Elora Hotel at the southeast end of Victoria Bridge built	Connon 1930:129	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1848	Elora Band organized, Edward Day bandleader	Connon 1930:100	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Music

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1848	200 lots put up for sale in Elora	Hutchinson 1997:185	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1848	Guelph-Fergus road passable	Hutchinson 1997:249	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1849	David Foote did framing for first Knox Church building in Elora	Connon 1930:129	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1849	Elora grammar school built	Hutchinson 1997:200	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	School
1849	Sem Wissler secures by-law to build road between Salem and Elora	Connon 1930:126	Nichol	Salem	Transportation	Roads
1849	Charles Allen and partners purchased 40 acres between Colborne Street and Grand River, surveyed into village lots and auctioned	Connon 1930:130	Nichol		Growth and Urban Development	Survey
1850s	Early 1850s New Ennotville Library built	Hutchinson 1997:143	Nichol	Ennotville	Arts and Culture	Library
1850	Knox Church moved to "rough cast building in Elora"	Connon 1930:88	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1850	Elora has population of 500	Hutchinson 1997:186	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1850	Village starts to form that would later be called Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Settlement	
1851	Eramosa Post Office opened north corner of Guelph-Erin Road and Speedside Road	Hutchinson 1997:48	Eramosa		Community Development	Post Office
1851	Belwood Post Office opens under name of Garafraxa	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Post Office
1851	Episcopal Methodists bought acre of land in Carmel for cemetery and lot across the street for log church from Lawrence Monkman	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church
1851	Approx. 1851 S.S. #1 Shand's School built on north corner of Rennie farm on E ½ Lot 5, Con 1	Hutchinson 1997:269	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1852	Irvine Street bridge in Elora built by David Foote	Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1852	Company formed to print a Reform newspaper in Elora, "The Elora Backwoodsman"	Connon 1930:136; Hutchinson 1997:195	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Newspaper
1852	Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, allowed a fair or market to be held in Elora on the first Thursday of April and September every year	Connon 1930:132	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	
1852	Middlebrook School opened in Upper Pilkington	Connon 1930:162	Pilkington		Community Development	School
1853	William Wetherald erected his new stone school E ½ Lot 3, Con 4	Hutchinson 1997:54	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1853	James Philip builds distillery in Elora	Connon 1930:135	Nichol	Elora	Industry	
1853	Levi Erb builds stone flour mill in Salem	Connon 1930:126	Nichol	Salem	Industry	Milling
1853	Cumnock log school opened, S.S. #6, west corner Lot 6, Con 16 Upper Nichol	Hutchinson 1997:156	Nichol		Community Development	School
1854	"Barnett" Post Office established, named changed to Ennotville in 1895	Hutchinson 1997:142	Nichol	Ennotville	Community Development	Post Office
1854	Salem Hotel and British Hotel built in Salem	Hutchinson 1997:167	Nichol	Salem	Transportation	Hotel
1854	William Gow operated lime kiln on south side of Grand River near Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:256	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Industry	Lime
1854	Belwood/Gravel Road just a blazed trail	Hutchinson 1997:250	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Roads
1854	Livingsprings/Green Settlement school, S.S. #3 built on east corner of W ½ Lot 16, Con 3 known as the Green Settlement School	Hutchinson 1997:276	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Community Development	School
1855	Speedside United Church built on Lot 26, Con 2	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa	Speedside	Community Development	Church



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1855	Gluyasville village laid out by Richard Gluyas, village did not develop, absorbed by Cumnock	Hutchinson 1997:154	Nichol	Cumnock	Settlement	Survey
1855	Frame church building for Chalmers Church in Elora	Connon 1930:159	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1855	Kinnettles Hamlet townsite surveyed, north bank of Grand River in Con 14	Hutchinson 1997:148, 226	Nichol	Kinnettles	Settlement	Survey
1855	Rising Sun Hotel built in Salem on Woolwich Street	Hutchinson 1997:166	Nichol	Salem	Transportation	Hotel
1855	"The Morning Star" temperance organization started	Hutchinson 1997:143	Nichol		Community Development	
1855	Harrison started by Archie, Josh and George Harrison	Connon 1930:102	Pilkington	Harrison	Settlement	
1856	Community of Aboyne founded by Charles Allan, in Con 13	Hutchinson 1997:152	Nichol	Aboyne	Settlement	Survey
1856	James Philip builds first steam flour mill in Elora	Connon 1930:135	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Milling
1856	Sem Wissler builds flour mill in Salem	Connon 1930:126	Nichol	Salem	Industry	Milling
1856	Thorpsville Post Office established	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Thorpsville	Community Development	Post Office
1856	First log bridge over the Grand River in Belwood built	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1856	Belwood Presbyterian Church built on east side Upper Broadway	Hutchinson 1997:263	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Church
1856	Village that would become Belwood surveyed into town lots, surveyor Douglas Fergusson gave it the name "Douglas"	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Settlement	Survey
1856	Belwood Market Square laid out at the corner of St. George and Queen Streets	Hutchinson 1997:262	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	
1856	Dracon Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:293	West Garafraxa	Dracon	Community Development	Post Office
1856	Monkland Mills erected on Fergus side of Townline by James Wilson Sr.	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Industry	Milling
1856	Simpson's Corners Congregational Church built on the Old Orangeville Road between 6th and 7th Lines on the Newman farm	Hutchinson 1997:290	West Garafraxa	Simpson's Corners	Community Development	Church
1856	First Congregational Chapel built on north side of the Old Orangeville Road across from Bishop's Cemetery	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa	Simpson's Corners	Community Development	Church
1856	Small stone school, Shand's School, erected on west corner of Shand's farm W ½ Lot 5, Con 3	Hutchinson 1997:269	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1857	James Samson establishes Cumnock, post office opened	Hutchinson 1997:154	Nichol	Cumnock	Community Development	Post Office
1857	Elora Mechanics' Institute formed	Connon 1930:167; Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Library
1857	New Mount Pleasant Methodist Church built, Lot 8, Con 9	Hutchinson 1997:141	Nichol		Community Development	Church
1857-59	"The Elora Satirist" paper published	Connon 1930:137; Hutchinson 1997:195	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Newspaper
1858	David Foote developed oatmeal mill and dam at Aboyne, between Elora and Fergus	Connon 1930:129, Hutchinson 1997:153	Nichol	Aboyne	Industry	
1858	Elora incorporated	Connon 1930:130, Hutchinson 1997:188	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Incorporation
1858	Bethel Methodist Church built at Dracon, E ½ Lot 24, Con 6 Gara.	Hutchinson 1997:300	West Garafraxa	Dracon	Community Development	Church
1858	S.S. #2 Cull's School Section first school built on east corner of Fergus-Belwood Rd and 2nd Line	Hutchinson 1997:274	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1858	Two room school built for S.S. #2 John Black School	Hutchinson 1997:269	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1859	8 June first edition of "The Elora Observer" published	Connon 1930:137; Hutchinson 1997:195	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Newspaper
1859	Union Hotel and Farmer's Inn built in Salem	Hutchinson 1997:167	Nichol	Salem	Transportation	Hotel
1859	First bridge over the Irvine River replaced with timber truss bridge	Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol		Transportation	Bridge
1859	New stone school S.S. #4 built Lot 7, Con 8	Hutchinson 1997:141	Nichol		Community Development	School
1859	Dow's school built, S.S. #3, Lot 8, Con 3	Hutchinson 1997:146	Nichol		Community Development	School
1860s	Duncan Currie had general store west side of Lower Broadway in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:257	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Commerce and Business
1860	Stone church built at Barrie Hill	Hutchinson 1997:49	Eramosa	Barrie Hill	Community Development	Church
1860	Eramosa Mutual Fire Insurance Company organized	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa		Growth and Urban Development	
1861	Copland's Methodist Church and Cemetery, E ½ Lot 21, Con 6	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa		Community Development	Church
1861	Flax mill built at Aboyne	Hutchinson 1997:153	Nichol	Aboyne	Industry	Milling
1861	Planing mill built in Elora by John Waddell	Hutchinson 1997:186	Nichol	Elora	Industry	Milling
1861	Volunteer Rifle Company organized in Elora	Connon 1930:138, Hutchinson 1997:189	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	
1861	4th line opened between Hayes Gate and 25 Sideroad	Hutchinson 1997:286	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1862	New brick Cumnock school built on same lot	Hutchinson 1997:156	Nichol	Cumnock	Community Development	School
1862	Cornerstone for brick church, on N side of river in Elora, laid on 10 Jul	Connon 1930:122	Nichol	Elora	Community Development	Church
1862	Salem school, S.S. #2, built on Woolwich Street	Hutchinson 1997:168	Nichol	Salem	Community Development	School
1862	Oil discovered in spring south side of Grand River, near Nichol-Fergus Townline Kinnettles Joint Stock Coal Oil Company formed, nothing came of it	Hutchinson 1997:149	Nichol		Industry	
1863	Post Office established at Speedside Village	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa	Speedside	Community Development	Post Office
1863	Red brick schoolhouse built on east corner of Lot 27, Con 1, S.S. #3	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1863	Ponsonby Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Community Development	Post Office
1863	Belwood stone Methodist Church built just south of the school grounds	Hutchinson 1997:263	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Church
1864	Rea Cemetery used for first time, Lot 29, Con 7 Eramosa Twp	Hutchinson 1997:61	Eramosa		Community Development	Cemetery
1864	Mimosa Presbyterian Church and sheds built on Neil McDonald's farm, originally named Balmsville Meeting House	Hutchinson 1997:61	Eramosa	Mimosa	Community Development	Church
1864	Salem Wesleyan Methodist Church opened	Hutchinson 1997:168	Nichol	Salem	Community Development	Church
1864	Cumnock Church built	Hutchinson 1997:282	West Garafraxa	Cumnock	Community Development	Church
1864	Metz community settled may have been originally referred to as "Hungry Hollow", and then Keedar, before gov't named post office Metz	Hutchinson 1997:280	West Garafraxa	Metz	Settlement	
1864	Episcopal Methodists built log church across road from Carmel Cemetery	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1865	St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church built in Oustic, frame or log construction, in cemetery a mile south of Oustic Corner	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Oustic	Community Development	Church
1865	Salem's first brewery burned, Lot 5 W side of Union St	Connon 1930:11	Nichol	Salem	Industry	
1865	Elora Village Council has Armory Hall built S of Metcalfe St bridge	Connon 1930:132, Hutchinson 1997:189	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	
1865	"Old Indian Bridge", tree across the river chopped down	Connon 1930:45	Pilkington		Transportation	Bridge
1865	Log school built in Metz W corner of 3rd Line and 25 Sideroad	Hutchinson 1997:281	West Garafraxa	Metz	Community Development	School
1866	Elora Cadets organized	Connon 1930:100	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	
1866	Addition built on Elora Armory Hall for fire engine storage	Hutchinson 1997:189	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	
1866	New cement Middlebrook School built, Upper Pilkington	Hutchinson 1997:178	Pilkington		Community Development	School
1867	Fergus population 1,400	Hutchinson 1997:219	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1867	Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway organized, and line was completed to Elora	Hutchinson 1997:196	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Railway
1867	Ponsonby Hotel built on Lot 9, Con 1	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Transportation	Hotel
1867	Stone pier built under bridge over the Irvine River by Charles Lawrence and James Parsons	Connon 1930:37	Pilkington		Transportation	Bridge
1867	New Dutch Reform Church opened on Orangeville Road, Lot 6, Con 1, Gara.	Hutchinson 1997:69	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Community Development	Church
1868	Fergus drill shed under construction	Hutchinson 1997:228	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	
1868	New red brick Congregational Church built at Simpson's Corners on the Simpson Homestead on New Orangeville Road Lot 6, Con 8 Gara. Near 7th Line	Hutchinson 1997:251, 264, 290	West Garafraxa	Simpson's Corners	Community Development	Church
1869	Elora Mechanics' Institute dissolved	Connon 1930:167	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Library
1869	Elora and Fergus stations for the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway built	Hutchinson 1997:228	Nichol		Transportation	Railway
1869	Todd's Shoe Shop burns in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:256	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Commerce and Business
1869	James Wilson built bridge across Grand River	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1869	North Wellington Hotel/Halfway-house built before 1869 south corner of Belwood-Fergus Rd and 4th Line	Hutchinson 1997:266	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Hotel
1869	West and East Garafraxa townships separated	Hutchinson 1997:246	West Garafraxa		Growth and Urban Development	
1870	Railway opened from Guelph to Elora and Fergus	Connon 1930:170, Hutchinson 1997:153, 229	Nichol		Transportation	Railway
1870	Craigsholme Post Office opened, north corner Lot 6, Con 8, Craigsholme Hamlet	Hutchinson 1997:288	West Garafraxa	Craigsholme	Community Development	Post Office
1870	Cook's School moved to Orangeville Road between 9th and 10th Lines	Hutchinson 1997:288	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1871	Population of Oustic 25	Hutchinson 1997:59	Eramosa	Oustic	Growth and Urban Development	Population

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1871	Wesleyan Methodist Church Brown/Bethel church built in Shiloh on Lot 26, Con 6	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Shiloh	Community Development	Church
1871	Aboyne population 80	Hutchinson 1997:153	Nichol	Aboyne	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1871	David Boyle re-organized the Elora Mechanics' Institute later would become Elora Public Library	Connon 1930:167-168	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Library
1871	Population of Pentland Hamlet 30	Hutchinson 1997:178	Pilkington		Growth and Urban Development	Population
1871	New stone school for Livingsprings/Green Settlement built north corner of E ½ Lot 15, Con 2	Hutchinson 1997:277	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Community Development	School
1872	Shiloh brick school built likely on Lot 29, no Con given	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Shiloh	Community Development	School
1872	New school for S.S. #2 built on Erin-Guelph Gravel Road, Highway 24	Hutchinson 1997:45	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1872	Aboyne Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:153	Nichol	Aboyne	Community Development	Post Office
1872	"Lightning Express" begins publication in Elora, name later changed to "Elora Express"	Hutchinson 1997:195	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Newspaper
1872	Belwood new stone Presbyterian Church built on Queen Street	Hutchinson 1997:263	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Church
1872	Belwood town hall built on a lot in Market Square	Hutchinson 1997:262	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Government
1872	Front part of stone school S.S. #7 Belwood built	Hutchinson 1997:262	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	School
1872	New stone Carmel Methodist Church built	Hutchinson 1997:254, 294	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church
1872	New stone S.S. #2 school built on south corner of Fergus-Belwood Rd and 2nd Line	Hutchinson 1997:274	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1872	New stone Carmel school, S.S. #8 built north corner Lot 14, Con 6	Hutchinson 1997:293	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1873	New School #8 built	Hutchinson 1997:45	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1873	Knox Church stone church built in Elora	Connon 1930:88	Nichol	Salem	Community Development	Church
1873	Plans made for construction of Elora Town Hall	Hutchinson 1997:189	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Government
1873	Large fire destroys 7 building in Elora	Hutchinson 1997:188	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	
1873	Dave Brown moved old Presbyterian Church in Belwood from Upper Broadway to Lot 36 on the E side of Queen Street, and operated a factory	Hutchinson 1997:256	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Church
1873	New bridge built over the Grand River on 2nd Line, Shand's Bridge	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1874	Shiloh Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Shiloh	Community Development	Post Office
1874	Johnston Cemetery opened in Lot 20, Con 2	Hutchinson 1997:49	Eramosa		Community Development	Cemetery
1874	Hugh McDonald built planning mill and sash and door factory on Queen Street in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:256	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Industry	Milling
1874	St. Alban's Church built Lot 21, east side 6th Line	Hutchinson 1997:300	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church
1875	Log bridge over Grand River in Belwood replaced with wooden bridge	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1875	New Metz school built south side of 25 Sideroad 25 between 2nd and 3rd Lines	Hutchinson 1997:281	West Garafraxa	Metz	Community Development	School
1876	Brick church, Bethany United, built on Lot 4, Con 2 Lower Pilkington, 6092 4 Line East	Hutchinson 1997:174	Pilkington		Community Development	Church
1876	Sawmill built in Metz by Hatcher Brothers, E ½ Lot 27, Con 3	Hutchinson 1997:282	West Garafraxa	Metz	Industry	Milling
1876-77	New Chalmers Church construction started	Connon 1930:160	Nichol		Community Development	Church
1877	House of Industry and Refuge for Wellington County opened	Hutchinson 1997:151	Nichol	Aboyne	Growth and Urban Development	
1877	Cumnock Methodist Church built	Hutchinson 1997:157	Nichol	Cumnock	Community Development	Church
1879	First train on the Credit Valley Railway reaches Elora	Hutchinson 1997:196	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Railway
1879	First passenger train on Credit Valley Railway/CPR came to Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:264	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Railway
1880	Utoka Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:48	Eramosa		Community Development	Post Office
1880	Patrons of Industry organized in Shiloh by farmers to buy groceries and equipment in bulk	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa		Agriculture	
1880	Ponsonby population 80	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1880	Bethel Methodist Church building loaded on sleighs and moved to E ½ Lot 26, Con 4	Hutchinson 1997:300	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church
1880	First telephone in West Garafraxa installed in John Black's home, Blackburn	Hutchinson 1997:258	West Garafraxa		Growth and Urban Development	
1881	Shiloh Grange, store opened by Patrons of Industry	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa		Agriculture	
1881	New Dracon school, S.S. #9, built east corner Lot 24, Con 6	Hutchinson 1997:299	West Garafraxa	Dracon	Community Development	School
1882	Present St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church built, north corner of intersection on hill	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Oustic	Community Development	Church
1882	Spires Post Office opened	Hutchinson 1997:265	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Post Office
1883	Speedside village had population of 30, had blacksmith shop, church and manse and post office	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa	Speedside	Community Development	Church
1883	Wellington, Grey, Bruce Railway taken over by Grand Trunk Railway	Hutchinson 1997:196	Nichol		Transportation	Railway
1883	Ponsonby population 75	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1884	New stone church built at Mimosa on Peter McGregor's farm, across fence from original frame church, 5980 Wellington Road 26	Hutchinson 1997:61	Eramosa	Mimosa	Community Development	Church
1884	Canadian Pacific Railway took over Credit Valley Railway	Hutchinson 1997:196	Nichol		Transportation	Railway
1884	Section of Orangeville Road through swamp near Russell Woods' Gate finally fixed	Hutchinson 1997:282	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1885	Brick Middlebrook school built on Lot 9, Con A, Upper Pilkington	Hutchinson 1997:178	Pilkington		Community Development	School
1885	Garafraxa Post Office name changed to Belwood Post Office	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Post Office
1885	Name of Douglass changed to Belwood by Dr. Mennie	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1885	Post Office established at Livingsprings, also/formerly known as the Green Settlement	Hutchinson 1997:276	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Community Development	Post Office
1885	McKee Cemetery Company formed	Hutchinson 1997:254x	West Garafraxa		Community Development	Church
1885	Metz Orange Hall built on 3rd	Hutchinson 1997:xx	West Garafraxa		Community Development	
1886	First telephone exchange opened in Fergus	Hutchinson 1997:232	Nichol	Fergus	Growth and Urban Development	
1886	Knox Church, Dracon, opened	Hutchinson 1997:xx	West Garafraxa	Dracon	Community Development	Church
1887	Larger school, Shand's School, erected on west corner of Shand's farm W ½ Lot 5, Con 3	Hutchinson 1997:269	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1890	Dr. Groves electrical plant established in Fergus	Hutchinson 1997:233	Nichol	Fergus	Industry	
1891	Elora receives hydro-electric power from plant in Fergus	Hutchinson 1997:200	Nichol	Elora	Industry	
1892	Canadian Order of Chosen Friends #148 organized, mutual insurance company	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa	Speedside	Growth and Urban Development	
1892	Belwood library organized as the Mechanics Institute	Hutchinson 1997:258	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Arts and Culture	Library
1893	Contract for a new Shand's Bridge on 2nd Line let	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1894	Victoria Street bridge (built 1837) replaced with steel bridge	Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1895	Speedside Hall built by the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, east corner Lot 26, Con 1	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa	Speedside	Community Development	
1895	Belwood Library name changed to Public Free Library	Hutchinson 1997:258	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Arts and Culture	Library
1896	Frank Valley built red brick shop/house for his shoe shop, Valley Shoe Shop, on west side of Lower Broadway in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:257	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Commerce and Business
1896	Glen Lamond Bridge, also known as the Sawmill Bridge, broken	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1897	Ponsonby population 55	Hutchinson 1997:175	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Growth and Urban Development	Population
1897	First steel bridge built in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1898	Shand's Bridge badly wrecked	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1900s	Early 1900s Orangeville Road graveled for the first time	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1900	Belwood becomes a police village	Hutchinson 1997:255	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Government
1901	Union School #8 built at Ponsonby, Lot 1, Con 8	Hutchinson 1997:148	Nichol	Ponsonby	Community Development	School
1903	8th Line bridge over the Grand River destroyed by flood	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1903	Glen Lamond Bridge taken out by flood when ice-dam broke	Hutchinson 1997:53	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1904	Checkley's School, S.S. #5, built north side 30 Sideroad, between 1st and 2nd Lines	Hutchinson 1997:xx	West Garafraxa		Community Development	School
1905	Imperial Bank of Canada opened branch in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:259	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Commerce and Business
1905	Belwood Women's Institute organized, disbanded 1921	Hutchinson 1997:261	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Women's Institute



Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1905	Steel bridge built over Grand River on Townline	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1906	Rockwood-Oustic Telephone Company organized	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Oustic	Industry	
1908	29 January grant for Fergus Carnegie Library \$7,000, pop. at time was 1,600, architect W.A. Mahoney	Beckman et al. 1984: Loc 3073, 3117	Nichol	Fergus	Arts and Culture	Library
1909	23 March grant for Elora Carnegie Library \$6400, pop. at time was 1,500. Used local architect W.F. Sheppard	Beckman et al. 1984: Loc 3073, 3117; Hutchinson 1997:195	Nichol	Elora	Arts and Culture	Library
1910	Cumnock Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:157	Nichol		Community Development	Women's Institute
1911	Shand's Bridge on 2nd Line remodeled	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1912	8th Line bridge over the Grand River destroyed by flood	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1913	Shiloh Post Office closed	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa	Shiloh	Community Development	Post Office
1913	Beginning of rural mail delivery Speedside	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa		Agriculture	
1914	Ennotville Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:143	Nichol		Community Development	Women's Institute
1914	Wooden bridge over Irvine River built at Livingsprings, replacing old log bridge	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Transportation	Bridge
1914	Livingsprings post office closed	Hutchinson 1997:277	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Community Development	Post Office
1915	Speedside Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:50	Eramosa		Community Development	Women's Institute
1916	Bow string bridge built	Hutchinson 1997:48	Eramosa		Transportation	Bridge
1918	Mimosa Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:61	Eramosa		Community Development	Women's Institute
1919	Cenotaph unveiled in Belwood Memorial Park	Hutchinson 1997:2263	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	
1922	New steel Bridge built in Belwood	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1925	Livingsprings Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:277	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Community Development	Women's Institute
1927	Belwood Junior Women's Institute organized	Hutchinson 1997:261	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Women's Institute
1929	Cement bridge built over Irvine River at Livingsprings to replace 1914 wood bridge	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Livingsprings	Transportation	Bridge
1931	Eramosa Women's Institute Branch organized	Hutchinson 1997:60	Eramosa		Community Development	Women's Institute
1939-1942	Construction of Shand Dam	Hutchinson 1997:252, 266-68	West Garafraxa		Industry	Dam
1940	Seal-coat applied to Orangeville Road between Fergus and 4th Line	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1940	Memorial gates and new fence at Carmel Cemetery, 6745 6th Line Road	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Cemetery
1942	Steel bridge in Belwood raised to a higher level	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1943	Boy Scouts purchase Lots 10 and 11, Con 6 for camp	Hutchinson 1997:58	Eramosa		Community Development	
1946	Salvaged old iron bridge from 6th line installed over Irvine River on 15 Sideroad	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1954	Shand's Bridge on 2nd Line damaged by fire	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1956	Steel bridge over Grand River at Townline replaced	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1956	Hardtop added to parts of Orangeville Rd	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1958	Conestoga dam built	Hutchinson 1997:267	West Garafraxa		Industry	Dam

Date	Event	Source	Township	Village/Town	Theme	Sub-theme
1960	Another acre of land purchased for Mount Carmel Cemetery, 6745 6th Line Road	Hutchinson 1997:254	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Cemetery
1961	Shand's Bridge on 2nd Line damaged by fire	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1963	Belwood Road widened, and curves straightened out	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Roads
1964	New Ponsonby school built	Hutchinson 1997:176	Pilkington	Ponsonby	Community Development	School
1964	New Shand's Bridge of concrete opened	Hutchinson 1997:253	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Bridge
1965	S.S. #1 school demolished	Hutchinson 1997:47	Eramosa		Community Development	School
1966	County Road #19 paved Fergus to Valley's Trailer Park	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa	Fergus	Transportation	Roads
1967	Elora train station closed	Hutchinson 1997:196	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Railway
1967	Council Chambers added to Belwood Town Hall	Hutchinson 1997:262	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Growth and Urban Development	Government
1968	Eden House Nursing Home opened	Hutchinson 1997:48	Eramosa		Community Development	
1970	Bridge at Victoria Street in Elora closed	Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1971	County Road #19 widened to 8th Line/Dufferin County Line	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1972	County Road # 19 paved to 8th Line	Hutchinson 1997:251	West Garafraxa		Transportation	Roads
1977	New Bridge for 7th line across Belwood Lake started	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1977	Steel bridge in Belwood replaced with cement and aluminum bridge	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Bridge
1977	7th Line/County Rd 26 from Simpson's Corners through Belwood paved	Hutchinson 1997:252	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Transportation	Roads
1980	New gorge bridge on County Rd 17 opened	Hutchinson 1997:194	Nichol		Transportation	Bridge
1985	Bridge at Victoria Street in Elora rebuilt as a foot bridge by film company	Hutchinson 1997:193	Nichol	Elora	Transportation	Bridge
1985	Upper Snax Restaurant opens in Belwood on George Street in former post office	Hutchinson 1997:261	West Garafraxa	Belwood	Community Development	Business and commerce
1990	New West Garafraxa Township Office opened beside municipal shed	Hutchinson 1997:266	West Garafraxa		Growth and Urban Development	Government
1994	Elora Civic Centre and Municipal Building opened	Hutchinson 1997:190	Nichol	Elora	Growth and Urban Development	Government



Appendix H: Significant People

The following list some of the people that have been identified as being significant to the development of what is now the Township of Centre Wellington. The list has been organized by historical townships. This information was pulled from a variety of sources, such as David M. Beattie Pillars and patches along the pathway: a history of Nichol Township; A.E. Byerly The beginning of things in Wellington and Waterloo counties : with particular reference to Guelph, Galt and Kitchener...; John R. Connon The Early History of Elora, Ontario and Vicinity; Historical Atlas of Wellington County, 1906; Jean Hutchinson The History of Wellington County.

1.1 Wellington County

Indigenous communities including the Conseil de la Nation Huronne-Wendat (Huron-Wendat Nation), Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Six Nations of the Grand River

Allan, Charles: Builder, many of the first buildings in Fergus erected under his superintendence, in partnership with Ross & Co., elected as member of District Council, first Reeve of Pilkington Township upon its formation, Warden of County for 2 years, 1857 elected member of Provincial Parliament, founded AboyneAlling, Robert: District Court Clerks 1840

Beattie, John: Councillor and reeve of Nichol 1867, Clerk of Wellington County 1871-1897

Brock, Thomas R.: Surrogate Court Registrar 1847

Budd, Richard F.: Clerk of the District Council 1842

Ferguson, Adam Johnston: District Court Judge 1840,

Surrogate Court Judge 1840

Fordyce, Arthur Dingwall: Warden 1841

Grange, John George: Sherriff 1840

Haldimand, Sir Frederick: signed proclamation allotting land on either side of the Grand River to the Six Nations people

Hewat, William: Treasurer 1841

Hodgert, James: Inspector of Licenses

Jones, Augustus: surveyor, defined northern limit of Haldimand Tract

MacDonald, Capt. A.H.: Lead Wellington Field Battery 1866

Powell, William Dummer: District Court Clerks 1840, District Court Judge 1947, Surrogate Court Registrar 1840

Saunders, Thomas: Clerk of the Peace 1840

Smith, John: District Court Clerks 1848

Wissler, John R.: Warden

Wright, James: Warden 1848

1.2 Pilkington

Boyle, David: Started teaching at Middlebrook School, upper Pilkington, 1871 became principal of the Elora Public School, reorganize/formed Elora Public Library, his collections formed the basis of the Elora Museum, became first provincial archaeologist in Ontario, first superintendent of the Provincial Museum, and first secretary of the Ontario Historical Society

Elkerton, William "King": Built sawmill on Keating's Creek

Greenhalgh, Martha (nee Wood): and husband

Robert, first English settlers to arrive in Pilkington 1819

Greenhalgh, Robert: and wife Martha (nee Wood), first English settlers to arrive in Pilkington 1819

Halley, James: Postmaster at Ponsonby 1863-1893

Hay, Peter: First settler in Upper Pilkington Township

Hurst, George: Owned hotel in Ponsonby

Lepard, Thomas: "Old" Squire Lepard, Magistrate

Pilkington, Robert: Purchased part of Block 3 in 1799

Reynolds, William: Appointed magistrate 1833, made Commissioner in the Court of Requests, first member of the District Council, first School Inspector, worked to build Episcopal Church, gave land for church

Wolcott, William: First settler in Pilkington Township around 1817

1.3 Nichol

Allan, Roberta: local historian active from 1950s to 1980s who compiled local Tweedsmuir Histories and wrote The History of Elora

Barron, George: Magistrate, Sabbath School Superintendent, Trustee S.S.#5

Beattie, George: Built lime kiln on his farm "Greenbank", produced lime used in construction of many sone buildings in the district

Beattie, John: Councillor and reeve of Nichol 1867, Clerk of Wellington County 1871-1897

Beatty, George: with Matthew Beatty founded Beatty Brothers Ltd, 1874

Bell, John McLean: First grammar school teacher in Elora

Bissell, Torrance Edward: Founded T.E. Bissell

Company manufacturing farm machinery in Elora 1901

Boyle, David: Started teaching at Middlebrook School, upper Pilkington, 1871 became principal of the Elora Public School, reorganize/formed Elora Public Library, his collections formed the basis of the Elora Museum, became first provincial archaeologist in Ontario, first superintendent of the Provincial Museum, and first secretary of the Ontario Historical Society

Carder, Joseph: Early settler in Nichol, appointed Bailiff, was first School Trustee in Elora

Clarke, Charles: Involved in editing, writing for and publishing first "The Elora Backwoodsman" newspaper, member of Volunteer Rifle Company of Elora, eventually became Colonel, elected to first Council Board for newly incorporated Elora, 1859-1864, and 1867-1868 was Reeve of Elora, and member of the County Council, represented Centre Riding of the County of Wellington in Provincial Legislature 1871-1892, 1892-1907 had Clerkship of the House of Assembly

Crichton (Creighton), James: Appointed an official at 1833 annual *township meeting

Davidson, James: Teacher, Councillor, tax collector, Assessor, School Trustee

Elmslie, George: One of first settlers of Bon accord settlement, sent out ahead to find a good location

Elmslie, James: First clerk of Nichol 1837, postmaster at Barrett/Ennotville, teacher, tavern inspector, first librarian and Secretary of Ennotville Library

Erb, Levi: Partner in Wissler & Erb, build flour mill in Salem, Trustee S.S.#5

Fergusson, Adam: with James Webster, purchased northeast quarter of Nichol, founder of Fergus

Fergusson, Douglas: with John Watt, founded

Belwood	Industry	Elora 1855-1893	Church in Elora
Ferrier, A.D.: Associated with Belsyde, made contributions to the community including, elected to District Council 1846	Griffin, William: 1885 Keeper of the House of Industry	Mills, Edward: Aboyne postmaster	Talbot, Richard: Teacher 1867-1874
Finlayson, John: Doctor, postmaster	Groves, Dr.: Pioneering surgeon, established early electrical plant in Fergus and established Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital	Mitchell, Agnes: Librarian for newly reorganized Elora Mechanics Institute	Taylor, J.T.: Aboyne postmaster
Flewelling, Abraham Jewel and family: first permanent settlers in Lower Nichol, opened first tavern, had a cooper shop	Harvey, Alexander: Founder of village of Kinnettles	Mitchell, Robert: 1871 librarian for newly reorganized Elora Mechanics Institute	Templin, J.C.: Publisher of the Fergus News Record
Foote, David: Carpenter, worked building mill in Elora, took contract with John Cattanach to build first bridge across Irvine R. at Elora, assisted in building Elora Hotel, Knox Church, Chalmers Church, old Gilkison bridge, built oatmeal mill at Aboyne, elected councilor in Township of Pilkington, on of first councilors in Elora following incorporation 1858, selected as first reeve, 1859 appointed assessor, 1881-1888 was reeve again, 1869 appointed as County Highschool Trustee in Elora, member of Volunteer Rifle Company of Elora	Henneberry, James: Constructed flax mill on south side of river opposite Aboyne	Mundell, John: Founded Mundell Furniture Company in Elora, 1851.	Thorp, John: Founded Thorpville
Forbes, Geordie: First telegraph operator in Elora	Hunter, Gilbert: First schoolmaster, later clerk in Webster's store in Fergus	Newman, Walter Perkins: Started Newman Brothers private Banking Business with brother Edward, afterwards became the Farmers Bank, Clerk of Municipality for 9 years after incorporation of Elora, member of Volunteer Rifle Company of Elora	Tytler, Joseph: 1837 storekeeper and postmaster in Elora
Fraser, Simon C.: Storekeeper and agent in Elora for Gilkison	Johnston, Josiah: Blacksmith in Elora after 1837, died 1887	Parker, Adam; 1877 Keeper of the House of Industry	Walker, Baker (James?): "no names in Fergus were more closely associated with its early history, or were more highly esteemed"
Galbraith, Janet: Teacher for junior classes 1875	Jones, Morris: First Wagon Maker in Elora	Parker, Jane: 1877 Matron of the House of Industry	Watt, John: with Douglas Fergusson, founded Belwood
Geddes, Andrew: Crown Land Agent at Elora, helped organize St. John's Church in Elora, Geddes Street in Elora named after him	Leopard, Thomas: Magistrate	Philip, James: Purchased store from Charles Allan and partners, added distillery 1856 built first steam powered flour mill	Watts, Alexander: Farmer, businessman, (Ross & Co., company formed for Elora's first newspaper), prominent in organizing first Presbyterian Church, elected first Elder, Trustee S.S.#5 (Secretary of the Board)
Gerrie, James: "known to every resident in Elora", member of Volunteer Rifle Company of Elora	MacGregor, Rev. John G.: 1852-1874 headmaster of the Elora Grammar School	Pierpoint, Richard: associated with establishment of the early black settlement named for him	Webster, James: with Adam Fergusson purchased NE quarter of Nichol, founder of Fergus, Merchant and miller in Fergus, elected rep. to the District Council 1842
Gilkison, David: Son of William, sold land to Bon accord settlers after his father's death	Maitland, Andrew: Carpentry shop in Ponsonby	Roberts, Hugh: Represented Pilkington at first Wellington County Council 1854	Wilbee, Henry: Build built sawmill at Elora falls
Gilkison, William: Founder of Elora	Maitland, John: Blacksmith and wagon shop in Ponsonby	Ross, James: 1857 township reeve	Wilkie, Alexander: First reeve of Fergus after incorporation 1858
Gordon, Andrew: Harness maker in Elora	Matthews, Hannah (nee Grannis): with husband Roswell and 9 children first settlers in Nichol, at Elora	Samson, James: Founder of Cumnock	Wissler, John R.: Carried on business of his father, Sem Wissler after he died, Clerk of the Township of Nichol, councillor, Warden of county, director of Nichol Mutual Fire Insurance Company, among other companies
Gow, James: Operated lime quarry in Fergus 1897-1915	Mathieson, James: partner of Charles Allen in the creation of the New Survey, Elora	Scanlon, Pat: Member of Nichol council, built lime kiln	Wissler, Sem: Founder of the Village of Salem, build dam, sawmill and tannery, general store and shoe shop, elected by the residents of Peel Township as their representative on the District Council, elected to Township Council, served a reeve 3 times
Griffin, Margaret E.A.: 1885 Matron of the House of	Matthews, Roswell: with wife Hannah and 9 children first settlers in Nichol, at Elora, built first dam for mill	Shaw, J.M.: Editor of the "The Elora Observer", and later "The Elora Lighting Express"	Young, Thomas: First postmaster in Fergus 1836
	McLaren, John: opened store and tavern in a town he would name Ennotville	Sherratt, Major A.F.: Appointed township officer in 1833, and was a councillor in 1850s	
	McQueen, James: 1857 Township clerk, represented Pilkington Township at Council of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey 1853, first teacher in Fergus	Sims, J.C.: First teacher in Salem school S.S.#5	
	Michie, William: Nichol Township councillor	Smithurst, Rev. John: From 1852 in charge of St. John's	
	Middlemiss, Rev. James: Pastor of Chalmers Church		



1.4 Eramosa

Argo, Adam L.: Councillor 1850

Armstrong, George: Town Warden 1827 first township meeting

Armstrong, Thomas: One of the founders of Speedside, represented Eramosa at first District Council 1843, Reeve Waterloo County Council 1850-51

Armstrong, William: One of the founders of Speedside, with Thomas Wilson erected stone church in Speedside, represented Eramosa at District Council 1844-47

Barrie, Dr. William: Minister in Eramosa 1843

Birge, Alonzo: Built mill on Lutterill's creek Birge/ Wheelers mill, small hamlet grew around mill

Black, Donald: Represented Eramosa at District Council 1848-49, Councillor 1850

Black, Hugh: Township clerk

Black, James: Built Disciple Church on his farm, one of the first preachers in Eramosa Township

Eynon, John: Elected town clerk 1827 first township meeting

Grant, James: Taught at Shiloh school for 11 years, 1874-1885

Harris, Deborah: with her sister "commenced first school in the country"

Hindley, Phoebe: Teacher at Shiloh school ca1872

Jackson, William: Assessor 1827 first township meeting

Kribs, David: Road master 1827 first township meeting

Masters, Henry: Teacher at Speedside school S.S.#3

McCan, M.J.: Organizing chairman for construction of Oustic R.C. Church

McCormack, Robert: Road master 1827 first township

meeting

Mitchell, James: Councillor 1850

Oakes, James: Ran hotel and general store in Oustic

Oliphant, William: Clerk of Township 1850

Ostic, Elizabeth: Village of Oustic named after Elizabeth

Parkinson, James: Councillor 1850

Parkinson, Joseph: Poundkeeper 1827 first township meeting, magistrate, Justice of the Peace 1850

Peters, James: Township Clerk

Ramsey family: Brothers Robert, Henry and John first settlers

Rea, John: Elected to Eramosa Township council 1864, deputy reeve 1867, reeve 1870, Commissioner 1897-1900 and 1903-1906

Robinson, William: Assessor 1827 first township meeting

Ryckman, Samuel: Surveyed township, first patent for lot.

Scott, Robert: Postmaster and merchant at Oustic

Smith, James: Road master 1827 first township meeting

Smith, Stillman: Road master 1827 first township meeting

Smith, William: Town Warden 1827 first township meeting

Whitehead, Thomas: Named Oustic after his wife Elizabeth Ostic

Wilson, Thomas: with William Armstrong erected stone church in Speedside

1.5 West Garafraxa

Bishop, John: First auctioneer in district

Dobbin, John: First permanent settler 1826

Donaldson, James: Reeve of Garafraxa in Waterloo County Council 1850-51

Furgusson, Douglas: Surveyed town of Douglas, later renamed Belwood

Gow, William: Operated lime kiln near Belwood

Griffin, Joseph: Received grant in township 1822

Lingwood, Robert: Owned village of Woodville

McKee, John: First councillor in W. Garafraxa District Council 1842-1849

Mutch, Dr.: Doctor

Ryckman, Samuel: Surveyed township, received grant

Valley, Frank: Owner of Valley Shoe Shop in Belwood

Wilson, James Sr.: Built Monkland Mills, Fergus

Wintermute, Mary: Settled on Lot 9 Con 1, earliest settler named in historical record



Appendix I: Summary Evaluation Table of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes

		Cultural Heritage Value									Historical Integrity										Community Value															
		Design/Physical Value: is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape	Design/Physical Value: High degree of design/aesthetic appeal	Design/Physical Value: High Degree Technical/Scientific Interest	Historical/Associative Value: Direct Association with a Theme, Event, Person, etc.	Historical or Associative Value: contributes to an understanding of a community/culture	Historical/Associative Value: Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.	Contextual Value: Important in defining character of area	Contextual Value: <i>Historically, physically, functionally or visually linked to surroundings</i>	Contextual Value: <i>Landmark</i>	Land Use		Ownership	Built Elements	Vegetation	Cultural Relationship	Natural Features	Natural Relationships	Views	Ruins	Designed landscapes that have restoration potential	Community Identity	Landmark	Pride and Stewardship	Commemoration	Public Space	Cultural Traditions	Quality of Life	Local History	Visual Depiction	Genius Loci	Community Image	Tourism	Planning		
CHL #	CHL Name																																			
1	Grand River Corridor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	Elora Cataract Trailway	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
3	Salem	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
4	Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cemetery	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	Elora Gorge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
6	Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, Elora	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
7	Elora Historical Village Core	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8	Elora Quarry	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
9	Trestle Bridge Trail	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10	Allan Farmstead	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
11	Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
12	Fergus Historical Village Core	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
13	Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
14	Ferrier Estate and Union Street East	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
15	Belsyde Cemetery	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
16	Victoria Park, Fergus	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	
17	Belwood Historical Village Core	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	
18	Oustic	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	



Appendix J: Areas Determined to Require Further Research

Pierpoint

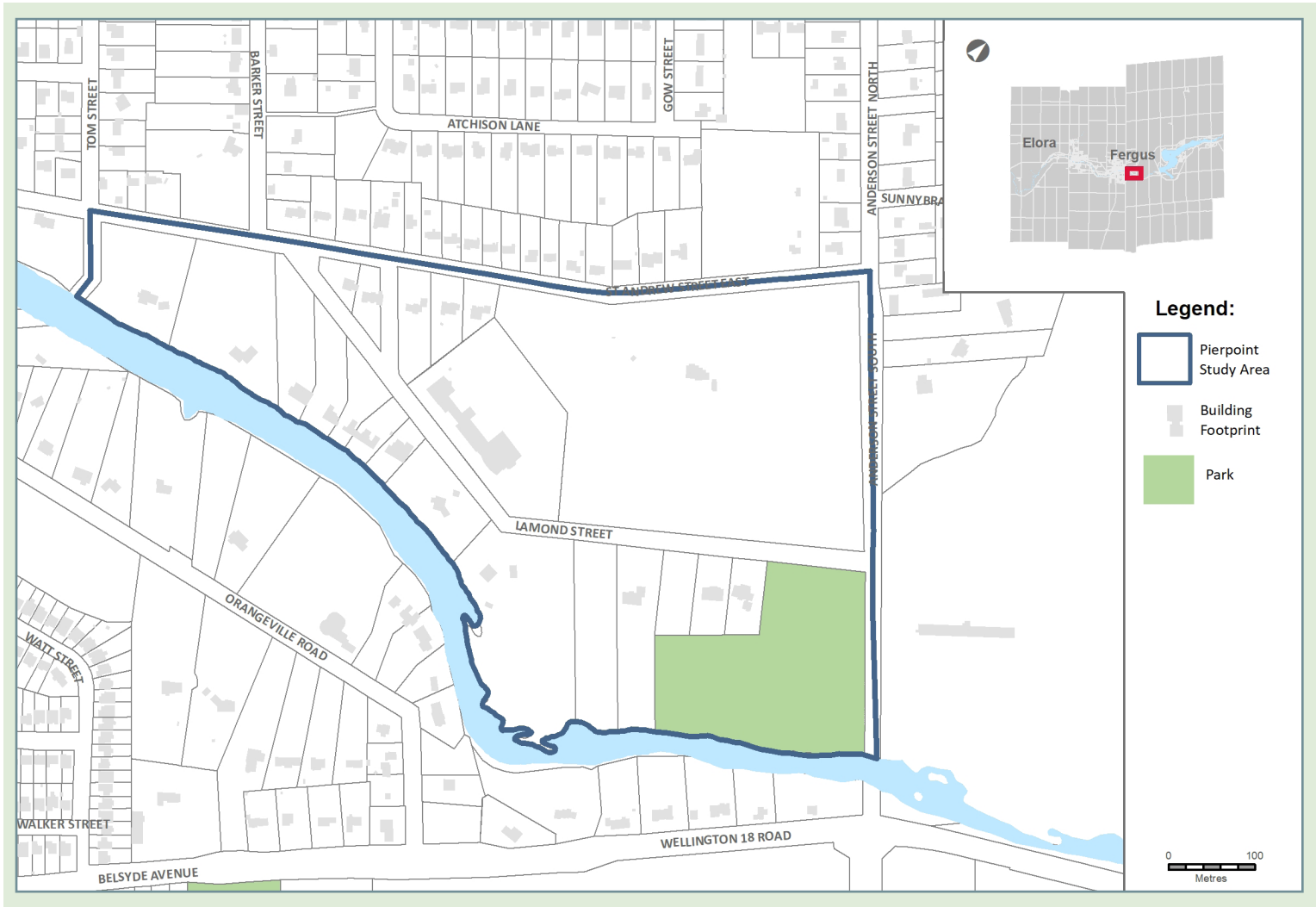
Pierpoint was the earliest known settlement within the original townships that make up Centre Wellington. Though the exact location and extent of the settlement are not known at this time, it was located in the general area of Lot 6, Concession 1, Garafraxa Township, on the eastern edge of present-day Fergus (Mestern 1995:17). Pierpoint is situated on the north bank of the Grand River.

Pierpoint was established by Africans who were previously enslaved and brought to the United States by their captors. Fleeing slavery, they enlisted themselves in Butler’s Rangers to fight for the British during the American Revolution. They regained their freedom through their allegiance to Britain and came to Canada, first being granted land in the Niagara area and then coming to West Garafraxa starting in 1819. The settlement became known as Pierpoint after Richard Pierpoint, who arrived in 1822 and was a leader of the community. By 1826, Pierpoint had six or seven log cabins and at least 35 acres of cleared land. One of the Pierpoint settlers, a Mr. Scott, built the first house in Fergus, on the site of the present library at 190 St. Andrew Street West, and he built the first bridge across the Grand River on Tower Street with the help of other Pierpoint residents (Hutchinson 271-2).

Richard Pierpoint was an early leader in Canada’s Black community. Born c. 1744 in Senegal, he was captured by slave traders in 1760 and purchased and enslaved by a British officer in the British Thirteen Colonies. He fought for the British in the American Revolutionary War in Butler’s Rangers and was freed following the war. For his service, he was granted 200 acres of land near St. Catharines in 1791. In 1794, he signed “The Petition of Free Negroes” with 18 other Black residents of Upper Canada, asking the government of Upper Canada for the ability to settle

adjacent to each other so they could establish a Black community. The petition was rejected. When the War of 1812 broke out, Pierpoint was 68 years old. He petitioned military leadership to create an all-black militia to fight for the British and served with a militia of free Black men known as the Coloured Corps. Pierpoint fought at the Battle of Queenston Heights, the Battle of Fort George, and the Battle of Stoney Creek. In 1821, Pierpoint petitioned the government of Upper Canada for passage back to his native West Africa. When this was denied, Pierpoint accepted his land grant of 100 acres on the Grand River in Garafraxa Township, granted in recognition of his contribution during the War of 1812. He was known to travel as a storyteller within Black communities in both the Niagara and Garafraxa areas (Parrott 2016). Richard Pierpoint died in 1838, unmarried, at age 94. It is thought that he was buried near his home in Garafraxa but the location of his grave is unknown. The Pierpoint area later became known as Glenlamond (Hutchinson 271-2).

There are no known visible remnants of the settlement in the area today. The general area now contains John Black Public School, some late-twentieth century houses and Pierpoint Park, which offers river access for fishing and a small forest trail network.



Looking southwest along Lamond Street with John Black Public School in the background (A.S.I. 2019).



Area near Pierpoint Park (A.S.I. 2019).

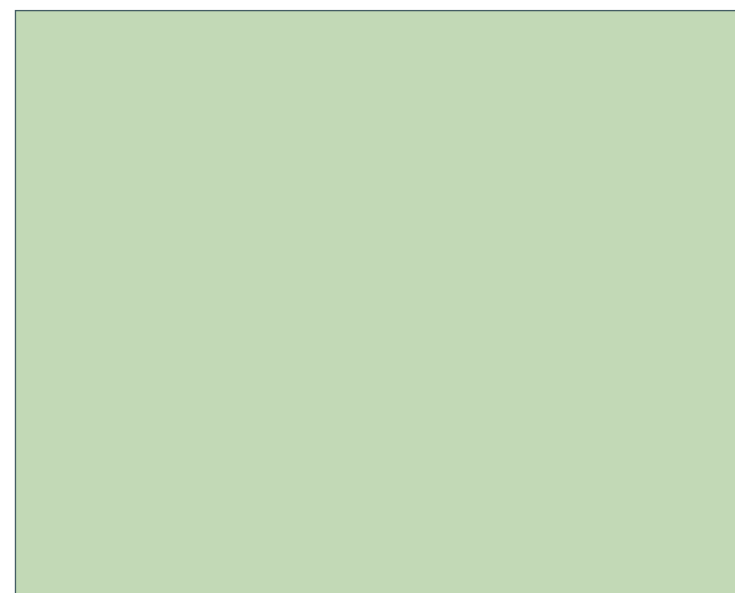
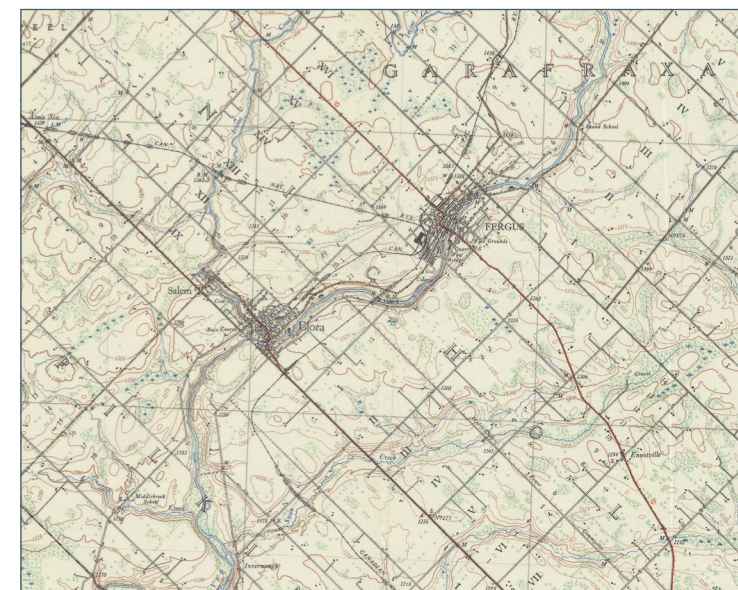


1954, Toronto Star Photo Archive TS-2-125-GO-067



Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca





Cultural Heritage Landscape Study & Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington - Volume 3

Appendix K: Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington June 2021

Acknowledgements

The study team would like to thank the Township’s Project Manager, Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner – Heritage and Development, and the members of the Project Team, Phil Brown, Chair – Heritage Committee, Nico Vandersluis, Vice Chair – Heritage Committee, and Don Evoy – Heritage Committee, for their guidance and support on the project.

The study team also thanks members of the public for their active and enthusiastic participation and the following groups, committees, organizations, and agencies for their contributions and feedback: the Grand River Conservation Authority; the Wellington County Museum and Archives; Dr. Catharine Wilson (University of Guelph); Sally Drummond (Town of Caledon); Kyle Smith (W.C.M.A); Pat Mestern (local historian).



Project Personnel



Project Lead and Township Contact, Lead Historian:

Annie Veilleux, MA, CAHP
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist |
Manager, Cultural Heritage Division

Work Plan Advisor:

Rebecca Sciarra, MA, CAHP
Partner | Director, Cultural Heritage Division

Technical Lead and Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Kristina Martens, BA, Dip. Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Specialist | Project
Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

Cultural Heritage Landscape Identification and Evaluation Specialist:

Laura Wickett, BA (Hon), Dip.
Heritage Conservation
Cultural Heritage Assistant -
Cultural Heritage Division

Indigenous Engagement Specialist:

Eric Beales, MA
Associate Archaeologist | Project Manager
- Planning Assessment Division

Geomatics Specialist:

Adam Burwell, MSc
Archaeologist | Geomatics Specialist
- Operations Division

Report Preparation:

Kristina Martens, Annie Veilleux, Laura Wickett

Report Reviewer:

Dr. Katherine Hull
Partner | Director, Business Affairs



Lead Landscape Architect:

Mark T. Steele, MLA, OALA, CSLA
Landscape Architect, Principal, Adjunct Professor

Project Landscape Architect:

Roderick B. MacDonald, MLA, OALA, FCSLA
Project Landscape Architect



Public Engagement Lead:

Ute Maya-Giambattista, BArch,
MPI, RPP, MCIP, LEED AP
Principal, Urban Design

Public Engagement Support:

Jennifer Maestre, MCIP RPP
Senior Planner

Mina Seddigh, MCIP RPP
Planner

#1 Grand River Corridor

Address/Location:

From East-West Garafraxa Townline to Township Road 60

Associated Historical Themes:

Nature, Settlement, Urban Development, Industry, Transportation, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Linear Corridors, Pathways, Waterways, Streets

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Evolved - Continuing, Associative

Description of Place

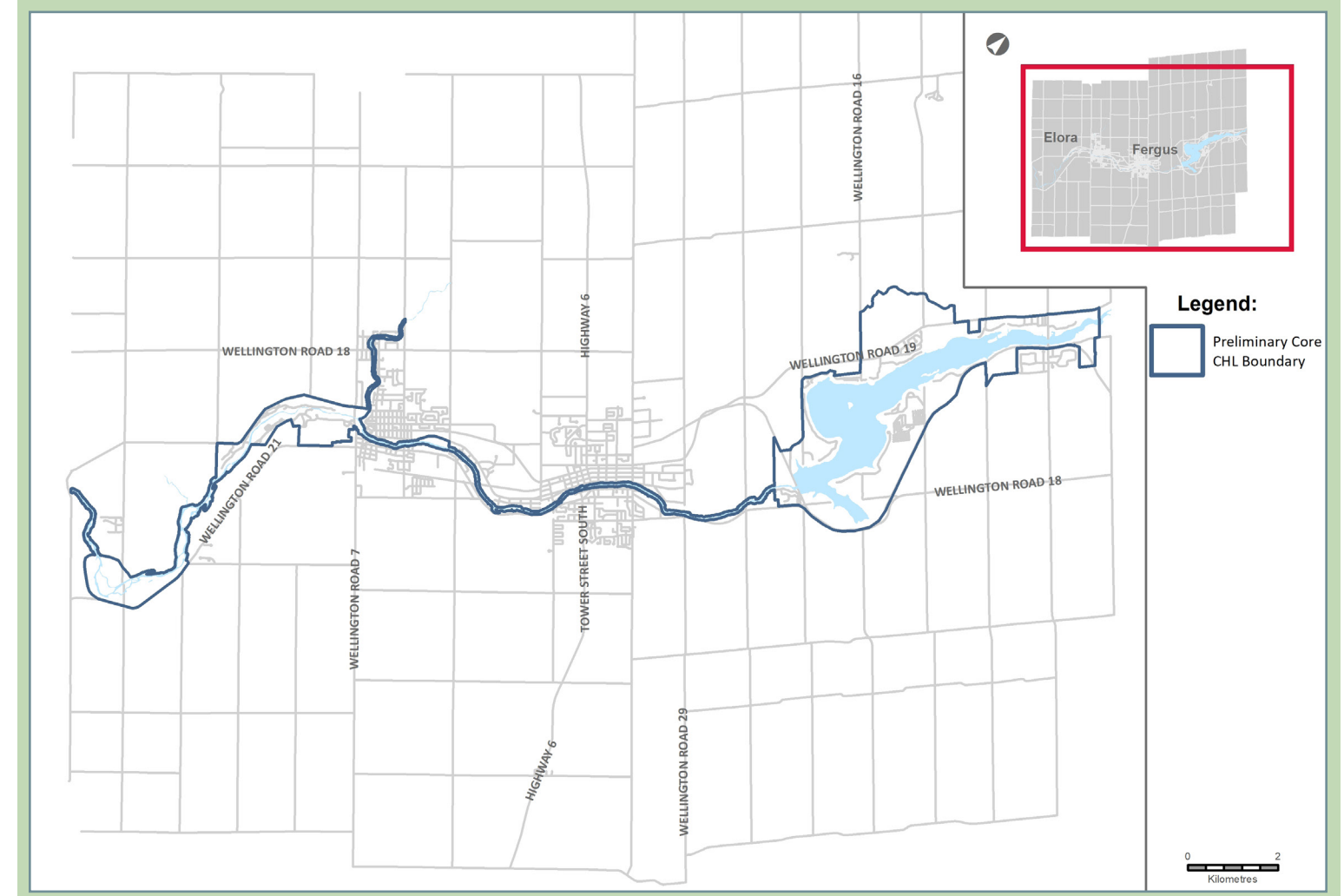
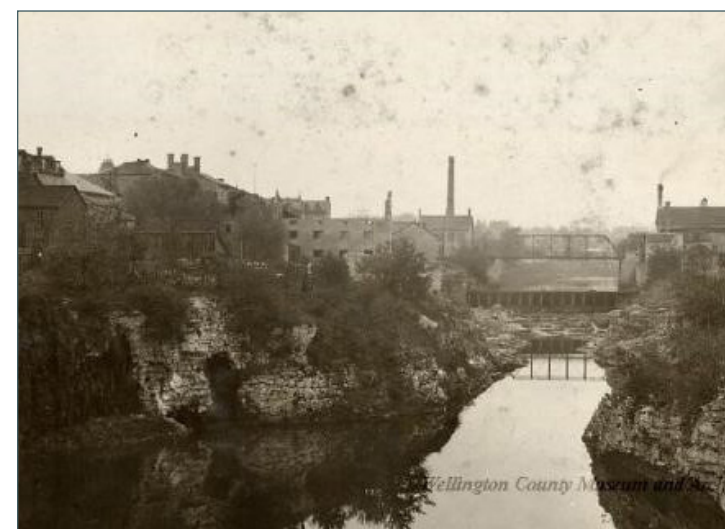
The Grand River flows south through Southwestern Ontario from its source near Dundalk to its mouth at Lake Erie. The Grand River is one of the oldest and largest rivers in Ontario and was designated as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994 because of its cultural history and outstanding recreational opportunities (Canadian Heritage Rivers System 2017). It has been sustaining people, flora and fauna for thousands of years.

The Grand River is the heart of Centre Wellington, travelling the width of the township from East-West Garafraxa Townline in the east to Township Road 60 in the west. A section of the Irvine River between Salem and the Junction with the Grand River at Elora is included in the Grand River Corridor C.H.L. The Irvine River is a tributary of the Grand River and the Irvine Gorge meets the Elora Gorge at Victoria Park in Elora (this juncture of the gorges is known as the Junction or the Cove).

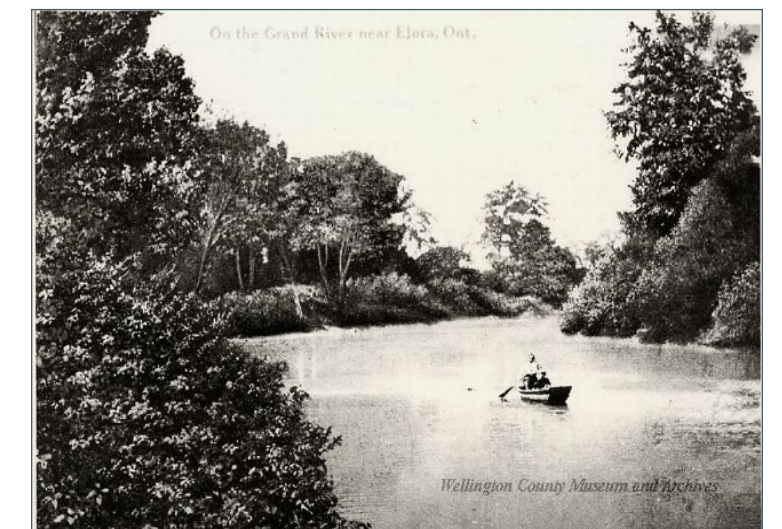
The Grand River is a spectacular feature of Ontario and many of the landmark features of the river are located in Centre Wellington. One such feature is the Elora Gorge, located downstream from and just west of Elora. The Grand River and its glacial predecessors

slowly dissolved the soluble limestone bedrock here over thousands of years to form a gorge as deep as 28 metres in places (Dahms 2008:15). The Grand River Corridor C.H.L. also includes the Elora-Fergus Buried Valley, a buried gorge which is twice as deep as the exposed gorge. It crosses the valley between Elora and Fergus and stretches from Belwood Lake to near Inverhaugh (Greenhouse 1991). The construction of the Shand Dam and subsequent creation of Belwood Lake is also a landmark feature.

The multi-faceted relationship between the river and its human inhabitants can be seen in a history that includes the river's use as an Indigenous transportation route, the establishment of industrial sites and villages on its banks, the construction of bridges and dams, the deforestation of the river valley, the river's use for fishing and recreation, and the initiation of and ongoing natural conservation efforts. Settlement in Centre Wellington has been oriented along the Grand River, particularly along its north bank and at spots where the waterpower was strong enough to establish mill sites, as at Fergus, Elora and Salem.



Looking east up Grand River at low gorge in Fergus, 1930 (W.C.M.A. Ph5931).



Canoeist on the Grand River near Elora, 1910 (W.C.M.A. Ph5073).



Cultural Heritage Value

The Grand River Corridor has physical and design value for its aesthetic and scenic qualities. These include natural features such as the winding, low banks of Wilson's Flats and the steep cliffs and river rapids of the Elora Gorge, as well as the built heritage found along the river's banks as it winds through downtown Fergus and Elora. The Grand River's rare geological features including the Elora Gorge and the Elora-Fergus Buried Valley lend it a high degree of scientific interest. The Shand Dam represents a high degree of technical interest as the first conservation dam constructed in Canada.

The Grand River valley has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years ago (Ferris 2013). Furthermore, the Grand River valley holds particular importance as the locus of the earliest horticultural villages in the Province, appearing approximately 1,000 years ago in the lower reaches of the Grand River (Crawford et al. 1998; Walker et al. 1997; Williamson 1990). Historically-associated Indigenous communities include the Michi-Saagiig (Mississauga), the Attiwandaron (Neutral), and the Haudenosaunee (the Six Nations of the Grand River). The Grand River Corridor C.H.L. includes the Portage Trailway, which traces part of an Indigenous portage route along the northern edge of the Elora Gorge that connected into a larger Indigenous transportation route along the Grand River (Township of Centre Wellington n.d.).

The Grand River is also the defining element of the Haldimand Tract, which was granted to the Six Nations people following the American Revolution in recognition of their loyalty to Britain. On October 25, 1784, Governor Sir Frederick Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River from its mouth at Lake Erie to its headwaters to be used solely by the Six Nations people. This land was originally ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit as part of the Between the Lakes Purchase / Treaty #3 (Filice

2016). However, upon re-evaluation of the Between the Lakes Purchase, it was discovered that the upper reaches of the Haldimand Tract were not within the lands that were ceded under the terms of the treaty and therefore the British government were not in a position to grant these lands to the Six Nations people in 1784. In order to clarify the boundaries, the Crown appointed surveyor Augustus Jones to complete a survey of the Haldimand Tract in 1791. In so doing, Jones redefined the borders of the Six Nations' land parcel, including establishing the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract as Jones Baseline near the Town of Fergus. While the lands north and east of Jones Baseline were subsequently negotiated as part of the Ajetance Purchase (1818) with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the treaty did not address those lands along the Grand River northeast of Jones Baseline and continues to be a source of dispute between Six Nations and the Crown (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). Immediately following Jones' survey of the Haldimand Tract, Chief Joseph Brant of the Six Nations of the Grand River began negotiating the sale of blocks of land to white settlers, including those lands that would become Nichol and Pilkington Townships (Filice 2016).

As European settlers arrived in the area that would become Centre Wellington, the Grand River Corridor was a key driver of settlement patterns and land use in the nineteenth century. Settlements within Nichol, Pilkington and West Garafraxa Townships were oriented along the Grand River watershed, which provided transportation and waterpower for mill sites, including at Fergus, Elora, Aboyne, Belwood and Salem (on the Irvine River). Water-powered grist mills and sawmills were important early infrastructure that enabled further growth. Other industries sited on the Grand River included water and steam-powered foundries. The river valley's limestone bedrock also led to the development of a quarrying industry in Fergus and Elora. This industrial activity was not without ecological consequences, and in the 1930s flooding and poor water quality led to the construction of the

first conservation reservoir in Canada, the Shand Dam, located on the Grand River southwest of Belwood. The dam is named for a local pioneer, W.W. Shand, who settled near the eastern edge of Fergus on the west half of Lot 5, Concession 3, Garafraxa prior to 1843. The small settlement may have been known as Shand's Area and a stone school built on Shand's farmland was called the Shand School (Hutchinson 1998:270-271).

The Grand River Corridor has a long history as a destination for recreation and tourism in Centre Wellington. The Elora Gorge in particular has been a tourist destination since the early nineteenth century (Dahms 2008:15) and this has expanded into an important industry throughout the Township, anchored by the Grand River. The area offers a variety of recreational activities including boating, fishing and hiking.

As a significant natural feature which stretches the length of the Township, the Grand River Corridor helps to define the character of Centre Wellington, known for its villages set on the Grand River and for the scenic quality of its rural areas. It is physically, visually and historically linked to the surrounding settlements in the Township. The Grand is an important landmark used for orientation within the Township.

Historical Integrity

The Grand River Corridor has historical integrity. As a defining natural feature in the Township, it has had continuity of use as a natural waterbody relied upon by local inhabitants for centuries. Despite ongoing development since the mid-nineteenth century, the area's original natural features remain largely intact, including the river's alignment, steep banks and major geological features. While human settlement has led to a significant loss of wildlife habitat, conservation efforts are ongoing to protect what remains and restore what has been lost. While not all built



Wilson's Flats. looking north from 8th Line West (A.S.I. 2019).



Grand River looking southwest from the St. David Street bridge in Fergus, with former Beatty Foundry/ Fergus Market on the left (A.S.I. 2019).



elements that historically developed along the corridor have survived, the towns and villages along the Grand in Centre Wellington retain a concentration of built heritage with a strong relationship to the Grand River. This includes mill buildings, dams, mill ponds, bridge crossings, parks, quarries and buildings sited on the river. Views from the banks to the river and from bridge crossings to the river are comparable to nineteenth-century views.

Community Value

The Grand River Corridor has significant community value. It is central to the identity of local communities and to the Township as a whole. The Grand is a widely known landmark used for orientation within the Township. The entire Grand River was designated as a Canadian Heritage River in 1994 and is celebrated for its significant cultural history and recreational opportunities. The ecosystem, recreational uses and heritage features of the Grand River are stewarded by the Grand River Conservation Authority. Pride and stewardship are also demonstrated by the inclusion of built heritage related to the Grand River Corridor on the Township's Heritage Register, and in the numerous plaques interpreting the natural and historical significance of features along the corridor. Several preliminary heritage attributes are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Pierpoint Park and Bissell Park). The Grand River is valued for its publicly accessible amenities and for the contribution its many recreational offerings make to quality of life. The river's importance is underscored in local histories and it is the subject of many local legends and stories. People often refer to the corridor's scenic combination of natural and cultural features as a remarkably beautiful place to experience. The Grand River Corridor is very widely photographed and depicted in visual works of art. The Grand is used as a visual representation of Centre Wellington as the key image in the Township's logo. It is also prominently featured as a tourist destination within the Township.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ River with steep banks, waterfalls and gorges.
- ♦ River valley with significant vegetation and wildlife habitat.
- ♦ Natural features including, but not limited to:
 - Wilson's Flats;
 - Elora Gorge and other geological features including caves;
 - Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock (Tooth of Time);
 - The section of the Irvine River from the Junction at the Elora Gorge north to Salem and including the Irvine Gorge;
 - Fergus Cascade; and
 - Elora-Fergus Buried Valley, including ridge south of South River Road between Fergus and Elora.
- ♦ Elora Portage Trailway.
- ♦ Shand Dam and Belwood Lake.
- ♦ Mill sites including, but not limited to:
 - St. Andrew Mill (Wilson's Mill) (470 St. Andrew Street East, Fergus) and Wilson's Dam;
 - Elora Mill Inn (Drimmie's Mill) (77 West Mill Street, Elora) and Drimmie Dam;
 - Bissell Park and Bissell Dam;
 - General Steel Wares Dam;
 - Wissler and Erb's Mill (16 Woolwich Street, Salem) and Salem Dam.
- ♦ Industrial sites including, but not limited to:
 - Elora Quarry;
 - 105 Queen Street West, Fergus (Former Beatty Brothers Factory); and
 - 170 St. David Street South, Fergus (site of first hydro-electric power in the area).
- ♦ Templin Gardens (209 Menzies Lane, Fergus).
- ♦ Confederation Park and Trail System, Fergus.
- ♦ Pierpoint Park, Fergus.
- ♦ River access points including, but not limited to:
 - Belwood Lake;
 - Confederation Park, Fergus;
 - Pierpoint Park, Fergus;
 - Elora Quarry;
 - Bissell Park, Elora;
 - Victoria Park, Elora;
 - Elora Gorge Conservation Area; and
 - Wilson's Flats.
- ♦ Crossings and bridges over the Grand River including, but not limited to:
 - Bridge crossing at Victoria Street in Elora (Victoria St Bridge).
 - Bridge crossing at Metcalfe Street (Wellington Road 21), 0.2 km south of Wellington Road 18 in Elora (Metcalfe Street Bridge).
 - Iron railway bridge across the Grand River at Aboyne (Trestle Bridge).
 - Steel bridge at Wellington Road 43 (Gartshore Street), 0.7 km north of Wellington Road 18 in Fergus (Caldwell Bridge).
 - Bridge crossing at North Broadway Street in Belwood (Belwood Bridge).
- ♦ Crossings and bridges over the Irvine River including, but not limited to:
 - Concrete bridge at Washington Street, 0.3 km north of Wellington Road 18.
 - Concrete and stone bridge at David Street, 0.3 km east of Wellington Road 7, over the Elora Gorge in Elora (David St Bridge/Irvine River Bridge).
 - Bridge crossing at Woolwich Street West, 0.1 km east of Wellington Road 7 (Salem Bridge/Woolwich St. Bridge).
 - Concrete bridge at Irvine Street north of Salem.
- ♦ Views and vistas of the Grand River and Irvine River including from the following places, but not limited to:
 - Wilson's Flats;
 - Pilkington Overlook;
 - Within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area;
 - Victoria Park, Elora;
 - Trails along the Irvine River;
 - David Street Bridge, Elora;
 - Victoria Street Bridge, Elora;
 - Metcalfe Street Bridge, Elora;
 - Trestle Bridge, Aboyne;
 - Caldwell Bridge, Fergus;
 - Shand Dam; and
 - Belwood Bridge, Belwood.
- ♦ Potential location of Indigenous archaeological sites, including but not limited to the potential site of an Indigenous village on the north side of the Grand River west of Canrobert Street.



#2 Elora Cataract Trailway

Address/Location:

20 km corridor running generally east-west between Elora and Belwood, through Fergus, 47 km in total length

Associated Historical Themes:

Transportation, Nature

Spatial Pattern Type:

Linear Corridors, Pathways, Waterways, Streets

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

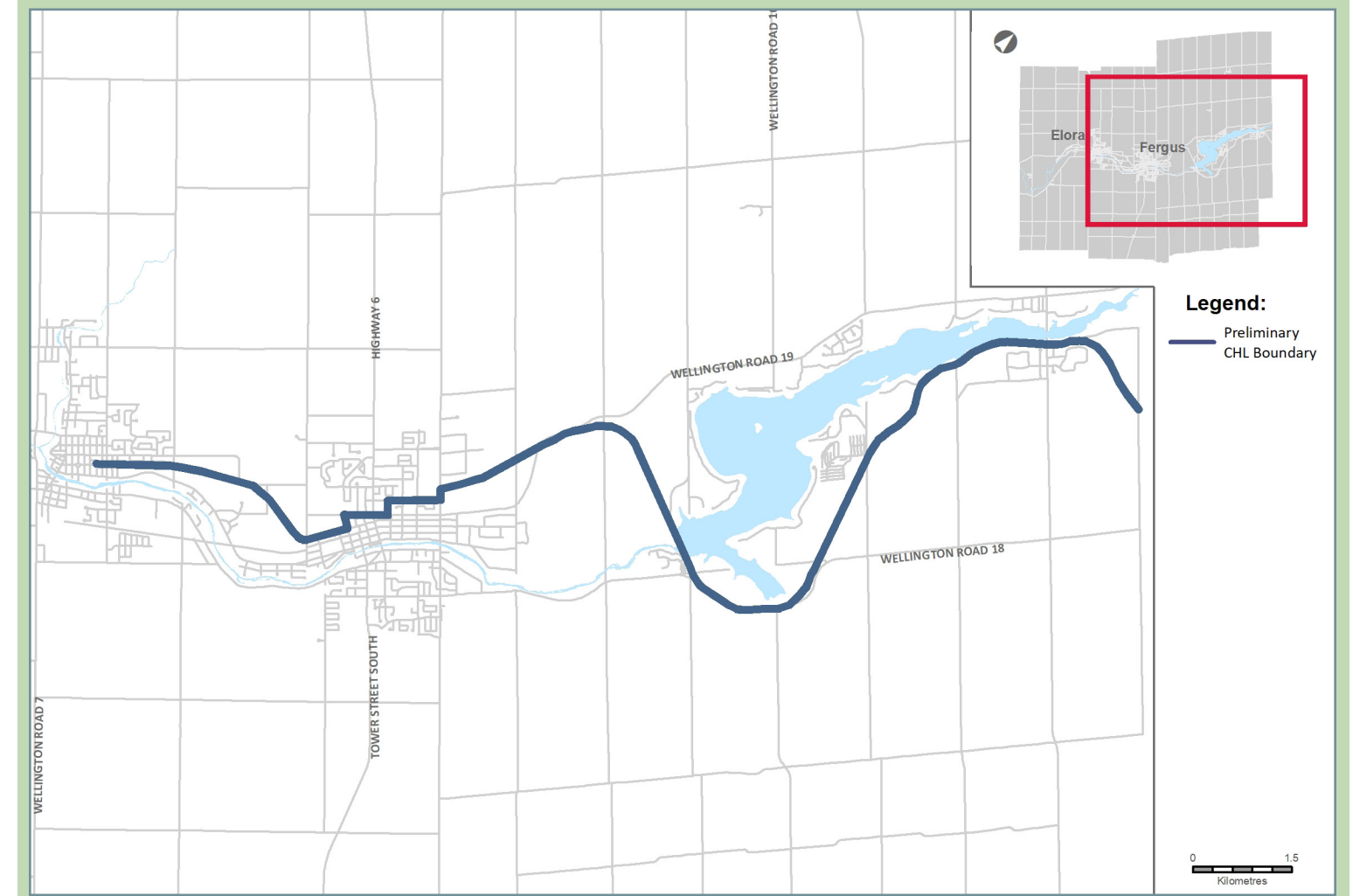
Evolved – Continuing

Description of Place

The Elora Cataract Trailway is a recreational trail that runs in a generally east-west direction between Elora and Belwood, through Fergus, following the railbed of the former Credit Valley/Canadian Pacific Railway. It then continues outside of the Township of Centre Wellington to the Forks of the Credit Provincial Park at Cataract. The gravel multi-use trail runs through the countryside east of Elora, through the streets of Fergus, crosses the Grand River at the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake Park and then passes through the village of Belwood.

Formal access points to the trail are located on Gerrie Road near County Road 18 in Elora, on Beatty Line opposite Hill Street in Fergus, and at Belwood Lake Conservation Area. Informal access points are located at most road intersections. It is used by the community for walking, cycling, cross-country skiing and horseback riding.

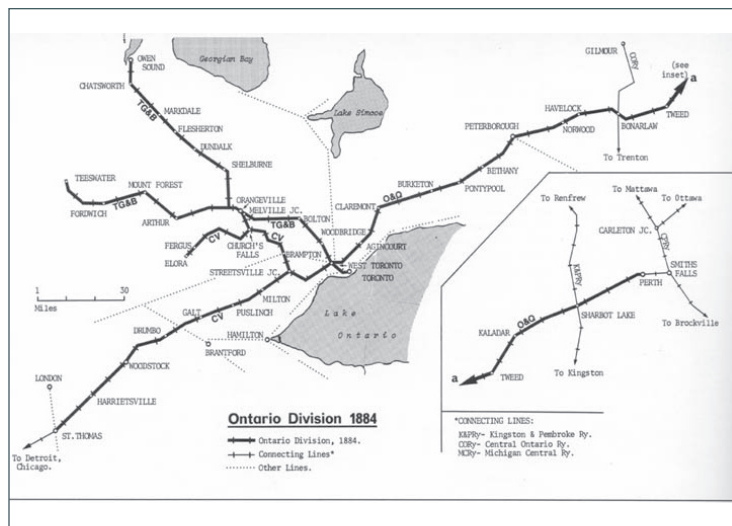
The main branch of the Credit Valley Railway ran from Toronto to Orangeville, with branches from Cataract to Elora and Streetsville to St. Thomas. The Cataract-Elora branch opened in 1880 (Thorning 1991:19). In 1884 it was leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway and operated until 1988, when it was abandoned. The construction of the Shand Dam in 1939 rerouted the railway over the dam as portions of the railway were flooded (Beaumont 1977:80). The rail corridor was acquired by the Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities in 1993 and was developed as a trailway. The acquisition and development of the rail corridor as a trailway was made possible in part by the financial support of local citizens and service groups. A community group, the Elora Cataract Trailway Association, has been working with the two conservation authorities to bring the project to fruition (Elora Cataract Trailway Association 2019).



Group at Elora C.P.R. Station, 1915 (W.C.M.A. Ph12225).



C.P.R. train wreck near Belwood, 1969 (W.C.M.A. Ph49413).



Map showing lines of the Credit Valley Railway (CV), 1884 (Old Time Trains).

Cultural Heritage Value

The Elora Cataract Trailway has design/physical value for its scenic qualities, as it passes through different landscapes including inland fields, forests, and the Grand River.

The Elora Cataract Trailway has historical value for its association with the Credit Valley Railway (later the Canadian Pacific Railway), starting in 1880 when the Cataract-Elora branch of the railway opened. The alignment of the railway route contributes to an understanding of the historical development of the rail corridor and the railway's historical relationship to industry, settlement and growth in Centre Wellington. The trailway has direct associations with the growth and development of Beatty Brothers Ltd., the T.E. Bissell Company, the Mundell furniture factory, the export of agricultural produce and other early industries significant to the community. These industries relied on freight connections provided by the rail line for the transport of raw materials and finished goods to and from the broader region. The trailway also contributes to an understanding of civic involvement in Centre Wellington. The acquisition and development of the rail corridor as a trailway, starting in the 1990s, was made possible in part by



View of trail near Elora access point at Gerrie Road near County Road 18 (A.S.I. 2019).

the financial support of local citizens and service groups. A community group, the Elora Cataract Trailway Association, was formed to help guide the ongoing development of the trailway alongside local conservation authorities.

The Elora Cataract Trailway has contextual value for the physical links it creates between the communities of Elora, Fergus and Belwood, reflecting the function of the former railway.

Historical Integrity

The trail has historical integrity. The development of the Credit Valley railbed into a trailway has continued its use as a transportation route. Though the tracks have been removed, the alignment and narrow linear form of the railbed have been maintained. Natural elements including wild vegetation along the railbed and the railbed's relationship to natural features such as the Grand River have also been maintained.



Trail as it crosses the Shand Dam, looking west with the Grand River to the south (A.S.I. 2019).

Community Value

The Elora Cataract Trailway has community value. A local community group known as the Elora Cataract Trailway Association played an important role in developing the abandoned railbed into a trailway and it continues to demonstrate pride and stewardship in the trailway by operating a membership and donation program to ensure the ongoing upkeep of the trailway in cooperation with local conservation authorities. The Association also maintains a website with information and updates about the trailway. The trailway is also valued for its contribution to quality of life in Centre Wellington. The trailway was identified by members of the public as a valuable recreational amenity during public engagement for this project. The Cataract-Elora branch of the Credit Valley Railway is written about in local histories as its construction represented a major change to transportation through the area and affected industry, settlement and growth in the Townships of Nichol and West Garafraxa. The trailway is also promoted as a tourist destination in a variety of materials for Centre Wellington and Wellington County.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Historical alignment following the former Credit Valley/Canadian Pacific Railway railbed.
- ♦ Vegetation, signage and surface materials that enhance its use and value as a trail.
- ♦ Connection between Elora and Belwood, through Fergus.
- ♦ Formal access points located along the trail, including, but not limited to:
 - Gerrie Road near County Road 18 in Elora;
 - Beatty Line opposite Hill Street in Fergus; and
 - Belwood Lake Conservation Area.
- ♦ Informal access points located along the trail, including, but not limited to:
 - Kertland Street at Church Street East in Elora;
 - Gzowski Street north of Forfar Street East in Fergus;
 - Gartshore Road north of Forfar Street East in Fergus;
 - 1st Line;
 - Wellington Road 19;
 - 2nd Line;
 - 9th Street near Belwood;
 - 5th Line near Belwood;
 - 6th Line near Belwood;
 - Highway 26, Belwood; and
 - East West Garafraxa Townline.
- ♦ Views of the Grand River between Fergus and Elora, and at the Shand Dam.



#3 Salem

Address/Location:

Bounded by Wellington Road 7 and the Irvine River to the west, William and Wissler Streets to the north, James Street to the east and Avruskin and Queen Streets to the south

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Evolved - Continuing

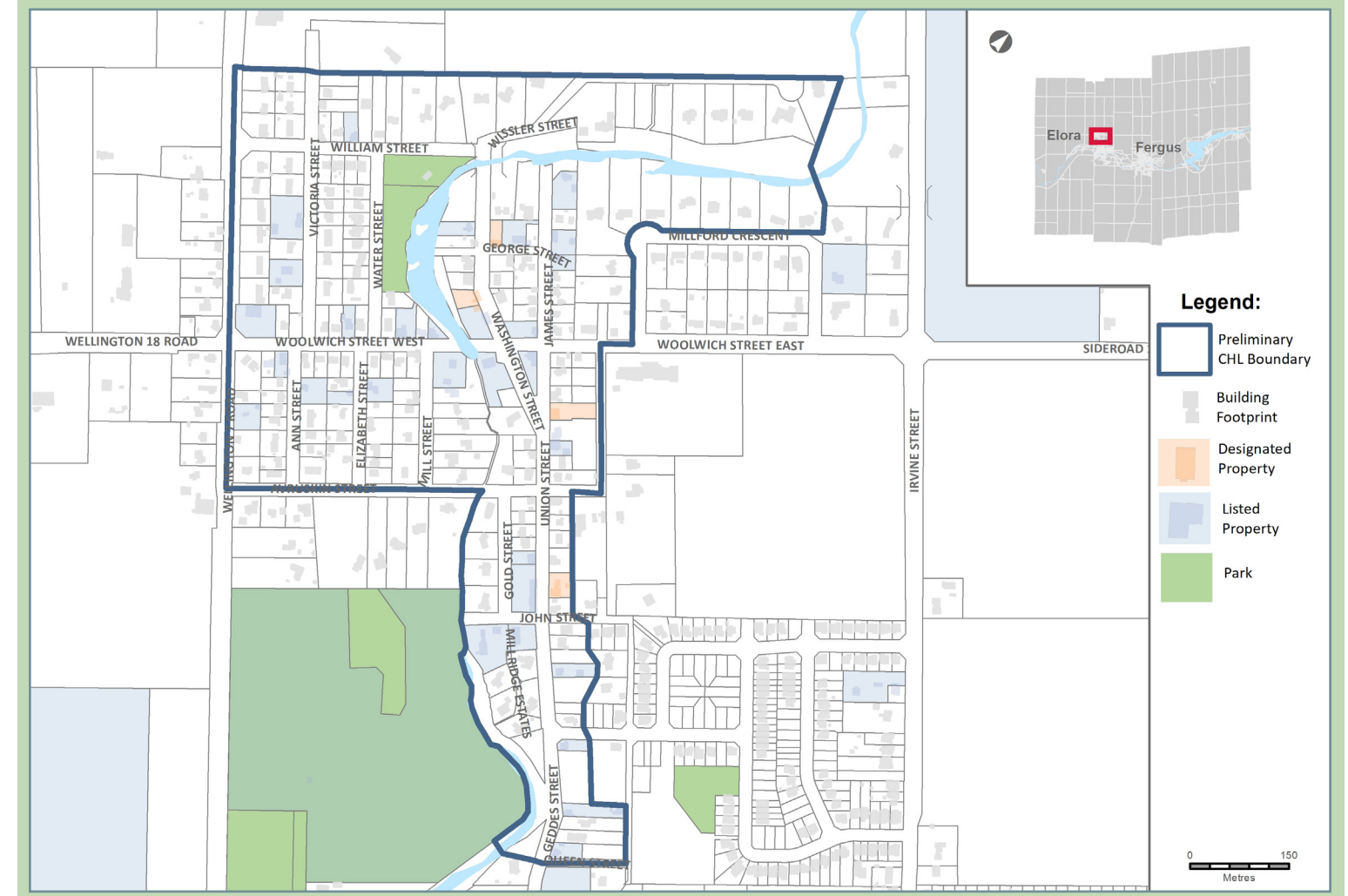
Description of Place

The village of Salem is located a short distance north of Elora, on both sides of the Irvine River. It was founded in 1845 by Sem Wissler (1819-1865) on Lot 15, Concession 11, Upper Nichol.

In 1845 Wissler built a dam across the Irvine River and by 1846 a flume, sawmill and tannery were completed south of the Irvine River and east of Washington Street. All were managed by Wissler. The first Salem bridge at Woolwich Street was likely constructed soon after (Unterman McPhail Associates 2018:9). In 1848 Wissler was elected to District Council and secured passage of a by-law to open the road between Elora and Salem, bringing more traffic through Salem (Hutchinson 1998:164). Wissler and his brother-in-law Levi Erb were business partners and controlled most of the business enterprises in Salem for nearly two decades. Wissler and Erb built a dam and grist mill (16 Woolwich Street West) on the Irvine River in 1853 on the southeast corner of the current Salem bridge. The following year Wissler built a large stone store east of the mill which housed the Salem post office until 1923. While Salem was known initially as a leather and flour milling village, it also became

known for lager beer brewing. Tamblyn's brewery was built in 1855 (no longer extant) south of Wissler and Erb's original grist mill. A plan of subdivision was produced in 1856 by Edwin H. Kertland with village streets and 425 lots, accommodating the existing structures. The plan covered parts of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 11 Upper Nichol on both sides of the Irvine River and Lot 17 on the east side of the river, however it does not appear that this plan was ever fully developed. In 1856 Wissler also built a second flour mill further downstream on the Irvine River (Koop 2004a:111-112). Salem thrived until Wissler's sudden death in 1865. Because he died without a will, his estate could not be settled or sold until 1887, after his youngest child reached the age of majority. This paralyzed business and development in the village. Further hardships came when the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway by-passed the village in the 1870s (Hutchinson 1998:164-165).

Today, evidence of the nineteenth-century settlement is centred around Washington Street, Geddes Street, James Street and George Street, with mid- and late-nineteenth century buildings also extending west to Highway 7 and south to Queen Street, following the



Painting of Salem by Thomas Cannon, 1856 (W.C.M.A. Ph13318).



Woolwich Street, showing Allan's Mill, Salem School and truss bridge, 1890 (W.C.M.A. Ph6570).



View of Woolwich Street bridge, Irvine River and buildings in Salem, 1973 (W.C.M.A. Ph13362).



Washington Street Bridge and Irvine River, 1969 (W.C.M.A. Ph13348).



Painting by A.J. Casson of Salem Mill Pond, c. 1929 (W.C.M.A. art882).

Irvine River downstream. The area has a semi-rural quality, with numerous unpaved roads without curbs or sidewalks and relatively large lots. The mature tree canopy is a prominent visual element. The area is now primarily residential, with some of the nineteenth-century industrial and commercial buildings having been converted to residential use. Key elements remaining from the nineteenth-century village include the former first grist mill at 16 Woolwich Street West, the former store and post office at 19 George Street, the former Salem Hotel at 480 Washington Street, the stone schoolhouse at 93 Woolwich Street West, the former mill building at 6 Millridge Estates, the location of the bridge crossing the Irvine River at Woolwich Street, the mill pond and numerous houses associated with the Wissler family. Housing has continued to be added over the course of the twentieth century following the original survey plan.

Cultural Heritage Value

The village of Salem has physical/design value for its high degree of aesthetic appeal deriving from its topography, the rural quality of its unpaved, curbless roads, the unique street configuration which forms a triangle at the core of the village, views of the Irvine River from Geddes Street north of Queen Street, from Veteran's Park and from the Woolwich Street and Washington Street bridges, and abundant trees, vegetation and green space.

Historically, Salem is associated with the nineteenth-century settlement of Nichol Township. It is also valued for its association with Sem Wissler, as its founder and who closely oversaw the development of the village until his death in 1865. Salem is also associated with the theme of water-powered mill industries, which was the foundation of many settlements in Centre Wellington located along the Grand and Irvine Rivers.

The village of Salem supports and maintains the nineteenth-century village character found throughout Centre Wellington. It is historically, physically and visually linked to the Irvine River and the village of Elora. While it has become more integrated with the village of Elora, the community of Salem has remained distinct enough that it functions as a local landmark.

Historical Integrity

While the village of Salem has evolved over the twentieth and twenty-first centuries with the loss of some historical buildings and the addition of twentieth-century housing, the integrity of Salem has been maintained to a sufficient degree that it is legible as a nineteenth-century village. This is illustrated in the retention of historical built elements including commercial, industrial and residential buildings, road configurations, bridge crossings, dam and mill pond. The twentieth-century housing is generally at a scale

appropriate to the nineteenth-century buildings. Salem's close relationship to the Irvine River has also been maintained.

Community Value

The village of Salem has community value. It is recognized as a landmark within Centre Wellington. A high degree of pride and stewardship is demonstrated in the high number of properties in Salem that have been included on the Township's Heritage Register. The village of Salem is written about in local histories as a part of the nineteenth-century settlement of Nichol Township. Salem is depicted in a number of Group of Seven painter A.J. Casson. Salem is also included on the Township's tourist map and in the Township's self-guided tour of places featured in A.J. Casson's Elora-Salem paintings. Salem was identified by multiple people during public engagement for this project as significant for its historical and scenic qualities.



Commercial buildings and houses in Salem, 1865 (W.C.M.A. Ph9112).

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location and relationship with Irvine River.
- ♦ Views of the Irvine River from the Woolwich Street and Washington Street bridges, from Veteran's Park and from Geddes Street north of Queen Street.
- ♦ Bridges over the Irvine River on Washington Street and Woolwich Street West.
- ♦ Wissler and Erb's Mill (16 Woolwich Street) and Salem Dam south of the Woolwich Street Bridge.
- ♦ Mill pond and its tree-lined banks.
- ♦ Veteran's Park including the Nichol Township cenotaph, tree-lined trails and grassed area opening onto the mill pond.
- ♦ Geddes Street from Queen Street to Woolwich Street West, as a tree-lined street with its alignment along the Irvine River and gradual slope up and then down towards the village core and including properties with nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ Core of Woolwich Street West, from Water Street to Washington Street, as a tree-lined connection between the parts of the village east and west of the Irvine River and including properties with nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ Washington Street, as a tree-lined gravel road without sidewalks following the curve of the Irvine River and including properties with nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ James Street, as a tree-lined street and including the gravel portion north of Woolwich Street East and including properties with nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ George Street as a gravel road without sidewalks and including properties with nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ William Street as tree-lined gravel road without sidewalks and a connection between the parts of the village east and west of the Irvine River.
- ♦ Designated and listed properties, including, but not limited to:
 - Store and post office at 19 George Street
 - House built for Wissler's son Ezra, at 482 Washington Street
 - House built by Sem Wissler at 467 Geddes Street
 - Sem and Jane Wissler's House at 17 George Street
 - The former Salem Hotel at 480 Washington Street
 - Stone schoolhouse at 93 Woolwich Street West
 - Former mill building at 6 Millridge Estates
- ♦ All other nineteenth-century properties within the C.H.L. boundary.

#4 Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery

Address/Location:

365 and Wellington Road 7, Elora

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Designed

Description of Place

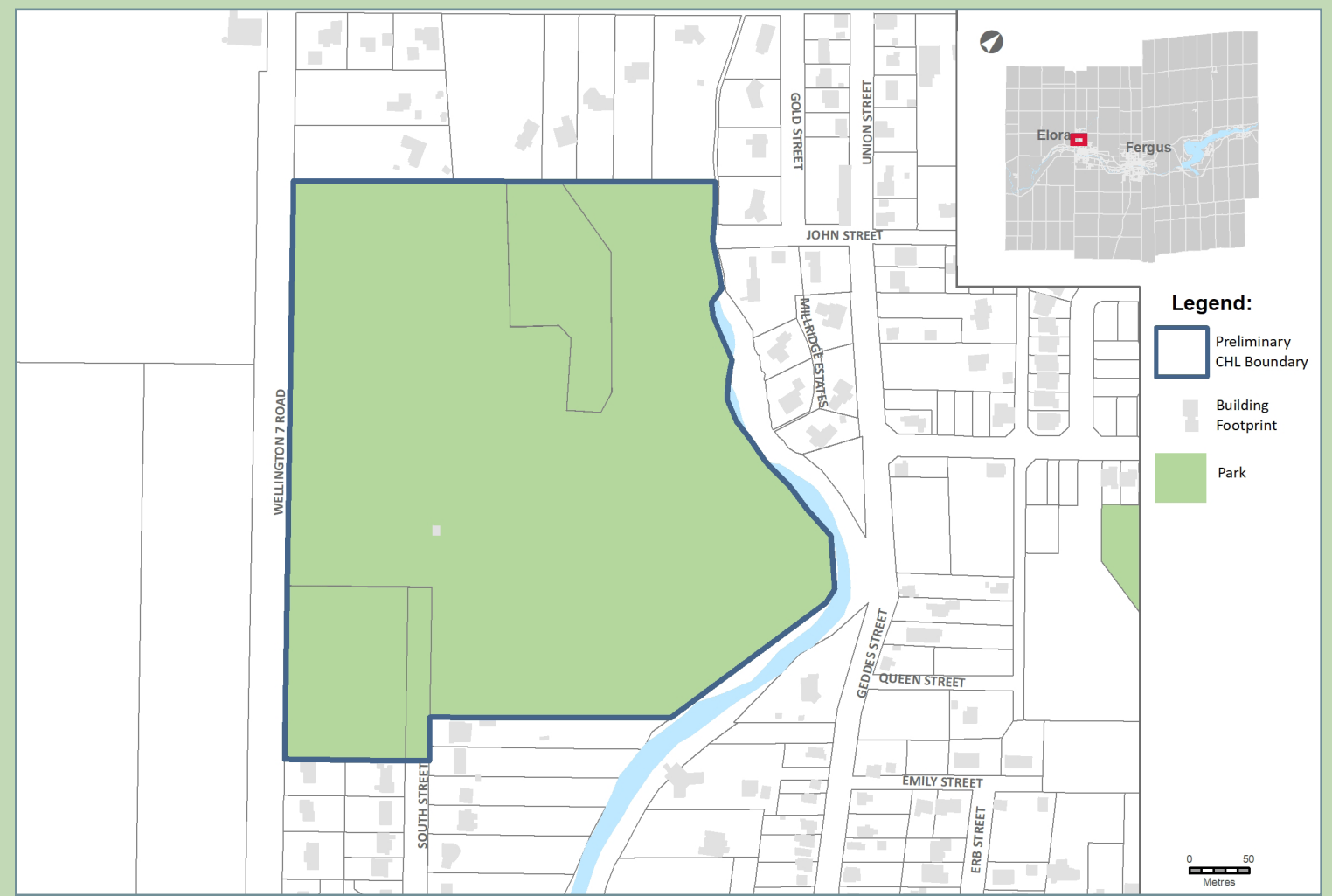
The Elora Municipal Cemetery (previously known as Elora Union Cemetery) and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery adjoin each other, and are located at 365 Wellington Road 7 and 343 Wellington Road 7, Elora, respectively. Both are active cemeteries located on the former land of Sem Wissler's estate, Con. 11 Lot 17, Nichol Township.

Sem Wissler founded the Village of Salem, and sold eight acres of his land to the Village of Elora in 1862 for use as the Elora Municipal Cemetery, which opened in 1864. Wissler died in 1865 and was one of the first burials in the cemetery (Hutchinson 1998:204). The Wissler family gravestone is located in the north-east corner of the cemetery, which at the time would have had a panoramic view of the Irvine Gorge and the village of Salem. It contains some re-interments from the Saint John the Evangelist Anglican Cemetery (also known as the Old Anglican Cemetery) following its closure in 1883. This cemetery was located at the southwest corner of Wellington Road 21 and Wellington Road 7 and now contains a cairn incorporating the remaining gravestones of early settlers buried at the Anglican cemetery. (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014b; Find A Grave n.d.). Stone gate posts were added in 1931 in honour of early settlers and a stone chapel was erected in 1936.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery (also known as the Saint Mary and Saint Joseph Catholic Cemetery) was established in 1873. It was sited next to the Elora Municipal Cemetery and in proximity to St. Mary's Immaculate Roman Catholic Church, built 1871, at 267 Geddes Street which is across the Irvine River. This church building replaced an earlier Roman Catholic church built in 1860 on McNab Street. St. Mary's Cemetery also served the St. Joseph's Catholic Parish in Fergus. When the small St. Joseph's churchyard had reached capacity by 1872, interments were made at St. Mary's. Some re-interments from St. Joseph were also made at St. Mary's as land around St. Joseph's church was reclaimed for parking (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014c; Find A Grave n.d.).

The northeastern edge of Elora Municipal Cemetery is formed by a mature forested area along the bank of the Irvine River. This forest contains some white pine, spruce and hemlock which are estimated to be over 140 years old and planted by early settlers. They are visible in the 1905 photo (at right) as a straight row of trees to the left of the cemetery and may have marked the original eastern boundary of the eight acre cemetery plot sold by Wissler. One hemlock is 1.7 metres in diameter at the base, making it one of Elora's oldest trees. The forest also contains cedars, poplars and other early succession trees which likely began to fill in the sloped area along the gorge c. 1930 - 1950.

The boundary between the two cemeteries is demarcated by South Street, which runs through the cemetery lands. St. Mary's Cemetery is located south-east of South Street, while Elora Municipal Cemetery is located north of South Street. The topography is generally flat but has some gentle slopes which reflect the natural topography which has not been levelled or graded. The layout of St. Mary's Cemetery consists of one large grassed rectangular block intersected by a U-shaped pathway to access the grave markers arranged in rows. Several groupings of trees and shrubs are located amongst the grave markers. The layout of Elora Municipal Cemetery



View of Salem, likely taken from east side of Irvine Gorge with Elora Union Cemetery on west side of gorge in top right of photo, 1905 (W.C.M.A. Ph8439).



Chapel construction in Elora Union Cemetery, 1950 (W.C.M.A. Ph3655).



View of Elora Cemetery with stone chapel and memorial gates, looking west from South Street (A.S.I. 2019).

consists of multiple blocks and features a more extensive pathway system, including several large circular pathways. It is considerably larger than St. Mary's Cemetery. The grave markers are arranged in rows. The memorial gate posts and stone chapel mark the main entrance to the cemetery off of South Street. Several large unused blocks of the cemetery are located at the northwest end. Mature trees and an iron fence line the edges of the cemeteries, as well as South Street within the cemeteries. The iron fence running alongside St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery on Wellington Road 7 has stone fenceposts topped with crosses.

The property is a modest example of the "rural" (or "garden") cemetery type, popularized in the mid-nineteenth century. This type has a park-like setting and was often established on the outskirts of towns. Typical features of this type include entrance gates, winding pathways giving access to graves and the use of rolling topography and planned plantings of trees, bushes and flowers to create a naturalistic or Picturesque effect.



View of St. Mary's Cemetery, looking south from South Street (A.S.I. 2019).

Cultural Heritage Value

The C.H.L. has physical value for the nineteenth-century evergreen trees contained in the woodlot which backs onto the Irvine Gorge. These trees, which are mixed in with younger trees but identifiable by their size and species (white pine, spruce and hemlock), were likely planted by early settlers. With an estimated age of over 140 years old, they are some of the oldest trees in Elora. They may have been planted to demarcate the eastern boundary of the cemetery plot sold by Sem Wissler in 1862.

The C.H.L. has historical value. It is associated with Sem Wissler (1819-1865), founder of Salem. The cemeteries are located on land purchased from Sem Wissler's estate and Wissler is buried in the Elora Municipal Cemetery. St. Mary's Cemetery is associated with St. Mary's Immaculate Roman Catholic Church, erected at 267 Geddes Street in 1871. St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery is also associated with St. Joseph Parish, Fergus, as it served the Parish starting in the 1870s after the St. Joseph churchyard reached capacity. It also contains some re-interments from the St. Joseph churchyard. Elora Municipal Cemetery is associated with the Saint John the Evangelist Anglican Cemetery. Re-interments from the Anglican Cemetery were made following its

closure in 1883. These cemeteries are valued together by the community members and parishioners of the area and by family member of the deceased who may live locally or away. The stone gateposts at the entrance to Elora Municipal Cemetery are dedicated to the memory of early settlers. Further, the tombstones in the cemeteries provide information important to genealogical research about the history of the area through the names, dates and messages inscribed. These cemeteries are also associated with some of the earliest settlers to the area through the reinterments that have occurred.

The C.H.L. has contextual value as it helps to maintain the semi-rural character of Wellington Road 7 between the entrance to Elora's core at Wellington Road 21 and the former village of Salem at Woolwich Street.

Historical Integrity

The C.H.L. has historical integrity. Its land use and ownership have been maintained over time. The key built elements including tombstones, chapel and stone gateposts are intact and unaltered. The mature woodlot along the Irvine River which contains some of the oldest trees in Elora has been maintained.

Community Value

The C.H.L. has community value. The cemeteries are used by local people to express their funerary traditions. The cemeteries are also written about in local histories. The area was identified as significant by multiple people during public engagement for this project.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location along Wellington Road 7 and Irvine River.
- ♦ Cemetery layout and circulation network of roads and pathways, including the alignment of South Street through the cemetery land.
- ♦ Location of the Wissler family gravestone in the north-east corner of the cemetery.
- ♦ Mature tree plantings lining the edges of the cemeteries, as well as South Street within the cemeteries.
- ♦ Woodlot between northern edge of cemetery and the Irvine River, including white pine, spruce and hemlock trees estimated to be over 140 years old.
- ♦ Set of four stone gate posts (1931) with plaque dedicated to early settlers at the main entrance to Elora Municipal Cemetery on South Street.
- ♦ Stone Chapel (1936) in Elora Municipal Cemetery and its location set back from the main entrance to the cemetery as demarcated by the stone gate posts.
- ♦ Iron fencing along the Wellington Road 7 and along South Street within the cemetery lands.
- ♦ Stone fenceposts topped with crosses in St. Mary's Cemetery along Wellington Road 7.
- ♦ Mix of mature trees planted along Wellington Road 7 and lining South Street within the cemetery lands.

#5 Elora Gorge

Address/Location:

Along the Grand River, from downtown Elora west to near Middlebrook Road and 3rd Line West

Associated Historical Themes:

Nature, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Evolved – continuing

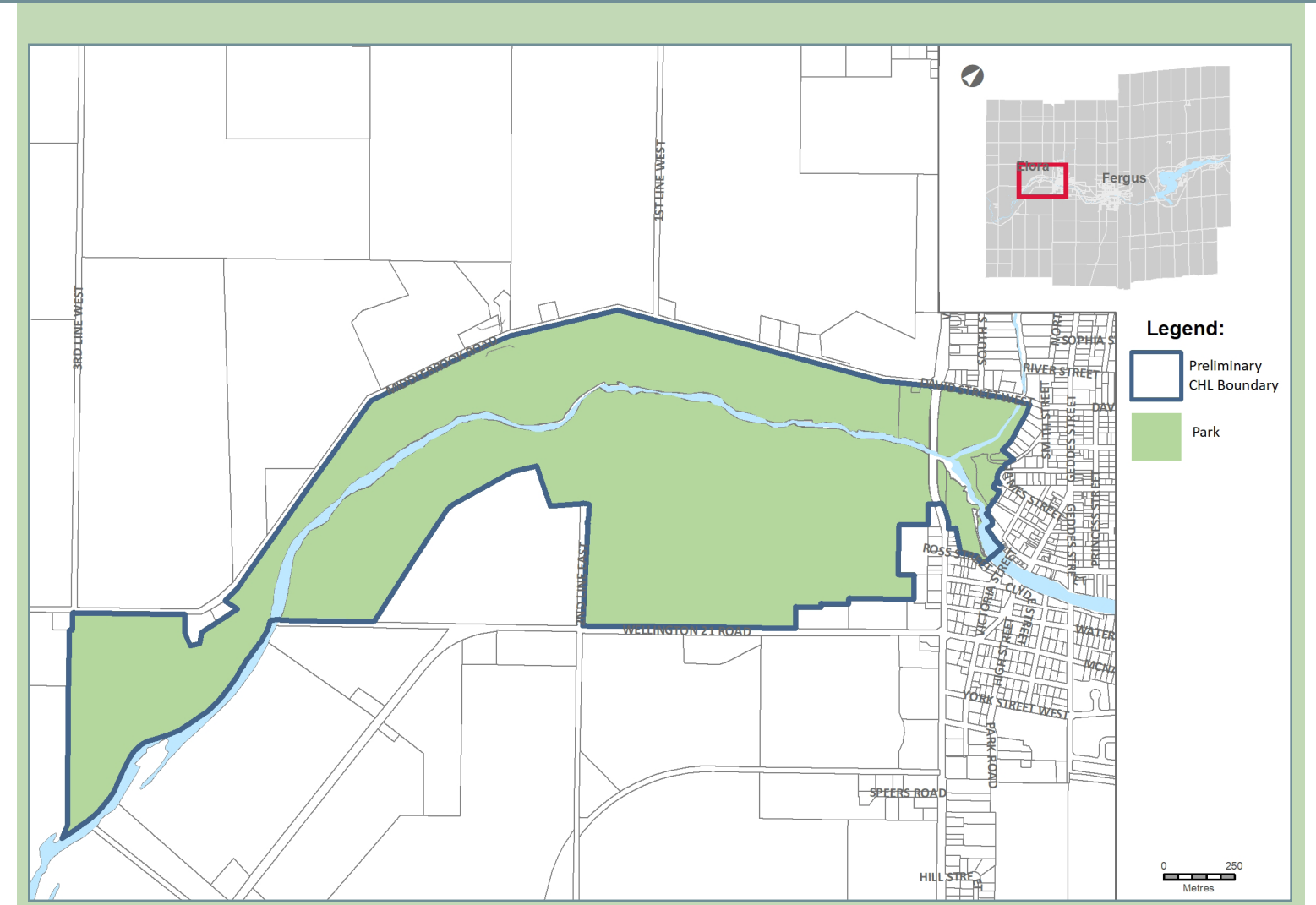
Description of Place

The Elora Gorge is a section of the Grand River located downstream from and just west of Elora. The Grand River and its glacial predecessors slowly dissolved the soluble limestone bedrock here over thousands of years to form a gorge as deep as 28 metres in places (Dahms 2008:13). The Gorge is nearly three kilometres long and includes the Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock, a juncture with the Irvine Gorge, and the Elora Gorge Conservation Area.

The Elora Gorge Falls are located near downtown Elora and mark the point where the Grand River drops into the Elora Gorge. Islet Rock is a rock formation in the middle of the falls whose shape has earned it the name “The Tooth of Time.” East of the Wellington Road 7 bridge, the spot where the Elora Gorge meets the Irvine Gorge is known as “the Junction” or “the Cove” and can be accessed from Victoria Park. The David Street bridge carries vehicular traffic over the Irvine Gorge. The Wellington Road 7 bridge is west of the Junction and carries vehicular traffic over the Gorge. The Elora Gorge Conservation Area is located at the western end of the Gorge and is a wooded park which offers recreation activities along and within the Gorge. Located within the conservation area is The Hole in the Rock, a rock formation which creates an opening in the limestone walls of the Gorge, where

stairs have been built to descend to the river.

The Gorge’s steep cliffs create high points over the river rapids which provide the best-known scenic views in the Township. It has been a tourist attraction since the early nineteenth century (Dahms 2008:15) and has been historically featured in postcards and early travel guides such as Picturesque Canada (1882). In the mid-1800s, the Gorge was logged for timber and became a dumping ground for household and industrial waste. When garbage in the Gorge caught fire in 1868 and burned for ten days, this led to local efforts to clean up the Gorge, plant new trees and build stairs and bridges to recapture the beauty of the Gorge (Township of Centre Wellington 2011). This also involved the creation of Victoria Park along the rim of the Gorge in the 1870s. These efforts were critical to maintaining the tourist economy in Elora which had developed around the Gorge. The Gorge can be accessed from many points around it. In addition to fishing, hiking, tubing and kayaking, the Gorge is used for rock and ice climbing. The Elora Gorge Conservation Area located west of the Junction is currently owned and managed by the Grand River Conservation Authority and is a tourist and recreation destination and offers camping facilities.



Elora Gorge, 1900 (W.C.M.A. Ph497).



The Falls and the Tooth of Time at Elora with Drimmie's Mill on the left, 1930 (W.C.M.A. Ph7112).



Detail of postcard showing the "Devil's Punch Bowl", Elora Gorge, 1907 (W.C.M.A. Ph7348).



Looking north up the Irvine Gorge towards the David Street bridge (A.S.I. 2019).



Irvine River Gorge Staircase in Victoria Park (A.S.I. 2019).

Cultural Heritage Value

The Elora Gorge has physical value as a unique and exceptional geological feature within Centre Wellington. It is also unique within Centre Wellington as an example of a conservation area and public park established around a gorge. The Gorge has high aesthetic appeal due to its steep cliffs and river rapids, which create the best-known scenic views in the Township. The Gorge also has a high degree of scientific value as a geological feature.

The Elora Gorge is associated with the geological history of Centre Wellington. The Grand River and its glacial predecessors slowly dissolved the soluble limestone bedrock over thousands of years to form a gorge as deep as 28 metres in places (Dahms 2008:15). The Gorge is also associated with the history of the village of Elora. The waterpower and scenery offered by the Elora Gorge Falls were defining factors in William Gilkison's decision to establish

Elora at this site in 1832 (Lloyd 1906:9). The village of Elora subsequently developed in the area around the Falls, which provided excellent siting for mills. The Elora Gorge is also associated with the history of environmental conservation efforts in Centre Wellington. By 1868, the Gorge had been deforested and become a garbage dump. A garbage fire in the Gorge spurred local efforts to restore the natural beauty of the Gorge (Township of Centre Wellington 2011). These efforts were critical to maintaining the tourist economy in Elora which had developed around the Gorge. The scenic beauty of the Gorge formed the basis of a tourism trade in mid-nineteenth century Elora which has continued into the present.

The Elora Gorge has contextual value for its role in helping to define the picturesque character of Elora and Centre Wellington. It is physically, visually and historically linked to the Grand River and Irvine River. It is also physically, visually and historically linked to the village of Elora. It is a landmark within the Township.

Historical Integrity

The Elora Gorge has historical integrity. It has continuity of use as a tourist and recreation destination dating back to the early nineteenth century. The prominent natural features of the Gorge have been maintained. While the Gorge was deforested in the nineteenth century, it was reforested as result of restoration efforts. The Gorge has had a number of bridge crossings over time. Not all of them remain, however the location of the bridge crossing the Irvine River at David Street has been maintained since the first bridge was built there in 1848 (Hutchinson 1998:194). Victoria Park has been maintained as an access point to the Gorge and the location of lookouts, viewing platforms and the Irvine River Gorge Staircase have been maintained. Present-day views of the Elora Gorge, Irvine Gorge, Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock closely reflect historical views.

Community Value

The C.H.L. has community value. The Gorge is central to Elora's identity and is used to tell the story of the village, as well as the story of Centre Wellington. It is one of the best-known landmarks within the Township of Centre Wellington and Wellington County. The Gorge is heavily used by local residents and tourists for a wide range of recreational activities and is valued for its positive impact on quality of life. It is written about in local histories and is also the subject of local legends and oral histories. The Gorge is widely photographed by professional and amateur photographers and has been depicted in many works of visual art. The Gorge is well-promoted as a tourist destination within Wellington County. The Gorge was identified frequently during public engagement for many of the values stated above.



View of Elora Gorge Falls, Tooth of Time and Drimmie Dam from Victoria Park (A.S.I. 2019).

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area and Victoria Park.
- ♦ Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock.
- ♦ Scenic views of the Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock from the Portage Trailway, and from opposite the Elora Mill on the south side of the Grand River.
- ♦ The 1867 stone pier of the David Street bridge and the location of the David Street bridge crossing.
- ♦ The location of the Wellington Road 7 bridge crossing.
- ♦ Scenic views of the Elora Gorge and the Junction/Cove from the Wellington Road 7 Bridge.
- ♦ Scenic views of the Irvine Gorge from the David Street Bridge.
- ♦ Victoria Park, including parkland along the top edge of the Elora and Irvine Gorges and the steep banks of the gorges down to the Grand River.
- ♦ Trails, lookouts and viewing platforms within Victoria Park, including Lover's Leap and its stone and concrete walls and stairs.
- ♦ Access to the Lover's Leap lookout within Victoria Park.
- ♦ Access to the river within the Irvine Gorge and Elora Gorge via the Irvine River Gorge Staircase.
- ♦ The location of the Irvine River Gorge Staircase.
- ♦ Irvine Promenade within Victoria Park.
- ♦ Scenic views of the Elora and Irvine Gorges and the Junction/Cove from Victoria Park.
- ♦ Scenic views from Victoria Park of the Irvine Gorge, Elora Gorge, the Junction/Cove, the Elora Gorge Falls, Islet Rock, David Street Bridge, the Wellington Road 7 bridge and the forested cliff on the north side of the river.
- ♦ Trails and lookouts within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area.
- ♦ Scenic views of the Elora Gorge from within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area.
- ♦ The location of bridge crossings within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area.
- ♦ Rock features including, but not limited to, the Hole in the Rock.

#6 Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent

Address/Location:

Where Irvine Creek joins with Grand River (known as the Junction), Victoria Crescent, Henderson Street, Smith Street and James Crescent, Elora

Associated Historical Themes:

Nature, Urban Development, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Evolved – Continuing

Description of Place

This area consists of a park and residential neighbourhood and the cliffs of the Elora Gorge and Irvine Gorge, at the point where the Irvine River meets the Grand River (known as the Junction). The residential neighbourhood and the park have distinct and separate characters, however the two are closely connected physically, visually and historically.

The neighbourhood of Victoria Crescent was laid out by Charles Allan and partner James Mathieson of Hamilton when they purchased Lot 19, Concession 11 of Nichol Township in 1857 as a part of the New Survey which would expand Elora north of Colborne Street (Township of Centre Wellington n.d.). The layout of the neighbourhood deviated from the standard lot grid in Elora, with Victoria Crescent following the curved edge of the Irvine Gorge and resulting in a triangular block formed by Victoria Crescent, Smith Street and Henderson Street. The plan included a number of irregular park lots, six of which front onto Victoria Crescent and now back on to the Irvine Promenade railway. Some of these properties have since been subdivided. The neighbourhood gradually filled in with houses between the 1850s and 1910s, resulting in a mix of architectural periods and styles.

It also contains three church buildings (Baptist Church, 1863; Parish of St. John the Evangelist, 1875; and Chalmers Church, 1877), the Chalmers Church Manse and a schoolhouse. The neighbourhood has a distinctive rural quality to it. The streets are generally characterized as paved but having no curb or gutter and a sidewalk on one side of the street only. A tree canopy is formed in the neighbourhood by a combination of trees on individual properties and trees on the public right-of-way. The trees are a mix of ages and species.

The Victoria Crescent neighbourhood is connected to Victoria Park via Victoria Crescent and James Crescent. Victoria Park is situated on the rim of the Elora Gorge and Irvine Gorge and acts as a gateway to a railway system providing access to the gorges, the Grand River and the Irvine River. It includes a lookout with a viewing platform and stairs leading down into the Irvine Gorge.

Victoria Park was created in the late 1870s and was originally called Indian Cliff Park (Township of Centre Wellington n.d.). The parkland incorporated portions of park lots from the New Survey. The park's creation is associated with an effort to restore the ecology of the gorges, which had been logged for timber and became a dumping ground for waste in the mid-1800s. A crisis was reached in 1868 when the garbage in the gorges caught fire and burned for 10 days. This spurred local citizens to clean up the gorges, plant trees and build steps and bridges to recapture the beauty of the gorges (Township of Centre Wellington 2011).

Cultural Heritage Value

The area has design/physical value as a unique example of a nineteenth-century residential neighbourhood and park laid out in response to the distinctive natural features of the Elora and Irvine Gorges. The initial layout of the neighbourhood by Allan and Mathieson in 1857 deviated from Elora's standard lot grid by following the curved edge of the Irvine Gorge. The neighbourhood's buildings are



Looking northwest from steeple of Chalmers Church towards David St, with 190 Victoria Crescent in the foreground, c. 1880 (Connon, W.C.M.A. Ph7169).



Photographer atop the lookout at Lover's Leap in Victoria Park, 1960 (W.C.M.A. Ph5435).



a mix of architectural periods and styles, reflecting the gradual development of the area from the 1850s to the 1910s. The land comprising Victoria Park was initially surveyed into park lots and were incorporated into Victoria Park when it was created in the late 1870s (originally known as Indian Cliff Park). The area has a highly scenic quality, owing to the curving streets, large lots, generous tree canopy, well-crafted nineteenth century houses and churches, as well as the natural, treed setting of Victoria Park and the dramatic views of the gorges.

The area has historical value for its association with the mid-nineteenth century expansion of Elora north of Colborne Street as part of Allan and Mathieson's 1857 New Survey, named for Charles Allan, who along with his partner James Mathieson of Hamilton purchased Lot 19, Concession 11 of Nichol Township in 1857. Allan is a valued figure in Elora and Fergus' history with roles as a Scottish builder, businessman and politician. He is also responsible for the establishment of Aboyne which neighboured his home property between Elora and Fergus.

Victoria Park is associated with the beginnings of the local natural conservation movement. The park's creation was part of an effort to restore the ecology of the gorges which had been logged and became a dumping ground in the mid-1800s. The area is also valued for its associations with the early and ongoing local tourism industry, in particular as a viewing and access point for the gorges. The area is represented in the work of prominent local photographers Thomas and John Connon, who photographed the area extensively (Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study Subcommittee 2010:18).

The area has contextual value for its importance in defining and maintaining the picturesque character of Elora and the Elora and Irvine Gorges. The area is physically, visually and historically linked to the Grand River and the Irvine River. Victoria Park, the Elora Gorge and the Irvine Gorge are local landmarks.

Historical Integrity

The area has historical integrity. It has continuity of use as both a residential neighbourhood and as parkland. The historical relationship between the residential neighbourhood, the park, and the gorges has been maintained. The original street configuration has largely been maintained, including the triangular block formed by Victoria Crescent, Henderson Street and Smith Street. The original park lots on the north side of Victoria Crescent have been subdivided. Many nineteenth-century buildings including houses and churches are still extant and many mature trees remain on the residential streets and within the park. Important elements of Victoria Park including forested areas, the Irvine Promenade, the viewing platform at Lover's Leap and the location of the Irvine River Gorge Staircase have been retained. Views to the St. David Street bridge from the park have been preserved.

Community Value

The C.H.L. has community value. The area contributes to Elora's identity as a picturesque nineteenth-century village and is used to tell the story of the community, in particular the story of the community's early tourism and early efforts to conserve the Elora Gorge in the creation of Victoria Park in the 1870s. Victoria Park and the Elora and Irvine Gorges are well-known as local landmarks. A high degree of pride and stewardship in the area is demonstrated by the numerous properties within the area that are included on the Township's Heritage Register. Victoria Park and the gorges are valued as public spaces which enhance quality of life and are well-used for a variety of recreational activities. The C.H.L. is written about in local histories and the Elora and Irvine Gorges are also the subject of local oral histories and lore. The Elora and Irvine Gorges are widely photographed and are two of the most recognizable places within Centre Wellington. Both the Victoria Crescent neighbourhood

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location and relationship of the residential neighbourhood and Victoria Park with the Elora and Irvine Gorges.
- ♦ Layout of streets in Victoria Crescent neighbourhood, including the triangular block formed by Victoria Crescent, Henderson Street and Smith Street.
- ♦ Irregular lot sizes and configuration on Victoria Crescent.
- ♦ James Crescent, which together with Victoria Crescent forms the juncture between the residential streets and Victoria Park.
- ♦ Victoria Crescent as a narrow, curving, tree-lined residential street which follows the Irvine Gorge and including properties with nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings.
- ♦ Smith Street as a tree-lined residential street and including properties with nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings.
- ♦ Henderson Street, as a tree-lined street including properties with nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings.
- ♦ Church buildings at 24 Henderson Street (former Chalmers Church), 36 Henderson Street (St. John's Anglican Church), and 33 Henderson Street (Former Baptist Church).
- ♦ Mature trees throughout park and neighbourhood.
- ♦ Listed and designated properties within the C.H.L. boundary.
- ♦ Views of Victoria Park from Henderson Street and Victoria Crescent.
- ♦ Victoria Park, including parkland along the top edge of the gorge and the steep banks of the gorges down to the Grand River.
- ♦ Trails, lookouts and viewing platforms within Victoria Park, including Lover's Leap.
- ♦ Access to the Irvine Gorge via Irvine River Gorge Staircase.
- ♦ Irvine Promenade.
- ♦ Scenic views from Victoria Park of Irvine Gorge, Elora Gorge, the Falls, Islet Rock, the Cove, the Junction, David Street Bridge, the Wellington Road 7 bridge and the forested cliff on the north side of the river.

and Victoria Park were described by numerous people during the public engagement for this project as having a distinctive sense of place. The area is also heavily promoted as a tourist destination.



Looking southwest along Victoria Crescent from 190 Victoria Crescent, towards Victoria Park (A.S.I. 2019).



#7 Elora Historical Village Core

Address/Location:
See Description of Place

Associated Historical Themes:
Settlement, Urban Development, Transportation, Industry, Community Development, Arts and Culture

Spatial Pattern Type:
Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:
Evolved - Continuing

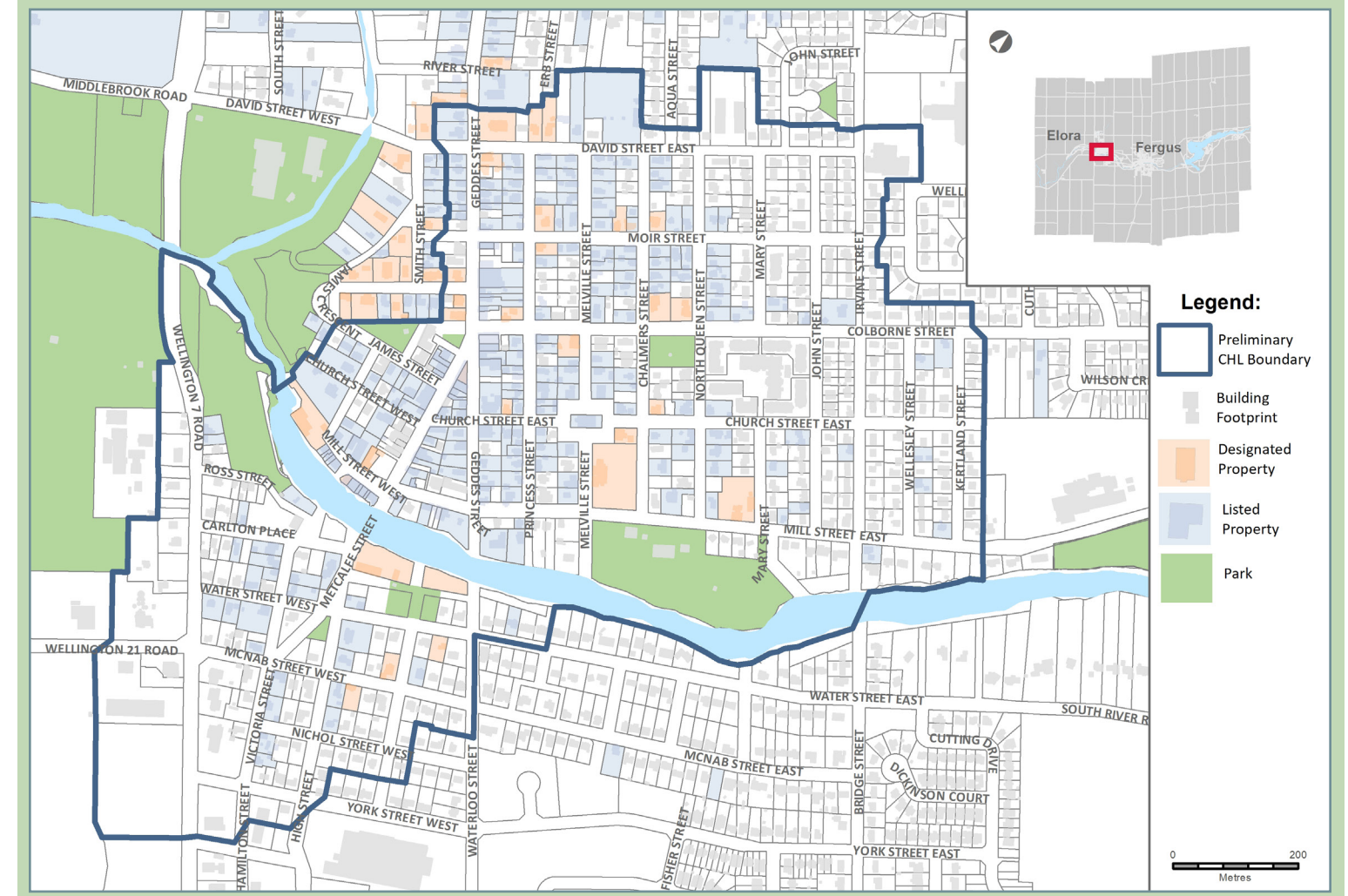
Description of Place

The Elora Historical Village Core C.H.L. comprises the historical downtown business and industrial district of Elora and the residential areas which developed around it through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Elora is the second-largest urban centre within Centre Wellington.

On the south side of the river, the C.H.L. is generally bounded by Wellington Road 7 to the west, York Street to the south and Waterloo Street to the east. The area north of the river is generally bounded by Geddes Street and Victoria Street (Centre Wellington Heritage Register; Hutchinson 1998:186). In 1851 John C. Mundell's furniture factory was established in this area on the south side of the river. The first Victoria Street bridge across the Grand River was built in 1842. This contributed to the development of a business section on the north side of the river. While some of the earliest structures in Elora were industrial, the village's growth was primarily driven by its development as a regional commerce centre and it grew rapidly from the 1840s to the 1860s (Thorning 1986:7). Starting in 1852, a regional cattle market was held at the village commons which included present-day MacDonald Square and Hoffer Park (Koop 2004:36). The market

Elora was founded at the Grand River Falls in 1832 by William Gilkison, a Scotsman who purchased the southwest half of Nichol Township, 13,816 acres, on the advice of his cousin John Galt (Lloyd 1906:9). Gilkison had planned the original settlement south of the Grand River and intended to build a sawmill there. The north side of the river, however, offered an

easier location and the first sawmill was built there in 1833 (Centre Wellington Heritage Register). The mill was built in the location of what is now the Elora Mill Inn (77 West Mill Street). Gilkison died the same year and progress in Elora was slow for the first nine years after his death (Hutchinson 1998:186). In the 1840s the partnership of Ross and Co. began the construction of a new mill at the site of Gilkison's sawmill and developed an industrial strip on the south side of the river, along Carlton Place and Victoria Street (Centre Wellington Heritage Register; Hutchinson 1998:186). In 1851 John C. Mundell's furniture factory was established in this area on the south side of the river. The first Victoria Street bridge across the Grand River was built in 1842. This contributed to the development of a business section on the north side of the river. While some of the earliest structures in Elora were industrial, the village's growth was primarily driven by its development as a regional commerce centre and it grew rapidly from the 1840s to the 1860s (Thorning 1986:7). Starting in 1852, a regional cattle market was held at the village commons which included present-day MacDonald Square and Hoffer Park (Koop 2004:36). The market



South side of West Mill Street, at corner of Metcalfe Street, 1866. Buildings look much the same today (W.C.M.A. Ph2806).



Members of the 1st Elora Rifle Company at corner of Metcalfe and Mill Streets with Metcalfe Street in background, ca. 1864 (Connon, W.C.M.A. Ph 2623).





Painting by A.J. Casson "Mill at Elora", 1930 (W.C.M.A. A1992.195).

was biannual at first but was held monthly starting in 1859. The Elora market was considered one of the best in the province and was important to the village's development as a centre for agricultural commerce (Allan 1982:14). By the 1860s shops were built along Mill Street and the business section of the village crept up the hill on Metcalfe Street north of the river (Hutchinson 1998:186; Allan 1982:V). Residential neighbourhoods developed primarily on the north side of the river, east of Metcalfe Street and expanding north of Colborne Street following the 1857 New Survey. Elora experienced a period of decline from the 1870s to the 1890s. The completion of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway through Elora in 1870 had the effect of dispersing its regional market function among a number of other towns (Thorning 1986:8). Two manufacturers important to reviving Elora's economy in the early-twentieth century were the Mundell Furniture Company and the T.E. Bissell Company. The T.E. Bissell Company established a farm machinery factory in 1901 at the site of a former carpet factory (now commemorated as Bissell Park) (Hutchinson 1998:198). Additional buildings and a dam on the Grand River were built in 1910. Following the company's closure in 1954, the factory buildings were demolished and the land was given to the G.R.C.A.



South side of West Mill Street with Elora Mill in the background (A.S.I. 2019).

for use as parkland (Hutchinson 1998:198; Thorning 1986:53).

The historical core of Elora today retains a high number of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century commercial, industrial, civic, institutional and residential buildings, many of them stone. The village is a tourist destination, known for its nineteenth-century character, picturesque views, and for its thriving arts community. The downtown area with many commercial and former industrial properties is formed by Mill and Metcalfe Streets. West Mill Street follows the curvature of the Grand River in a generally east-west direction while Metcalfe Street crosses the Grand River over the Metcalfe Street bridge and is oriented in a north-south direction. This sets the downtown at an angle to the surrounding residential streets which are laid out on a grid and feature an abundant tree canopy. The south side of the river features a small network of early streets, anchored by Victoria and Metcalfe Streets. The neighbourhoods east of Waterloo Street generally developed after 1950.

Cultural Heritage Value

The area has physical and design value as an outstanding example of a nineteenth-century village



Looking north up Metcalfe Street from James Street, with the Dalby Block on the right (A.S.I. 2019).

which is sited on the Grand River. The street layout and concentration of nineteenth-century buildings within the village core, including industrial and commercial buildings along Mill and Metcalfe and Victoria Streets as well as homes and churches to the east, north and south, clearly express Elora's development throughout the nineteenth century following its founding on the Grand River in 1832.

The area has aesthetic value for its nineteenth-century streetscapes with many stone and brick buildings and bridges and an abundant tree canopy in the residential areas. Its siting on the Grand River lends the village a hilly topography and picturesque views from hilltops, riverbanks and bridge crossings.

The area has historical value for its association with the establishment and development of the village of Elora through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also associated with Elora's identity as an agricultural service centre and market town. The properties of numerous prominent merchants, business owners and residents are located within the area. The area is also associated with the community development of Elora, as expressed in institutional buildings such as churches, post office, libraries and schools.



Corner of Colborne and Melville Streets, looking south with Knox Presbyterian Church in the background (A.S.I. 2019).

The area has contextual value for its role in defining the nineteenth-century, picturesque village character for which Centre Wellington is known. It is historically, physically, functionally and visually linked to the Grand River. The village of Elora functions as a landmark used for orientation within Centre Wellington.

Historical Integrity

The area has historical integrity. There is continuity of land use in the commercial and residential areas. A high proportion of built elements including streets and buildings have survived in their historical form and the relationships between these are intact. The village core's relationship to the Grand River has been maintained. Numerous views within the area can be closely compared to historical views, including along the Grand River and along West Mill Street. Industrial ruins within the area still convey a clear message about the site's history.

Community Value

The area has community value. The village core of Elora contributes to the identity of Centre Wellington and is used to tell the story of its development. The

area is widely recognized as a landmark within Centre Wellington. The local community has demonstrated a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area, as reflected by the high number of listed and designated properties placed on the Township's Heritage Register. Preliminary heritage attributes are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Bissell Park). Numerous sites within the area are used as public gathering spaces, including Hoffer Park and Bissell Park. The area's picturesque character and small village feel are valued for their contribution to quality of life. Elora is written about extensively in local histories. It is widely photographed and is also depicted in paintings by Group of Seven painter A.J. Casson. People often refer to Elora as having a distinctive sense of place. Images of the area are used in promotional material and the area is well-promoted as a tourist destination. Many people identified the village core of Elora as significant during public engagement.



Elora Falls and Tooth of Time with Elora Mill at left, 1899 (W.C.M.A. Ph486).

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location along and relationship with the Grand River nestled down in the Grand River valley.
- ♦ Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock (Tooth of Time).
- ♦ Bridge crossings, including:
 - Location of first bridge crossing at Victoria Street; and
 - Location of bridge crossing at Metcalfe Street (Wellington Road 21).
- ♦ Street patterns and circulation routes.
- ♦ The topography and curvature of West Mill Street as it follows the Grand River, expressing the use of the river for industry, and its high concentration of mid-to-late nineteenth-century buildings.
- ♦ Metcalfe Street as a route through town which crosses the Grand River, its topography as it climbs the hill north of the river, and its concentration of nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings.
- ♦ Nineteenth and early-twentieth century civic and institutional properties including, but not limited to:
 - Knox United Church (55 Church Square);
 - Elora Public School (now the Elora Centre for the Arts) (75 Melville Street);
 - Elora Public Library (144 Geddes Street);
 - Elora Post Office (128 Geddes Street);
 - Former Elora Girls School (75 Melville Street); and
 - Armoury Hall (23 Metcalfe Street).
- ♦ Industrial properties, including, but not limited to:
 - Elora Mill Inn (77 West Mill Street) and dam; and
 - Mundell Furniture Company and Little Folks Ltd.
- ♦ Nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial properties including, but not limited to:
 - Row of commercial buildings at 8-48 West Mill Street, including Robert Mitchell's store (48 West Mill Street);
 - The former Commercial Hotel (43 West Mill Street);
 - The Dalby Block (143 Metcalfe Street);
 - The American Hotel (102 Metcalfe Street);
 - The Royal Hotel (110 Metcalfe Street);
 - Walker's Carriage Shop (55 Victoria Street); and
 - Mitchell's Harness Shop (53 Victoria Street);
- ♦ Nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential properties.
- ♦ Hoffer Park and McDonald Square.
- ♦ Bissell Park and Bissell Dam.
- ♦ Mature trees.
- ♦ Last remaining David Boyle Sugar Maple adjacent to Church Square.
- ♦ Views, including but not limited to the following:
 - Along West Mill Street looking east from the Elora Mill and looking west from Metcalfe Street;
 - Along Metcalfe Street looking south from points north of the Grand River and looking north from points south of the River;
 - Along the Grand River from the Metcalfe Street Bridge;
 - Of the Elora Gorge Falls and Islet Rock from opposite the Elora Mill on the south side of the Grand River.
 - Along the Grand River and of Bissell Dam from Bissell Park;
 - East along Church Street East from Metcalfe Street of Knox Presbyterian Church; and
 - View east along Church Street from Metcalfe Street.

#8 Elora Quarry

Address/Location:

North bank of the Grand River, eastern edge of Elora

Associated Historical Themes:

Industry, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Evolved – Continuing

Description of Place

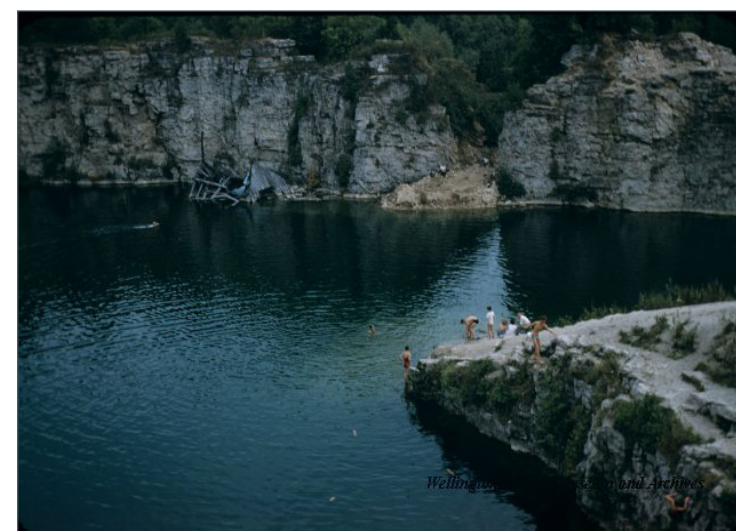
The Elora Quarry is a former limestone quarry now used as a swimming hole, located on the north bank of the Grand River, on the eastern edge of Elora. The quarry is over 30 metres deep, encircled by rock faces of up to 12 metres high. It includes a beach area between the quarry swimming hole and the Grand River. The Elora Quarry Conservation Area includes a hiking trail around the quarry and surrounding woodlands.

Elora has had several small quarries, to extract the limestone bedrock that lies beneath the village of Elora. This material became a popular local building material after 1850. Limestone was also used to produce lime for use in mortar, as well as in steel and paper production and in agriculture. A quarry and lime kiln were first established sometime after 1900 at the site of the Elora Quarry. The site was purchased by the Elora White Lime Co. in 1914 and the company constructed two large lime kilns for production. In 1916 the business was sold to the Alabastine Co. of Paris. New equipment including a stone crusher was added, and the stone was used primarily for lime production. Lime was shipped to builders and contractors across the province. A tramway was installed to hoist small cars of limestone from the floor of the pit to a hopper over the crusher. By 1928 the quarry had acquired its

current proportions, with walls over 30 metres (100 feet) high. The floor of the quarry was far below the level of the river and water table, and electric pumps were used to keep the floor relatively dry.

Possibly as a result of the creation of the Grand River Conservation Authority (G.R.C.A.), the plant ceased production during the depression in 1932, the same year the conservation authority was created with the mandate to protect the watershed. The only quarrying to take place following this period was when the rock adjacent to the river was blasted out and trucked to Peel Township for the facing on the Conestogo Dam constructed by the G.R.C.A. in 1956 (Thorning 2019). This created a flat area that became used as a sandy beach for bathers.

The quarry filled with water as soon as the pumps were turned off in 1932 and it soon became a favourite local spot for swimmers. In 1935 the quarry owners gave permission for the Village of Elora to build dressing rooms for swimmers (Dahms 2008:15). The quarry is currently owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. and is a tourist and recreation destination. All remnants of industrial structures on the site have been removed.



Elora Quarry, 1957 (W.C.M.A. Ph32303).



Elora Quarry, 1974 (W.C.M.A. slide 13628).



Present-day view of bathers at Elora Quarry (G.R.C.A., undated).

Cultural Heritage Value

The Elora Quarry has physical value as a unique example within Centre Wellington of an industrial quarry site converted to a public swimming area. The quarry was formed as a result of the extraction of limestone at the site from c. 1900 to 1932. After quarrying ceased in 1932, it became a popular local swimming spot and public amenities such as dressing rooms were added by the Village of Elora.

The Quarry is associated with the geological history of the Grand River. The limestone bedrock which was quarried at the site was deposited thousands of years ago. The Grand River valley was formed by the subsequent erosion of this bedrock. It is associated with Elora's industrial history and is the single largest artifact that expresses this history. The limestone extracted from the quarry was primarily used to produce lime, an ingredient used in mortar, as well as in steel and paper production and in agriculture. The Quarry is also associated with the development of Centre Wellington's tourism industry in the twentieth century. After it became a local swimming spot in the 1930s, it became known as a tourist destination

over the course of the twentieth century. The Quarry is currently owned and managed by the Grand River Conservation Authority and is operated as a tourist and recreation destination.

It has contextual value for its proximity to the Grand River. It is also a local landmark.

Historical Integrity

As a continuously evolving landscape, the Elora Quarry has historical integrity. It has been continuously used as a swimming hole since quarrying operations ceased in the 1930s. The general shape and size of the Quarry, which was formed by limestone extraction in the early twentieth century, have been largely maintained. The limestone cliffs which form the swimming hole are still legible as a former quarry site. A significant change occurred when the rock adjacent to the river was blasted out for use in the Conestogo Dam in 1956. This has supported the swimming use of the Quarry by creating space to be used as a beach. It has also created direct access to the Grand River from the

Quarry. Views within the Quarry of the limestone cliffs and swimming hole closely reflect historical views.

Community Value

The Elora Quarry has community value. The Quarry reflects the industrial history of Centre Wellington and is used to convey the importance of local limestone to the community's identity. It is recognized as a landmark within Centre Wellington. The Quarry is a well-used public recreational space which is valued for its contribution to the quality of life of residents of Centre Wellington and Ontarians. It is written about in local histories and is widely photographed. The Quarry is understood as a unique place with a distinctive atmosphere and is widely promoted as a tourist destination. The industrial history and recreational value of the Quarry were identified by multiple people during public engagement for this project.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Location within the Elora Quarry Conservation Area.
- ♦ Scale and shape of the former quarry with its 30-metre pit and sheer limestone cliffs up to 12 metres high.
- ♦ Beach area located between the swimming area and the Grand River which provides:
 - Access to Grand River from the Elora Quarry Conservation Area.
 - Recreational areas for swimmers.
- ♦ Surrounding woodlands with hiking trail within the Elora Quarry Conservation Area.

#9 Trestle Bridge Trail

Address/Location:

From east of Wellington Road 7 in Elora to Beatty Line in Fergus

Associated Historical Themes:

Transportation, Nature

Spatial Pattern Type:

Linear Corridors, Pathways, Waterways, Streets

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

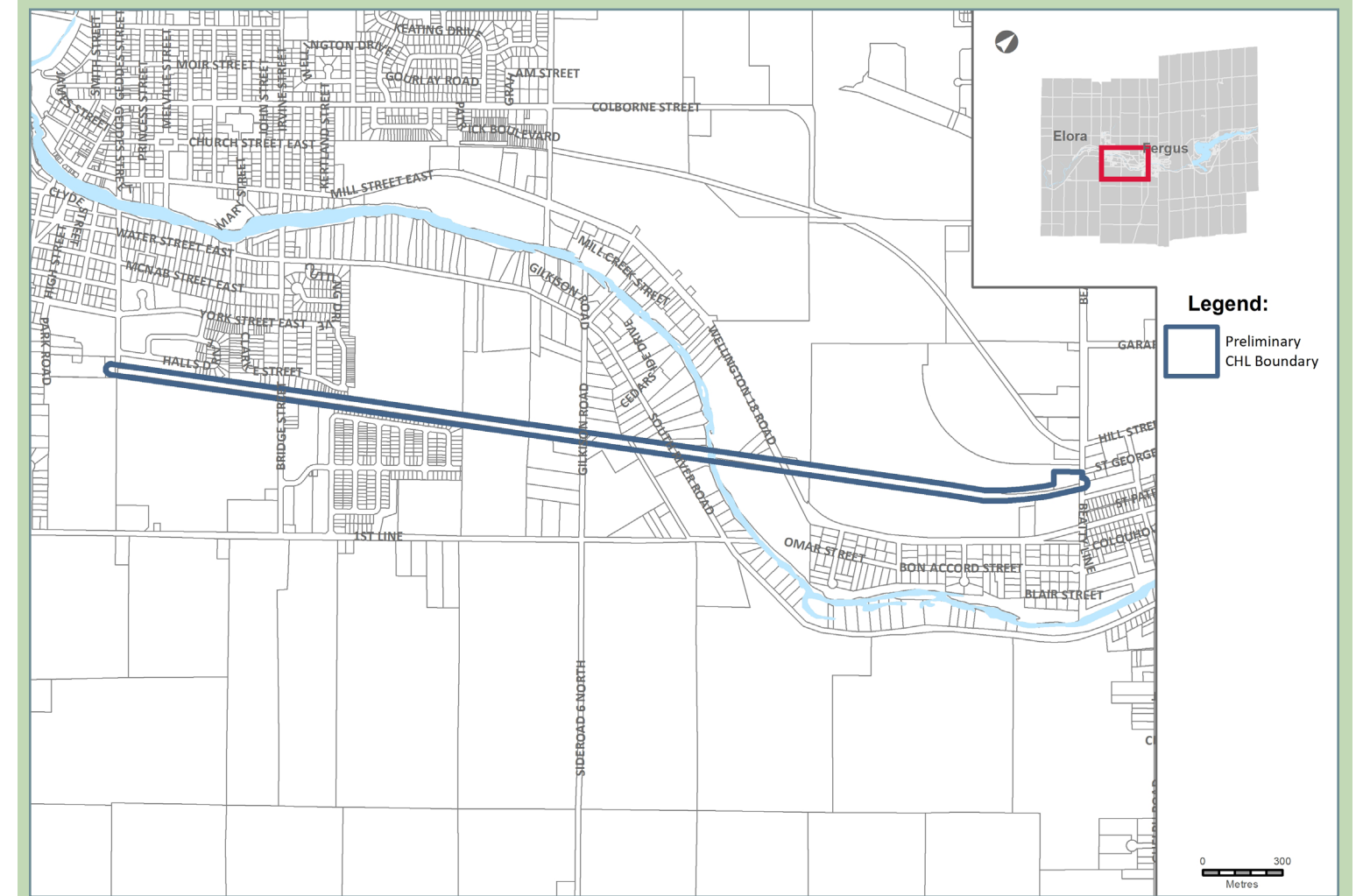
Evolved – Continuing

Description of Place

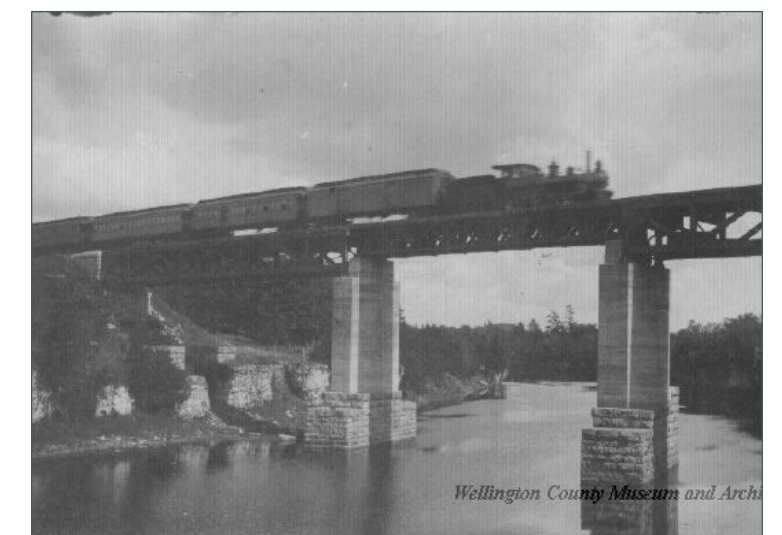
The Trestle Bridge Trail is a 3.5 km trail connecting Fergus and Elora. The trail follows a portion of the railbed of the former Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway (later the Grand Trunk Railway and then the Canadian National Railway). This was the first railway opened in Nichol Township. Prior to its construction there was no railway north of Guelph. The main line of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway ran from Guelph to Southampton. Construction began in 1867 and in 1870 the line was opened from Guelph to Elora to Fergus. This main line from Guelph was extended to Southampton by 1872, with another branch running from Palmerston west to Kincardine. This railway offered freight and passenger service and connected communities which were not served by large railways (Thorning 1991). The line became part of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1882. The Grand Trunk Railway was placed under the management of the Canadian National Railways in 1923. The line was abandoned between Fergus and Palmerston in 1983 and Guelph to Fergus in 1988 (Hughes 1997). During its operation principal stations were located in both Elora and Fergus as well as other communities along the line. The railway tracks were removed in 1989 and neither of these stations are extant. The trail was opened in 1997.

Following the abandonment of the railway line,

a public trail was created. The trail runs from an access point 500 metres east of Wellington Road 7 in Elora to Beatty Line in Fergus, with an access point at Beatty Line North, near the western edge of the Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas C.H.L. The stone building located adjacent to the trail access point, (the listed building at 197 Beatty Line North, known locally as the Sharpe Feed building) is associated with the former railway. It was built in 1902 as meat-processing and cold storage plant called the Wellington Dressed Meat and Storage Company. It was strategically located between the tracks of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, Sidings from both railways were extended to service both sides of the building, allowing for the delivery of livestock and the shipment of dressed meat in refrigerated train cars. The building operated as a meat plant until 1913 and became a manufacturing plant for Superior Barn Equipment Company in 1916 (Thorning 2020a 2020b). The trail crosses the Grand River via a former railway bridge. This is the third railway bridge to be built at this crossing. The first bridge was built in 1869 as part of the construction of the railway. The superstructure of this bridge was replaced in the 1880s. The present bridge was constructed in 1909. The concrete bridge piers rest on two of the original four cut stone piers from the



Second Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the Grand River with House of Industry in background c. 1900 (W.C.M.A. Ph13402).



Present railway bridge over the Grand River at Aboyne, c. 1913 (W.C.M.A. Ph11646).



Present-day view of bridge and trail from Grand River (Wellington.ca, undated).

1869 bridge. These have been extended vertically using poured concrete. The original abutments were dismantled and rebuilt closer to the river. The superstructure of the 1909 bridge is a three-span steel Warren truss structure (Thorning 2002:57). Protective guardrails have been added for pedestrian safety. The trail crosses Wellington County Road 18 via a former railway overpass bridge, where another access point is located. This is a single-span steel through-plate girder bridge with concrete abutments built in 1951. A protective guardrail has also been added to this bridge. The trail has a gravel surface and is mostly tree-lined. It passes through fields, forests and over the Grand River, with views of the river and the Wellington County Museum and Archives.

Cultural Heritage Value

The trail has physical value as a part of the first railway route built through Centre Wellington. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway line connecting Guelph to Fergus via Elora opened in 1870. It was built along the southern edge of Elora, crossed the Grand River near Aboyne and passed by what would have been the western outskirts of Fergus before turning north towards Drayton and terminating in Southampton. It also has scenic qualities, as it passes



View along the trail near the railway bridge (A.S.I. 2019).

through different landscapes including fields, forests, and the Grand River.

The Trestle Bridge Trail has historical value for its association with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway (later the Grand Trunk Railway and then the Canadian National Railway), starting in 1867 when construction on the Guelph to Fergus route began. The alignment of the railway route contributes to an understanding of the historical development of the rail corridor and the railway's historical relationship to industry, settlement and growth in Centre Wellington. The former Wellington Dressed Meat and Cold Storage Company building adjacent to the railway at 197 Beatty Line North is an expression of the response of a local agricultural industry to the construction of the railway. The trail has direct associations with the growth and development of Beatty Brothers Ltd. (with their Hill Street plant in close proximity to the rail line) and the export of agricultural products and other early industries significant to the community. These industries relied on freight connections provided by the rail line for the transport of raw materials and finished goods to and from the broader region.

The trail has contextual value for the physical links it creates between the communities of Elora and

Fergus, reflecting the function of the former railway. It is visually linked to the Grand River, which it crosses, and to the Wellington County Museum and Archives via views from the bridge crossing the Grand River and from the bridge over Wellington Road 18. It is also connected to a network of other local trails, including the Aboyne Trail, Museum Trail and the Elora Cataract Trailway. The building at 197 Beatty Line North is a local landmark which functions as a gateway to the trail.

Historical Integrity

The trail has historical integrity. The development of the Wellington Grey and Bruce railbed into a trail has maintained its continued use as a transportation route. Though the tracks have been removed, the original alignment and narrow linear form of the railbed have been maintained. Natural features including wild vegetation along the railbed and the railbed's relationship to natural features such as the Grand River have also been maintained. Views of the Wellington County Museum and Archives from the rail bridge crossing the Grand River and from the rail bridge over Wellington Road 18 have been maintained.

Community Value

The Trestle Bridge Trail has community value. The trail is valued for its contribution to quality of life in Centre Wellington. The trail was identified by members of the public as a valuable recreational amenity. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway is written about in local histories as its construction represented a major change to transportation through the area and affected industry, settlement and growth in Nichol Township and Wellington County. The trail is also promoted as a tourist destination in a variety of materials for Centre Wellington and Wellington County.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Historical alignment following a portion of the former Wellington, Grey and Bruce railbed.
- ♦ Vegetation, signage and surface materials that enhance its use and value as a trail.
- ♦ Connection between Elora and Fergus.
- ♦ Steel railway bridge across the Grand River:
 - Original 1869 cut stone bridge piers extended with poured concrete.
 - Original stone bridge abutments which were dismantled and rebuilt closer to the river.
 - 1909 steel three-span Warren truss superstructure with protective guardrails added.
- ♦ 1951 railway overpass bridge over Wellington Road 18.
 - Poured concrete abutments.
 - Steel through-plate girder superstructure with protective guardrails added.
- ♦ Forested, natural setting of the trail.
- ♦ Views to the Wellington County Museum and Archives.
- ♦ Views of the Grand River.
- ♦ Access points located along the trail, including at, but not limited to:
 - 500 m east of Wellington Road 7 in Elora;
 - Bridge Street in Elora;
 - Gilkison Street;
 - South River Road;
 - Wellington Road 18; and
 - Beatty Line north of Kitchener Avenue in Fergus.
- ♦ Former Wellington Dressed Meat and Cold Storage Company building at 197 Beatty Line North

#10 Allan Farmstead

Address/Location:
378 Wellington Road 18

Associated Historical Themes:
Settlement, Agriculture, Transportation, Nature

Spatial Pattern Type:
Nodes, specific properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:
Designed

Description of Place

The Allan Farmstead C.H.L. is a nineteenth-century farmstead located between Fergus and Elora along Wellington Road 18. The property is listed on Centre Wellington's Heritage Register. The farmstead is part of a larger plot of land owned by Charles Allan which included the former village of Aboyne south of the farmstead. Charles Allan was a Scottish builder, businessman and politician who founded the village of Aboyne and was also an important figure in the development of Fergus and Elora.

The village of Aboyne was located on Lots 6 and 7, Broken Front Concessions North and South of the Grand River. The present-day boundaries of Aboyne would be formed by Wilkinson Street and Chapel Street to the west and 1st Line to the south. The eastern edge is formed by Wellington Road 18 and the Wellington County Museum and Archives. The northern and eastern boundary of Aboyne is formed by Wellington Road 18 and abuts Charles Allan's farmstead.

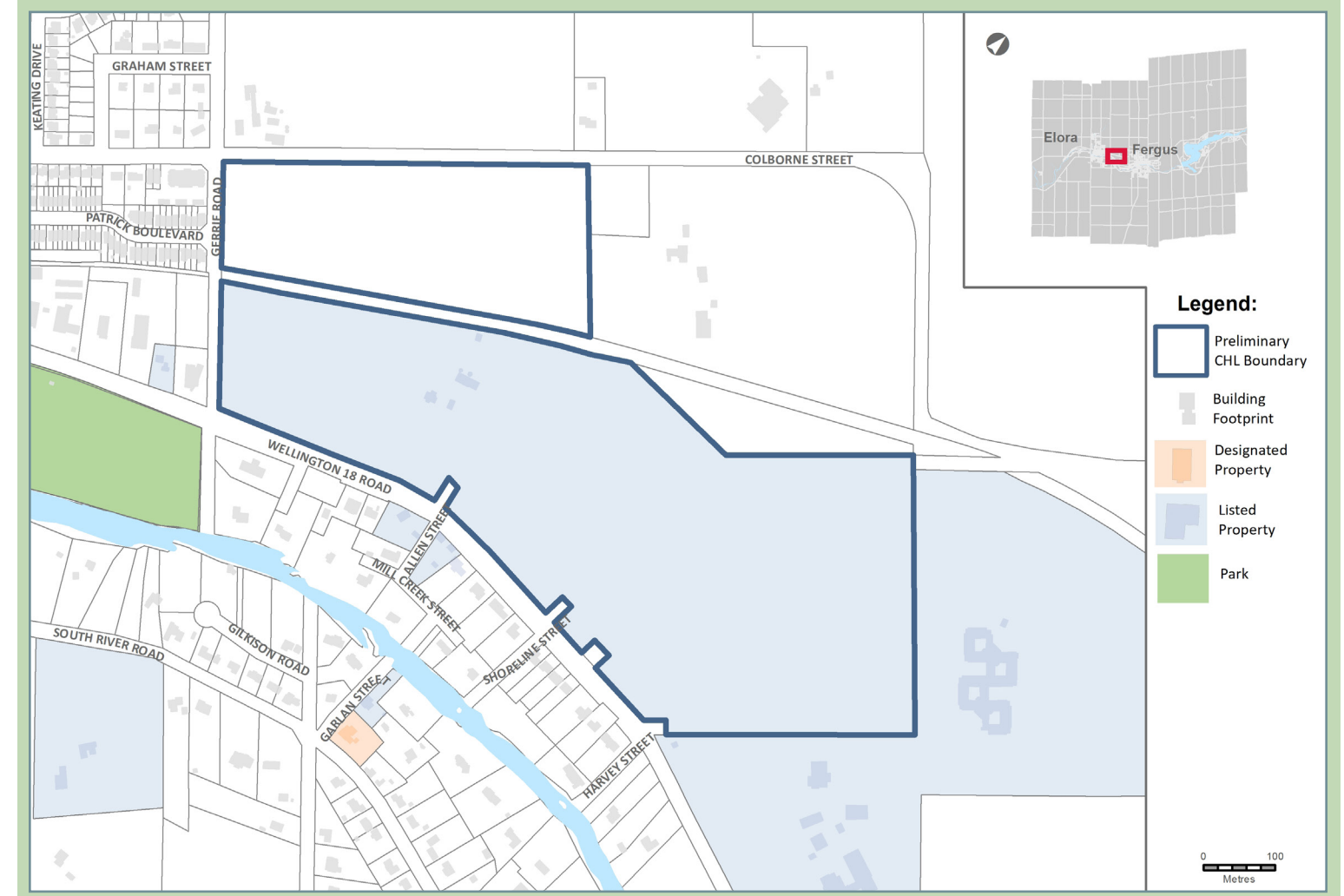
Aboyne was founded by Charles Allan in 1855. Allan named it for his birthplace in Scotland and had hoped it would help to join Fergus and Elora into one village (Hutchinson 1998:153). Allan acquired the land and then offered village lots for sale on December 3rd,

1855. This was during a land-speculation boom in the Guelph-Fergus-Elora area. There were 197 village lots and 42 park lots (Hutchinson 1998:153). Most of the lots were sold the same day, however it appears that many of the lots were never built on. Instead, a rural character has been maintained which, in opposition to Allan's desire, aids in the understanding of Elora and Fergus's distinct identities.

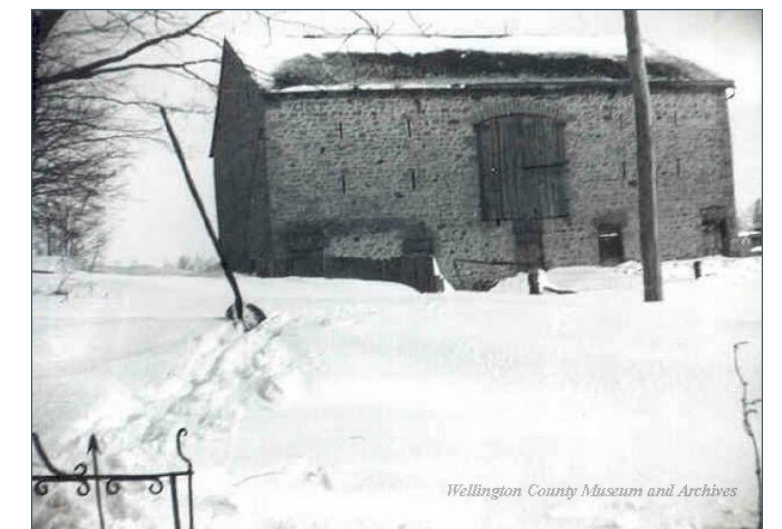
In 1858, a dam and an oatmeal mill on the north side of the Grand River were built by David Foote, who also built a bridge to connect the southern and northern parts of the community. A flax mill was built in 1861 on the south side of the river, opposite the oatmeal mill and a tannery opened beside it. By 1871 the population was 80 and the village included the Aboyne Hotel, a post office and a tavern. In 1872, the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway opened, cutting through Aboyne in the location of what is now the Trestle Bridge Trail. The trail is named for the railway bridge crossing the Grand River at Aboyne.

Aboyne had a brief existence. This is attributed partially to a lack of traffic along South River Road which travelled through the southern portion of Aboyne. The favoured road was what is now Wellington Road 18 on the north side of the river, which passed by but did not go through Aboyne. A series of fires in the 1870s and 1880s destroyed a number of buildings and further contributed to Aboyne's decline. In 1912 or 1913, a flood destroyed the bridge and dam (Hutchinson 1998:152-4). The street layout and three intact nineteenth-century houses are all that remain of the village.

In 1854, around the time that Allan founded Aboyne, he also acquired farmland abutting the village, north of the river. The Allan Farmstead property includes an intact stone house, stone barn and surrounding farmland to the east and west. A conifer windbreak is located at the rear of the house. The property's topography slopes gently towards the Grand River to the south and the farmstead is sited to face the river. The farmhouse and barn were built c. 1854-1857 by local Scottish stone masons. The barn is believed



Allan Farmstead, house, 1900 (W.C.M.A. Ph7071).



Allan Farmstead, stone barn c. 1900 (W.C.M.A. Ph7070).



Allan Farmhouse with stone barn in background, 1974 (W.C.M.A. Ph5093).



Allan Farmstead from Wellington Rd. 18 (A.S.I. 2019).



Allan Farmhouse, 2009 (Centre Wellington Heritage Register).

to be one of the largest stone barns still standing in Ontario. In 1877 Allan sold part of the farmstead to the County of Wellington for the construction of the House of Industry and Refuge (now the Wellington County Museum and Archives) (Anon 2019). The farmstead property was purchased by Charles Allan, Sr. for his son Charles Allan, Jr. It has since been owned by at least five successive generations of the Allan family, including Charles Allan, Sr.'s grandson David Allan, who was treasurer of Nichol Township from 1914-1927 and became Superintendent of the neighbouring House of Industry. The subsequent owners were David Allan's son Charles M. Allan and his wife Roberta Allan, a local historian and author of *A History of Elora* (Hutchinson 1998:152). The property remains in the ownership of the Allan family (Anon 2019). The Credit Valley Railway, completed in 1880, cut through the property, north of the farmstead. The former railway is now the Elora Cataract Trailway C.H.L.

Cultural Heritage Value

The Allan Farmstead has design/physical for its stone barn believed to be one of the largest stone barns still standing in Ontario. The barn was built c. 1854-1857

by local Scottish stone masons. The barn also lends aesthetic value to the property.

The property has historical value for its associations with Charles Allan, a Scottish builder, businessman and politician who founded the village of Aboyne and was also an important figure in the development of Fergus and Elora. Allan acquired the property which would become the Allan Farmstead in 1854. The property is also associated with Roberta Allan, a local historian active from the 1950s to the 1980s who compiled local Tweedsmuir Histories and wrote *The History of Elora*. She and her husband Charles M. Allan (grandson of Charles Allan) owned the property from 1938-1952.

The property has contextual value for the way it supports and maintains the rural character of the area between Fergus and Elora. The C.H.L. is physically and historically linked to the Elora Cataract Trailway (the former Credit Valley Railway, later the Canadian Pacific Railway) and the Wellington County Museum and Archives (formerly the House of Industry) The Allan Farmstead also functions as a local landmark.

Historical Integrity

The Allan Farmstead has historical integrity. It has remained in the ownership of the Allan family since Charles Allan purchased the property in 1854. The original farmhouse and stone barn c. 1854-1857 have been maintained, with many original features intact. Minor changes have been made to the house and a silo was added to the farm at an unknown date. The agricultural fields on the property have also been maintained for ongoing use as farmland.

Community Value

The Allan Farmstead has community value. Pride and stewardship is demonstrated by the properties in Aboyne which are included on the Township's Heritage Register, including the Allan Farmstead, which is a listed property. The Allan Farmstead is also recognized as a local landmark along Wellington County Road 18. The property is written about in local histories. Multiple people identified the property as significant during public engagement for this project.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- ♦ Long tree-lined driveway from Wellington County Road 18.
- ♦ Central working and living area of farm.
- ♦ Stone house and barn.
- ♦ Views of the house and barn from Wellington County Road 18.
- ♦ Agricultural fields.



#11 Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

Address/Location:

Bounded by Beatty Line, St. Andrew Street West, Breadalbane Street, Maiden Lane and Garafraxa Street West

Associated Historical Themes:

Urban Development, Community Development, Industry

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

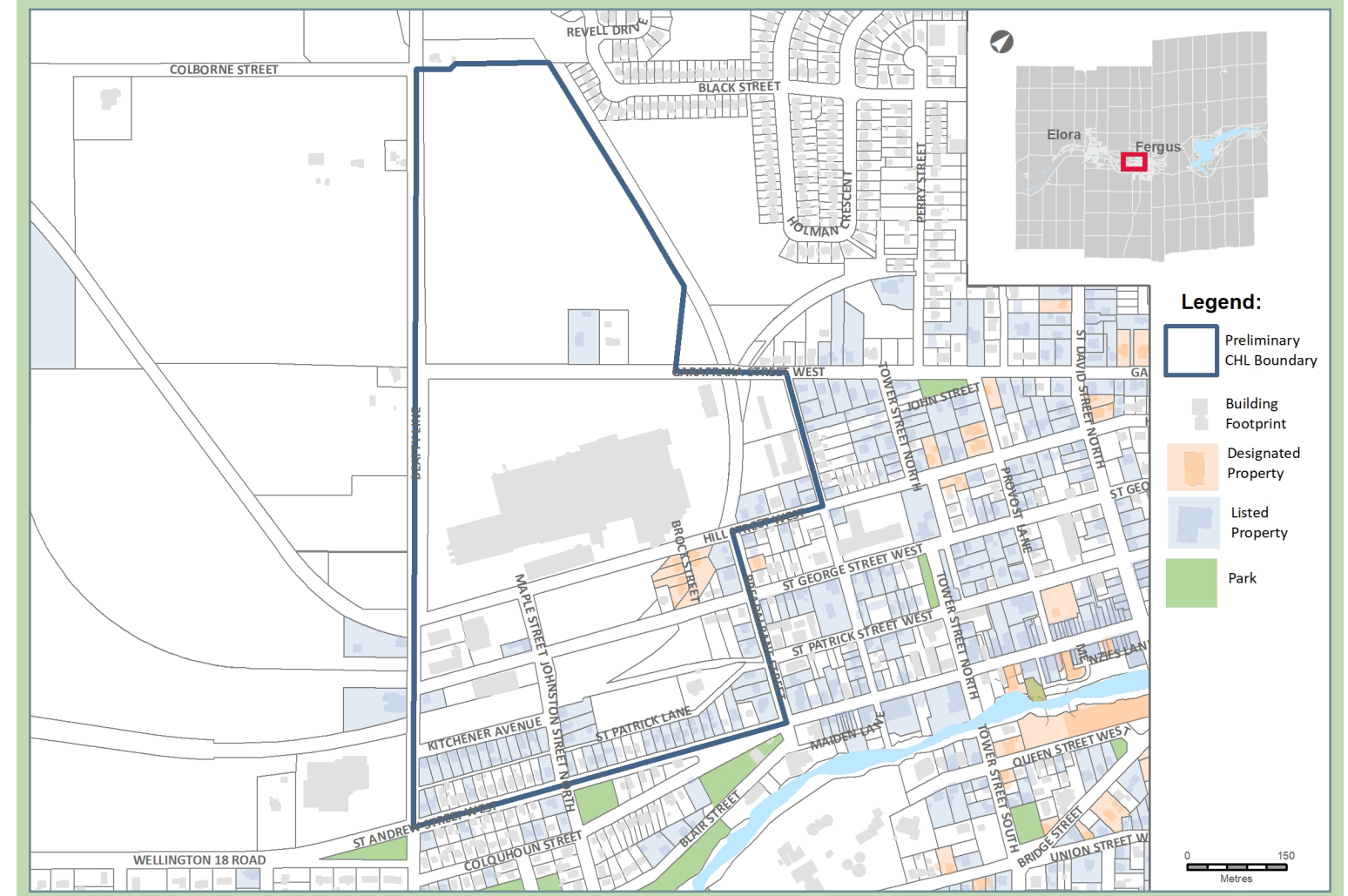
Designed

Description of Place

The Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas is an area at the western edge of Fergus, north of the Grand River, which encompasses the historical Beatty Brothers Hill Street Plant as well as surrounding streets which were developed to house their employees. It also includes the area known as the "acid pond" north of St. Patrick Lane between Johnston Street North and Breadalbane Street, which was a historically swampy area the company used to dispose of industrial waste (Mestern 2020a). The factory is located on Hill Street, and the key residential streets are Kitchener Avenue, St. Andrew Street West, and Brock Avenue. The area is intersected by the Elora Cataract Trailway along Hill Street (the route of the former Credit Valley/Canadian Pacific Railway). An entrance to the trailway is located on Beatty Line opposite Hill Street West. The eastern end of the Trestle Bridge Trail terminates at Beatty Line north of Kitchener Avenue.

Beatty Brothers Limited was founded in Fergus in 1874 by brothers George and Matthew Beatty. George's son's Matthew and Milton Beatty joined the company's management in 1901 (Hutchinson 1998:237). The company began as a manufacturer

of farm equipment and would expand to become a major employer in the area and a major international manufacturer of agricultural machinery, barn and stable equipment and household appliances. It was considered the "backbone of industrial life in Fergus" (Byerly 1932:226) and in 1925 was considered the largest producer and exporter of barn and stable equipment in the British Empire (Mestern 2004a). The company's success helped to lift Fergus out of an industrial decline in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The first factory was rented in the former Temperance Hall (400 St. Andrew Street West, a listed building within the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L.). A second factory was at 105 Queen Street West (now the Fergus Market building, a designated property within the Downtown Fergus C.H.L.) (Hutchinson 237). In 1911, a third factory was built on Hill Street, on what was then the outskirts of town. It was built in close proximity to the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific rail lines and served by rail spurs. The factory included a 12,000 sq. ft. stone office building and a 28,750 sq. ft. factory and boiler room. The plant was planned to accommodate expansions from the outset, with one exterior wall left as a temporary wood wall to permit for an addition.



Workers leaving Hill Street plant, with train tracks in the foreground, undated (W.C.M.A. Ph24819).



Aerial view looking north, showing Hill Street Plant, former model farm to the north and Brock Avenue on far right, 1950 (W.C.M.A. Ph4833).



"Beatty Train" bearing sign listing appliances being shipped, 1928 (W.C.M.A. Ph4832).

Additions were added in 1917 and 1920, and annual additions were added from 1925-1929 until the square footage reached 341,412 sq. ft. in 1932. (Byerly 1932:226-229, Thorning n.d.). In 1929 the company established a model farm on Garafraxa Street West, north of the Hill Street Plant. It served as a showcase to demonstrate the latest Beatty barn equipment to potential customers. It included a barn with a herd of Jersey cows, a two-storey dairy building and a silo, all featuring innovative equipment. In 1938 the farm property was sold to Fergus Fur Farms. The Beatty Brothers also had a second farm property on the northern edge of town on Highway 6 (Thorning 2018a). In 1964 Beatty Bros. Ltd sold its production facilities, including the Hill Street factory to General Steel Wares Ltd. (G.S.W.) of Toronto. G.S.W. continued to operate the Hill Street plant. In 2006 G.S.W. was purchased by A.O. Smith, a manufacturer of hot water heaters. In 2013, A.O. Smith announced that manufacturing at the Hill Street Plant would cease and the facility would be used only as a distribution centre (Wellington County Museum and Archives 2014).

The 27 houses located south of the Hill Street Plant on Kitchener Avenue and on the north side of St. Andrew Street West between Beatty Line and



South side of Kitchener Avenue (A.S.I. 2019).

Johnston Street North were built to accommodate the growing number of Beatty Brothers employees during First World War. The company had several war contracts, but nowhere for their rapidly growing workforce to live. The Beatty company had threatened to move some or all of its operations to London if new housing was not built at once (Thorning 2018b). The Village of Fergus had acquired most of the land on the north side of St. Andrew Street and on Kitchener Avenue and in 1916 Fergus council decided it would be a good place to build a group of new houses due to its proximity to the new Hill Street Beatty plant. Lots were sold by the Village for \$25 each (Thorning 2018b). Beatty Brothers created the Fergus Housing Company to build residences for its workers. Employees who bought the houses could pay off the mortgage with weekly payroll deductions. The houses were built to designs by Beatty's staff architect and designer W.H. Matthews (Thorning n.d.). The houses on Kitchener Avenue are built primarily in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. City councillors called for a 10-foot rear laneway south of Kitchener Avenue that garages and outbuildings would face, rather than the street. This allowed cars to park in backyard garages and utility poles to be relocated off the street (Thorning 2018b). The laneway remains in use today.



Looking south along Brock Avenue from Hill Street (A.S.I. 2019).

The housing developments on Kitchener Avenue and St. Andrew Street were subject to one of the first zoning provisions in Fergus, requiring any new houses on St. Andrew Street to have a 25-foot setback and a 15-foot setback on Kitchener Avenue (Thorning 2018b).

Brock Avenue is a small cul-de-sac adjacent to the Hill Street plant. It contains six stone houses which were built c. 1935 by the company as residences for supervisory personnel who might be needed in the factory at irregular hours, or during emergencies. These were also designed by Beatty engineer W.H. Matthews. Brock Avenue was designated as a Heritage Conservation District in 1998 (Designation By-law 97-076, Town of Fergus).

Cultural Heritage Value

The C.H.L. is unique within Centre Wellington as a landscape wherein workers' houses were supplied by their employer in close proximity to their factory. Following the establishment of the Hill Street Plant, the Beatty Brothers had a rapidly growing workforce due to increased production during the First World War, but nowhere for the workers to live. In 1916, land owned by the Village of Fergus on Kitchener Avenue



View of portion of Hill Street Plant, looking north from St. George Street (A.S.I. 2019).

and St. Andrew Street West was selected as the site of new houses for Beatty Brothers employees due to its proximity to the Hill Street Plant. Beatty Brothers created the Fergus Housing Company to build the residences for its workers. The houses were built to designs by Beatty's staff architect and designer W.H. Matthews.

St. Patrick Lane south of Kitchener Avenue is a rare example of a rear laneway in Wellington County, affording space for garages and utility poles behind the houses rather than on the street. The housing lots on Kitchener Avenue and St. Andrew Street West also reflect an early instance of zoning provisions in Fergus, dictating required setbacks for houses on the streets.

The area is strongly associated with Beatty Brothers Ltd., a major employer in Fergus and the surrounding area for almost a century and with considerable influence in the town. The ongoing growth of the company in the early twentieth century spurred the construction of their new factory on Hill Street in 1911 and the establishment of the employee housing in close proximity in 1916. The siting of the Hill Street plant on what was then the outskirts of town provided space for the growing company to expand the factory

with numerous additions throughout the 1920s. The model farm established north of the Hill Street factory demonstrates the scale of company's production and distribution operations as a major international manufacturer of barn equipment. The area is also associated with Fergus's history as an industrial town. The configuration of the Hill Street factory, the employee housing and the former rail lines reflect the importance of the Beatty Brothers' manufacturing operations to the economic and social development of the town.

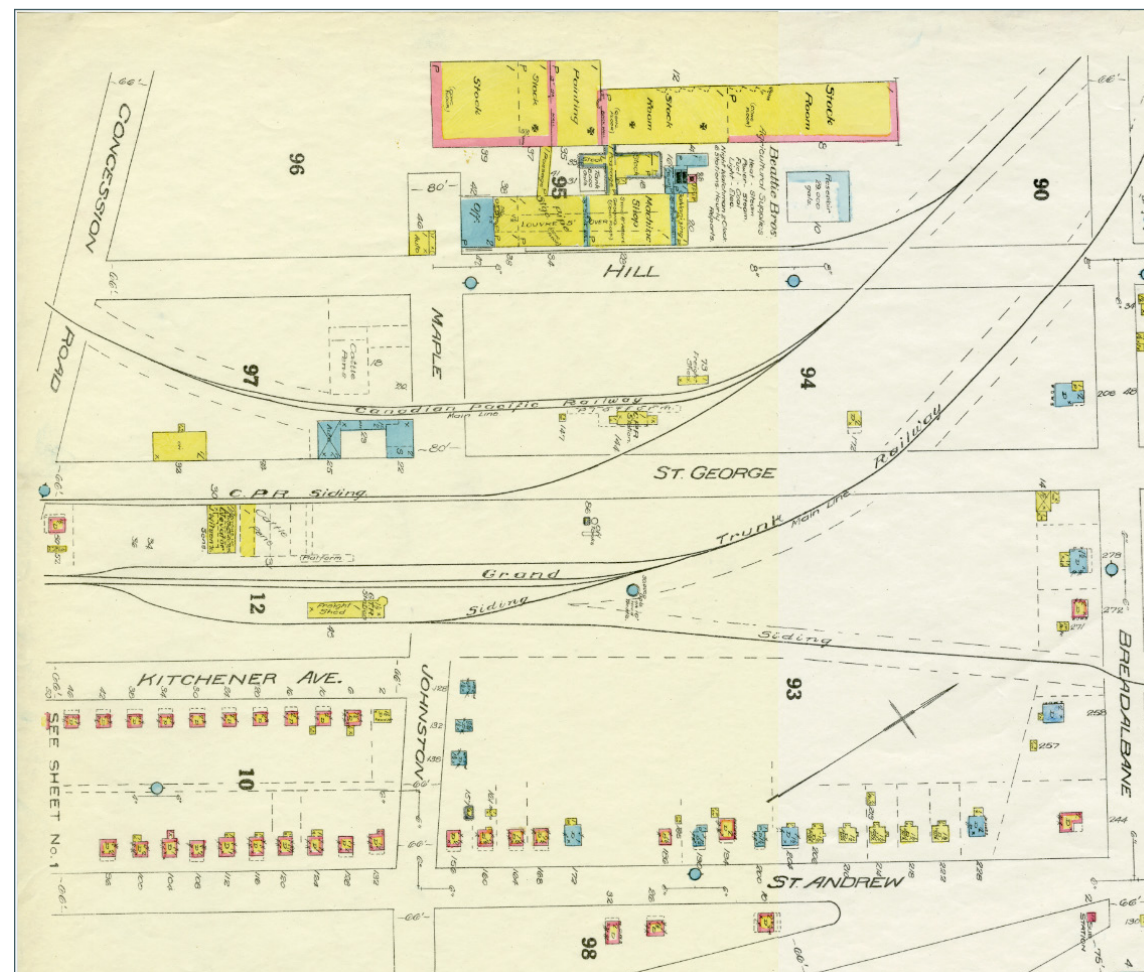
The area is physically and historically linked to the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific rail lines (now the Trestle Bridge Trailway and the Elora Cataract Trailway) which would have been an important means of shipping out Beatty Brothers products and receiving materials and parts, and provided a strategic location for the establishment of the Hill Street factory in 1911. The Hill Street factory is also a local landmark.

Historical Integrity

The C.H.L. has historical integrity. The various elements which make up the C.H.L., including the factory, the farm property, the employee housing on Kitchener Avenue and St. Andrew Street West, and the supervisors' housing on Brock Avenue have all survived with continuity of use and few alterations. The buildings original to the Beatty Brothers model farm are no longer extant, but the property is still in use as a farm and its relationship to the Hill Street factory has been maintained. The area known as the "acid pond" is no longer used for dumping industrial waste but remains vacant land. While the tracks and railbed of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways have been removed in the area south of Hill Street, the location of entrances to both the Elora Cataract Trailway and the Trestle Bridge Trailway on Beatty Line serve to mark the railways' historical proximity to the Hill Street Factory.

Community Value

The area has community value. The legacy of Beatty Brothers Ltd. contributes to the identity of Fergus. Members of the public identified this area as valuable for helping to tell the story of the Beatty Brother's significant impact on Fergus. The designation of the Brock Avenue Heritage Conservation District under the O.H.A. indicates a high degree of community pride and stewardship of this component of the C.H.L. The Beatty Brothers Hill Street Plant and the employee housing on Brock Avenue, Kitchener Avenue and St. Andrew Street West are written about in local histories as part of the twentieth-century development of Fergus. The C.H.L. is considered a local landmark.



Fire insurance plan showing Hill Street Plant, railway lines and spurs serving the plant, and houses on Kitchener Avenue, 1921. (Underwriter's Survey Bureau Limited).

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Kitchener Avenue, with the primarily Dutch Colonial Revival style houses and a mature tree canopy.
- St. Patrick Lane which provides access to the rear of the Kitchener Avenue properties and subdivided the original street survey by George Fergusson.
- The north side of St. Andrew Street West from Beatty Line to Johnston Street North, with houses in varied architectural styles.
- The design of the properties within the Brock Avenue Heritage Conservation District as well as their close proximity to the Hill Street Plant.
- The former Beatty Brothers Hill Street Plant, a building complex which clearly expresses its manufacturing and head office functions, even with numerous additions.
- The former model farm property located north of the factory, on the northeast corner of Beatty Line North and Garafraxa Street West.
- Remnants of rail spurs serving the factory between Hill Street and Kitchener Avenue, particularly those east of Maple Street and south of St. George Street West.
- The area north of St. Patrick Lane between Johnston Street North and Breadalbane Street, which was a historically swampy area the company used to dispose of industrial waste.
- Johnston Street and Maple Street as a connection between the factory and the associated residences.
- Norway spruce planted throughout.
- Hydro lines through the rear yards which is unique in the Town of Fergus.

#12 Fergus Historical Village Core

Address/Location:
See Description of Place

Associated Historical Themes:
Settlement, Urban Development, Transportation,
Industry, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:
Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:
Evolved - Continuing

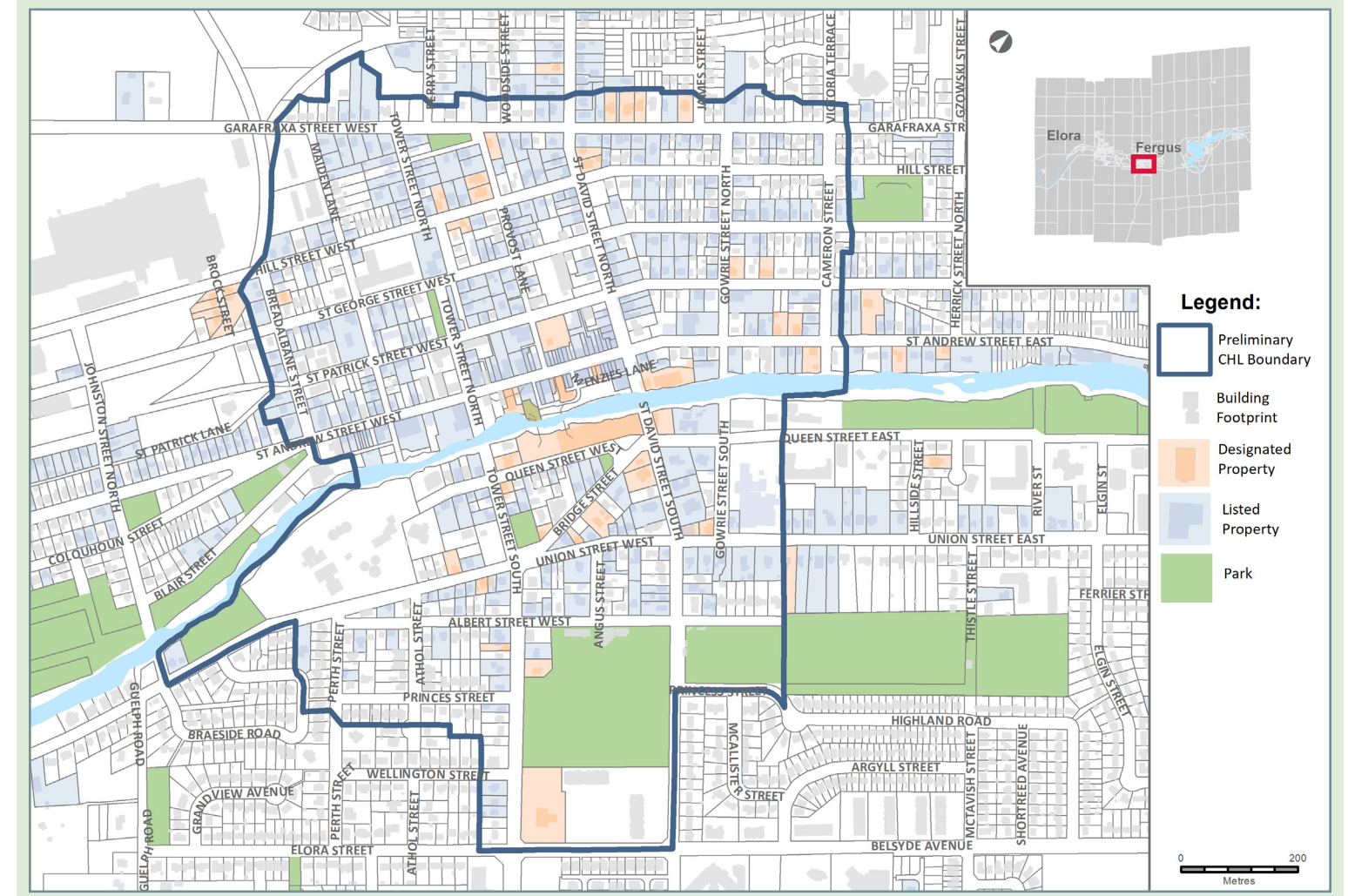
Description of Place

The Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. comprises the historical downtown business and industrial district of Fergus and the residential areas which developed around it through the nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Fergus is the largest urban centre within Centre Wellington.

On the north side of the river, the C.H.L. is generally bounded by Garafraxa Street to the north, Breadalbane Street to the west and Cameron Street to the east. On the south side of the river, the C.H.L. is generally bounded by Belsyde Avenue to the south, Perth Street to the west, and the eastern boundary extends east of Gowrie Street. The preliminary boundary for the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. is based on a review of nineteenth and twentieth century mapping, aerial photographs and dates of construction. The Ferrier Estate and Union Street East C.H.L. is closely connected both physically and historically to the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. and some properties have been included in both C.H.L.s as transition areas.

Fergus was founded in 1833-34 by Scotsmans Adam Fergusson and James Webster. It was originally

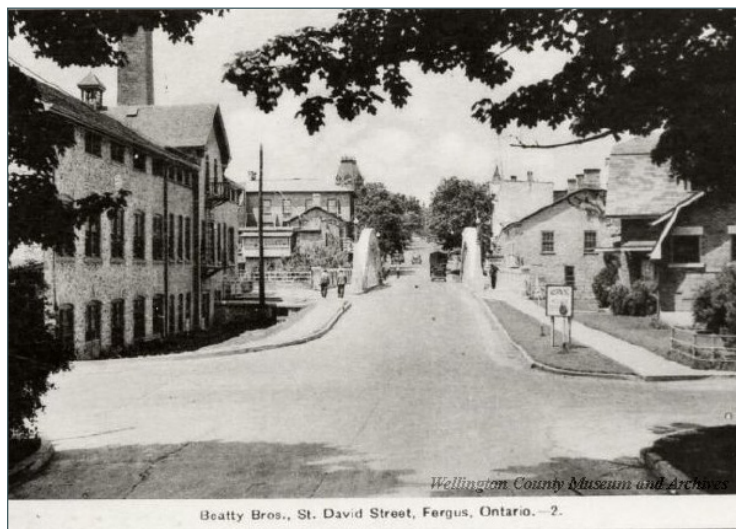
known as "Little Falls" after the small waterfalls along the Grand River before being renamed after Fergusson, and in comparison to Elora which was known as "Big Falls". The river at Fergus includes a cascade of small waterfalls and a small gorge feature which forms an area known as the "Whirlpool" or "Mirror Basin". The early street layout consisted of St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Tower and Provost Streets. Tower Street was planned with a site for a future church (St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, first built in 1835, present church built 1862) and to connect south to a future bridge (first Tower Street bridge built 1834). South of the church site was a square named James Square after James Webster, which was intended for a future marketplace (Templin 1933:56). It has since been bisected by Tower Street. A square called Union Square was also planned south of the river at Tower Street and Union Street (today known as Norman Craig Square). Fergusson did not reside in Fergus aside from spending one summer there while Webster was the active developer of the settlement, erecting mills, selling lots and directing the clearing of land in consultation with Fergusson (Byerly 1932:45). By 1835 Webster



Parade along St. Andrew Street, looking southeast c. 1890 (W.C.M.A. Ph10177).



Looking north up Tower Street towards St. Andrew's Church, 1894 (W.C.M.A. Ph2618).



Looking north on St. David Street south towards St. David Street bridge with Beatty Brothers foundry on left and Beatty Pool on right, c. 1930 (W.C.M.A. Ph2813).

had erected a dam and a gristmill at the "Little Falls" (Templin 1933:56).

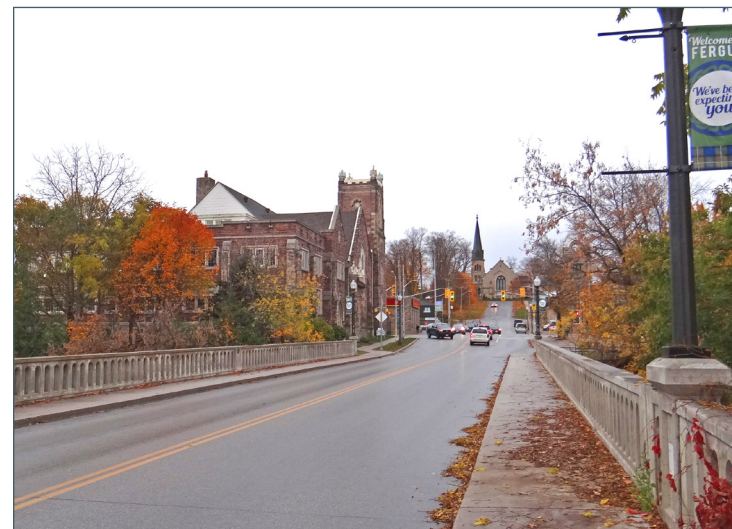
St. Andrew Street between Tower Street and St. David Street began to emerge as a main street starting in the 1830s. In 1839, the principle buildings along this stretch included Black's Tavern, several houses including James Webster's dwelling, Webster's store and two others, a mill, saw mill and distillery (Mestern 1995:42). The 1850s and 1860s brought an influx of new residents to Fergus which spurred activity and the construction of sturdy stone buildings on the main business block. Fergus began to take on the appearance of a prosperous village (Mestern 1995:42). New industries were opening, including Grindley's foundry, McMahon's Stave factory and Wilson's oatmeal mill. By the 1870s, a lively business district was emerging in Fergus on St. Andrew Street West, from around Tower Street east to St. David Street South (Koop 2004:70). Residential areas developed primarily north of the river to the east of St. David Street and in the area around St. Andrew's Church. The lots backing onto the north side of the river between Tower Street and St. David Street were historically a site of industrial enterprises. The Fergus Market (105 Queen Street West) is one of the few



Looking west down St. Andrew Street West from St. David Street South, with the Argo block on the left and the Marshall Block on the right (A.S.I. 2019).

remaining industrial buildings along the river. The earliest part of the Fergus Market was Grindley's foundry built in 1850. It was bought by Beatty Brothers Ltd. in 1874 and expanded to house their farm equipment foundry powered by the Grand River. The company's success helped to lift Fergus out of an industrial decline in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Its first factory was located in the Old Temperance Hall on St. Andrew's Street on the north side of the river. (Byerly 1932-226).

The downtown area is composed primarily of two to three-storey cut stone mixed-use buildings and commercial blocks, many erected between the late 1850s and the 1880s. Architectural styles represented include Georgian, Second Empire and Italianate. The concentration of skilled Scottish masons and abundance of limestone in Fergus led to a proliferation of sturdy and handsome limestone buildings. Use of stone masonry in Wellington County declined rapidly after 1890 when railways brought pressed brick into the area at affordable prices. Some stone houses were still built in Fergus as late as the 1930s (Couling 2002:29). Vehicular bridge crossings are located at Tower Street and St. David Street, with the Milligan footbridge located between these two streets.



Looking north across the Tower Street Bridge with St. Andrew's Church at the top of the hill (A.S.I. 2019).

The core of Fergus today retains a high number of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century commercial, industrial, civic, institutional and residential buildings, many of them stone. The grid of the original street layout north of the river has expanded with the village's growth. The village of Fergus was incorporated as a town in 1953.

Cultural Heritage Value

The area has physical and design value as an outstanding example of a late nineteenth-century Ontario village sited on the Grand River, with its high concentration of cut stone buildings expressing the rich natural resource of the area. The built form also expresses the Scottish ancestry of many of its early residents who understood and had the skills to make use of the resource in constructing the homes, places of work, and places of worship.

The area has aesthetic value for its nineteenth-century streetscapes, particularly along St. Andrew Street West, with many stone and brick buildings and bridges and an abundant tree canopy in the residential areas. Its siting on the Grand River lends the area a hilly topography and picturesque views from hilltops, riverbanks and bridge crossings.



Looking east from the Tower Street Bridge at the Whirlpool with the St. David Street Bridge in the distance (A.S.I. 2019).

The area reflects the development of Fergus from a fledgling pioneer village into an established, thriving urban centre, driven by agricultural trade and water-powered industry. It is also associated with Fergus's identity as an industrial town and numerous builders and businesspeople who constructed and occupied the buildings, many of them of Scottish origin or descent. This includes Beatty Brothers Ltd., a major employer in Fergus and the surrounding area for almost a century and with considerable influence in the town. The area is also associated with the community development of Fergus, as expressed in institutional buildings such as churches, post offices, libraries and schools.

The area has contextual value for its role in defining the nineteenth-century, picturesque village character for which Centre Wellington is known. It is historically, physically, functionally and visually linked to the Grand River and its potential for waterpower. The town of Fergus functions as a landmark used for orientation within Centre Wellington.

Historical Integrity

The area has historical integrity. There is continuity of land use in the commercial and residential areas.

A high proportion of built elements including streets and buildings have survived in their historical form and the relationships between these are intact. The village core's relationship to the Grand River has been maintained. Numerous views within the area can be closely compared to historical views, including along the Grand River and along St. Andrew Street West.

Community Value

The area has community value. The village core of Fergus contributes to the identity of Centre Wellington and is used to tell the story of its development. The area is widely recognized as a landmark within Centre Wellington. The local community has demonstrated a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area, as reflected by the high number of listed and designated properties placed on the Township's Heritage Register. Preliminary heritage attributes are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Webster Park). Victoria Park is used as a public gathering space. The area's nineteenth-century village character and small-town feel are valued for their contribution to quality of life. Fergus is written about extensively in local histories. Its architecture is widely photographed. People often refer to Fergus as having a distinctive sense of place. Images of the area are used in promotional material and the area is well-promoted as a tourist destination. Many people identified the village core of Fergus as significant during public engagement.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Location along and relationship with the Grand River nestled down in the Grand River valley.
- River features including the Whirlpool/Mirror Basin east of Tower Street Bridge
- Bridge crossings, including:
- Location of bridge crossing at St. David Street (Highway 6);
- Tower Street bridge; and
- Location of the Milligan Footbridge between Tower Street and St. David Street.
- Street patterns and circulation routes.
- The topography of streets perpendicular to the Grand River, including Tower Street, St. David Street and Provost Lane, which climb the steep hill north of the river.
- St. Andrew Street and its alignment parallel to the Grand River, expressing the use of the river for industry, and its high concentration of nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings, many of them cut stone.
- Nineteenth and early-twentieth century civic and institutional properties including, but not limited to:
 - Fergus Post Office (299 St. Andrew Street West);
 - St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery (325 St. George Street West) and its highly visible location atop a hill facing south at the T-intersection on Tower Street;
 - Melville United Church (300 St. Andrew Street West);
 - St. Joseph's Catholic Church (415 St. Patrick Street West);
 - Former Fergus High School (680 Tower Street South);
 - Fergus Public Library (190 St. Andrew Street West); and
 - Former Fire Hall, Council Chamber and Engine House (299 St. Patrick Street West).
- Nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial properties including, but not limited to:
 - Former Weigh Scale Building (160 Provost Lane)
 - Breadalbane Inn (487 St. Andrew Street West)
 - Former Temperance Hall (400 St. Andrew Street West)
 - Former Commercial Hotel (245 St. Andrew Street West)
 - Marshall Block (101 St. Andrew Street West)
 - Argo Block (108 St. Andrew Street West)
- Industrial sites, including, but not limited to:
 - Beatty Brothers Foundry (Fergus Market) (105 Queen Street West); and
 - Watson's Tannery/Groves Grist Mill and Electric Light Plant (170 David Street South)
 - Webster's Dam (west of St. David Street).
 - Former Gow Quarry, now the site of the Ontario Sewage Treatment Plant.
- Beatty Pool (190 St. David Street South).
- Nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential properties.
- Coachway at 157 St. Andrew Street West.
- James Square and the Kissing Stane.
- Norman J. Craig Square and Fergus Cenotaph.
- Templin Gardens (209 Menzies Lane).
- Victoria Park.
- Highland Park.
- Gow Park.
- Historical trees.
- Views, including but not limited to the following:
 - Along St. Andrew Street west looking west from St. David Street and looking east from Tower Street.
 - Along St. David Street looking south from points north of the Grand River and looking north from points south of the River;
 - Along Tower Street looking north and terminating at St. Andrew's Church, and looking south from St. Andrew's Church;
 - Of the Whirlpool/Mirror Basin looking east from the Tower Street Bridge and west from the Milligan Footbridge;
 - Of Webster's Dam and Little Falls looking west from the David Street bridge and east from the Milligan Footbridge; and
 - Along the Grand River from the St. David Street Bridge and the Tower Street Bridge.



#13 Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)

Address/Location:

Edinburgh Avenue, Churchill Crescent, James Street between Churchill Crescent and Forfar Street East, and Forfar Street East between St. David Street North and James Street, Fergus

Associated Historical Themes:

Urban Development, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Designed



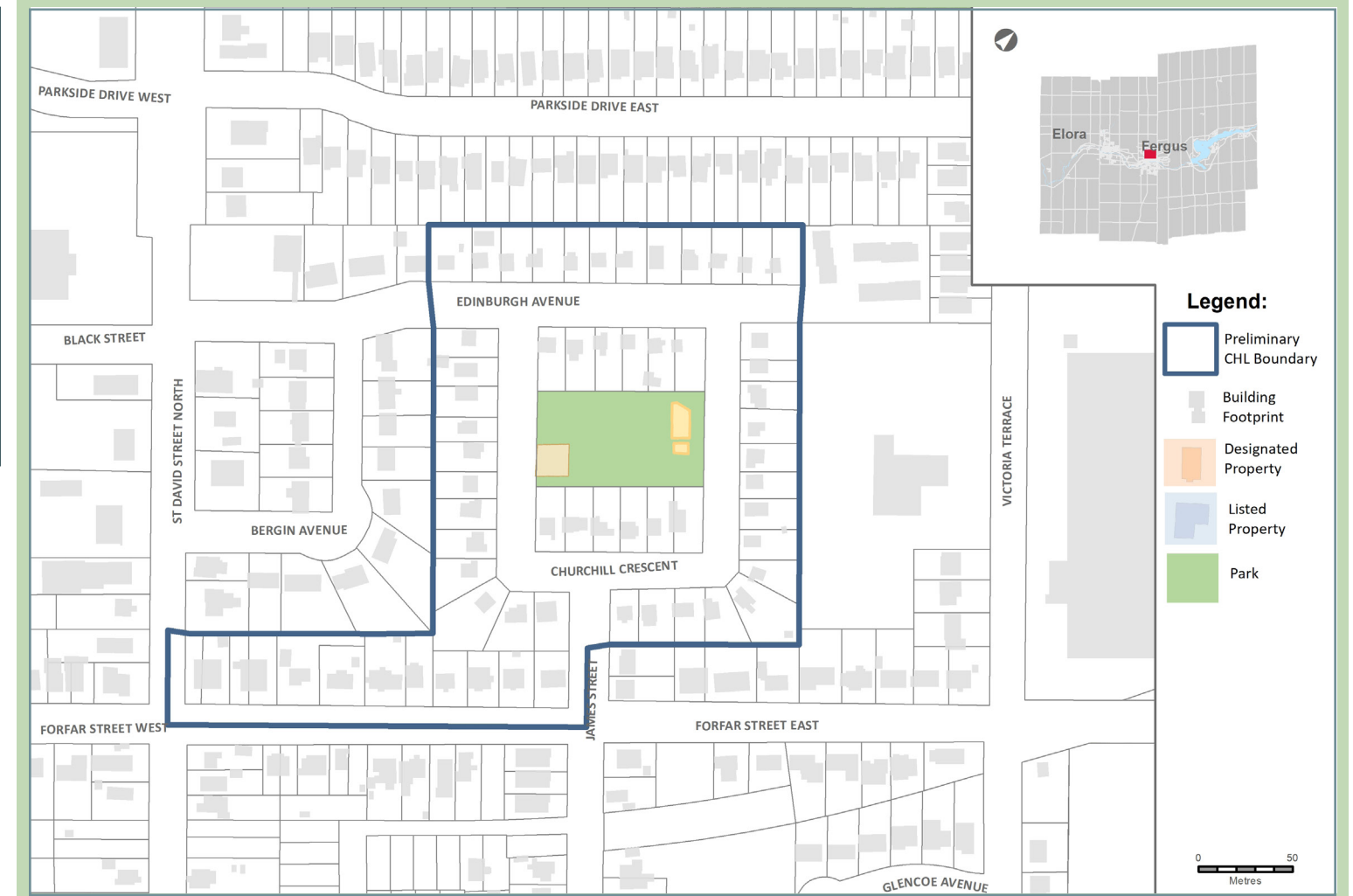
Looking southeast along Edinburgh Avenue (A.S.I. 2019).

Description of Place

The Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood is a residential area constructed prior to 1954 in the Victory housing style, a type of wartime housing constructed during and after the Second World War. The neighbourhood was constructed to the north of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, which was still in operation at the time. It was the largest residential neighbourhood north of the railway line at the time of its construction. This neighbourhood only connected to downtown Fergus at Forfar Street and St. David Street North, which crossed the railway line.

Churchill Crescent is a U-shaped street and together with Edinburgh Avenue forms a square around Webster Park. Two rows of houses are located within the square, backing on to the north and south ends of the park. Webster Park is an open grassed park with a small playground. The houses around and within this square are built in the Victory housing style. James Street and Forfar Street also include homes which are of the same style and period as those immediately around Webster Park. The houses were built as part of a program by the federal government to provide workers involved in the war effort and returning veterans with affordable homes. Victory houses were

prefabricated and assembled on site. Their compact, simple and consistent designs kept costs low. The houses in this neighbourhood are typically one-and-a-half storey, clad in horizontal siding with a steep gable roof, shallow eaves, no dormers and may have a small porch. Victory housing neighbourhoods were often designed with crescents or cul-de-sacs (Blumenson 1990:219).



Aerial photograph showing the neighbourhood in the top left quadrant of the image, 1954 (Ontario Dept. Of Lands and Forests).



Members of the Fergus Pipe Band in Webster Park, c. 1954 (W.C.M.A. Ph44343).





Looking east through Webster Park with Churchill Crescent East in the background (A.S.I. 2019)



Looking northwest to Churchill Crescent from James Street (A.S.I. 2019)



Looking west at Churchill Crescent West from Webster Park (A.S.I. 2019)

Cultural Heritage Value

The area is a unique example of a Victory housing neighbourhood in Centre Wellington. The consistency of the prefabricated houses and their evenly spaced lots and setbacks creates a distinctive and cohesive neighbourhood. Victory houses utilized compact, simple and consistent designs to keep costs low. The houses in this neighbourhood have typical features of the Victory housing style, including a small one-and-a-half storey form with a square footprint, clad in horizontal siding with a steep gable roof, shallow eaves, no dormers and a small porch. The crescent shape of Churchill Crescent is typical of a Victory housing neighbourhood. The neighbourhood contributes to an understanding of the growth and development of Fergus in the mid-twentieth century, a period during which Fergus was incorporated as a town (in 1953). It is directly associated with the war effort and with War Time Housing Ltd., the crown corporation that administered the Victory housing program. Churchill Crescent is named for Winston Churchill, who led Britain during World War II as Prime Minister and helped guide the Allies to victory. Webster Park may be named for James Webster, one of the founders of Fergus. Historically, Forfar Street

functioned as the only link to downtown Fergus from the neighbourhood by connecting to St. David Street North, which crossed the railway line.

Historical Integrity

The area has historical integrity, with nearly all of the original houses remaining and largely unaltered. The original layout of the square around Webster Park has been maintained as well as many original tree plantings in the park and on the streets. Edinburgh Avenue and Forfar Street have been extended to the west and east to connect with St. David Street North and Victoria Terrace, which was built at a later date.

Community Value

The Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood has community value. During public engagement, the area was identified for the quality of life afforded by such a cohesive neighbourhood with a central park, lending itself to a closely connected community. Preliminary heritage attribute(s) of the C.H.L. are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or

something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Webster Park). Members of the public also identified the area's value as a reminder of the sacrifice made by war veterans and an indicator of hope for the future, during and after World War II.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Post-Second World War housing in Victory housing architectural style found on Churchill Crescent, Edinburgh Avenue, Forfar Street and James Street (two houses). The Victory houses feature a compact one-and-a-half storey form with a square footprint, clad in horizontal siding with a steep gable roof, shallow eaves, no dormers and may have a small porch.
- Square around Webster Park formed by Churchill Crescent and Edinburgh Avenue, with crescents being common features of Victory housing neighbourhoods.
- Consistency of the Victory Housing type, setbacks and lot spacing on these streets.
- Webster Park as an open greenspace lined with trees and with houses backing onto the north and south ends of the park.
- Mature tree plantings in the park and on the streets.



#14 Ferrier Estate and Union Street East

Address/Location:

Area south of the Grand River to the south side of Belsyde Cemetery

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement, Urban Development, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

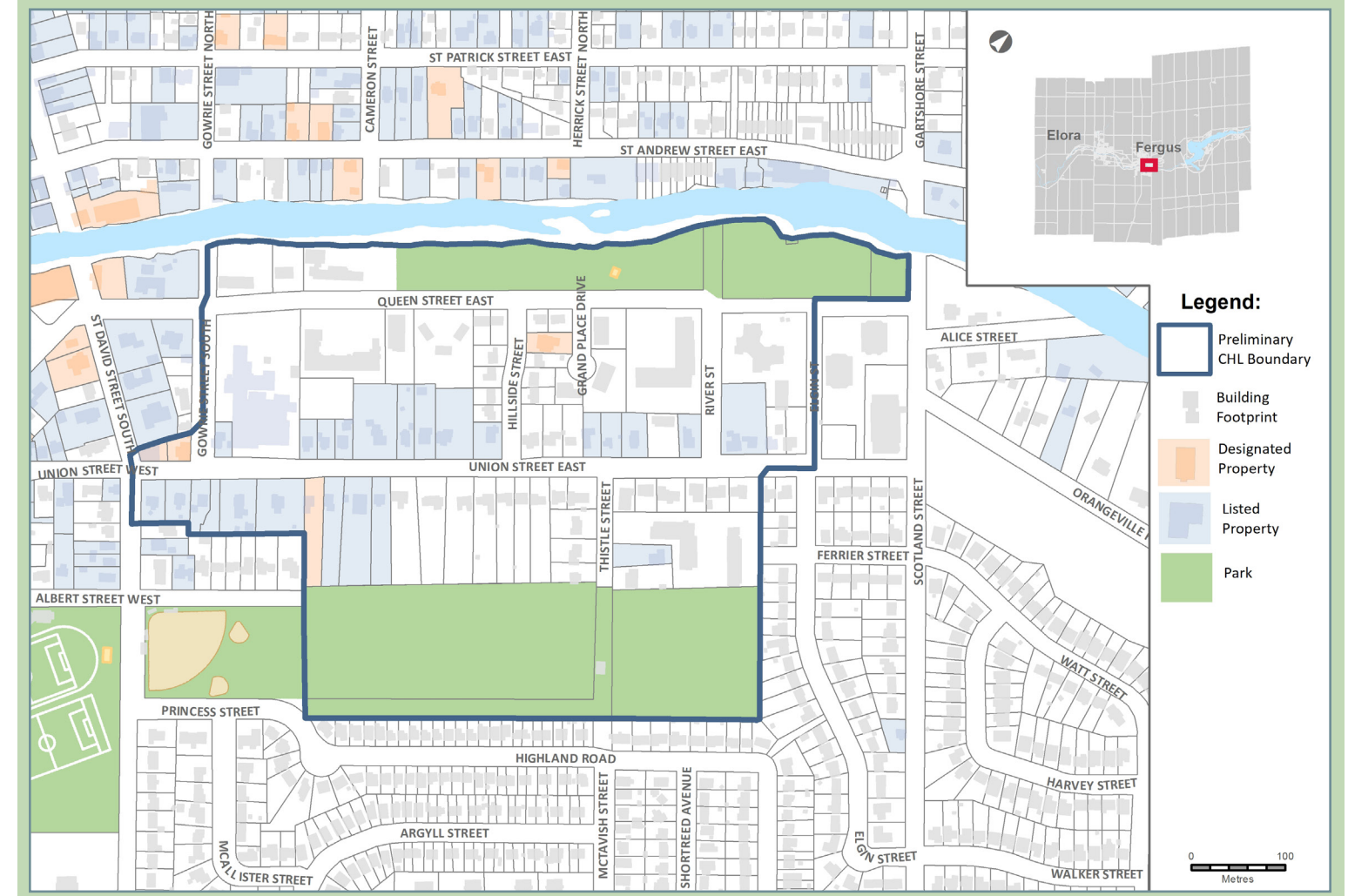
Evolved - continuing

Description of Place

The Ferrier Estate and Union Street East C.H.L. encompasses the former property of settler A.D. Ferrier, as well as areas adjacent to the Ferrier Estate, including Union Street East as far west as St. David Street South; the former site of the Royal Alexandra Hospital at 235 Union Street East and 205 Queen Street East; and the block on Union Street East between River and Elgin Streets. A.D. Ferrier was one of the earliest settlers in Fergus. He purchased 100 acres south of the Grand River in 1834 (Hutchinson 1998:214). Today the land of his former estate includes Confederation Park, Ferrier's home at 230 Hillside Drive, the residential area on Union Street East and Belsyde Cemetery. The Highland Road area between Belsyde Cemetery and Belsyde Avenue, while part of Ferrier's original acreage, has been excluded from the C.H.L. as it now consists of mid-to-late-twentieth century subdivisions. The Ferrier Estate and Union Street East C.H.L. is closely connected both physically and historically to the Fergus Historical Village Core C.H.L. and some properties have been included in both C.H.L.s as transition areas.

Alexander David Ferrier was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1813 (Byerly 1932:55). He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University before

coming to Quebec City in 1830, where he worked in a merchant's office. After meeting with his friend from Scotland, Adam Fergusson, who was establishing his new settlement of Fergus, Ferrier decided to visit Fergus in 1834. That same year he purchased 100 acres of land in Fergus south of the Grand River and called it Belsyde after his Scottish home. The A.D. Ferrier farm extended south from the Grand River to Belsyde Avenue and included parts of Lots 13 and 14, Broken Front Concessions South of the River and parts of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1, Nichol. Ferrier became a leading citizen of the early settlement. He served in the 1837-38 Rebellion and was Lieutenant-colonel in the 4th Wellington Militia. He was made Justice of the Peace in 1843 and was secretary for two road companies until the County assumed that responsibility. He was a member of District Council from 1845 to 1849 and then served as Clerk of Wellington District Council from 1849-1871. In 1867 he was elected M.P.P. for Centre Wellington Riding. Ferrier was also active on the School Board and was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Fergus. He was a member of the Fergus curling club from its beginning. Ferrier moved to Elora in 1846 and to Guelph in 1849. In 1850 he married Magdalene Dingwall Fordyce. He returned to his old



Postcard showing the view down Union Street East, 1910 (W.C.M.A. Ph7696).



Belleside house, south elevation, c. 1890 (W.C.M.A. Ph29303).



Belsyde Cemetery, looking southwest along one of the main pathways (A.S.I. 2019).

home in Fergus in 1854 to work as an accountant and conveyancer. He returned to Scotland in 1875 but came back to Fergus in 1878. Ferrier died and was buried in Scotland in 1890 at age 76 (Hutchinson 1998:214-215).

Ferrier recorded the early history of Fergus in three lectures he gave at the Fergus Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute in 1864 and 1865. The history was published in 1866 in pamphlet form and became a collector's item (Hutchinson 1998:214). Ferrier's lectures included a description of a Mississauga encampment on his lands:

... in the winter of 1841 or 1842 a large encampment of Indians was made in my woodland, and of course I went up to see them. They were very respectable people from the river Credit, and Wesleyan Methodists. We used to hear them in the evenings singing hymns, and they had testaments in their wigwams, and many of them could read. They were well behaved and honest, and the squaws made quantities of baskets and sold them in the village. Some of the men were fine, big, handsome fellows, and some of the women very fair and comely looking. They had one long shaped wigwam, and two or three small round ones, and were quite pleased when lady



Trees along the south bank of the Grand River, Confederation Park (A.S.I. 2019).

visitors, especially, called upon them. I paid them a visit once with a lady visitor, and we sat and cracked away as well as we could for some time. One merry old lady was a great snuffer, and showed us her stock, which she was to take home with her. I remember she had one bladder of Scotch snuff quite full, besides some other parcels of it. I think their minister was a chief called Jones, but he was not with them. They will eat almost anything, and their cookery did not appear very choice. They were very fond of turnips, and got a great many from my farm. I asked one of their hunters one day why he did not kill more wolves, as the bounty was so high. His answer was, "Indians no care to kill wolves; they hunters as well as Indian." They often passed my door, and I had a fine thorough-bred colley, whose house was close to the door, but she would not make friends with the Indians at all. Even when I ordered her into her house she lay and growled and showed her teeth. They killed a great many deer, and stayed almost till spring. (Ferrier 1923:45)

Ferrier built his home in Fergus, Belleside House (also known as Belsyde House), in 1836. It was the first stone house in Fergus and still stands at 230



Looking east along the north side of Union Street East from the entrance driveway to Groves Memorial Community Hospital (A.S.I. 2019).

Hillside Drive. With the possible exception of a log house reputed to date to 1835, it is the oldest standing structure in Fergus. The one-and-a-half storey cottage with a low-pitched roof is reflective of nineteenth-century Scottish farmhouses and was sited to look out over the Grand River. In 1875 Ferrier sold the house to John Beattie, proprietor of Wellington County's first private bank (Township of Centre Wellington 1994).

In 1863 Ferrier subdivided a large portion of his property south of Union Street. The 1863 Belsyde Survey laid out by Ferrier shows park lots 1 through 16 laid out in the area between Union Street and Belsyde Avenue, west of Scotland Street. Ferrier donated some of these lots to the Village of Fergus for the creation of Belsyde Cemetery in 1863. A memorial gravestone in Ferrier's memory is located near the Albert Street entrance to the cemetery. The original block contains burials laid out in a Celtic cross design. The cemetery has been expanded several times to the east, within Ferrier's survey.

While a complete chronology of the further subdivision of Ferrier's land is not known at this time, Union Street East gradually developed as a residential street starting in the 1860s, following the 1863 Belsyde Survey. The street has large lots with deep setbacks

and a prominent tree canopy. The houses on the street are a mix of architectural styles, materials and periods, with approximate construction dates ranging from the 1860s to the 1960s. The stone houses at 310 Union Street East, and 370 Thistle Street, built in the 1860s, have similarities in style and material that may indicate a common builder. A high proportion of the houses date from the early twentieth century, including a collection of six stone houses on the north side of the street (275-295 Union Street East and 325-345 Union Street East). These six houses are listed on the Township's Heritage Register with a construction date of 1908. They share elements of the Edwardian Classical style and their similarities in style, material and construction period indicate they also may have been designed by the same builder. A plan registered by John Jackson in 1912 to subdivide this part of Union Street East includes the lots containing these six houses.

Established in 1901 by Dr. Abraham Groves, the Royal Alexandra Hospital was in a large home (no longer extant) at the corner of Gowrie and Queen Streets, previously the home of James Webster. It became a training school for nurses and upon retirement in 1931, Dr. Groves donated the hospital to the Town of Fergus. A larger Groves Memorial Community Hospital was built in 1954, facing Gowrie Street from Queen to Union Streets (Hutchinson 1998:234).

The Confederation Park and Trail System developed along what was the northernmost part of Ferrier's estate. It is located between the Grand River and Queen Street East. The forested park offers river access below the Upper Falls. The 0.7 km long path runs along the south bank of the river through the park's forest. It has been used since the early days of the Fergus settlement (Elora and Fergus Tourism). It is described by the community as a passive greenspace representing what the riverfront would have likely looked like to early settlers. The park is mostly densely treed, but it opens onto a grassed flat on the riverbank at the eastern end of the park, with a view across the Monkland Mill Pond and dam to the former Monkland Mills (now converted into condominiums known as St. Andrew's Mill) and views of the Caldwell Bridge.

Cultural Heritage Value

Union Street East is a representative example of a pre-First World War residential street which was sited in proximity to the Grand River, a cemetery and parkland. The large lots with deep setbacks reflect Ferrier's first subdivision of the area with the 1863 Ferrier Survey. The mix of architectural styles and construction dates reflect the street's development starting in the 1860s and into the twentieth century.

Belleside House is valued as the first stone house built in Fergus and one of the earliest extant structures in Fergus (Township of Centre Wellington 1994). Built by Ferrier in 1836, the cottage is reflective of nineteenth-century Scottish farmhouses and was sited to look out over the Grand River.

The area has historical value for its association with A.D. Ferrier, one of Fergus's earliest settlers and a leader in the community. Ferrier purchased this land south of the Grand River in 1834 and built a stone house on it. He later subdivided areas of it for residential use and donated part of it to the Village of Fergus for the creation of Belsyde Cemetery. The evolution of parts of Ferrier's property into different components of the village including a park, a residential street and a cemetery contribute to an understanding of the urban development of Fergus through the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The former Groves Memorial Community Hospital property has historical value for its association with the Royal Alexandra Hospital and its founder Dr. Abraham Groves, a pioneering doctor and surgeon and community figure who drew patients from across Ontario to his hospital.

The area has been identified by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation as holding significance as an historical place. Ferrier's account of "people from the river Credit" camped on his woodland in the winter of 1841 or 1842 provides a historical marker that the First Nation was still active in the Fergus area at this time.

The area has contextual value in that it supports and maintains the historical character of Fergus. Belsyde House, the woodlands of Confederation

Park, properties on Union Street East and the original cemetery block all date to the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The area is historically and physically linked to the Grand River. The property's proximity to the Grand was likely a factor in its selection by Ferrier and he built Belleside House to overlook the Grand River.

Historical Integrity

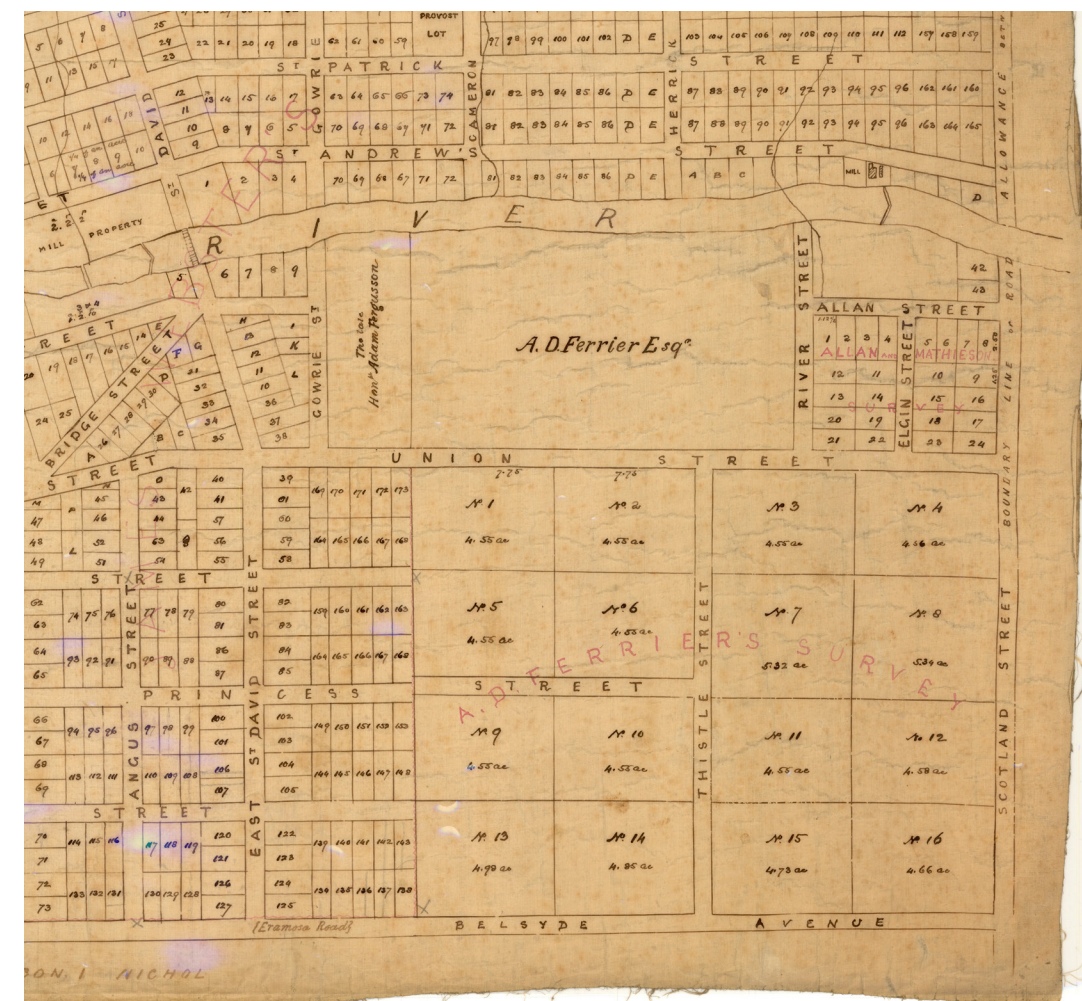
The area has historical integrity. While Ferrier's property has been subdivided, the evolution and changing use of the land over time is part of its value as a C.H.L. Though a complete understanding of Ferrier's intentions is unknown, the area that exists today generally reflects Ferrier's intentions in that lots remain large, and the cemetery has been maintained. The spatial relationship between Union Street East and Belsyde Cemetery has been maintained. The lots on the south side of Union Street East back onto the cemetery and the tree plantings along the northern edge of the cemetery which form a tree canopy at the rear of the Union Street East lots have been retained. Belleside House may maintain views to the Grand River.

Community Value

The Ferrier Estate and Union Street East C.H.L. has community value. Various indicators of community value are evident within the components of the C.H.L. The Township has demonstrated a high degree of pride and stewardship in Belleside House through its designation under the O.H.A. This pride and stewardship are also evident on Union Street East through the inclusion of many properties on the Township's Heritage Register. Belsyde Cemetery is used by local people to express their funerary traditions. Confederation Park is valued for its impact on quality of life, as a green space used for hiking and which provides fishing access on the Grand River. The park is also featured in a tourist map of Downtown Fergus. The area and its components have been written about in local histories. The area was identified as significant by multiple people during public engagement for this project.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Confederation Park, including its mature forest, trail along the south bank of the Grand River, and views of the Monkland Mill Pond, dam, Monkland's Mill (Now St. Andrew's Mill) and Caldwell Bridge.
- Belleside House, as the first stone house built in Fergus and its design, materials and location.
- Union Street East from St. David Street South to 525 Union Street East, as a residential street with large lots, deep setbacks and a mature tree canopy and including a collection of stately late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.
- Collection of six stone houses on Union Street East built in 1908 which may share a common builder (275, 285, 295, 325, 335, and 345 Union Street East).
- Two stone houses at 310 Union Street East and 370 Thistle Street which may share a common builder.
- Belsyde Cemetery, including the original block at the west end of the cemetery which is laid out in a Celtic cross design and includes a monument to A.D. Ferrier.
- Tree plantings within Belsyde Cemetery, including around the perimeter.



Detail of plan of Fergus
showing Ferrier's Survey and
surrounding area south of the
Grand River, 1871 (W.C.M.A.

#15 Belsyde Cemetery

Address/Location:

250 Albert Street East, Fergus

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Designed

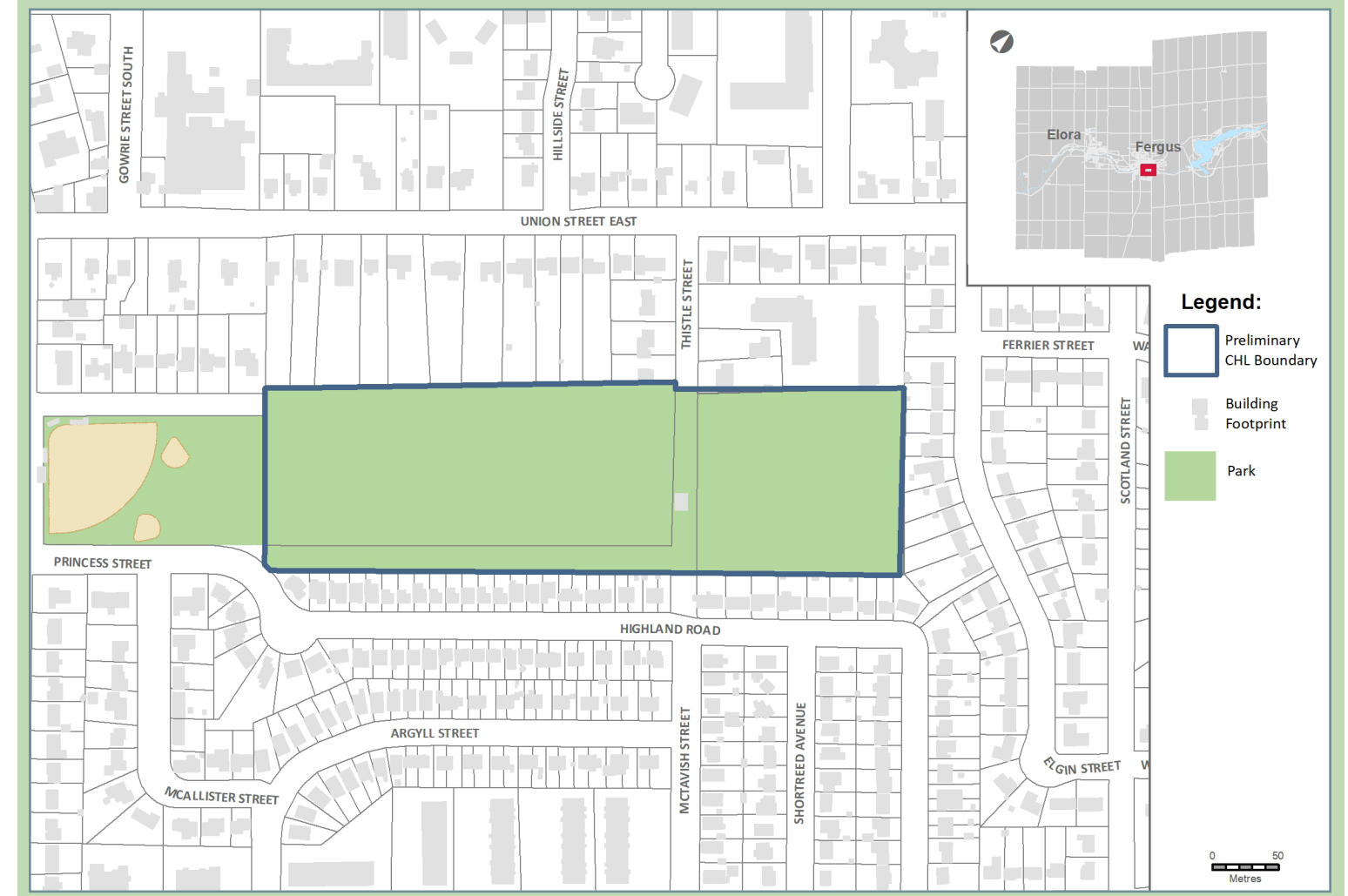
Description of Place

Belsyde Cemetery (also known as Belleside Cemetery) is located at 250 Albert Street East, Fergus, and within the Ferrier Survey C.H.L.

A.D. Ferrier, one of the earliest settlers of Fergus, gifted five acres of his farmland to the Village of Fergus in 1863 to create the cemetery. A new cemetery was necessitated by a shortage of space for further burials in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Belleside was the name of Ferrier's farm and refers to his home in Scotland.

The oldest part of the cemetery is at the southwest end (Block OA and Block OB). It was originally laid out in family plots. The pathways, plantings and burials in this area were designed to form a Celtic

cross and the alignment is still partially visible today (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014a). Block OE was added east of Block OB in 1872. Blocks A through D were added in 1956, west of Thistle Street (Plaque in cemetery). Block C contains a cremation garden and columbarium. Ferrier died and was buried in Scotland in 1890, but a memorial gravestone for Ferrier was placed near the original entrance to the cemetery on Albert Street. The stone chapel was constructed from funds received from the estate of Mrs. Abraham Groves in 1965 (Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society 2014a). Trees which date to the twentieth-century line the perimeter of the park and the main pathways.



Aerial photograph of cemetery showing earliest blocks OA and OB with trees forming circular centre of Celtic Cross. Block OE has trees planted in cross formation, 1930.



Chapel c. 1987 (Bill Geiger, W.C.M.A. Ph11894).



Chapel and information plaque (A.S.I. 2019).



Looking southwest along one of the main pathways (A.S.I. 2019).



Gravestones in Block OE, west of Thistle Street (A.S.I. 2019).

Cultural Heritage Value

The cemetery has design/physical value for the layout of the burials and pathways in the oldest part of the cemetery, which forms a Celtic cross. The Celtic cross reflects the Scottish heritage of many settlers in Fergus. This cemetery layout is unique in Centre Wellington.

The cemetery has historical value for its associations with A.D. Ferrier, an early settler in Fergus who gifted five acres of his farmland to the Village of Fergus in 1863 to create the cemetery. The cemetery contains a memorial stone for him. The tombstones in the cemeteries also have the potential to yield information about the history of the community and for genealogical research.

The cemetery has contextual value for the park-like qualities of the cemetery which help to define the parkland character of the area which extends westward through Highland Park and Victoria Park.

Historical Integrity

The cemetery has historical integrity. It has continuity of use and ownership since it was first donated to the Village of Fergus for use as a cemetery in 1863. While the legibility of the design has been somewhat diminished, the burials in the original block have retained their alignment within a Celtic cross design. Though the extent of the original pathways and plantings is not known at this time, the following factors detract from the potential legibility of the Celtic cross design: the tree plantings in the central circular area are irregular; the pathway forming the north-south crosspiece has not been maintained; and the edges of the cross design are not well-defined by pathways or plantings. These elements, however, do have potential for restoration. The cemetery has been expanded significantly to the east and a new entrance has developed at the south end of Thistle Street. The original entrance on Albert Street still functions as an access point into the cemetery. Twentieth-century tree plantings around the perimeter of the cemetery and along the main pathways have been maintained.

Community Value

Belsyde Cemetery has community value. The cemetery is used by local people to express their funerary traditions. The cemetery is also written about in local histories. The cemetery was identified during public engagement as a historical record of the community.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- The cemetery layout and circulation network of roads and pathways, including what remains of the original Celtic cross design.
- Burials, gravestones and their arrangement within the cemetery.
- Memorial stone for A.D. Ferrier near the original entrance on Albert Street.
- Stone gateposts marking entrance on Thistle Street.
- Stone chapel, built c. 1965.
- Tree plantings around the perimeter of the cemetery and along the main pathways.
- Relationship with Highland Park and Victoria Park, creating a parkland character in the area.

#16 Victoria Park, Fergus

Address/Location:

South of Albert Street West between Tower Street South and St. David Street South, Fergus

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement, Community Development

Spatial Pattern Type:

Nodes, Specific Properties

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Designed

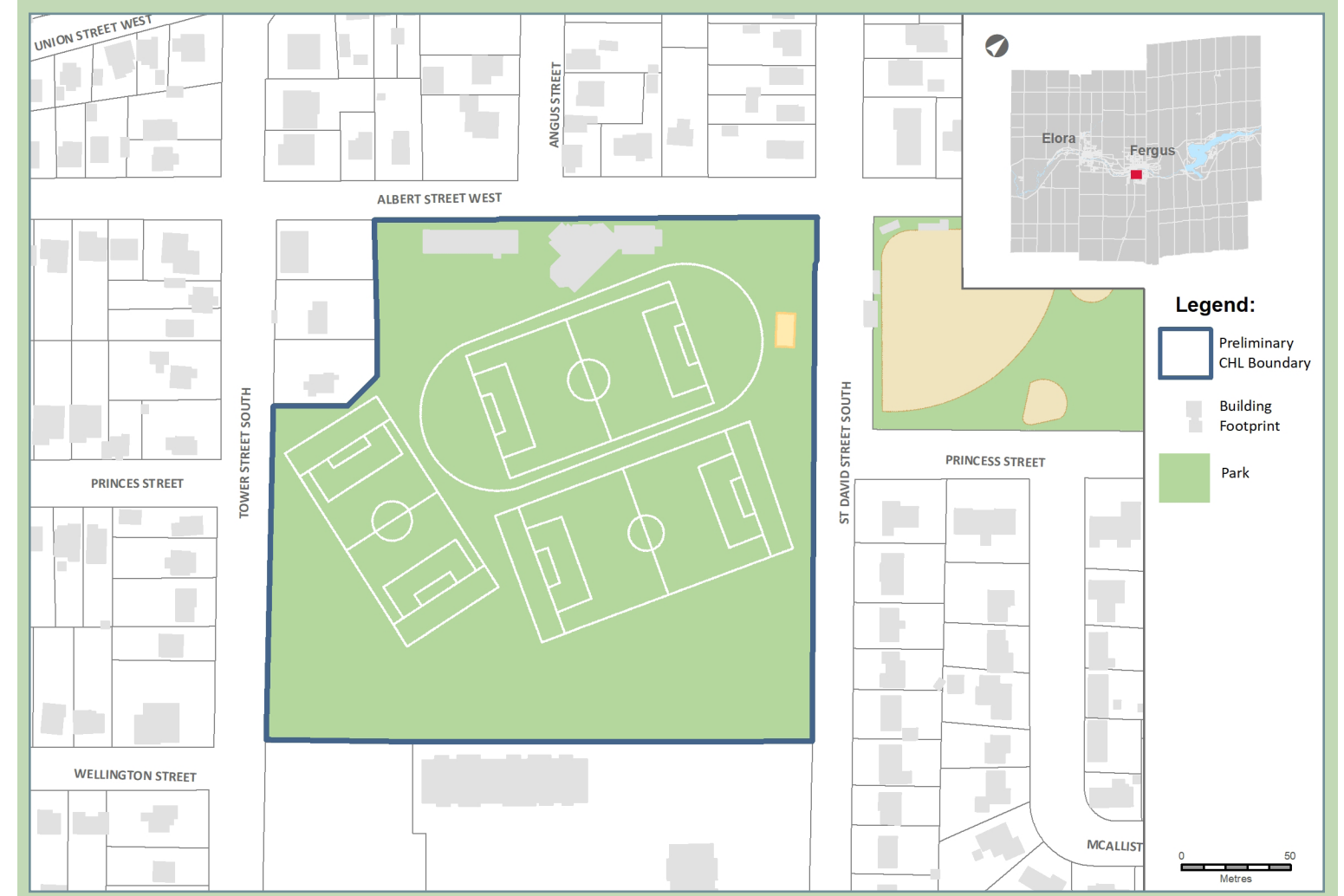
Description of Place

Victoria Park is located between Tower Street South and St. David Street South, south of Albert Street in Fergus. It is a large, open park with a gravel track and sports fields. It is noted by the community as historically being the premiere park for town events including Beatty Brothers Ltd. Company picnics, the Fergus Fall Fair and the Highland Games (now the Fergus Scottish Festival) from 1946 to 1997 (Fergus Scottish Festival n.d.). The park also contains the former Fergus Agricultural Hall (now the Victoria Park Field House), the Victoria Park Seniors Centre and a washroom/visitor's centre.

Prior to 1883, Victoria Park was a privately-owned racetrack used by those who could afford riding horses. This included some early settler families – the Fergusson, Webster, Ferrier, Fordyce, Wilson, Scott and Black families. In 1883, the land was acquired by the village of Fergus as a public racetrack. The area was officially named "Victoria Park" c. 1900. Prior to that it was known as "The Raceway", "Fergus Public Park", "Queen Victoria Park" and "Victoria Park". It became the place to hold significant gatherings in Fergus and the home of the Centre Wellington Fair (now the Fergus Fall Fair). At that time the park was larger than it is today, extending south to Belsyde Avenue. The southern end of the park near Belsyde

Avenue was farmed as a corn field by one of the members of the park's racetrack committee. A large depression was located near the south end of the park, along Tower Street. This was used as a cattle-holding area. When Tower Street was raised to its current height, a high stone retaining wall was built along the west side of the park. When the depression was subsequently filled in, the wall was buried and the racetrack was expanded. In 1897, 430 trees were planted on the high ground on the south and east sides of the park and around the entire perimeter. A grandstand was erected which held 340 people and had five refreshment booths underneath it. A bandstand was also erected which was used by the Fergus Brass Band. These were demolished c. 1960. A curling building was constructed c. 1903 at the north end of the park where the washroom/visitor's centre is now located. During the summer/fall months, the curling building was also used for storage and fall fair displays (Mestern 2003; Mestern 2004b; Mestern 2020b).

The former Fergus High School at 680 Tower Street South has a close historical relationship to Victoria Park. It was built in 1927 on what was previously the south end of the park which was used as a corn field and then subsequently planted with trees. Some of the park's trees were removed with the construction of the high school. The High School used the park for outdoor and athletic events. The graduating classes of 1928 and 1929 planted new trees to reforest the area between the school and the park (Mestern 2003). The striking three-storey stone school building was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by architects S.B. Coon and Son. It immediately became a local landmark, prominently located at the intersection of Tower Street and Belsyde Avenue, on a slight rise overlooking Highway 6. An addition to the north end was added in 1957, with two other additions made in 1964 and 1967. The public school closed in 2004 but the building is currently home to Emmanuel Christian High School. The 1927 stone building was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 2006 (By-Law 2006-072) (Canada's Historic Places).



Car passing judging stand in Victoria Park, c. 1910 (Templin, W.C.M.A. Ph21035).



Pipe band competing at Highland Games in Victoria Park, c. 1940s (W.C.M.A. Ph3970).



Horse jumping at Fergus Fall Fair in Victoria Park, 1980 (W.C.M.A. Ph36756).

Cultural Heritage Value

The park has historical value for its associations with the Fergus Highland Games (now the Fergus Scottish Festival) which were held annually at Victoria Park from 1946 to 1997. This event has been and continues to be an important celebration of Scottish culture, reflecting the historically high proportion of Fergus residents with Scottish ancestry. The park is also associated with the Fergus Fall Fair and the Fergus Agricultural Society, which have their roots in the 1834 agricultural show in Fergus organized by the Gore District Agriculture Society. Early fairs were held in James Square until the village acquired the land comprising Victoria Park in 1883, and this became the fair's permanent home until moving to the Centre Wellington Community Sportsplex in recent years (Mestern 2003). The stone gateposts at the north end of the park were presented by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in 1937 to mark 100 years of service by the Fergus Agricultural Society and to honour pioneers and all those who had served the cause of agriculture. The park also reflects the late nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the community of Fergus, as a large park amenity that was created to serve the activities of a growing



Looking south into the park from Albert Street (A.S.I. 2019).

population. The park helps to define the parkland character of the area which also includes Highland Park and Belsyde Cemetery. Victoria Park has long been known as a local landmark. It is historically and physically linked to Ontario Highway 6 (Tower Street) which was an important early route connecting Fergus to areas such as Guelph and Owen Sound (Hutchinson 1998:11).

Historical Integrity

Despite some changes, the park is considered to have historical integrity. Victoria Park has continuity of use and continuity of ownership as a municipally-owned park since 1883. Changes to Victoria Park include a reduction in size when the high school was built on the south end in 1927, changes to the topography of the area along Tower Street and a reduction in track size. The bandstand and grandstand which stood in the park for approximately 50 years were demolished c. 1960. The former Agricultural Hall (now the Victoria Park Field House) has been retained, as have the 1937 stone gate posts. The curling building constructed c. 1903 has been replaced by a washroom/visitor's centre and the Victoria Park Seniors Centre has been



Looking south at the Victoria Park Seniors Centre and memorial gates from Albert Street (A.S.I. 2019).

added to the site.

Community Value

Victoria Park has community value. It is recognized as a local landmark. It is valued as a public space as evidenced by its frequent and longstanding use for public events, including community and inter-community sports matches, fundraisers and informal gatherings. The park was identified during public engagement as a valued green space which enhances quality of life for local residents. The park is written about in local histories. Victoria Park is also identified on tourist maps for Centre Wellington.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- General layout of park and current location of gravel track.
- Trees around the perimeter of the park and woodlot at the south end, including Norway spruce, Scots pine and possibly Elm as well as other species.
- The shape of the woodlot at the south end which reflects the prior racetrack.
- Bleachers on the south side of the park in an amphitheater style.
- Victoria Park Field House (formerly the Fergus Agricultural Hall).
- Stone gateposts at north end of park.



#17 Belwood Historical Village Core

Address/Location:

On the Grand River, 3 km east of Fergus

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

Designed and Evolved

Description of Place

The village of Belwood is the core of the C.H.L. It was shaped by the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake, which form an area of influence around the C.H.L. core. The Village of Belwood was established on the Grand River in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1942, it was partially flooded to create Belwood Lake and the Shand Dam, which together form a water reservoir and recreational lake. The Elora Cataract Trailway intersects with this C.H.L., running across the top of the Shand Dam.

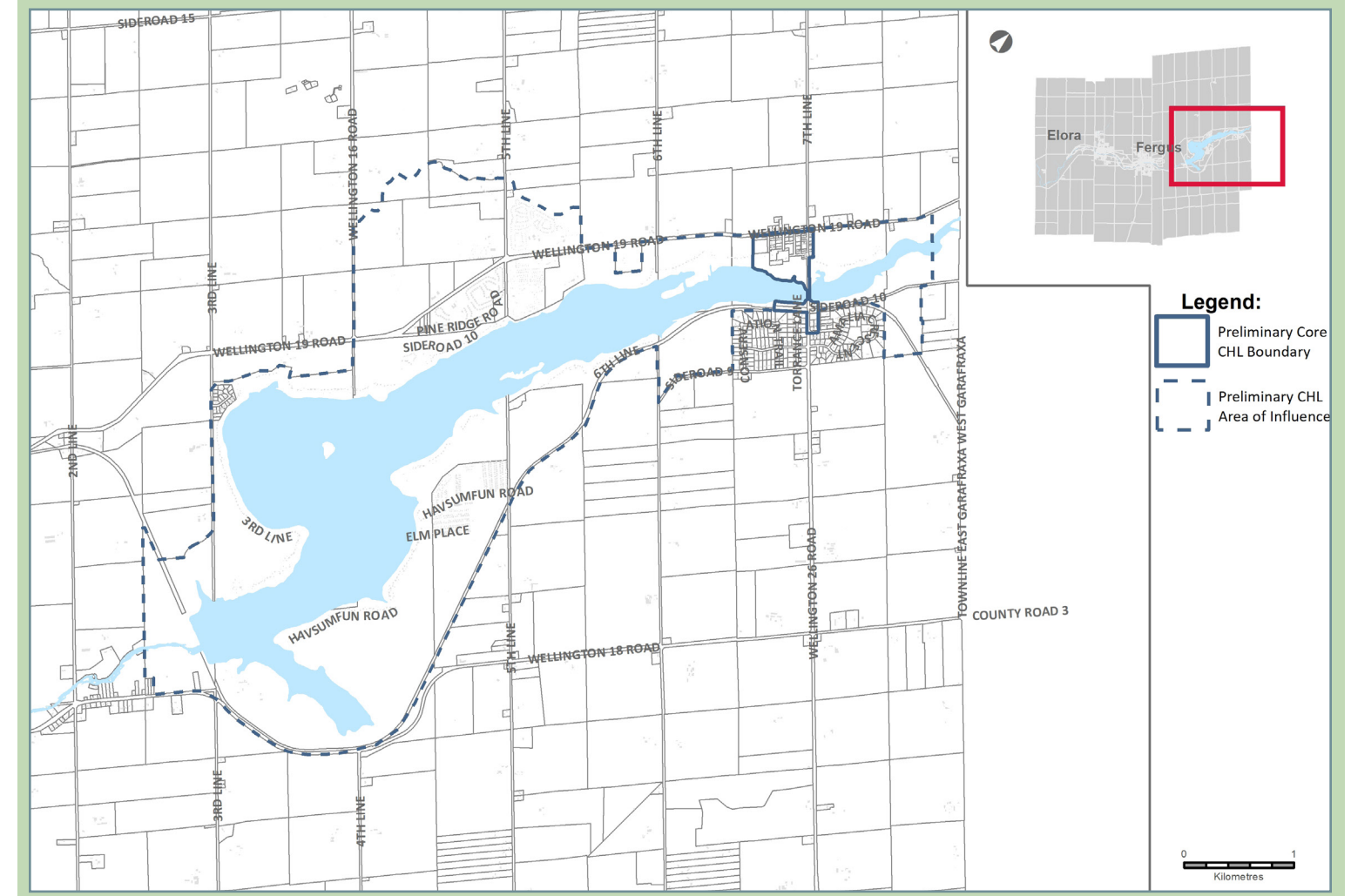
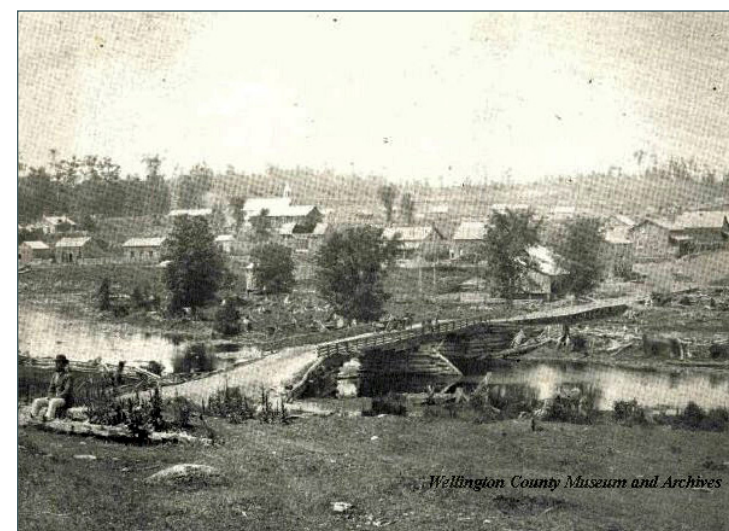
Village

Belwood (formerly Douglas) is a village located approximately 10 km north of Fergus on the Grand River, in the former township of West Garafraxa. The village began to form around 1850, with a few log cabins near the Grand River on 7th Line. By 1854, several businesses were in operation. The village was surveyed into lots in 1856 by John Watt and George Douglas Fergusson, son of Adam Fergusson, co-founder of Fergus. The village was named Douglas after the younger Fergusson. A main street (Broadway Street) developed within the village along 7th Line, which had a bridge crossing the river. An 1866 map shows the village laid out on both sides of the Grand River with a store, saw mill and grist mill on the north

side of the Grand River. In 1885 the village name was changed to Belwood (Hutchinson 1998:255). At that time the population was 400 and Belwood had three churches and 24 businesses. An Agricultural Society was established and held an annual fall fair from c. 1872 to c. 1914. When the Credit Valley Railway came to Belwood in 1879, many village businesses suffered, but the shipping business developed rapidly, with livestock being shipped from Belwood to Toronto (Hutchinson 1998:255-264).

The village was partially flooded when the Shand Dam was completed in 1942 and Belwood Lake was created. Approximately half the village's buildings, primarily located south of George Street, were either relocated or demolished prior to its construction and flooding of the dam's water reservoir (Hutchinson 1998:267).

Today Belwood retains a rural village feeling on the north side of the Grand River, with a small network of streets containing nineteenth-century houses, several commercial properties, and institutions including a church, schoolhouse, town hall and post office. It is a popular destination for fishing and supports nearby cottages and campgrounds which have been constructed along the lake since its creation. Newer

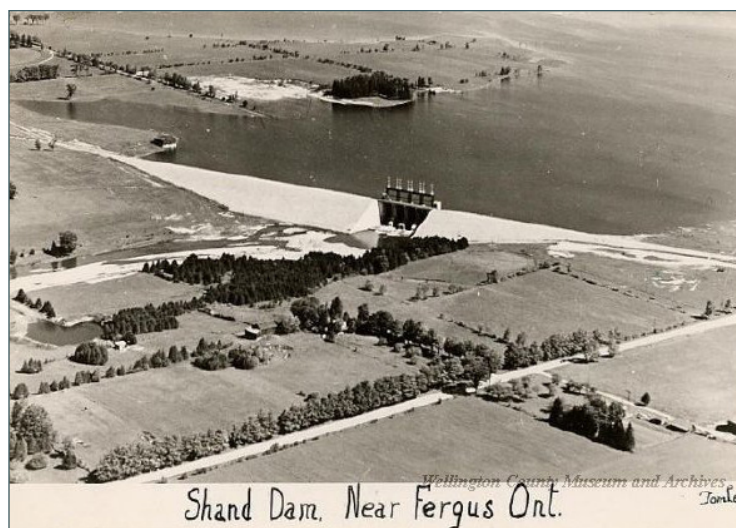


Village of Belwood, (likely looking west across the Grand River), 1870 (W.C.M.A. Ph2426).



Shand Dam under construction, 1939 (W.C.M.A. Ph10785).





Aerial view of the completed Shand Dam and Belwood Lake, 1947 (Templin, W.C.M.A. Ph24597).



Village of Belwood, looking east along North Broadway Street (A.S.I. 2019).



View of the Shand Dam, looking east from downstream within the Shand Dam Conservation Area (A.S.I. 2019).



Northeast view of Belwood Lake from the Shand Dam (A.S.I. 2019).

subdivisions are located south of the river though a few nineteenth-century roads persist. To the west of Broadway Street, Amalia Crescent pre-dates 1994 and to the east of Broadway Street the area was constructed between 1994 and 2000.

Shand Dam and Belwood Lake

The Shand Dam and Belwood Lake are located on the Grand River, north of Fergus in the former Township of West Garafraxa. The dam and the reservoir known as Belwood Lake were completed in 1942 to control flooding of the Grand River and improve its water quality. Water is held back to prevent flooding and then let out during the dry summer to supply fresh water to communities downstream. The dam is now also used to generate hydroelectricity. Belwood Lake Conservation Area surrounds the majority of the lake.

The flooding of the Grand River was becoming increasingly frequent and severe in the early 1900s, attributed partially to the deforestation of the river valley (Grand River Conservation Authority 1995). The pollution of the river from industrial and household waste was also becoming a severe problem (Thorning 1992:19). To address these problems, construction of the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake was begun in

1939, following years of political discussion. The Grand River Conservation Commission (formed in 1934) hired engineer H.G. Acres & Co. of Niagara Falls in 1938 to design and supervise the construction of the dam (Baine 2009:1). The creation of Belwood Lake necessitated the flooding of approximately half of the village of Belwood, upstream from the dam, as well as farmland in West Garafraxa. The dam also displaced the existing railway line. The Canadian Pacific Railway proposed to close the Elora branch, which was not profitable for the C.P.R., however municipalities along the railway fought the closing and in 1941 the federal Board of Transport Commissioners passed a decision that the railway must continue to operate. Thus the railway was re-routed over the dam, as tests had shown there was no other suitable site for foundations for a railway bridge to cross the lake near Belwood (Templin 1992:33-34). The dam was officially opened to great fanfare on August 7, 1942. It stretches 637 metres across the valley of the Grand River and rises 23 feet metres above the riverbed. The top of the dam carried the Canadian Pacific Railway across the river. Lake Belwood, created as a reservoir, is approximately 11 km long and 3.2 km wide at its widest point. Belwood Lake became a summer resort with four beaches and is lined with about 350 cottages

(Hutchinson 1998:266–268).

Shand Conservation Dam was the first large-scale multi-purpose dam in Canada and the first of a series of dams in the Grand River Watershed. As a first in Canada, the dam garnered national and international attention. The dam and reservoir have greatly reduced the impact of flooding and drought (Baine 2009:2). The dam was initially called the Grand Valley Dam, but tourists searching for it ended up in Grand Valley, 18 km upstream, so it was renamed the Shand Dam after a local pioneer family. A small settlement developed at the eastern edge of Fergus shortly after the first settlers arrived in Fergus in 1833. W.W. Shand was among the early settlers and established a farm on the west half of Lot 5, Concession 3, Garafraxa, prior to 1843. The settlement may have been known as Shand's Area. The first school for the settlement was built between 1851 and 1856 on Lot 5, Concession 1. In 1856 a small stone school was built on the west corner of the Shand farm. Known as Shand's School, it was replaced by a larger stone school in 1887 in the same location (Hutchinson 1998:270-271).

Cultural Heritage Value

The Shand Dam and Belwood Lake have design value as an early example of a conservation reservoir built to address flooding and pollution of the Grand River. It is the first large-scale multi-purpose dam in Canada and the first of a series of dams in the Grand River Watershed. The dam and reservoir have greatly reduced the impact of flooding and drought (Baine 2009:2). The construction of the dam and flooding of the reservoir in 1942 created dramatic changes in the landscape, including the partial flooding of the village of Belwood, the flooding of a large portion of the agricultural lands between Fergus and Belwood and the rerouting of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The creation of Belwood Lake led to its use as a summer resort, with beaches and cottages built along its banks.

As the first conservation dam in Canada, the Shand Dam garnered national and international attention upon its construction and opening and represents a high degree of technical interest.

The area has historical value for its association with the settlement of West Garafraxa Township in the nineteenth century. The village of Belwood (formerly Douglas) was established in the 1850s and continued to develop into the early twentieth century. The area is also associated with the construction of the Shand Dam, which is named after a local pioneer family, and creation of Belwood Lake and valued for its association the movement to conserve the Grand River watershed. The creation of the dam and reservoir was a major infrastructure construction project within Centre Wellington from 1939 to 1942 in response to severe flooding and pollution. The area is also associated with the tourism and summer resort industry that arose at Belwood Lake following

its creation in 1942. Since that time, campgrounds and several hundred cottages have arisen around the Lake. The shops and amenities in the village of Belwood support this industry.

The re-routing of the railway over the Shand Dam contributes to an understanding of the importance of the C.P.R. railway to local communities, who fought to maintain the line and in particular to Beatty Brothers Ltd., who were the largest users of the line at the time (Templin 1992:33).

The area is also associated with the work of engineering firm H.G. Acres & Co. of Niagara Falls who was the chief engineer in the construction of the Shand Dam. The firm was led by Henry Girdleston Acres, who pioneered hydroelectric power in Canada. Early notable projects include the Adam Beck Generating Station No. 1 (1921) in Niagara Falls and the Shipshaw Power Station (1943) on the Saguenay River, Arvida, Quebec. Now known as Acres International, the company is active today internationally and is mostly known for its work in hydro-electric power generation (Ledger 2000).

The area has contextual value for its relationship to the Grand River, which is intertwined both physically and historically with this C.H.L. Belwood Lake helps to support and maintain the character of Centre Wellington, known for its recreational opportunities along the Grand River. The relationship between the village of Belwood and the Shand Dam is strengthened through the naming of Belwood Lake for the village.

Historical Integrity

As an evolved landscape with designed elements, the area has historical integrity. The village, dam and lake have continuity of use since the creation of the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake in the 1940s. The key built elements including the Shand Dam, Belwood Lake and the unflooded portion of the village of Belwood have largely survived in their historical form and the relationships between these elements are intact. The Grand River continues to flow through the C.H.L. as intended, regulated by the reservoir and dam.

Community Value

The Belwood Historical Village Core C.H.L. has community value. Various indicators of community value are evident within the components of the C.H.L. Belwood Lake and the village of Belwood are known as landmarks within Centre Wellington. A high degree of pride and stewardship in the village of Belwood is demonstrated by the properties in Belwood which are included on the Township's Heritage Register. Belwood Lake is valued as a public space, where annual events such as Take a Kid Fishing Day are held. Belwood Lake is also valued for its impact on quality of life, as a recreational lake used for fishing, boating, camping and cottaging. The village of Belwood is written about in local histories as part of the nineteenth-century settlement of West Garafraxa Township. The construction of the Shand Dam, flooding of Belwood and creation of Belwood Lake are also written about as part of the twentieth-century history of the area. Belwood Lake Conservation Area is promoted as a tourist destination.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- Village of Belwood:
 - Location on the Grand River and bridge crossing.
 - Steep hill north of the Grand River marking entry into the village and creating an incline which the whole village is built on.
 - Network of original streets including: Queen Street, George Street, Nelson Street, Broadway Street (Highway 26) and St. Patrick Street (Wellington Road 19).
 - Village features including: a country market, post office, church and former school, Belwood Hall, 1856 market square and 1919 cenotaph, 1860 hotel.
 - Nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses located north of the Grand River.
 - Tree plantings throughout the village.
- Shand Dam.
- Views from the Shand Dam of the Grand River and Belwood Lake.
- Belwood Lake, including Belwood Lake Conservation Area.
- Cottage community surrounding the lake and the associated narrow, unpaved roadways.



#18 Oustic

Address/Location:

The hamlet of Oustic is the crossroads of Eramosa 5th Line and County Road 22 and is at the centre of a 19th century rural agricultural settlement in the northern half of the former Eramosa Township. This C.H.L. crosses the Centre Wellington municipal boundary into the Township of Guelph/Eramosa.

Associated Historical Themes:

Settlement, Agriculture

Spatial Pattern Type:

Areas, Districts, Neighbourhoods

U.N.E.S.C.O. / O.H.T. Category:

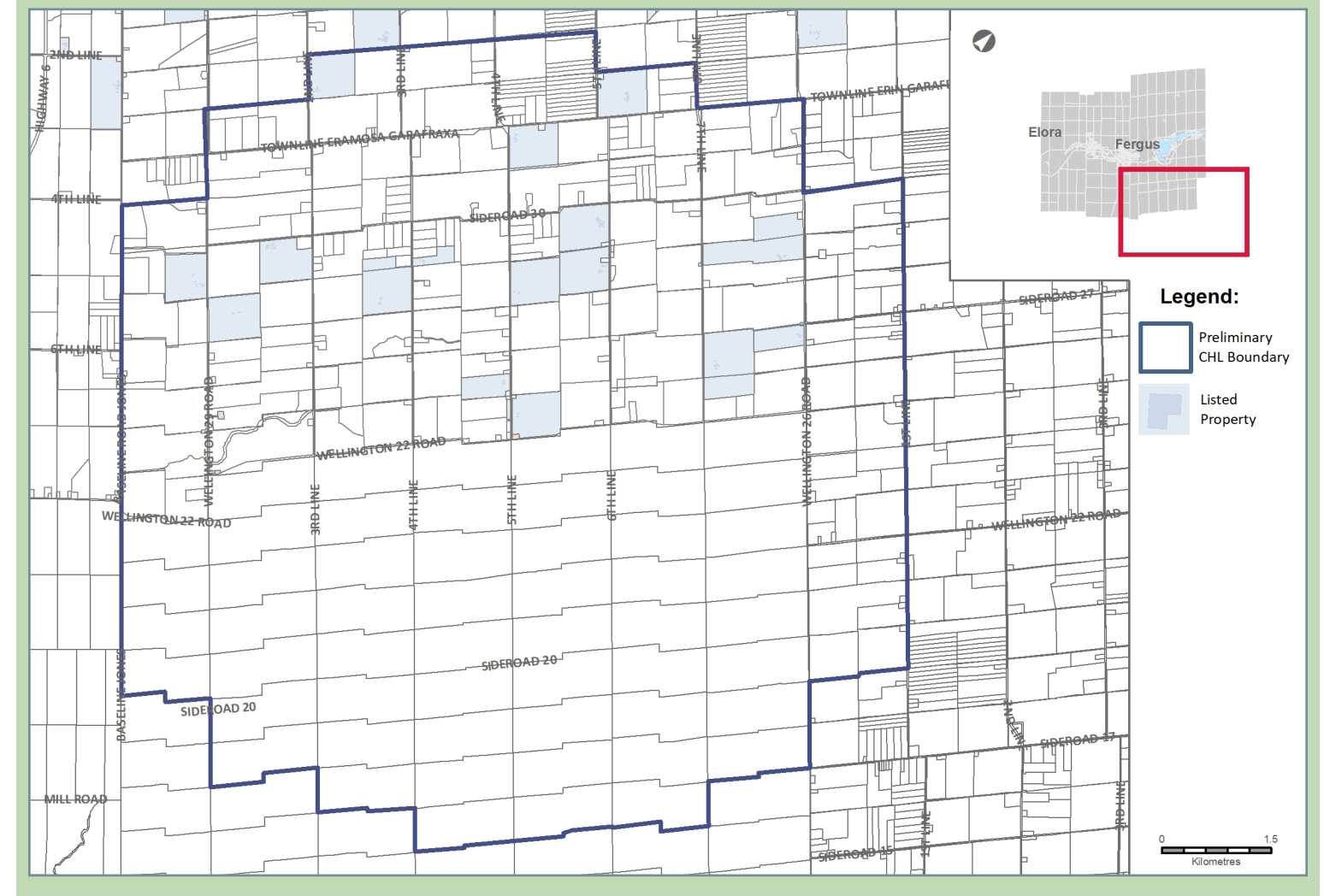
Evolved – Continuing

Description of Place

The hamlet of Oustic is located at the crossroads of Eramosa 5th Line and County Road 22 and is the centre of a nineteenth-century rural agricultural settlement in the northern half of the former Eramosa Township. The former Eramosa Township has since been divided between Centre Wellington Township and Guelph-Eramosa Township along County Road 22. The Eramosa 5th Line is an extension of the Guelph Line that travels from Burlington to the Fergus/Orangeville Road.

The Eramosa Township survey was completed by the Deputy Surveyor Samuel Ryckman in 1819 and had an area of 45,127 acres. The first patent was issued to Ryckman himself for Lot 26 on the second concession (Historical Atlas Publishing Co. 1906:5). Scottish and Irish settlers first began to arrive in the early 1820s. As an example, the Armstrong family consisting of three brothers arrived from Scotland in 1822 via Ovid, New York, and settled along the second line where they cleared land and started farming (Danyleyko 2007). By the mid-1840s the community

had grown and was successful enough to warrant the construction of a permanent church. In 1845, George Armstrong and his son John helped with the formation and construction of the Speedside Church, a Congregational Church that joined with the United Church in 1925. John, who also sat on the building committee, donated an acre of cleared land on the corner of Lot 26 for the church, the pastor's house, and a barn. The handsome limestone building was opened around 1850, with Rev. R. J. Williams serving as the first pastor. Later improvements included a new chapel in 1859, a church shed in 1869 and a new parsonage in 1873. The construction debts were completely settled in 1868 from a legacy left by Mrs. William Armstrong (Danyleyko 2007). Three more limestone churches were constructed in the Oustic area. The first was a Presbyterian church, later known as the First United Church and now known as the Barrie Hill United Church, built in 1860 on Lot 21. The second was St. Peters Catholic Church in the hamlet of Oustic, constructed in 1882. It replaced a small frame log structure that had served the area since



Property at Concession 5, Lot 26, 1974 (W.C.M.A. Ph03793).



Example of agricultural property (Landplan 2019).



Example of Aberdeen Bond stone work (Landplan 2019).



Mimosa United Church (Landplan 2019).



Example of type of stone home and farm layout in Oustic (Landplan 2019).



General character of the spillway in the middle ground and drumlinized till plain in the background (Landplan 2019).

1865. The third was Mimosa United Church, built on the Townline in 1884.

By 1870 Oustic had a population of about 25 people, including William Allan, blacksmith; Joseph Lynas, weaver; James McKelvin, shoemaker; James Oakes, hotel-keeper; Robert Scott, postmaster and merchant; and George Williams, pumpmaker (Anon 1871:142). The surrounding countryside was gradually cleared into mostly square hundred-acre parcels, with some long 200-acre parcels (notably between County Road 29 and the 4th Line) and a number of 50-acre parcels randomly scattered throughout the settlement area. By the early 1870s, there were settlers on almost all lands within a five-kilometre radius of Oustic (Walker and Miles 1877).

The physiography of the area made agriculture extremely challenging. The area is somewhat unique in that it is made up of a latticework of glacial spillways, undrumlinized till plain and drumlinized till plain created by the receding glaciers. Although the till plains were fertile, relatively well-drained and good for agriculture, the unusual pattern of glacial spillways contained very wet soils, subject to seasonal flooding. Many of the farms straddled these spillways reducing their viable crop lands to much smaller acreages

than the 100-acre parcels that had originally been purchased and cleared. At some point, these lands would have provided only a subsistence living and were either abandoned or sold to neighbours who were on more viable farms. The result is that many of the original 100-acre parcels never had permanent homesteads and most remnants of settlement on these lands have since disappeared. Many of these properties have evolved back to wooded areas but have remained the source waters for the tributaries of the Speed River watershed. Despite this very challenging agricultural landscape, three separate grist mills were constructed to take advantage of the Speed River's hydraulic potential.

In 1856, John Armstrong and his wife Mary Scott started the construction of a stone mill and dam. Although just beyond the five-kilometre radius of the Oustic settlement, the mill was regarded as a first-class operation and became an instant success. A tiny community known as Unionville grew up around the mill. An inn was built across the road from the mill so farmers would have a place to stay while awaiting milling of their flour or feed. In 1876, 20 years after the mill was opened, John's son, Robert, established a post office and renamed the small hamlet Armstrong Mills, in honour of his father whose memory was

still highly regarded in the region. In the late 1960s, the derelict mill was purchased by a young and relatively unknown artist named Ken Danby. Later Danby became renowned for his iconic realistic paintings of landscapes and sports figures, and almost certainly saved the mill from the impending crash of the wrecker's ball. He then embarked on a lifelong project of restoring the mill, featuring the building and landscape in many of his paintings and illustrations (Danyleyko 2007). A second mill which was first owned by James Huxtable and later operated by Nicholas Lynett in the mid 1860s was constructed in the hamlet of Shiloh. A third mill, Birge Mills, was constructed on the 3rd Line where it crosses the Speed River. This four-storey mill and remnants of the mill pond dam survive to this day.

Today the area around Oustic retains much of its nineteenth-century features and character. Within a five-kilometre radius of the former hamlet is a collection of 55 limestone and granite stone residences, 30 early brick homes and 10 frame structures as well as at least one log residence. The collection of stone houses includes five unique granite homes that share a similar architecture and ground floor layout. These homes were constructed in a remarkable masonry style known as "Aberdeen

Bond." "This masonry style began to evolve at the end of the eighteenth century around Aberdeen, Scotland. Small stones called "pinnings" or "cherry chalk" were used to fill the gaps between large blocks of granite" (Armstrong K.E., 2018). Three equal-sized granite stones, also known as "snecks", were stacked vertically in mortar between large rectangular blocks of granite that were "rock-faced" on their exposed side, creating this unique masonry style. In her article, "The Late Nineteenth-century Stone Farmhouses of John Thompson Crellin", Karen Elizabeth Armstrong documents the history of 25 farmhouses in Oxford County, Ontario, all constructed between 1870 and 1891 in the Aberdeen Bond. Although it is unlikely that there is any connection between Crellin's work in Oxford and the houses around Oustic, it is probable that a singular local mason, with the same masonry skills as Crellin, constructed all five houses in the former Eramosa Township, now Centre Wellington. It should be noted that the mason who built these houses had a particular colour sense and selected and blended red granite with gray and black markers in a remarkable variation of the Aberdeen Bond. This unknown mason and his clients also demonstrated a keen interest in site plan layout, orienting the houses to take special advantage of natural conditions on

their individual properties.

This special collection of houses and a variety of associated barns and outbuildings document typical nineteenth-century farmstead construction and layout. The unique physiographic combination of spillways and drumlins has meant that many of the farmsteads have retained their nineteenth-century character with original layout, authentic field patterns, hedgerows, shelter-belts and remnant rail fences. This combination of built and natural features has created a remarkable rural cultural heritage landscape.

Cultural Heritage Value

The Oustic area which includes the settlements of Oustic, Speedside, Birge Mills, Shiloh and Armstrong Mills, expresses an early and rare landscape where a wonderful pattern of physiographic obstacles - the glacial spillways - created an unusual agricultural settlement pattern in a very challenging natural landscape. Although subject to potential failure, the agricultural community has adapted and survives to this day, albeit in a much different configuration than the original 100 and 200-acre pioneer farmsteads.

Many of the properties within the area exhibit the authentic physical characteristics of nineteenth-century farms, including: residences at the end of long, often tree-lined, lanes; barns; silos; agricultural outbuildings; field patterns illustrating both six and eight field configurations; fences and hedgerows; windrows; and small woodlots. Over a period of 50 to 60 years a wide variety of architectural styles, construction techniques, materials and capital investment created an important ensemble of stone houses which includes three-bay, five-bay, single-storey, one-and-a-half storey, and two-storey homes. In addition to the collection of stone homes, residences constructed of brick, frame and log contribute to the physical value of the area.

The area has historical value for its associations with the settlement of Wellington County and Eramosa Township commencing in the early 1820s. It is also

valued for its relationships to the Speed River and the Grand River Watersheds.

Historical Integrity

The area has historical integrity. The quality of the agricultural landscape is distinguished from other areas in Centre Wellington by the high integrity of the farmsteads and the design of the homes. The built elements, natural features and the relationships between these elements are all intact and exhibit their nineteenth-century origins.

Community Value

The area has community value. The area of Oustic and the surrounding settlements in the north part of the former Eramosa Township play a role in the telling of the history of Eramosa Township and by extension Centre Wellington. The high number of early building and the care with which they are maintained demonstrates the pride and stewardship of the property owners and creates a unique sense of place with the vast agricultural areas of Centre Wellington.

Preliminary Heritage Attributes

- The pattern and layout of the roadways, lots and fields and their relationship with the physiography.
- A scenic glacial landscape of till plains, spillways and drumlins.
- The pattern of north-south oriented concessions with lots divided into 50, 100 and 200 acre parcels as dictated by the natural environment.
- The set-back of the buildings which is commonly mid-farm and oriented square to the lot lines.
- A collection of nineteenth-century houses of various styles and materials, included but not limited to:
 - A very interesting collection of fifty-five stone houses, which includes those with an Aberdeen Bond pattern
 - A collection of thirty early brick homes in a range of styles.
 - A collection of ten frame homes of similar styles.
 - At least one log home.
- Several farmsteads with a combination of nineteenth-century barns, outbuildings, and field patterns, windrows and shelterbelts, street trees, laneway trees, dedicated woodlots and/or remnant rail fences.
- Properties with buildings with support or historically supported the agricultural properties including but not limited to:
 - Four stone churches ranging in age from 135 years old to 170 years old. The Mimosa church retains its original drive shed and carriage barn.
 - Three cemeteries.
 - Several stone schoolhouses converted to residences.
 - One nineteenth-century stone grist mill.
- Bridge connections including one early twentieth century bowstring bridge and several early concrete bridges.
- Any remaining nineteenth-century farm features such as wind turbines, wind mills, silos, rail lines, drives or roadways which divide farms.
- The strong relationships between the agricultural properties and the natural environment.
- Vista westward from St. Peter’s Mission Church, Oustic over the agricultural area.

References

Acres (Canadian Consulting Engineer)

2000 Acres: Portrait of a Firm. Canadian Consulting Engineer. <https://www.canadianconsultingengineer.com/features/acres-portrait-of-a-firm/>.

Anon.

1871 *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington for 1871-2*. A.O. Loomis & Co., Hamilton.

Armstrong, Karen Elizabeth

2018 The Late Nineteenth-Century Stone Farmhouses of John Thompson Crellin. *Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada* 43(2):27–41.

Baine, Janet

2009 Shand Dam a First for Canada. *Grand Actions: The Grand Strategy Newsletter* April. https://www.grandriver.ca/en/learn-get-involved/resources/Documents/Grand_Actions/Publications_GA_2009_2_MarApr.pdf.

Beaumont, Ralph

1977 *Steam Trains to the Bruce*. Cheltenham, Ont. : Boston Mills Press. <http://archive.org/details/steamtraintobru0000beau>.

Blumenson, John

1990 *Ontario Architecture*. Fitzhenry & Whiteside.

Byerly, A.E.

1932 *Fergus: Or, The Fergusson-Webster Settlement: With an Extensive History of North-East Nichol : Indexed and Illustrated with Many Rare Photographs*. Elora Express, Elora, Ontario.

Canada's Historic Places

Fergus District High School. <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10953>.

Brock Avenue Heritage Conservation District. <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9765>.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System

2017 Grand River - Designation. <http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/grand/designation/>.

Crawford, Gary W., David G. Smith, Joseph R. Desloges, and Anthony M. Davis

1998 Floodplains and Agricultural Origins: A Case Study in South-Central Ontario, Canada. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 25(2):123–137. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/530574>.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs

2016 Ajetance Treaty, No. 19. *Treaty Texts – Upper Canada Land Surrenders*. <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1370372152585/1370372222012#ucls17>.

Dahms, Fred

2008 *Wellington County*. Boston Mills Press, Erin, Ontario.

Danyleyko, Jeri

2007 Armstrong Mills. *Ontario Ghost Towns*. <https://www.ghosttownpix.com/ontario/towns/armstrong.html>.

Elora and Fergus Tourism

Discover Downtown Fergus Map. <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/resources/Documents/Discover-Downtown-Fergus-Map.pdf>.

Elora Cataract Trailway Association

2019 History. *Elora Cataract Trailway*. <http://trailway.org/about-us/history-of-the-trailway/>.

Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study Subcommittee

2008 *Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District (Phase 1) Study Report (Draft)*. October 17.

2010 *Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Proposed Heritage Conservation District Study*. May 14.

Fergus Scottish Festival

n.d. History | Fergus Scottish Festival and Highland Games Canada. *Fergus Scottish Festival*. <https://fergusscottishfestival.com/about/history/>.

Ferrier, A.D.

1923 *Reminiscences of Canada and the Early Days of Fergus: Being Three Lectures Delivered to the Farmers' and Mechanic's Institute, Fergus in A.D. 1864 and 1865*. Fergus News-Record, Fergus, Ontario.

Ferris, N.

2013 Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, pp. 99–111. McGill-Queen's University Press. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt32b7n5.15>.

Filice, Michelle

2016 Haldimand Proclamation. *Canadian Encyclopedia*. June 3. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/haldimand-proclamation>.

Find A Grave

n.d. Saint John the Evangelist Anglican Cairn in Elora, Ontario. *findagrave.com*. <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2329567/saint-john->

[the-evangelist-anglican-cairn](#).

n.d. Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery in Elora, Ontario. *findagrave.com*. <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2186224/saint-mary's-roman-catholic-cemetery>.

Historical Atlas Publishing Co.

1906 *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington, Ontario*. 1972 reprint edited by Mika Silk Screening Limited, Belleville. Historical Atlas Publishing Co., Toronto.

Hughes, R.J.

1997 The Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway. <http://web.archive.org/web/20070605125743/http://home.primus.ca/~robkath/railwgb.htm>.

Hutchinson, Jean

1998 *The History of Wellington County*. Landsborough Print., Grand Valley, Ontario.

Knox-Elora Presbyterian Church

n.d. About. *Knox-Elora Presbyterian Church*. <http://knoxelora.ca/about/>.

Koop, Al

2004a Salem Walking Tour: 19th Century Salem. *Wellington County History* 17:110–114.

2004b Fergus Walking Tour: 19th Century Fergus - Confederation Era. *Wellington County History* 17:66–73.

Mestern, Pat

1995 *Fergus: A Scottish Town by Birthright*. Natural Heritage/Natural History Inc.

2003 Fairs and Shows in Centre Wellington 1834-1950s. Orig. published in the *Fergus-Elora News Express* 16 May 2003. Reproduced by the Wellington County Museum and Archives.



2004a Beatty Bros. *Mestern.net*. March 19. <http://www.mestern.net/historical/beatty.php>.

2004b Great Times at Beatty Picnics. Orig. published in the *Fergus-Elora News Express* 12 May 2004. Reproduced by the Wellington County Museum and Archives.

2020a Correspondence by Email Regarding Beatty Brothers Acid Pond. February 27.

2020b Correspondence by Email Regarding Victoria Park. March 9.

Ontario Heritage Foundation

N.d. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Plaque.

Templin, Hugh

1933 *Fergus: The Story of a Little Town*. Fergus News-Record, Fergus, Ontario.

Templin, Peter

1992 The Shand Dam: First and Largest Dam in the Grand River Watershed. *Wellington County History* 5:30–36.

Thorning, Stephen

n.d. More on the Beatty Brothers Factory. *Wellington Advertiser*. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/more-on-the-beatty-brothers-factory/>.

1986 T.E. Bissell of Elora, Ontario: A Small Town Manufacturer and His Milieu. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. <https://macsphere.mcmaster.ca/handle/11375/11756>.

1991 The Railway Age in Wellington County. *Wellington County History* 4:5–36.

2002 The Bridges of Wellington County. *Wellington County History* 15:55–71.

2018a Beatty Brothers Firm of Fergus Reached Its Apex in 1929. *Wellington Advertiser*. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/beatty-brothers-firm-of-fergus-reached-its-apex-in-1929/>.

2018b Fergus Council Considered Assistance for New Housing in 1916. *Wellington Advertiser*. September 27. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/fergus-council-considered-assistance-for-new-housing-in-1916/>.

2019 Village's Quarry Created by Elora White Lime Co. *Wellington Advertiser*. August 8. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/villages-quarry-created-by-elora-white-lime-co/>.

2020a Agriculture and commerce in the early 1900s. *Wellington Advertiser*. January 30. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/agriculture-and-commerce-in-the-early-1900s/>

2020b Cold Storage building becomes manufacturing plant. *Wellington Advertiser*. February 13. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/cold-storage-building-becomes-manufacturing-plant/>

Township of Centre Wellington

n.d. Elora The Upper Grand Gorge Trailway and Water Access Points. <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/resources/Documents/Elora-Upper-Grand-Gorge-Trailway-Map.pdf>.

1994 230 Hillside Drive, Fergus Reasons for Designation.

2011 David Street Bridge Plaque in Victoria Park.

2016 Elora Upper Grand Gorge Trailway and Water Access Points. <http://www.centrewellington.ca/beactive/Pages/Recreation,%20Parks%20and%20Facilities/Trails.aspx>.

2018 Township of Centre Wellington Heritage Property Search. <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/heritage.aspx>.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

n.d. Cultural Landscapes. *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>.

Unterman McPhail Associates

2018 *Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report Salem Bridge County Site No. B18050*. April.

Walker and Miles

1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties.

Walker, I.J., J.R. Desloges, G.W. Crawford, and D.G. Smith

1997 Floodplain Formation Processes and Archaeological Implications at the Grand Banks Site, Lower Grand River, Southern, Ontario. *Geoarchaeology* 12(8):865–887.

Wellington Advertiser

2019 County Touts Evolution of Wellington Place into a Sprawling Hub for Major Services. <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/county-touts-evolution-of-wellington-place-into-a-sprawling-hub-for-major-services/>.

Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society

2014a Belsyde Cemetery. <https://wellington.ogs.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2017/10/4316.pdf>.

2014b Elora Municipal Cemetery. <https://wellington.ogs.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2017/10/4289.pdf>.

2014c St. Mary Immaculate Roman Catholic Cemetery. <https://wellington.ogs.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2017/10/4444.pdf>.

Wellington County Museum and Archives

2014 Descripton of the Beatty Brothers Limited

Fonds. https://www.wellington.ca/en/discover/resources/WCMA_Beatty_final_for_pdf_Feb11_2014.pdf.

Williamson, R. F.

1990 The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, editors, pp. 291–320. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.





1954, Toronto Star Photo Archive TS-2-125-GO-067



Providing Archaeological &
Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca



Attachment 2: Previous Staff Report PLN2020-37



Report to Committee of the Whole

To: Mayor Linton and Members of Council

Report: PLN2020-37

Prepared By: Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner

Date: 30 Nov 2020

RE: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study - Project Update and Release of Draft Report

Recommendation:

THAT the Council of the Township of Centre Wellington receive report PLN2020-37 dated November 30, 2020 for information.

Summary:

A draft report is being released as part of the final phase of the Township's Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Study. The report summarizes the purpose of the CHL Study, the policy context, the methodology and approach, the historical thematic framework, local factors that influence the formation of CHLs, evaluation criteria, and provides a short-list of candidate significant CHLs with associated recommendations for the short, medium and long term. Staff is releasing the report to Council, stakeholders and the community for review and input.

Report:

Background

In the spring of 2019, the Township embarked on a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Study. The purpose of the study was to identify, evaluate, inventory and map candidate significant CHLs within the Township and provide recommendations on priorities for conservation and/or further more detailed evaluation. Through public consultation, the project was also intended to facilitate an exchange of information and promote awareness between members of the public, stakeholders, Township staff, and Council about the existence and importance of CHLs in Centre Wellington.

The Township retained a heritage consulting team led by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), in collaboration with Fotenn Planning + Design, and the Landplan Studio Inc. to undertake the study. The study was divided into 3 phases, including: Phase 1 – review of background information and development of preliminary list of candidate CHLs; Phase 2 – development of a final list of candidate CHLs; and Phase 3 – evaluation and reporting. We are currently in Phase 3 of the study. The entire study process has culminated in a draft report that is attached to this staff report which sets out the process methodology undertaken to date, the background information collected and reviewed, evaluation criteria, a list of candidate CHLs, and recommendations for future

implementation or further study. Public consultation was considered critical to the success of the study and included consultation with many residents, citizen groups, business owners, developers, and special interest groups. In addition, the study team consulted with Indigenous communities to inform, engage, and obtain valuable input. Many residents and groups were involved in and contributed greatly to the study. It should be noted that Phase 3 has been slightly delayed due to the Covid-19 emergency pandemic situation and due to additional consultation with Indigenous communities. However, staff and the consulting team have been working throughout this time to ensure the study is completed in a timely manner and continues to move forward.

Provincial Policy Framework

The current provincial planning framework for the Greater Golden Horseshoe means that a significant proportion of the Township's population and employment growth will be accommodated through intensification of the existing built up area. Centre Wellington has and will continue to see a change in the urban fabric as a result of redevelopment and infill. This, in turn, creates a challenge for the protection of existing heritage resources, particularly in urban centres. Therefore, the identification of heritage resources that require protection should be done early in the planning process, which this study aims to achieve.

A key objective of the Ontario Planning Act is to integrate matters of provincial interest in municipal decision making regarding planning matters. One matter of provincial interest is "the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest". Municipalities are required through Section 3 of the Planning Act to ensure that any decision of council that affects a planning matter shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) and shall conform with provincial plans (A Place to Grow, 2020). The PPS requires a coordinated approach to planning and identifies many matters of provincial interest that are to be considered for building strong healthy communities, managing resources and protecting public health and safety. In particular, this study focuses on the PPS policy that states "significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved". Further, the PPS states "planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources".

A "Cultural Heritage Landscape" is identified in the PPS 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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that are determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms".

The Province also guides where and how growth occurs in the region through “A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020)”. The Growth Plan is one of the main directives that builds on the PPS to establish a unique land use planning framework over the long term for the Greater Golden Horseshoe that supports the achievement of complete communities, a thriving economy, a clean and healthy environment, and social equity. The Plan prioritizes intensification and higher densities to make efficient use of land and infrastructure, while protecting what is valuable. The Growth Plan states “cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas”. The Plan also states “Municipalities with work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Metis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources”. In this case, cultural heritage resources include “built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.”

Given the current context of growth in the Township and the provincial policy directives to, among many others, conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes, the CHL Study is considered to be one such tool that is intended to help identify areas that are important and valuable enough to be conserved and that could benefit from more detailed policies and regulations related to the provincial mandate of conservation. This CHL Study is considered a significant step in the process of formally identifying CHLs within the Township and in engaging in consultation with Indigenous communities. However, it should be noted that while this study is focused on the provincial heritage policy framework, staff and council must consider all applicable provincial policies and plans when making any planning decisions affecting the Township.

County Planning Framework

The County of Wellington Official Plan defines CHLs and states that Wellington County will work with its local municipalities to identify significant CHLs. It further states that the identification of significant CHLs shall be implemented through at least one of the following options:

- i) Added to an Official Plan through an Amendment that shows the resource as an overlay designation on the Schedule, and adds site-specific policies where needed;
- ii) Included in the municipal register of properties that Council considers to be of cultural heritage value or interest but have not been designated;
- iii) Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Township Planning Framework

Recognizing the benefits and challenges of intensification, the Township Official Plan contains a number of policies and objectives that envision intensification that capitalizes on the economic advantages of growth, while maintaining and enhancing the Township’s natural and cultural heritage resources and sense of place.

The Township Official Plan sets out a number of policies to achieve its objective to “protect the Township’s heritage resources from neglect, deterioration, demolition,

alteration, redevelopment or changes in use which threaten their existence or integrity”. The Plan also encourages “public awareness and appreciation of the heritage resources of the Township and of the value of protecting these resources to both residents and visitors”.

The Township Official Plan specifically states: “Heritage resources encompass more than just “old buildings”; they can include complete landscapes as well. Cultural heritage landscapes represent the interrelationship between people and the natural environment, and the combined works of nature and man. Cultural heritage landscapes provide a sense of place and identity to the community”. Further, the Plan states “Heritage Centre Wellington may record and identify significant cultural heritage landscapes, resulting in the creation of a mapped inventory of cultural heritage landscapes in Centre Wellington. The inventory may lead to the preparation of development design guidelines in identified cultural heritage landscapes, including preferred development types and densities, height restrictions, building styles and materials.” Staff and Heritage Centre Wellington identified a need for this study to properly identify CHLs that may lead to further protection measures.

CHL Study Methodology

The CHL Study was led by a project team that included planning staff and 3 members of Heritage Centre Wellington. This team met periodically with the consulting team throughout the study to ensure the identified goals and key milestones were achieved on schedule. The study itself included the following key deliverables:

1. Background research to identify themes of settlement and development, including the history and evolution of development within the study area
2. Establishment of criteria for identification of CHLs
3. Identification of candidate CHLs
4. Inventory and mapping of individual candidate CHLs
5. Evaluation of individual candidate CHL significance
6. Final recommendations on prioritizing CHLs for further study/implementation

The preparation of any CHL technical studies falls outside the scope of this study. This study is considered the first step in the identification process for significant CHLs. Further technical studies may be warranted and would be initiated in the future as separate projects resulting from prioritization of the recommendations made in the report.

Next Steps

The draft report is being released to Council and the public through this agenda on the Township’s website project page and meeting calendar. It will also be posted on the Township’s project website www.connectcw.ca, which is the main public interface where it has been posted throughout the study. Staff is requesting comments on the report be sent to the planning department by January 29, 2021. The comments will be compiled and reviewed, and necessary changes will be made to the report as required. A final

report will proceed to Council for endorsement shortly thereafter, anticipated in late winter/early spring 2021. At that time, recommendations and implementation measures will be discussed in more detail.

Corporate Strategic Plan:

Healthy Growth

- Manage the pace and scale of new development and retain our "Small town feel"

Active and Caring Community

- Support the heritage of our community

Good Government

- Enhance communication and engagement with the public

Consultation:

Consultation was a key component of this study. There were several opportunities and methods for engagement with the community and stakeholders. Notices through various phases of the study were distributed via email, website, social media, radio broadcasts, among other communications. Public engagement included open houses, community mapping workshops and online surveys to solicit input and answer questions. Indigenous community consultation was undertaken through a separate direct process with the assistance of the heritage consultant. Detailed information regarding the full engagement strategy and input received throughout the study is included in Appendices A through C in Volume 2 of the report. This draft report is being released to Council, agencies, and the public for review and input. Comments are requested back to planning staff by the end of January. Staff will report back on the comments received and will provide a final report to Council with recommendations for endorsement of the CHL Study Report.

Attachments:

- [CHL Study Volume 1 - Report](#)
- [CHL Study Volume 2 - Appendices A to J](#)
- [CHL Study Volume 3 - Appendix K](#)

Approved By:

Brett Salmon, Managing Director of Planning and Development

Andy Goldie, Chief Administrative Officer

PLN2021-19 Attachment 3: Public and Agency Comment Summary

Public Comment Summary:

Date Received	Comment Source	Summary	Staff Comments/Response
January 11, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request notification and engagement on behalf of client if their lands in CHL #7 are proposed to be designated in an HCD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They would be notified of any potential policies or HCD study affecting their lands
January 18, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request adding individual property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider for individual designation
January 22, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about implications of including property in CHL #12, specifically requirements to maintain building and stone fence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study would not impact property specific requirements Already listed on Register
January 28 and February 24, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions regarding interim protection until by-laws passed to protect individual CHLs Grand River CHL recommendations re: access, tooth of time, views, association with Irvine River, trails In general agreement with most CHLs Protection of Elora Village CHL should be priority Victoria Cres HCD should be priority and Hoffer Park should be added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study itself does not provide specific protection to individual CHLs Individual CHL comments to be reviewed by study team and addressed in consultant's comment summary
January 31, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous and public engagement could have been expanded Consultation with property owners should have been done In general agreement of CHLs Pierpoint should be included as CHL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Indigenous communities were contacted and some provided comments, summarized in report Individual property owners would be consulted in next phase if their CHL is identified for specific study (i.e. HCD study)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps and future protection measures vague • Should be provided to schools as education opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps and future protection possibilities will be identified in future report to Council • Consultant to review and comment
February 17 and 19, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pierpoint should be included as significant CHL, history of black community should be celebrated • Provided several information links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pierpoint CHL to be reviewed by study team • See consultant comments • Additional research required
February 18, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pierpoint should be included as significant CHL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same comments as above
February 18, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments same as above, provided Pierpoint information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same comments as above
February 27, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good background on Indigenous land use and settlement • In agreement with 18 CHLs, including Elora Cataract Trailway 	
January 16 – February 25, 2021	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requesting new appendix to publicly post all 188 mapping comments/pins received • Asking staff to change when planning applications are deemed complete • Study does not complete all the steps to deem the process for identifying significant CHLs complete, as per the contract • Requests that the VCN HCD study be linked on Township website and referenced as a Township document • Requests redlined copy of final report • Requests amendment to criteria chart by adding UNESCO criteria and language that states that each CHL greatly exceeds criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping comments will be included as appendix • Planning application completeness is determined by legislation, not applicable to this specific study • Study process to be further clarified as required in final report • VCN HCD references will be updated as required • All public/agency comments will be summarized for Council and changes to final report noted • UNESCO criteria chart to be evaluated by consultants and comments provided • Amended criteria evaluations to be reviewed and comments provided

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests some criteria be changed for Elora Village CHL and VCN CHL • Requests recommendations to be changed as per submission • Requests sections of report be changed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other requested changes were reviewed and addressed through consultant's comments • Compliance with Planning Act to be clarified in final report
--	--	---	---

Agency Comment Summary:

Date Received	Comment Source	Summary	Staff Comments/Response
January 27, 2021	Member, Heritage Guelph-Eramosa Committee (verbal comments by phone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oustic CHL, provided clarification regarding historical and other information that should be corrected Provided reference material St. Peter's Church photo incorrect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments reviewed and necessary corrections made, summarized in consultant's comment responses
January 27, 2021	Guelph-Eramosa Township Deputy Clerk for GET Heritage Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GET Heritage Committee resolution regarding receipt and questions regarding legal ramifications of study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff provided answers for GET Heritage Committee and revisions to final report will be made as noted in consultant's comments
February 16, 2021	County of Wellington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request consultation for any future work regarding Trestle Bridge Trail (County owned) Clarification regarding process to identify regionally significant CHLs Identified County OP reference to CHL identification and 3 implementation options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing and future discussions with County
February 25, 2021	Grand River Conservation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about potential inclusion of GRCA lands in significant CHLs Requests regarding changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries for Grand and Irvine Rivers Belwood Lake CHL CHLs impacting flood control operations, hydro generation and recreational use of rivers Victoria Park and ECT CHLs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study team reviewed and consultant addressed in comments and changes made to final report

Attachment 4: Consultant Responses to Comments Received

1.0 General Updates

This section addresses general updates to the report to recognize the public commenting period in January and February 2021, as well as other minor updates to text not related to specific public or agency comments.

Report Section	Existing Text	Updated Text
To be added to the end of Appendix A (Vol 2)	n/a	<p>1.7 Public and Agency Comments on the Draft Final Report</p> <p>The Draft Final Report of the C.H.L. Study was released to the public on 26 November 2020, ahead of a Special Committee of the Whole meeting which was held on 30 November 2020. The public was invited to review and provide comments on the report. Originally scheduled to close on 29 January 2021, the commenting period was extended to 26 February 2021. Comments received from the public and from various agencies were reviewed and addressed as appropriate. Agencies that provided comments include: the Guelph-Eramosa Heritage Committee; the County of Wellington; and the GRCA. Full copies of the submissions are on file with the Township.</p>
Title page of the three volumes	Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of the Township of Centre Wellington	Cultural Heritage Landscape Study & Inventory of the Township of Centre Wellington
Report footers of three volumes	Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory	Centre Welling ton Cultural Heritage Landscape Study & Inventory
Vol.1, p.4, column 3, last line	... (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2014).	...(Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 2020).
Vol.1, p.4, column 4, lines 11-13	Municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.	[remove line – not part of PPS 2020]
Vol.1, p.7, sub-section 3.1, last	The P.P.S. also states that municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used	[remove line – not part of PPS 2020]

Report Section	Existing Text	Updated Text
sentence of paragraph 2		
Vol.1, p.9, column 4, 2 nd paragraph	Criteria used for evaluation outlined in detail in Appendix F.	Criteria used for evaluation are outlined in detail in Appendix F.
Vol.1, p.27, Section 6.0, introduction	The evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s found 18 of the 23 areas to meet the criteria as Significant C.H.L.s. Significant C.H.L.s met a range of criteria in all three evaluation categories: cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community value. The information produced at the inventory stage of the identification and of C.H.L.s is of a preliminary nature. Further refinement to cultural heritage values, community values , heritage attributes and boundaries are anticipated to occur as part of future technical studies.	The evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s found 18 of the 23 areas to meet the criteria as Significant C.H.L.s. Significant C.H.L.s met a range of criteria in all three evaluation categories: cultural heritage value or interest, historical integrity, and community value. The information produced at the inventory stage of the identification of C.H.L.s is of a preliminary nature. Further understanding of cultural heritage values, heritage attributes and boundaries, and identification of specific protective measures to enable conservation are recommended to occur as part of future technical studies.
Vol.1, p.31, Section 6.4, introduction	The identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s is the first stage in the conservation process. Following identification of significant C.H.L.s, technical studies or other initiatives may be conducted to provide a more detailed assessment. The goal of this assessment is to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values and attributes and verify or refine the boundaries. Technical studies and other initiatives should also develop conservation measures for the protection of the C.H.L. Technical studies may include individual designations or Heritage Conservation Districts enabled through the O.H.A., or the consideration of new or additional tools focused on the conservation of particular attributes under the Planning Act, such as inclusion in the Official Plan, By-laws ,or design guidelines.	The identification and evaluation of C.H.L.s is the first stage in the conservation process. Following identification of significant C.H.L.s, technical studies or other initiatives are recommended to be conducted to provide a more detailed assessment. The goal of this assessment is to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the heritage values and attributes and verify or refine the boundaries. Technical studies and other initiatives will also develop conservation measures for the protection of the C.H.L. Technical studies may include recommendation for individual designations or Heritage Conservation Districts enabled through the O.H.A., or the consideration of new or additional tools focused on the conservation of particular attributes under the Planning

Report Section	Existing Text	Updated Text
		Act, such as inclusion in the Official Plan, By-laws ,or design guidelines.
Vol.1, p.31, column 2, Technical Studies, bullet 1	Further examination and expansion of the evaluation of cultural heritage value, heritage integrity, and community values to further nuance the boundaries and detail the cultural heritage values and attributes embedded in the significant C.H.L.s. Any relevant potential archaeological site leads should be reviewed.	Further understanding of the C.H.L.s' cultural heritage value, heritage integrity, and community values to further delineate boundaries and further detail the cultural heritage values and attributes embedded in the significant C.H.L.s. Any relevant potential archaeological site leads should be reviewed.
Vol.1, p.31, column 2, Technical Studies, bullet 3	The development of policies which address not only the physical attributes of the significant C.H.L.s but also the intangible cultural heritage that produces or reproduces landscape features. This may lead to the development of design guidelines.	The development of recommendations and policies which enable conservation of not only the physical attributes of the significant C.H.L.s but also the intangible cultural heritage that produces or reproduces landscape features. This may lead to the development of design guidelines.
Vol.2, Appendix F, p.F-1, column 1, 1 st paragraph	1. Cultural Heritage Value or Interest: based on the criteria provided in Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act and adapted to record information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape:	1. Cultural Heritage Value or Interest: application of the criteria provided in Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act and recording of information about the cultural heritage value or interest of a landscape:
Vol.2, Appendix I	n/a	The CHL names will be reviewed to ensure consistency with the rest of the report.
Vol.2, Appendix A	n/a	The Sections and Page numbering will be reviewed to ensure accuracy
Vol.1, p.31; 3 rd column, Prioritization for Technical Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of the Township, the owners, and users. Community interests. Potential for environmental impacts. Available resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needs of the Township, the owners, and users. Community interests. Potential for impacts to cultural heritage resources.

Report Section	Existing Text	Updated Text
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available resources. External constraints, such as development pressures.
Vol.1, p.31, 4 th column	<p>Areas where there is a high risk of development within and adjacent to the C.H.L., high risk of alteration to heritage attributes, and opportunities for economic and tourism benefits are priorities for technical study. These risks and opportunities are inherent in urban or more highly developed areas. Therefore, C.H.L.s within the urban areas should be prioritized for technical study while those in the rural areas which tend to be more stable can occur later. Properties owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. are considered a lower priority given their existing regulatory framework and the need to balance heritage conservation with flood control operations. Threats to and opportunities for C.H.L.s should continue to be monitored and areas reprioritized as required.</p>	<p>Areas where there is a high risk of development within and adjacent to the C.H.L., high risk of alteration to heritage attributes, and opportunities for economic and tourism benefits are priorities for technical study. These risks and opportunities are inherent in urban or more highly developed areas. Therefore, C.H.L.s within the urban areas should be prioritized for technical study while those in the rural areas which tend to be more stable can occur later. Individual properties owned by the Township located within urban areas may be considered a lower priority. Properties owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. are considered a lower priority given their existing regulatory framework and the need to balance heritage conservation with flood control operations. Threats to and opportunities for C.H.L.s should continue to be monitored and areas reprioritized as required.</p> <p><i>[Victoria Park, Fergus and Belsyde Cemetery to be moved to the “non-priority” list]</i></p>

2.0 ASI Response/Actions to Public and Agency Feedback

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
1	<div><div></div><div>Guelph-Eramosa Heritage Committee</div></div>	Oustic	-edits to information	<div>Provide info re: Oustic</div> <div><div><div></div><div>search</div></div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should read 4th line, not 5th line• Wasn't first settler in 1819• 3 brothers, Ramsey brothers, were first in Township, Eramosa Township and Wellington County (Henry, John, Robert)• Owned west half Con. 3, west half Lot 1, Con. 4, east half Lot?, Con. 4• Ryckman is the oldest, but never settled• Reference books: Frank Day's book "Here and There In Eramosa" (1953) or "Eramosa Anecdotes" by Quaille (2007), both books in Wellington County Library• P.2, St. Peter's Church photo is wrong (1st line wrong)• Eramosa only had 7 concessions, not 8th line (called Townline)• Mimosa Church – not on 8th line (original drive sheds still extant)• Oustic was community with 3 hotels (same footprint)</div>	ASI to review information provided and update report as needed and appropriate. See table below.

Bullet	Action	Details
1	No revision re: 4 th line	A short portion of 4 th Line is included in the Oustic C.HL. boundary at the north end of 5 th Line where 5 th Line changes to 4 th Line. The text will continue to refer to 5 th Line.
2, 5	No revision re: first settler and Ryckman	Text provided is sufficient to explain this point. Ryckman is not described as the first settler but as the person to receive the first patent.
3, 4, 6	No revision re: Ramsey brothers and ownership	<div>Here and There in Eramosa reviewed at: https://archive.org/details/localhistory_2ly/page/n57/mode/2up?q=john</div> <div>Both the Ramsey and the Armstrong families appear in several instances of the source provided (Ramsey 6, 58, 90, 173; Armstrong 7, 8, 30, 58, 62, 86, 92, 93).</div> <div>Page 90 states: "The Ramsey family are believed to be of Manx origin. About the close of the 17th century, one or more of the family emigrated to Donegal, North Ireland. Robert came to the United States in 1816 and John in 1819. Eramosa was being surveyed and John drew the East ½ of Lot 1, Con. 3, and returned to Nelson after examining his lot. He worked there until the spring of 1820 and in that year, he erected a log shanty in Eramosa. He married Rachel Cleaver, daughter of John Cleaver and Mary Hughes, who had settled on the Middle Road, Nelson Township, Halton County, in 1807. John and Rachel Ramsey settled on Lot 1, Con. 3, Eramosa, in the Spring of 1821. She had the satisfaction of knowing that there was not another white girl within 20 miles, and that there was not another white settler in what is now known as the County of Wellington except themselves."</div> <div>Page 173 states: "Having planted the seeds which grew the first apple tress in the county of Wellington, is part of the interesting story of the pioneer family of John and Rachel Ramsey. In 1819, John Ramsey in company with two brothers Robert and Henry, recent emigrants from north of Ireland to the State of New York, left there to settle in Upper Canada. Little York (now Toronto) was then the hub of the new</div>

Bullet	Action	Details
		<p>settlement. The township of Eramosa was then in the course of survey and open for settlers. After taking the Oath of Allegiance the three brothers drew 100 acres each in the new township. John drew the east half of Lot No. 1, Robert the west half of Lot No. 1 and Henry the west half of Lot. No. 2, all in the Third Concession.”</p> <p>The Ramsey’s land is therefore not within the area of Eramosa being discussed as this Lot/Concession is at Eden Mills. The source did not confirm the origins of the Armstrong family as described in other sources referenced in the Oustic C.H.L. Description of Place.</p> <p>No revisions will be made to the text regarding this comment.</p>
7	Image correction re: St. Peter’s Church	Caption will be revised to Mimosa United Church (in Volume 3, K-44)
8, 9	Revisions to text (in Volume 3, K-44) re: Eramosa 8 th Line and Mimosa Church location	<p>The first line on the page will be revised as follows:</p> <p>...third was Mimosa Presbyterian Church, built on the Townline in 1884.</p>
10	No revisions re: three hotels in Oustic	Could not confirm records of hotels in the source provided. Further research may support this information and should be investigated during Technical Study.
6	Reviewed source	<p><i>Here and There in Eramosa</i> reviewed at: https://archive.org/details/localhistory_2lv/page/n57/mode/2up?q=john</p> <p><i>Eramosa Anecdotes</i> not available.</p>

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
2	County of Wellington	Trestle Trail Bridge	-additional language	prioritized which cultural heritage landscapes should be further studied. Planning Staff note that the County’s Trestle Bridge Trail has been identified in the second priority group for technical study. Planning Staff request that additional language be added similar to the wording provided for the GRCA properties, which would recognize that the Trestle Bridge Trail is a lower priority for study considering the public ownership of the trail property by the County. Again, the County requests to be consulted on any technical studies relating to the Trestle Bridge Trail.	<p>The following text will be added to Section 6.4 Next Steps, Prioritization for Technical Study (Volume 1, p.31), after the reference to GRCA sites considered lower priority:</p> <p>Similarly, the Trestle Bridge Trail is considered a lower priority as it is publicly owned and managed by Wellington County.</p>
3	GRCA	Grand River	-additional language	reservoir is vital for all downstream communities. We request that wording be added to the report to clearly state the Township’s intention that any potential designation on the Grand River corridor (including tributaries) will not impact flood control operations, hydro generation and recreational use of the rivers and the Township intends to pursue commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.	<p>The following text will be added as the last sentence of the first paragraph of Section 6.4 Next Steps (Volume 1, p.31):</p> <p>Technical studies may be directed towards commemorative actions rather than conservation measures as determined to be appropriate based on the threats to and opportunities for the C.H.L. and may include factors such as the needs of the Township, the owners and the users, community interests, potential for environmental impacts, available resources, and external constraints.</p>

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
					<p>The following text will be added as the last paragraph of the Section 6.4 Next Steps, Technical Studies (Volume 1, p.31):</p> <p>The identification of C.H.L.s which include properties that are owned and managed by the G.R.C.A. is not meant to impact regular maintenance and operations of these sites (whether flood control, hydro generation, or recreation), but to recognize the importance of these site and areas to the Township of Centre Wellington. Technical studies for G.R.C.A. sites should be done in consultation and/or collaboration with the G.R.C.A.</p>
4	GRCA	Grand River	-changes to boundary	As previously requested, please revise the boundary of CHL #1 to coincide with the limits of the rivers themselves and exclude GRCA lands including all of Wilsons Flats, Shand Dam, Belwood Conservation Area, cottage lots and road network. We note that Wilsons Flats was not found to possess significance as its own candidate CHL and has been removed from further	<p>a) ASI understands GRCA's concern and issues about operations but we believe it is premature to exclude attributes or refine boundaries that require conservation management in a particular way. The preliminary boundaries and preliminary attributes have been defined based on the definition of significance and capturing what is important. These boundaries do not in and of themselves result in introducing an immediate protective layer or creating an area to be managed.</p> <p>Like any management plan or HCD, the next step of technical work if/when undertaken would look at the boundary and make recommendations about whether it should be refined, what needs to be managed within that boundary, and how it should be managed. It is possible, especially within the larger CHLs, that there are parts that would require different (lower and higher) levels of management and other parts that would have very limited conservation guidelines.</p> <p>b) ASI to review and consider if there is another way to illustrate the Grand River CHL on the map, to capture both the waterway but also the sites and features along the river which define this CHL.</p> <p>After further review and consideration, it was determined that changes would not be made to the boundary. Clarifications will be added to the report regarding boundary considerations and how preliminary boundaries were determined (see Comment 10 below)</p>
5	GRCA	Elora Cataract Trailway	-additional language	We have no objection in principle with further consideration of the Elora Cataract Trailway as a CHL, however we request that additional language be added to the report noting that any future consideration is not intended to affect future operation and maintenance of the trail for recreation purposes. We encourage the Township to pursue commemorative actions (i.e: interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.	See ASI response 3

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
6	GRCA	Elora Gorge; Elora Quarry	-remove CHLs	The identification of the entirety of Elora Gorge Conservation Area and the Elora Quarry Conservation Area as Cultural Heritage Landscapes could impede current and future operations to provide recreational opportunities to the public. We continue to request that both Conservation Areas be removed as candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes. We respectfully suggest that the preliminary heritage attributes identified within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area, such as the bridge crossing and scenic views of the gorge could be considered through CHL #1 rather than a separate Elora Gorge CHL that encompasses the Conservation Area.	No action See comment 7 below; ASI prefers not to remove either Elora Gorge or Elora Quarry as CHLs
7	GRCA	Elora Gorge; Elora Quarry	-additional language	If the Township of Centre Wellington chooses to proceed with inclusion of one or both of these properties, we request additional language be added to the report stating that the intention is that any future conservation measures will not impact the current and future operations of GRCA's private businesses, namely the Conservation Areas, nor otherwise impede the GRCA's ability to provide recreational opportunities to the public. We also would encourage the Township to pursue commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.	See ASI response 3
8	GRCA	Elora Gorge	-edits to mapping	For clarity, if the Elora Gorge remains a candidate CHL, we suggest the figure on page 28 of the report be revised to distinguish CHL#5 from CHL#1 as they are currently the same colour.	Upon further review, CHL #5 Elora Gorge is better categorized as an "Node" rather than a "Linear Corridor". The Spatial Pattern Type on p.K-11 (Volume 3) will be updated to " Nodes, Specific Properties ". The map on p.28 (Volume 1) will be updated to show CHL #5 as a Node (red), which will be distinguishable from CHL 1 which is Linear Corridor (green). (see Appendix A of this memo for updated mapping). The "tombstone data" for the Elora Gorge CHL sheet will be updated accordingly.
9	GRCA	Belwood Historical Village Core	-changes to boundary	It is recognized that the Belwood, Belwood Lake and Shand Dam candidate CHL has been refined as the Belwood Historical Village Core. We appreciate the exclusion of Belwood Lake, Belwood Lake Conservation Area and the Shand Dam as requested. We do however request a further revision to exclude the lands owned by the GRCA south of the lake, which includes cottage lots and a cottage lot road. We ask that all cottage lots and private road network be excluded from the limits of CHL #17.	See ASI response 4a
10	GRCA	Belwood Historical Village Core	-changes to boundary (i.e., remove Area of Influence)	Regarding the area identified as the CHL Area of Influence (dotted area), this area is presented as a function of the Belwood Historical Village Core CHL. The Area of Influence encapsulates Shand Dam, Belwood Lake Conservation Area, cottages and associated private roads. The report does not explain what being identified as an area of influence means. We request that the concept of an Area of Influence for CHL #17 be deleted from the report and the associated boundaries be removed from the study. If the Area of Influence was intended to highlight the Shand Dam and Belwood reservoir, then we respectfully suggest that in lieu of an Area of Influence, the municipality could pursue specific commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage) through the Grand River CHL#1.	Re: request to make changes to the boundary, please see ASI response 4a above. The following text will be added to the discussion of identification of preliminary boundaries currently found in Section 3.2 CHL Inventory Sheets and Mapping (Volume 1, p.10): The Core C.H.L. Boundary is defined as the area which contains the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the C.H.L. The C.H.L. Area of Influence is a broader area than the Core C.H.L. Boundary. It is defined as an area that is outside the core but has been integral to the evolution and

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
					<p>development of the C.H.L. This area may contain cultural heritage values and heritage attributes.</p> <p>Additionally, the following bullets will be added to the list of information that may have informed the preliminary boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual Associations, Cultural Tradition/Practice, Kinship/Social Relationships Community Input <p>The discussion of identification of preliminary boundaries will be moved from its current location in Section 3.2 CHL Inventory Sheets and Mapping (Volume 1, p.10) to the end of Section 3.1 Identification and Evaluation Framework after sub-section "Evaluation of Candidate CHLs" under new sub-section title "Boundary Considerations" (Volume 1, p.10).</p>
11	GRCA	Belwood Historical Village Core	-changes to boundary/removal of attributes	We also request that the identification of the GRCA's cottage lot program and private roads as heritage attributes on page K-42 be deleted. We are concerned that this identification could affect future maintenance and development on the leased cottage lots.	See ASI response 4a above
12	Public [REDACTED]	Grand River	-changing name to include Irvine River -adding to attributes to include: access point; view sites; trails	<p><u>GRAND RIVER CORRIDOR: this term should be extended to mention its tributary the Irvine River up to Mill Pond, (painted by A.J. Casson) Salem</u></p> <p>The Grand River has already been designated as a Heritage River. However, this has not kept its banks from being invaded by the Elora Mill Complex, which indeed obscures the Tooth of Time for most citizens and visitors to the gorge.</p> <p><u>The Tooth of Time</u> should have specific Heritage Conservation Designation, having been recognized for many years as the symbol of Elora and much valued by the community.</p> <p>Included in the CHL must be access to the Portage beach area around the Cascade in Elora, of historical and community significance.</p> <p><u>View sites</u> must be identified and preserved, as outlined in the PPS.</p> <p>What has not been adequately mentioned is the Irvine River where it forms a significant section of the Elora Gorge. This section of the Gorge, with its two trails bordering the Irvine Gorge and its Views across the Irvine Gorge from one bank to the other in each direction should be part of the definition of this CHL. Suggested support: <u>The Elora Gorge, A Visitor's Guide</u> by Dr. Kenneth Hewitt.</p>	<p>ASI to review if additional particular features should be added as attributes based on the research ASI has conducted as part of this study. As indicated in the report, the list of heritage attributes is preliminary and may be refined and added to as part of future Technical Studies.</p> <p>Text will be added to the Grand River CHL, Preliminary Heritage Attributes (Volume 3, K-3). The bullet referring to views and vistas will be revised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views and vistas of the Grand River and Irvine River including from the following places but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trails along the Irvine River [add to the list]
13	Public [REDACTED]	Elora Historical Village Core	-requesting that Mill Street be prioritized for an HCD over the rest of the historical village core	<p>The section of Mill Street from Princess St (south), Mill Street East to the western end of Mill Street north and South, (Elora Mill) should have Heritage Conservation District Designation. In the face of the pressures of change and the desires for greater commercial space in this area, as well as lack of heritage protection for significant individual buildings, only an HCD can truly conserve the identity of this area. This area should be given priority in the development of HCDs and CHLs for the Township. It should be considered separately from the general historical village core.</p>	No action

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
14	Public [REDACTED]	Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent	-requesting changes to boundary (add Hoffer Park)	<i>Addition:</i> I do believe that Hoffer Park should be a component of the CHL of this area. It is certainly <i>historically significant</i> as the former Common and the early cattle market area for Elora. It is under threat from the needs of parking in the centre of Elora, adjacent to the Municipal offices, and indeed has diminished in size considerably in the last decade. Its central location is important to the openness of this central area of Elora, and Hoffer Park has a direct link to Victoria Park and its trailway and the Elora Gorge.	<p>Hoffer Park is included within the preliminary boundary for the Elora Historical Village Core C.H.L. Hoffer Park was originally laid out as building lots as part of the first survey south of Colborne Street. A review of mapping shows that Hoffer Park was intended for building lots through the nineteenth century however available mapping does not show buildings in this part of Elora. A 1930 aerial photograph shows the park as open space. This area is more appropriately placed in the Elora Historical Village Core C.H.L. rather than the Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent C.H.L.</p> <p>The rationale for the boundary of the Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent is to include the neighbourhood laid out by Charles Allan and partner James Mathieson as part of the New Survey which expanded Elora north of Colborne Street.</p>
15	Public [REDACTED]	Fergus Historical Village Core; Pierpoint	-changes to boundary for Fergus and/or adding Pierpoint	<p>Areas 11 and 12 Fergus</p> <p>I agree that the Fergus historical centre is worthy of CHL status, both historically and architecturally. Also worthy of CHL status are the areas of houses along the Grand River, St Andrew's Street, to and inclusive of the Pierpoint area.</p>	No action; the areas of houses along the Grand River/St. Andrew's Street were not included with the preliminary boundary for the Fergus Historical Village Core CHL. Boundaries may be refined as part of future technical studies.
16	Public [REDACTED]	Pierpoint	-should be added	I think Pierpoint should be included, if for no other reason than "Black Lives [really do] Matter!" Although there may be "no visible remnants" there is a story, and it is a valuable one. Serving 8 years on the Township's Heritage Advisory Committee has shown me that things happen far too slowly, and, like climate change and social justice, we cannot just postpone further consideration and action of this important site.	<p>ASI agrees that Pierpoint, and the history of Richard Pierpoint and early Black settlers, is hugely important and should be further studied, celebrated, interpreted, and commemorated. The definition of CHL includes "a defined geographical area" (a definable boundary). At this time, based on the information available as part of this study, it is not possible to determine an appropriate boundary for Pierpoint. There are no visible remnants of the settlement in the area today. It is beyond the scope of the study to determine if there are any extant archaeological remnants of this important settlement. Based on the current level of analysis, it is recommended that further research be conducted to understand its potential for historical integrity and boundary delineation for potential identification as a Significant CHL.</p> <p>Whether or not Pierpoint is identified as a Significant CHL, it is highly recommended that this area be considered for an interpretation/commemoration plan to disseminate the history to the broader community.</p> <p>While this information is included in the report, we suggest adding a specific Recommendation for Pierpoint in Section 7.0 (Recommendation) so it does not get buried and lost in the overall report.</p> <p>The following text will be added as the second recommendation in Section 7.2 Medium-Term Recommendations (Volume 1, p.32):</p> <p>Recommendation: Pierpoint is recognized as the earliest known settlement within the former townships and is associated with the early Black Canadian</p>

No.	Commenter	CHL	Type of action requested	Comment	ASI response/action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
					community in the township which demonstrates the area's cultural heritage value. It is recommended that further research be conducted on Pierpoint to understand its potential for historical integrity and boundary delineation for potential identification as a Significant CHL. Specific consultation with the Black Canadian community should be initiated to appropriately determine community value. This area should be considered for an interpretation/commemoration plan to disseminate the history to the broader community.
17	Public [REDACTED]	n/a	-n/a	Participants at the Open Houses and Mapping Sessions represent a very small section of the 30,000+ population of Centre Wellington. The township reached out to specialized groups such as local historians, art groups, agricultural society representatives, business representatives, those who serve on local community boards, developers, etc. One question asked at the first open house was "Will you talk to people who own the properties that are identified within a CHL before the next open house? I did not find an answer. Only 36 participants responded to an on-line survey following the first Open House, 30 after the second. This raises the question: Was meaningful public engagement achieved?"	-no action -specific engagement with individual property owners would occur during CHL-specific technical studies
18	Public	Pierpoint	Should be added	The history of the Black community who lived in this area is not widely known or honoured in many public places. The courageous and resilient life story of Richard Pierpoint is hugely important as it raises awareness of the discrimination the white settlers in our area used over the Black community who were never truly free here.	See ASI response 16
19	Public	Pierpoint	Should be added -provided resources/links	Richard Pierpoint, whose given birth name is unrecorded, was forcibly taken from his homeland in West Africa as a teenager in 1760. He was imprisoned and enslaved by Dutch, British and French Slave Traders. He fought in the American Revolution with British Loyalists given the promise of his freedom, and then denied passage back to his homeland. He cleared "given land" in Niagara where he petitioned with "The Petition of Free Negroes" for causes important to the early Black community, many of whom had escaped to Canada on the Underground Railroad. They struggled to build new lives amidst prejudice and discrimination by white settlers. He petitioned for the formation of the "Coloured Corps" who fought in the War of 1812. He was a gifted storyteller and community gatherer. He was never granted freedom for passage back to his beloved homeland and lived his last days on harsh land he had to clear in order to be "granted ownership" in Fergus. His burial place is unknown. Although, recently I heard speculation that he is buried under a large oak tree between Baker and Tom Street in Fergus. [see submission for list of links/resources provided by the commenter]	See ASI response 16 ASI reviewed the links/resources provided to confirm nothing was missed as part of our research. Appendix J contains biographical information about Richard Pierpoint that is very similar to the information submitted in the comment. A review of the sources provided by the member of the public did not provide any substantial new information.
20	Public	Oustic Grand River	-make sure we mention churches in Oustic -importance of Irvine Creek gorge to the Grand River	Without revisiting your detail on each CHL, I don't recall for example if you noted the unique churches situated in Oustic and Speedside. You likely did. And I feel that the Irvine Cr. gorge is equally significant to the Grand, in terms of the former's ease of public access and equally dramatic appearance.	See ASI response 12 The churches have been included as heritage attributes. No revisions required.

3.0 ASI Response/Actions to Comments Submissions Received from [REDACTED]

3.1 Proposed Statement to Appendix A

This section addresses the six comment submissions received from [REDACTED]. Given the level of detail and the focus of some of the comments within these and earlier submissions, the consultant team proposes adding the following statement following the introduction to the new Section 1.7 Public and Agency Comments on the Draft Final Report (in Volume 2, Appendix A), proposed above:

As part of the comment period, specific feedback was received regarding: the availability of detailed information and input received as part of the engagement strategy and the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study's conformity with *A Place to Grow: the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (2020). The study's public engagement was conducted in a timely, transparent, clear, well-advertised, and collaborative manner and it took into consideration the diverse needs and availability of residents to attend and participate. The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study report provides a mapped inventory of eighteen significant CHLs and is consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020) and *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan of the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (2020) and policy C.2.21 of the Township Official Plan. The Cultural Heritage Landscape Study report provides full, clear, and accurate information regarding how, and on what basis, candidate CHLs have been evaluated as significant and establishes and recommends that these CHLs be subject to additional technical work to: further understand their specific significance; confirm and refine heritage attributes and boundaries; and to recommend specific protective measures that will result in their conservation. It is the opinion of the consultant team that the study is compliant with Section 3 of the Planning Act.

3.2 Responses to Comments

The following table provides ASI responses and proposed actions regarding other items included in the six comment submissions received from [REDACTED]. Responses are organized by comment submission. While responses are not provided for each individual numbered item within the six comment submissions, major concerns/issues have been addressed herein, including those comments that were highlighted by the Township for ASI to prioritize. Additional responses to individual items can be provided as needed upon request.

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
1		The submission requests that a separate appendix be added which maps and lists all the "pins" that were added to the ConnectCW CHL Mapping tool	The survey responses and maps will be included as part of Appendix A in Volume 2 of the report. (See Appendix B for mapping and associated excel document)
2		The submission requests that recommendations be added to the Short-Term recommendations. These	The scope of the CHL study was to identify, evaluate, inventory and map Significant CHLs within the Township.

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
		proposed recommendations deal with the Township's Planning Applications and planning procedures and practices.	The consultant team did not conduct a detailed review of the Township's Planning Applications process, procedures and practices and is not in a position to comment and/or provide recommendations on these procedures and practices.
3	7	The submission questions language used in planning report PLN2020-37 which states that "This study is considered the first step in the identification process of significant CHLs." Item 7a goes on to question whether the Consultant is in breach of contract, the purpose of which is to identify, evaluate, inventory, and map significant CHLs within the Township.	ASI has fulfilled the objectives of the contract which was to undertake the identification and evaluation of significant CHLs within the Township and, in our opinion, ASI is not in breach of the contract.
4	6	That authorship of the Victoria Crescent HCD Study should be attributed to the Township of Centre Wellington because Council authorized and funded the study from the Heritage Advisory Committee budget.	Currently the author is "Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study Subcommittee". The cover page of the study says "Prepared by: The Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study Subcommittee" so that is how it was cited. The Township has advised that they are not the author of the report and there is no need to reference the township.
4	8	That both the Draft HCD Study Report and the Final HCD Study be included as references, since the condensed Final Study so heavily references the Draft Study.	Currently only the Final Study is cited in the report. We can add the Draft Study to the references section even though it is not directly referenced in the report.
4	9	That a web link be included in the references section and also added to the ConnectCW CHL Study Document Library.	The township has confirmed that they are not the author of the report so there is no need to reference the township of provide a link, as the township does not host the study on their site.

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
5	3c	That a red-lined copy of the complete final version of the CHL Study be made available to the public clearly showing all changes and reasons behind the changes between the November 2020 report and the final report.	A red-lined copy of the report will not be provided. ASI is providing a record to the Township of how our report will be updated through this memo.
5	3d	That a copy of the final version of the CHL Study Report be posted at a reasonable time prior to it being submitted to Council	The Township will release the final version of the study report and corresponding staff report through the regular agenda process for Council meetings.
6	15	Comments on the study's evaluation methodology and requesting that the study acknowledges that the CHLs "meet and greatly exceed" the significance criteria	There is no need to acknowledge/recognize that any of the CHLs "meet and greatly exceed" the significance criteria. All of the Significant CHLs meet the evaluation criteria used as part of the study.
6	16	Notes that, in the Methodology and Approach, the report states that the CHLs were also "evaluated against the UNESCO definitions to ensure that they appropriately demonstrated a high degree of significance"	<p>To further clarify, the text on p.9 (Volume 1, sub-section Evaluation of Candidate CHLs) will be edited as follows:</p> <p>The Candidate CHLs were also further considered against the UNESCO definitions to ensure that they appropriately demonstrated a high degree of significance and to establish that these candidate sites conform to definitions used in international jurisdictions.</p> <p>Note: the UNESCO/OHT category for each Significant CHL is included in the "tombstone" data on the CHL sheets in Volume 3 (see upper left corner of the first page for each Significant CHL)</p>
6	18/19/37	-comments include a new summary table of evaluation results	-the proposed table does not provide any new information that is not already presented in the report

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
			(other than statements of "Greatly Exceeds") but it is organized differently. As noted above, the UNESCO/OHT categories are included in the individual CHL sheets in Volume 3.
6	29	Requests that in the short-term, the Township approve the listing in the Municipal Heritage Register of each of the 18 significant CHLs	Listing individual properties within a CHL on a Heritage Register is not an appropriate tool for the protection/management of a CHL as a whole. Listing provides some protection against demolition of individual buildings only. One municipality that originally took this approach in the protection of their CHLs in the early 2000s is now moving away from this practice. They are in the process of updating their CHL inventory and developing more appropriate tools for protection and management.
6	35	Requests that mapping of Significant CHLs be amended to add the Heritage Areas for Elora and Fergus as identified/mapped in the official plan	We will not be amending our maps of Significant CHLs to show the Heritage Areas. Heritage Areas are mapped on page 6 of Volume 1, showing listed and designated properties as well as Elora and Fergus Heritage Areas
6	40-45	Requesting that heritage attribute be added to the urban areas identified as significant CHLs regarding the "Low-rise building height character ie. 2-storey or less in height"	Heritage attributes identified in the study are preliminary. A detailed assessment of building heights was not conducted as part of the study. Future, CHL-specific technical studies will provide the opportunity to conduct more detailed research and refine the heritage attributes. ASI has reviewed the C.H.L.s indicated in the comment and considered if an attribute that speaks to the general built form character is needed. Each of the C.H.L. refers

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
			<p>to nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings as attributes with the exception of C.H.L. 13 which describes the style and height of the buildings (see bulleted list below). No revisions to CHL attributes are required as part of this study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.H.L. 3 Salem – heritage attributes refer to “properties with nineteenth-century buildings” on Geddes Street, Woolwich Street West, Washington Street, James Street and George Street as well as all other nineteenth century properties in the boundary. • C.H.L. 6 Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent – heritage attributes refer to “properties with nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings” on Victoria Crescent, Smith Street and Henderson Street as well as the church buildings. • C.H.L. 7 Elora Historical Village Core – heritage attributes refer to “concentration of nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings” along Metcalfe as well as institutional, industrial, commercial, and residential properties from this period. • C.H.L. 11 Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas – heritage attributes refer to style and design of buildings. • C.H.L. 12 Fergus Historical Village Core – heritage attributes refer to “properties with nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings” on St. Andrew Street as well as civic and institutional,

Comment Submission #	Item #	Comment (the original comments/requests are summarized)	ASI Response/Action [proposed edits to the report are in red]
			<p>commercial, industrial, and residential properties from this period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.H.L. 13 Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing) – heritage attributes refer to style and design of buildings and includes that the homes are the one-and-a-half storeys. • C.H.L. 14 Ferrier Estate and Union Street East – heritage attributes refer to “collection of stately late nineteenth and early twentieth century home” on Union Street.” • C.H.L. 17 Belwood Historical Village Core – heritage attributes refer to “nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses located north of the Grand River.”

3.3 Response to Submission #6, Comments 38-39 – Revisions to CHL Evaluations

The table below provides responses to Comments 38 and 39 in the [REDACTED] Submission #6. These comments propose changes to the evaluations of cultural heritage value for certain CHLs.

Evaluations were conducted based on the information reviewed as part of this study, which was a Township-wide study. Future CHL-specific technical studies may provide an opportunity to conduct more detailed research which may lead to a further understanding of cultural heritage value, heritage attributes, and boundaries.

ASI has reviewed the criteria identified by the commenter and provided a rationale as to why they were identified as “N” (No). In several instances this review led to the determination that it should be changed to “Y” (Yes), and rationales are provided. It should be noted that the submission did not include rationales for any of the suggested changes.

In the instances where changes to the evaluations are to be made, these changes will be reflected in the written evaluation for the relevant CHL and in the summary evaluation table in Appendix I.

CHL	Evaluation Criteria Proposed for Change and Response
#1 Grand River	i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration Change to Yes. Several preliminary heritage attributes identified as part of this study are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Pierpoint Park, Templin Garden, Bissell Park)
#5 Elora Gorge	i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that the CHL or elements of the CHL are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something. ii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that the CHL is used by people to express specific cultural traditions.

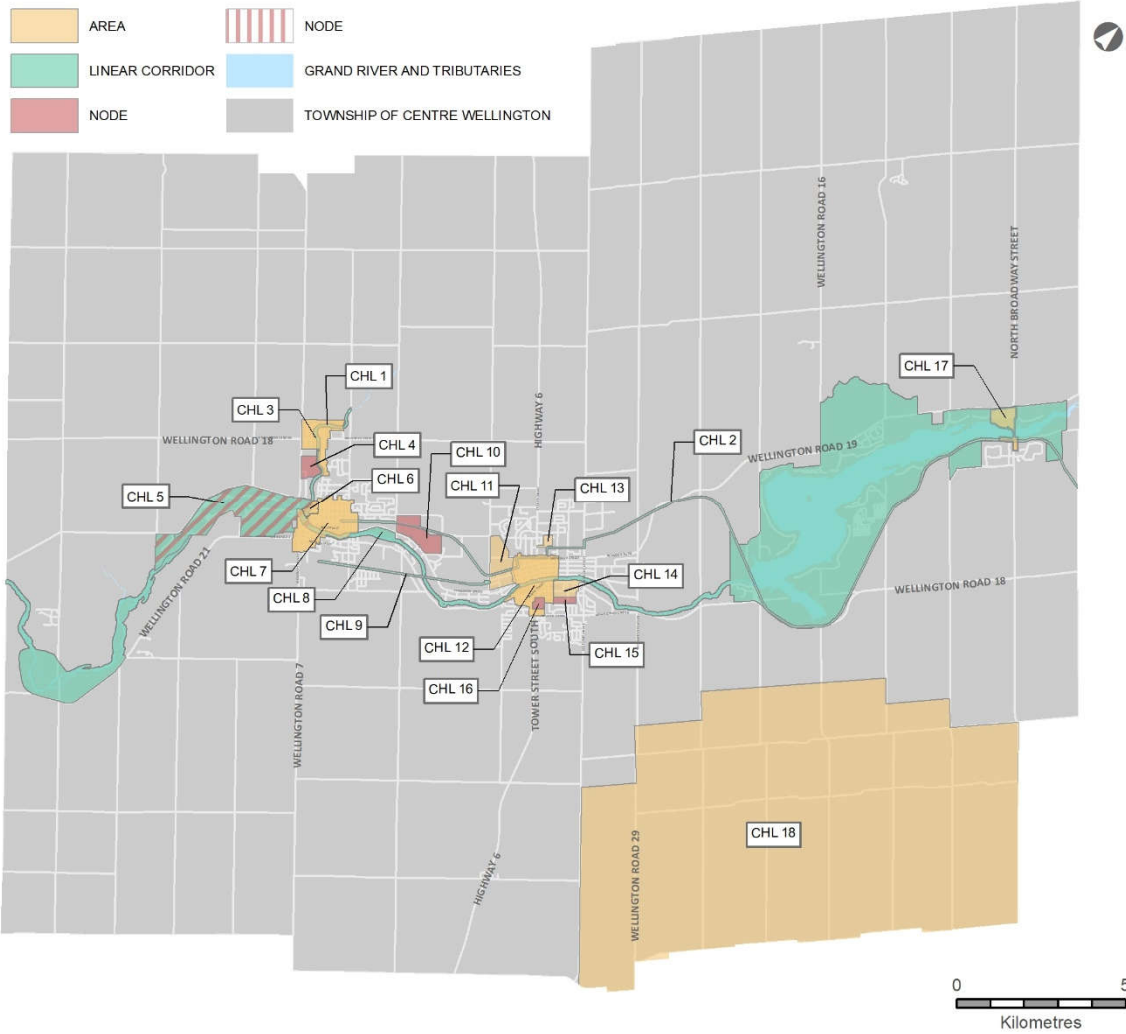
CHL	Evaluation Criteria Proposed for Change and Response
#6 Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood	<p>i. Community Value Criteria – Community Identity Change to Yes. The CHL contributes to Elora’s identity as a picturesque nineteenth-century village and is used to tell the story of the community, in particular the story of the community’s early tourism and early efforts to conserve the Elora Gorge in the creation of Victoria Park in the 1870s.</p> <p>ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration No change. Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent are named to commemorate Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria, however, has not been identified as a person that was significant to the development of the Township.</p> <p>iii. Community Value Criteria – Public Space No change. Victoria Park is well-used for a variety of recreational activities, however, research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that this is the site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events.</p> <p>iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that the CHL is used by people to express specific cultural traditions.</p> <p>v. Community Value Criteria – Planning No change. The CHL is not specifically identified through another planning process as being unique.</p>
#7 Elora Historical Village Core	<p>i. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Historical Value or Associative Value – Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc. No change. While individual buildings and properties within the CHL may reflect the work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc., the CHL does not <i>as a whole</i> or in large part express the work or ideas a distinct, identifiable architect, artist, builder.</p> <p>ii. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Contextual Value – Landmark Change to Yes. The CHL is considered a landmark within the Township of Centre Wellington. Change to yes to make it consistent with the Landmark indicator of Community Value (Y).</p> <p>iii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration Change to Yes. Preliminary heritage attribute(s) identified as part of this study are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Bissell Park, etc.).</p> <p>iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions No change. While there are individual properties or specific areas within the CHL that may be used by people to express specific cultural traditions, there is currently no information to indicate that the CHL <i>as a whole</i> is used in that way.</p>
#8 Elora Quarry	<p>i. Community Value Criteria – Pride and Stewardship No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to</p>

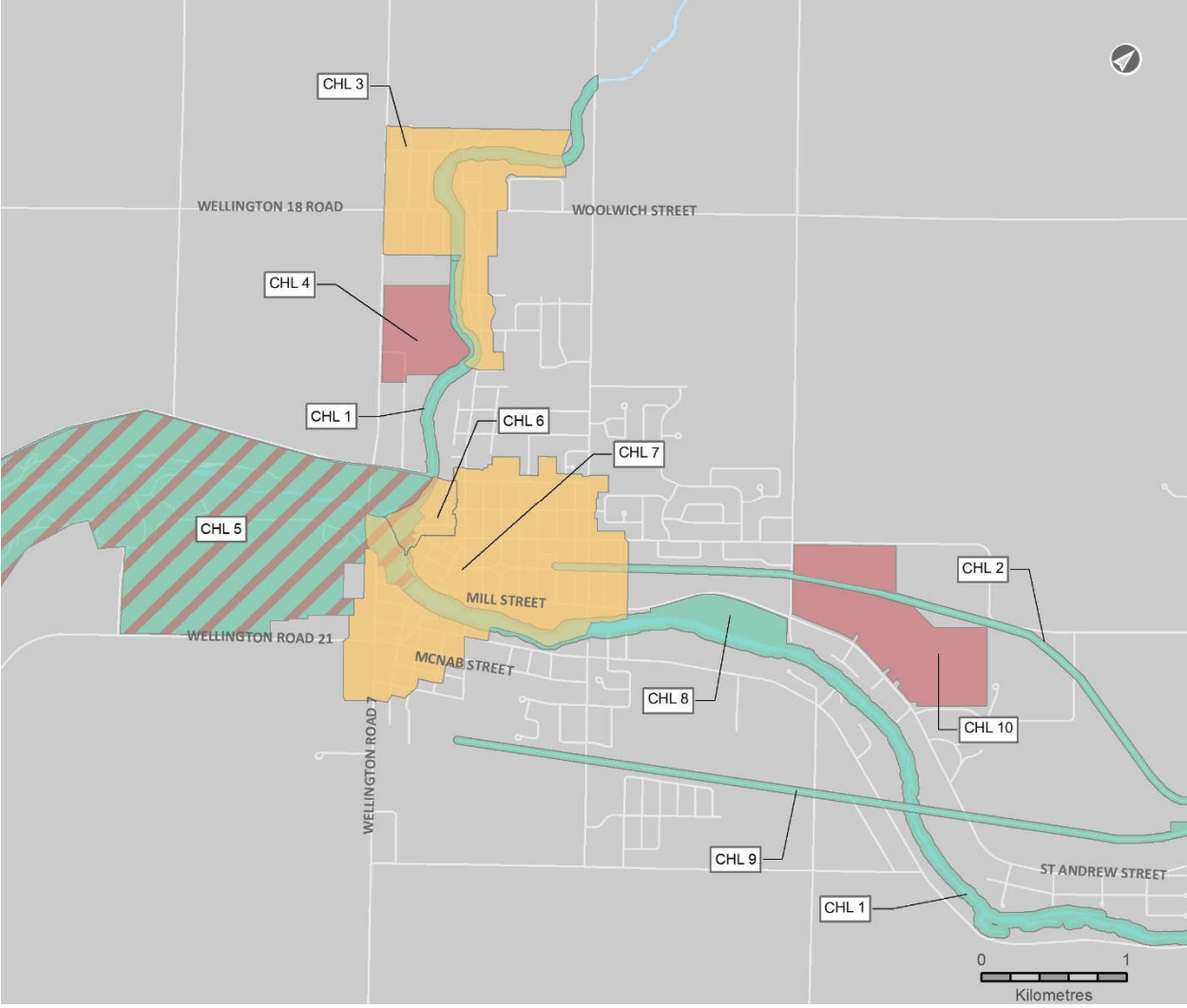
CHL	Evaluation Criteria Proposed for Change and Response
	<p>indicate that the community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the CHL (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep) beyond its ownership and operation by the G.R.C.A.</p> <p>ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that the CHL or elements of the CHL are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something.</p> <p>iii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions No change. Research conducted as part of this study has not revealed information to indicate that the CHL is used by people to express specific cultural traditions.</p> <p>iv. Community Value Criteria – Community Image No change. While the Quarry is a popular destination, it appears that images of the Quarry are not generally used in materials used to promote the Township.</p>

As part of the review of the above, additional CHLs were reviewed to ensure consistency and accuracy. Based on this review, the following changes will be made:

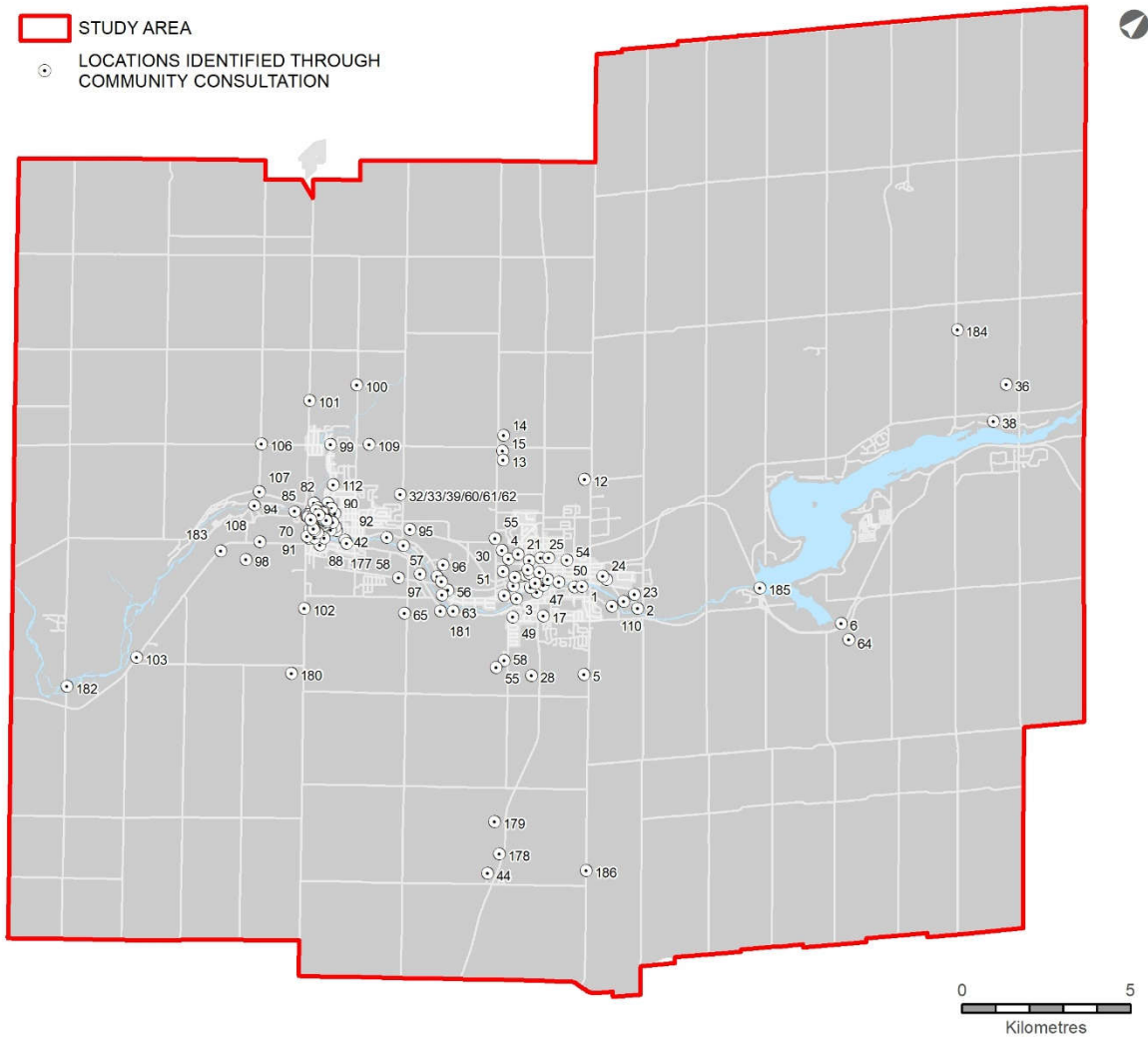
CHL	Evaluation Criteria Proposed for Change and Response
#11 Beatty Brothers	<p>i. Community Value – Landmark Change to Yes. The CHL is considered a local landmark. Change to yes to make it consistent with the Landmark indicator of O.Reg. 9/06 (Y).</p>
#12 Fergus Historical Village Core	<p>i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration Change to Yes. Preliminary heritage attribute(s) identified as part of this study are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Templin Gardens, Fergus, etc.).</p>
#13 Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood	<p>i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration Change to Yes. Preliminary heritage attribute(s) identified as part of this study are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something that has been identified as significant to the development of the Township (such as Webster Park).</p>
#10 Allan Farmstead	<p>i. Community Value Criteria – Tourism Change to No. This was a typo – the Allan Farmstead is not a tourist destination.</p>

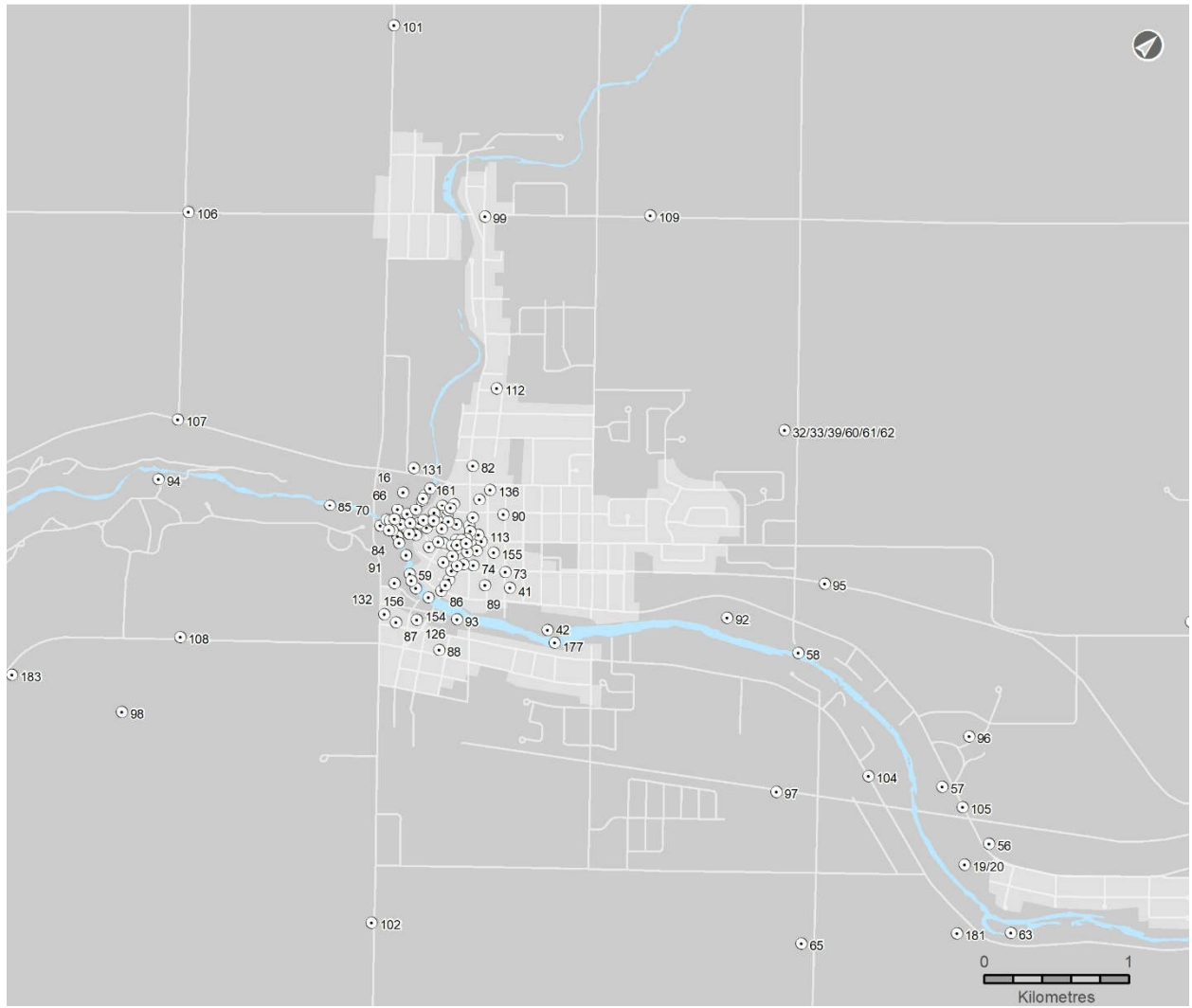
APPENDIX A: UPDATED MAPPING



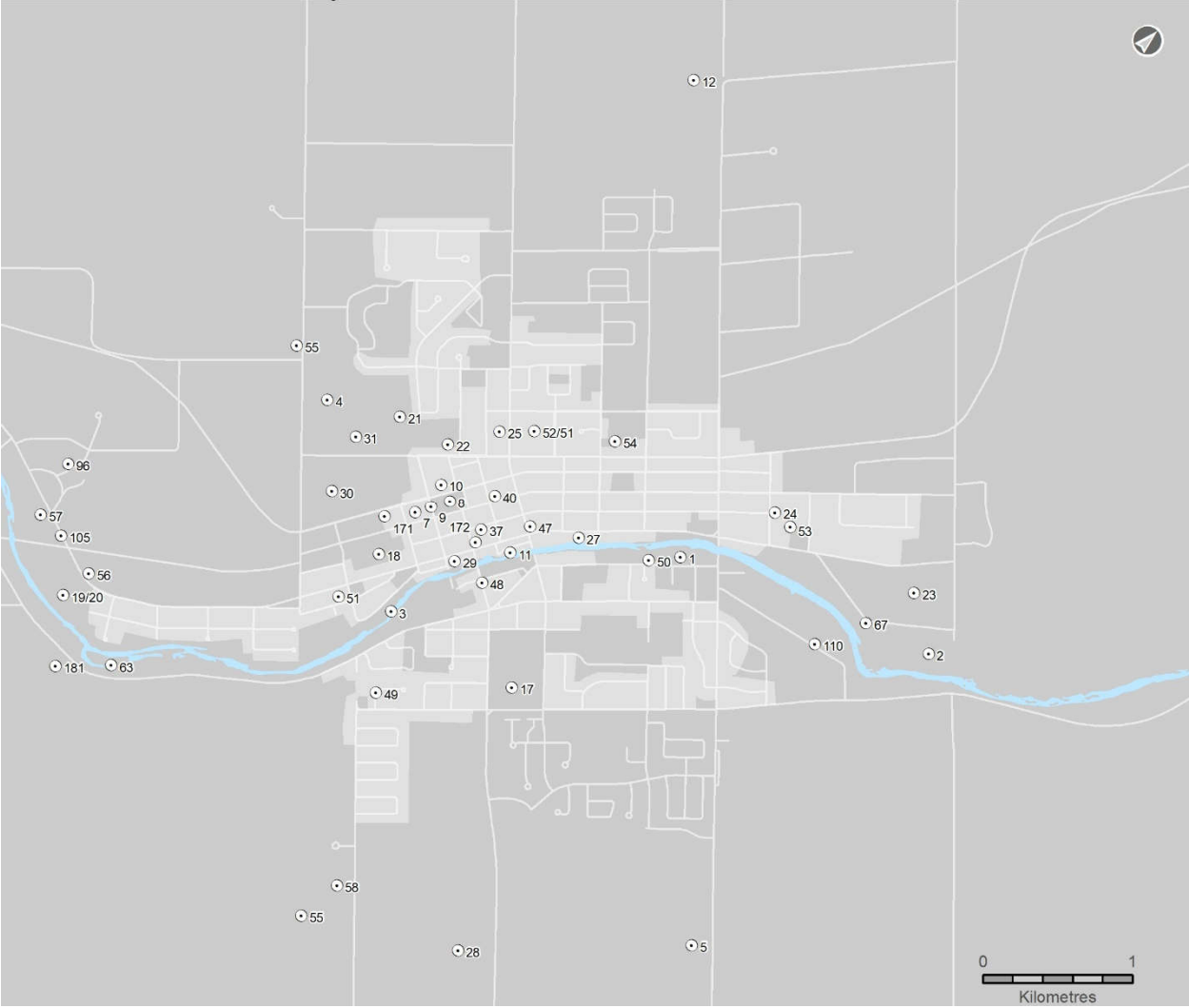


APPENDIX B: MAPPING OF PINS









Attachment 5: Draft CHL Prioritization for Future Consideration

Summary Chart of Preliminary Analysis of Potential CHL Prioritization

CHL Name	Initiation of study/plan	Scope of Future Studies, Plans and Initiatives
Elora Village Core	Short term (1-4 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: High; Priority: High Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood/stakeholders.
Fergus Village Core	Short term (1-4 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: High; Priority: High Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood/stakeholders.
Victoria Park and VCN	Short term (1-4 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: Medium; Priority: High Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood.
Union St E and Ferrier Estate	Short term (1-4 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: High; Priority: High Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood.
Salem	Medium term (5-8 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: High; Priority: Medium Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood.
Allan Farmstead	Medium term (5-8 years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Medium Staff-led study to draft designation by-law and public awareness. Medium priority since it is already listed on the Municipal Register, but can be moved up if any threats are introduced.
Beatty Bros Factory and Area	Medium term (5-8 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: Medium; Priority: Medium Full technical study and plan in consultation with the owners/neighbourhood.
Belwood Village Core	Medium term (5-8 years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: Medium; Priority: Medium Full technical study and plan in consultation with owners/neighbourhood. Medium priority rural area with low redevelopment pressure.
Elora Cataract Trailway	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study in coordination with the GRCA to identify and resolve gaps with focus on celebration/education. Low priority as owned by public authority and low threat of alteration. Can be moved up as resources permit.
Trestle Bridge Trail	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study in coordination with the County to identify and resolve gaps with focus on celebration/education. Low priority as owned by public authority and low threat of alteration. Can be moved up as resources permit.

Victoria Park, Fergus	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study with Parks Dept to designate and celebrate. Low priority as owned by Township and low threat of alteration. Can move up as resources permit or alteration is planned.
Elora and St. Mary's Cemeteries	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study to designate both and explore partnership with owner of St. Mary's cemetery to celebrate its history. Celebrate history of Elora cemetery (Township-owned). Low priority as level of threat is low. Can be prioritized if resources permit or if alteration is planned.
Belsyde Cemetery	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study to designate and celebrate. Low priority as owned by Township and low threat of alteration. Can move up as resources permit or if alteration is planned.
Elora Quarry	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study in coordination with the GRCA to identify and resolve gaps with focus on celebration/education. Low priority as owned by public authority and low threat of alteration. Can be moved up as resources permit.
Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: Medium; Priority: Low Full technical study (HCD) and plan in consultation with the owners/neighbourhood. Although consultant identified as higher priority due to urban location, little threat of redevelopment exists. Can be prioritized if threat level increases.
Oustic (Rural)	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Broad; Cost: High; Priority: Low Full technical study and plan to identify heritage attributes and possible conservation approaches in consultation with property owners. Low priority due to rural location and little threat of redevelopment.
Grand River Corridor	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study in coordination with the GRCA to identify and resolve gaps with focus on celebration/education. Low priority as owned by public authority and low threat of alteration. Can be moved up as resources permit.
Elora Gorge	Long term (8+ years)	Focus: Narrow; Cost: Low; Priority: Low Staff-led study in coordination with the GRCA to identify and resolve gaps with focus on celebration/education. Low priority as owned by public authority and low threat of alteration. Can be moved up as resources permit.

Prioritization Method

The CHL Study and Inventory makes recommendations in Section 6.4 of the report regarding next steps which include further technical studies and prioritization for such studies by essentially dividing them into higher and lower priority based on the following suggested criteria: needs of the Township, owners and users; community interests; potential for impacts; available resources; and external constraints. Further, it is explained that areas where there is a high potential risk of development within and adjacent to the CHL, high risk of alteration to heritage attributes, and opportunities for economic and tourism benefits are considered priorities for further technical study. These risks and opportunities are inherent in urban or more highly developed areas, therefore, CHLs within urban areas are recommended to be prioritized for technical study while those in rural areas which tend to be more stable can occur later. Properties owned and managed by the GRCA are considered lower priority given their existing regulatory framework and the need to balance heritage conservation with flood control operations.

The internal project team reviewed the consultant's recommendations and generally agree with them. However, the team also conducted its own preliminary assessment through a scoring system for each CHL, similar to a system of prioritization developed by the City of Waterloo for their CHL study recommendations. The team used 3 main categories considered to hold key values and assigned points on a weighted basis. The 3 main criteria included: community value, vulnerability/threat, and ease of implementation of future studies/plans, as described further in the section below.

Each CHL was assigned a score (Low=1, Medium=2, and High=3) in each category. These categories were weighted so that community value was scored highest (multiplier of 3), vulnerability/threat was scored second highest (multiplier of 2) and ease of future studies was scored lowest (multiplier of 1). The scores were compiled and categorized into short, medium and long term priorities based on cumulative scores. Those that scored 10 or fewer points are considered long term and lower priorities for implementation, those that scored 11-13 points are considered medium term priority, and those that scored 14 or more points are considered short term and highest priority. These criteria are further explained below. However, if CHLs are owned by public authorities, as noted below, they were considered lower priority despite having a high score as a result of high community value.

Each CHL was also reviewed based on whether the scope of future technical study or implementation tools is considered narrow or broad. A narrow scope is generally easier to implement and typically has lower resource/cost requirements, such as staff-led designation by-law or education strategy. Those with a narrow focus and low cost could theoretically be more easily implemented as resources permit, so these could be moved up. A broad scope would typically involve many more properties or a larger area of study and therefore have more extensive costs, resource requirements and timing. Lastly, those CHLs that are owned and operated/maintained by a public authority, such as the Township, the GRCA or the County, are generally considered longer term lower priorities due to the level of threat of alteration being lower within the current regulatory framework for most of these sites, particularly in the case of GRCA owned properties.

*Note: To assist in preliminary prioritization of the CHLs for future conservation actions, those rated highest for community value and rated medium or high for level of threat were prioritized. Those that were rated highly for community value but are owned by public authorities, such as the County or the GRCA, were lower priority.

Prioritization Criteria

- **Community Value** – Cultural Heritage Landscapes that are more highly valued by either the local neighbourhood or broader community should be considered higher priority than landscapes that are less valued. Value is measured by amount of feedback received through community consultation process and as identified through the consultant's report.
- **Vulnerability/Threat** – Cultural Heritage Landscapes with no formal or informal management or stewardship framework in place to conserve their attributes are more vulnerable to incremental, cumulative or significant change and should be considered higher priority for subsequent study/action than those for which change is adequately managed through existing policies and practices. CHLs in urban areas and those under more development pressure score higher and would be higher priority than those in rural areas or where fewer threats exist. Similarly, CHLs which are owned and maintained by public authorities such as the Township, GRCA, and County generally are lower priority for further technical study or action where significant changes impacting heritage values are not considered significant or threatening to their value or integrity over time.
- **Ease of Action/Implementation** – Some landscapes may have fairly specific needs or challenges that are well known and understood and require limited investment of staff time and resources to resolve. For example, individual or small scale properties that can be easily protected/commemorated with lower effort, cost or time would be easier to implement. CHLs that require a broad analysis with detailed technical study, for example a future Heritage Conservation District Study, would involve higher costs, resources and time investments, therefore would score lower in this category.

Detailed Preliminary Analysis of Each CHL (Numbered As Per Inventory Report)

CHL#1: Grand River Corridor

The Grand River flows through the centre of the Township and holds strong community value as a central theme of significance in the public consultation throughout this study. GRCA environmental policies generally already provide an effective framework for the conservation of most of the Grand River Corridor's heritage attributes whereby redevelopment/alteration is very limited within the current provincial regulatory system. Given the expressed interest by Indigenous peoples in the Grand River CHL, future studies or actions related to the CHL's cultural heritage may require additional Indigenous consultation. The intent of future studies or actions would not be to constrain the construction or maintenance of public infrastructure for flood or erosion control that are considered necessary for public health and safety. Public education,

awareness and celebration would be the predominant goal of conservation efforts for this CHL.

Scope: Commemoration and public education is likely the most appropriate conservation tool for this CHL. A staff-led analysis of options could be conducted in consultation with the GRCA and would require minimal resources or costs. However, additional consultation with Indigenous groups might require additional time. Though the overall score is relatively high due to community value, the level of threat is quite low. This CHL can be prioritized as time or resources permit. No other action is recommended at this time for the short term. Options can be explored as time and resources permit.

Score: 13 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2), Public Authority

CHL #2: Elora Cataract Trailway

The Elora Cataract Trailway (ECT) is a recreational trail between Elora, Fergus and Belwood, and extends eastward beyond the Township's boundaries. It follows the rail bed of the former Credit Valley/Canadian Pacific Railway. It is highly valued by the community for recreational purposes and has historic value. The trail is owned by the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) and therefore is already generally protected and not under significant threat of alteration or redevelopment.

Scope: Commemoration and public education of the history of the trail is the most likely conservation option for this CHL. A staff-led analysis of conservation and public awareness options of the trail's history and significance would require minimal resources or cost. Staff would work with GRCA and the ECT Association to discuss these options. As the threat level of any change is low, no action is recommended at this time for the short term. Options can be explored as time and resources permit.

Score: 10 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #3: Salem

Salem possesses a historic village character, including modest historic houses, outbuildings, and nineteenth-century road style and pattern. Suburban development surrounds the CHL, however growth pressures are minimal given the servicing constraints in this part of the urban centre. Most properties are still serviced by well and septic, while some are connected to municipal sewage infrastructure. Infill development pressure is limited in this CHL. Approximately two dozen properties are already listed on the Municipal Heritage Register and three are protected through designation, mostly along the historic main streets of Woolwich, Washington and George Streets. A future heritage conservation district study is warranted, particularly if this area is serviced in future and development pressures increase. This CHL is a priority in the medium term, but can be moved up to the short term if municipal service status changes.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and plan would be required to identify heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the landscape.

Score: 11 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 4; Ease: 1)

CHL #4: Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery

These two cemeteries have historical value to the community. As they are currently owned by the Township (Elora Municipal Cemetery) and the Hamilton Roman Catholic Diocese (St. Mary's), there is no immediate threat to any alteration to the properties as a result of development pressure. As time and resources allow, staff and the heritage committee could prepare individual designation by-laws for these cemeteries. This would be the most appropriate tool to conserve these CHLs. Further commemoration and public education initiatives about the history of these cemeteries could be undertaken in conjunction with designation and conservation plans. These CHLs are not considered a priority in the short term unless significant changes are proposed.

Scope: Staff-initiated individual designation by-laws would be the most appropriate tool to conserve these CHLs and could be fairly easily prepared and implemented with limited time and resources required. The by-laws would identify heritage attributes that need to be maintained over time and possible approaches for conserving the landscapes.

Score: 7 (Community value: 3; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #5: Elora Gorge

The Elora Gorge is a section of the Grand River that was identified as being valued by the community. The Gorge includes several heritage attributes that are unique and exceptional geological features, which are located within and include several properties: the Elora Gorge Conservation Area, Victoria Park and a portion along the south side of the Grand River in downtown Elora. The GRCA owns and maintains these lands. As with the other GRCA owned lands, the current environmental policies provide an effective framework for the conservation of this CHL, as there is very little ability to alter these lands. The intent of future studies or conservation actions would not be to constrain the construction or maintenance of public infrastructure for flood or erosion control that are considered necessary for public health and safety. Public education, awareness and celebration would be the predominant goal of conservation for this CHL.

Scope: Staff-led analysis of commemoration and conservation/education options in consultation with the GRCA would require minimal resources or costs. However, additional consultation with Indigenous groups, if required, might take additional time. Though the community value is high, the level of threat is quite low. If public education and commemoration could be done with relatively few resources, this can be prioritized. No other action is recommended at this time in the short term for this CHL.

Score: 13 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #6: Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, Elora

Victoria Park and the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood are located near the junction of the Elora and Irvine Gorges. The area has design and historical value as a unique example of a nineteenth century residential neighbourhood and park laid out in response to the area's unique natural features. Much information has been collected and prepared to date through an earlier heritage conservation district study. A HCD Plan is the most appropriate conservation tool for this CHL. Neighbourhood residents are active participants in the conservation process and work independently to celebrate the heritage character of the neighbourhood. Residents highly value the landscape features of their neighbourhood. Some of these features, such as the large, deep lots, are currently managed through the zoning-by-law which establishes minimum setbacks, lot frontages and maximum build footprints within the Elora Heritage Area Overlay. Other features, such as the character of the streetscape and open spaces warrant additional investigation to determine possible conservation approaches. Many of the heritage properties in this CHL are already designated or listed on the Register, so there is a measure of protection already in place. However, as this CHL is in the urban centre and there are increasing development pressures in and around the downtown area, this CHL should be identified as a high priority in the short term. The cost of such study/plan would be relatively high given the number of properties included, however, a HCD study has already been undertaken, so there would be cost savings in the overall context of implementation of an HCD plan.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and/or update for study completion with HCD plan and guidelines would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the neighbourhood and landscape context.

Score: 15 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 4; Ease: 2)

CHL #7: Elora Historical Village Core

The Elora Historical Village Core is an evolving landscape that comprises the downtown business and industrial districts of Elora, as well as the residential areas which developed around them through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The historical core is highly valued by the public and retains a high number of early commercial, industrial, civic, institutional, and residential buildings. This tourist destination is known for its character, picturesque views and thriving arts community. It is also an excellent example of an Ontario village set along the Grand River. The CHL contains many listed and designated properties which provides a measure of protection from inappropriate alteration. However, a full technical study is required to determine the value that each property, the streetscape and natural topography contribute to this CHL, as well as what measures or tools would be available and most appropriate to help conserve the heritage attributes and values identified. Opportunities also exist to better demark and celebrate this CHL. As this CHL is a broad area that includes a significant number of properties and is part of the downtown core where significant development pressures exist, future technical studies should be prioritized as high priority in the short term. The potential costs of the study and implementation plan will be high and resource needs for implementation and future oversight will be high.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and plan with guidelines would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the neighbourhood and landscape context.

Score: 16 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 6; Ease: 1)

CHL #8: Elora Quarry

The Elora Quarry is a former quarry now used as a swimming hole and recreational area. It is associated with Elora's industrial history and is the single largest artifact that expresses this history. The Elora Quarry Conservation Area is owned and managed by the GRCA. As part of the Grand River's Canadian Heritage River designation, it is provincially significant as a representative section of the Guelph Formation. The CHL holds some community value as a local historical asset, but is mostly used by tourists. GRCA environmental policies provide an effective framework for the conservation of most of the Grand River Corridor's heritage attributes and redevelopment/alteration is very limited. Given the expressed interest by Indigenous peoples in the Grand River CHL, future studies or actions related to the CHL's cultural heritage should include additional Indigenous consultation. The intent of future studies or actions would not be to constrain the construction or maintenance of public infrastructure for flood or erosion control that are considered necessary for public health and safety. Public education, awareness and celebration would be the predominant goal of conservation for this CHL.

Scope: Staff-led analysis of conservation/education and commemoration options in consultation with the GRCA would require minimal resources or costs. However, additional consultation with Indigenous groups might take additional time. The level of threat is quite low and community value is moderate. This can be prioritized as time and resources permit. No other action is recommended at this time in the short term.

Score: 7 (Community value: 3; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #9: Trestle Bridge Trail

The Trestle Bridge Trail is a trail that connects Fergus and Elora. It follows a portion of the railbed of the former Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway (later the Grand Trunk Railway and then the Canadian National Railway). It is highly valued by the community for recreational purposes and has historic value due to its associations with the early railway industry and the development of industries in the area which relied on freight connections.

Scope: Staff-led analysis of conservation options and/or public awareness and education of the trail's history and significance would require minimal resources or cost. Staff would work with the County (owner) to discuss conservation options. Level of threat is low and it is owned by a public authority so there are no recommendations in the short term.

Score: 10 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #10: Allan Farmstead

The Allan Farmstead is a nineteenth century farmstead located between Fergus and Elora on County Road 18. It was assessed in association with the former village of Aboyne. However, while the former village was not found to have any remaining historical integrity, the Allan Farmstead was determined to have heritage value, historical integrity, and hold community value for its associations with the Allan family who have been significant in the establishment of the local community. It is the last remaining active heritage farm between Fergus and Elora and should be conserved. As the property is one continuous and inclusive property, the most appropriate conservation method would be an individual property designation by-law that conserves the CHL. As this property is currently outside of the Urban Centre Boundary and zoned Agricultural, there are no immediate threats to its heritage value as a result of development pressure. However, if pressures increase or the policy framework changes, this CHL should be prioritized. Staff and the heritage committee are actively in discussions with the property owner regarding future conservation. If the owner has an interest in designation, this CHL can be prioritized sooner as the resource needs are low.

Scope: A staff and heritage committee led heritage assessment culminating in the preparation of a Part IV designation by-law would adequately conserve this CHL and identify its heritage attributes for long-term conservation. An education program to further public awareness of the historic value of the property would be beneficial and could be prepared in conjunction with the by-law. Conservation measures can be undertaken as resources permit. This is a medium priority CHL, unless the policy context introduces threat. It is already listed on the Municipal Register and is protected in the short term from demolition of any structures on the property.

Score: 11 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 3)

CHL #11: Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas

The Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas are located at the western edge of Fergus. The area developed around the former Beatty Brothers Hill Street Plant and expanded to include a model farm and company housing for its workers. Nearby Brock Avenue was designated as Heritage Conservation District. Beatty Brothers was a major employer in Fergus and the surrounding area for over a century and is valued for its contributions to the economic and social development of the town. It has moderate community value and there is no perceived pressure for redevelopment in this area at this time so the risks are relatively low. However, given the CHL is within the urban centre this CHL is a medium term priority for study and conservation.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and plan with guidelines would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving this CHL, including the surrounding residential neighbourhood and landscape context.

Score: 11 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 4; Ease: 1)

CHL #12: Fergus Historical Village Core

The Fergus Historical Village Core is an evolving landscape that comprises the downtown business and industrial districts of Fergus, as well as the residential areas which developed around them through the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The town was founded by Scotsmen and grew through milling and manufacturing activities developed along the Grand River. The downtown and residential areas were built by skilled Scottish masons who made use of the abundant local limestone. The area is highly valued by the community for its architecture and is an outstanding example of a late nineteenth-century Ontario village sited on the Grand River with a high concentration of cut-stone buildings expressing the rich natural resources of the area. The CHL contains many listed and designated properties which provides a measure of protection from inappropriate alteration. However, a full technical study is required to determine the value that each property, the streetscape and natural topography contribute to this CHL, as well as what measures or tools would be available and most appropriate to help conserve the heritage attributes and values identified. Opportunities also exist to better demark and celebrate this CHL. As this CHL is a broad area that includes a significant number of properties and is part of the downtown core where significant development pressures exist, future technical studies should be prioritized as high priority in the short term. The potential costs of the study and implementation plan will be high and resource needs for implementation will be high.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and plan with guidelines would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the neighbourhood and landscape context.

Score: 16 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 6; Ease: 1)

CHL #13: Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing)

The Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood is located in Fergus, north of the former Canadian Pacific Railway line. The neighbourhood is a residential area constructed prior to 1954 in a relatively uniform Victory housing style, a type of wartime housing constructed during and after the Second World War. It is centred on Webster Park and is a uniquely designed neighbourhood in Centre Wellington. It did not garner much community attention or exhibit significant community value through the project consultation. The consultant felt that it should be a higher priority since it is located within the urban centre, however, the study team feels that it is likely not subject to significant development pressures, so it is not a high priority at this time and should be considered in the long term for future study. If development pressure increases in this CHL, it can be moved up in the short to medium term. For this CHL, a HCD technical study and plan would be most appropriate and would involve moderate costs, timing and resources to undertake given the number of properties included. However, in relation to some of the other proposed HCD studies, this one would be more easily undertaken given the uniformity of style and properties included.

Scope: A small-scale technical HCD study and plan would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the

neighbourhood and landscape context, similar to the Brock Avenue HCD Study and Plan.

Score: 6 (Community value: 3; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 1)

CHL #14: Ferrier Estate and Union Street East

The Ferrier Survey is located in Fergus along a central axis of Union Street East. The area developed around the Ferrier estate and includes Confederation Park, Ferrier's home, Union Street East, and Belsyde Cemetery. This CHL is valued by the community for its location close to the Grand River and its late 19th century to early 20th century houses situated on large long lots along mature tree-lined streets. The neighbourhood does not appear to face significant development pressure but has high community value beyond the immediate neighbourhood. It is valued for its associations with an early settler and leader in the community and represents an important area of urban development in Fergus. It has also been identified by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation as holding significance as an historical place. Given the expressed interest by Indigenous peoples in this area, future studies or actions related to the CHL's cultural heritage should include additional Indigenous consultation. The most appropriate conservation measure for this CHL is likely a HCD study and plan with guidelines to help guide appropriate change. This CHL is a high priority given its urban context and high community value.

Scope: Full technical HCD study and plan would be required to identify heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the landscape.

Score: 14 (Community value: 9; Vulnerability: 4; Ease: 1)

CHL #15: Belsyde Cemetery

The Belsyde Cemetery was established in 1863 and continues in active use today. It's valued for its associations with the Ferrier estate. The oldest part of the cemetery is laid out in a Celtic cross pattern, reflecting the Scottish heritage of many settlers in Fergus. The cemetery is a well-known landmark to local residents and holds community value. The general risk of negative impacts or need for conservation tools is relatively low given it is owned by the Township. However, future plans for the cemetery should be carefully reviewed and implemented and include heritage review and assessment in the context of being significant CHL. The most appropriate conservation tool would be an individual heritage designation by-law as an individual property. However, the cemetery should also be studied in light of the Ferrier Estate CHL and could be included in that HCD technical study.

Scope: Staff-led analysis with heritage committee could be undertaken to prepare a heritage designation by-law to protect and conserve this CHL individually or as part of the broader Ferrier Estate CHL. Staff would collaborate with the appropriate Township department(s) to discuss future initiatives. However, the priority is longer term as an individual property or could be reviewed over the shorter term as part of the Ferrier Estate CHL.

Score: 7 (Community value: 3; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #16: Victoria Park, Fergus

The heritage value of this historic park hinges on its historic use as the premiere park for town events as a public space. The park originated as a privately-owned racetrack which was made public in 1883 and renamed Victoria Park around 1900. It has long been known as a local landmark and is valued by the community. A staff-led analysis can be undertaken with the Parks Department staff to determine future plans for the park and potential conservation measure and commemorative actions to further public awareness of the park's heritage values. Actions to enhance the heritage features of the park would ideally be carried out in conjunction with any improvements to this public space, and identified early on in the design phase of the project. Since the park is Township-owned and threat of any redevelopment is very low, this could be a medium to long term priority. Although if community/tourism benefits or park improvements necessitate an earlier review, this can be moved up for prioritization since the resources required would be relatively low.

Scope: Staff-led discussion regarding individual designation and commemoration/conservation measures most appropriate to identifying and conserving heritage attributes over the long term.

Score: 10 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 2)

CHL #17: Belwood Historical Village Core

The Belwood Historical Village Core is comprised of the Village of Belwood, with the Shand Dam and Belwood Lake Reservoir highly influencing the development and use of the area. The nineteenth century Village of Belwood was dramatically impacted by the construction of the dam and reservoir in the late 1930s when the south end of the village was flooded. The dam and reservoir are valued as an early example of conservation reservoir and it was the first large-scale multi-purpose dam in Canada and in the Grand River watershed. The resulting lake has created a summer resort industry which supports the continuance of the Village of Belwood. The CHL for the village core contains several listed and one designated property which provides a measure of protection from inappropriate alteration. However, a full technical study is required to determine the value that each property, the streetscape and natural topography contribute to this CHL, as well as what measures or tools would be available and most appropriate to help conserve the heritage attributes and values identified. Opportunities also exist to better celebrate this CHL. As this CHL is within the rural area there is little development pressure or threat of alteration, however, it has high community value for its unique attributes and history. The relatively narrow study scope for this small scale area would not require significant costs or time, therefore it is recommended that this CHL be studied in the medium term.

Scope: Small-scale technical HCD study and plan would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving the neighbourhood and landscape context.

Score: 11 (Community value: 6; Vulnerability: 4; Ease: 1)

CHL #18: Oustic

The rural hamlet of Oustic is located at the far east of the Township where it meets the current Township of Guelph/Eramosa. It is at the centre of a nineteenth-century rural agricultural settlement in the northern half of the former Eramosa Township. It includes several small historic settlements such as Speedside, Birge Mills, Shiloh, and Armstrong Mills. It expresses an early and rare landscape where a pattern of physiographic obstacles, the glacial spillways, created an unusual agricultural settlement pattern in a very challenging natural landscape. Many of the properties exhibit the authentic physical qualities of a nineteenth-century farmstead. These include houses set back from the roadways and the end of long lanes often lined with trees, barns, silos and agricultural outbuildings, field patterns which demonstrate six to eight fields within each lot and fences, hedgerows, windrows and woodlots. As this CHL is a broad area that includes a significant number of properties and attributes, a future technical study could be costly and have high time and resource requirements. Given the CHL is in a relatively remote rural area with little development potential or pressure, it is not considered a high priority at this time.

Scope: Full technical HCD/CHL study with conservation plan would be required to identify and confirm heritage attributes and possible approaches for conserving this rural landscape context.

Score: 6 (Community value: 3; Vulnerability: 2; Ease: 1)

Attachment 6: Agency Comments

Mariana Iglesias

From: Jenni Spies <jspies@get.on.ca>
Sent: January 27, 2021 2:50 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: CHL Study - Guelph/Eramosa Township Heritage Committee Resolution Enclosed
Attachments: 2020.01.27 - Heritage Committee Resolution - CW CHL Report.pdf

Good afternoon Mariana,

Please see attached the resolution that passed at the Heritage Committee meeting today in regards to the information we received about the Township of Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Draft Report. There was good conversation about this during the meeting today, a lot of that conversation centered around Mr. Carothers correcting information on the Ousitc appendix which I do understand he has connected with you about.

The other line of discussion was around the legal ramifications of this study, as you can see by the resolution. For instance, should an owner of a property in this identified CHL want to erect a fence or put an addition on their house – would there be anything preventing them from doing so in a CHL? Perhaps activity of that sort would be permitted, but what happens if a property owner in that identified CHL wants to apply for a lot line adjustment or severance - would this CHL designation prohibit that? If you could provide some information in that regard, it would be most appreciated.

Kindest regards,

Jenni Spies
Deputy Clerk
Township of Guelph/Eramosa
8348 Wellington Road 124, PO Box 700
Rockwood, ON N0B 2K0
Phone: 519-856-9596 x 107
Toll Free: 1-800-267-1465
Fax: 519-856-2240
jspies@get.on.ca
www.get.on.ca

Please be advised that the Township of Guelph/Eramosa has implemented proactive measures as precaution to limit further transmission of the coronavirus, known as COVID-19 Pandemic, and the Township offices are closed however business can be conducted on-line and/or by phone. At the present time I will be working remotely and in the office on assigned days. Thank you for your understanding and this protocol will be ongoing until further notice. Relative to implemented proactive measures by the Township of Guelph/Eramosa, please see additional details at <https://get.on.ca/news/township-implements-proactive-measures-as-precaution-to-limit-further-transmission-of-covid-19>.

CONFIDENTIALITY: This email message (including attachments, if any) is confidential and is intended only for the addressee. Any unauthorized use or disclosure is strictly prohibited. Disclosure of this e-mail to anyone

January 27, 2021

Mariana Iglesias - Senior Planner
Heritage and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON N0B 1S0

Re: Township of Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Draft Report

Dear Mariana,

At the Heritage Committee meeting held on Wednesday January 27, 2021, the following resolution was put forward and passed:

Be it resolved that the Township of Guelph/Eramosa Heritage Committee has received correspondence from staff regarding the Township of Centre Wellington's Cultural Heritage Study Draft Report for information purposes; and

That the Committee direct staff to provide acknowledgement of receipt of this information and advise that a Committee member will be contacting the Centre Wellington Planning Department to clarify some information; and

Further, that the Heritage Committee direct staff to obtain clarification that the Cultural Heritage Landscape Designation will have no legal ramifications or other impacts on individual properties in Guelph/Eramosa Township.

Please accept this for your information.

Sincerely,



Jenni Spies
Deputy Clerk

Jenni Spies
Deputy Clerk

Tel: 519-856-9596 X107
jspies@get.on.ca



COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ALDO L. SALIS, BES, MSc, RPP, MCIP, DIRECTOR
T 519.837.2600
T 1.800.663.0750
F 519.823.1694

ADMINISTRATION CENTRE
74 WOOLWICH STREET
GUELPH ON N1H 3T9

February 16, 2021

Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, Ontario N0B 1S0

Dear Ms. Iglesias,

**Re: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study- Final Draft Report (Nov 2020)
County of Wellington Comments**

Thank you for circulating the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study – Report (November 2020) to the County and providing an opportunity for comment. County Planning Staff have reviewed the report and provide the following comments:

Trestle Bridge Trail

The County's Trestle Bridge trail has been identified as a significant cultural heritage landscape in the report. It should be noted that a portion of the trail and the Trestle Bridge structure are recognized in the County of Wellington Official Plan as a cultural heritage landscape (part of the Wellington Place Lands Special Policy Area PA1-1). While we are supportive of the recognition in the Township's Study, we would request to be consulted prior to and as part of any further study or assessment of the Trestle Bridge Trail by the Township in the future.

Identification of Regionally Significant C.H.L.s

A "short term" recommendation (Section 7.1) of the study is that the Township of Centre Wellington collaborate with Wellington County to determine if any of the Significant C.H.L.s are regionally significant. County Planning Staff are available to meet and discuss this recommendation including how to determine if a C.H.L is "regionally significant" and how a regionally significant C.H.L may be recognized.

Section 4.1.5 c) of the County of Wellington Official Plan states that the identification of significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be implemented through at least one of the following options:

- i) Added to an Official Plan through an Amendment that shows the resources as an overlay designation on the Schedule, and adds site specific policies where needed;
- ii) Included in the municipal register of properties that Council considers to be of cultural heritage value or interest but have been designated;
- iii) Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Additional Technical Studies

The report has identified that the Township should undertake additional technical studies to develop conservation measures for the protection of the cultural heritage landscapes and has

prioritized which cultural heritage landscapes should be further studied. Planning Staff note that the County's Trestle Bridge Trail has been identified in the second priority group for technical study. Planning Staff request that additional language be added similar to the wording provided for the GRCA properties, which would recognize that the Trestle Bridge Trail is a lower priority for study considering the public ownership of the trail property by the County. Again, the County requests to be consulted on any technical studies relating to the Trestle Bridge Trail.

Thank you again for providing us with the opportunity to review and provide comment on the latest version of the report. Should you have any questions regarding our comments please feel free to contact us.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C Marshall".

Curtis Marshall, MCIP, RPP
Manager of Development Planning



Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

February 25, 2021

VIA EMAIL

Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP
Heritage and Development,
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON N0B 1S0

Dear Ms. Iglesias:

Re: Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) Study

GRCA staff have completed our review of the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of the Township of Centre Wellington - Volume 1 (dated November 2020, prepared by ASI, Land Plan Studio Inc. and FOTENN Planning and Design) and can provide the following comments for your consideration.

As outlined in our letter dated January 23, 2020 and subsequent conversations, we raised concerns with the potential inclusion of lands, infrastructure and assets owned by the GRCA as candidate CHLs for further evaluation.

We requested the following:

- The CHL boundaries for the Grand and Irvine Rivers be limited to the rivers themselves.
- Locations in and around Belwood Lake Conservation Area in particular Shand Dam, Belwood Lake (reservoir) and the cottage lots, Elora Quarry Conservation Area, Elora Gorge Conservation Area and Wilson's Flats be removed from the list of potential CHLs for further consideration.
- Any potential designation not impact flood control operations, hydro generation and recreational use of the rivers
- Further discussion regarding Victoria Park and the Elora-Cataract Trailway.

We recognize some revisions have been made in response to our comments. We further understand that the current study is the first step in the process, and further study or initiatives would develop conservation measures for the protection of the CHL. We appreciate that GRCA-owned properties have been listed as low priority for further study.

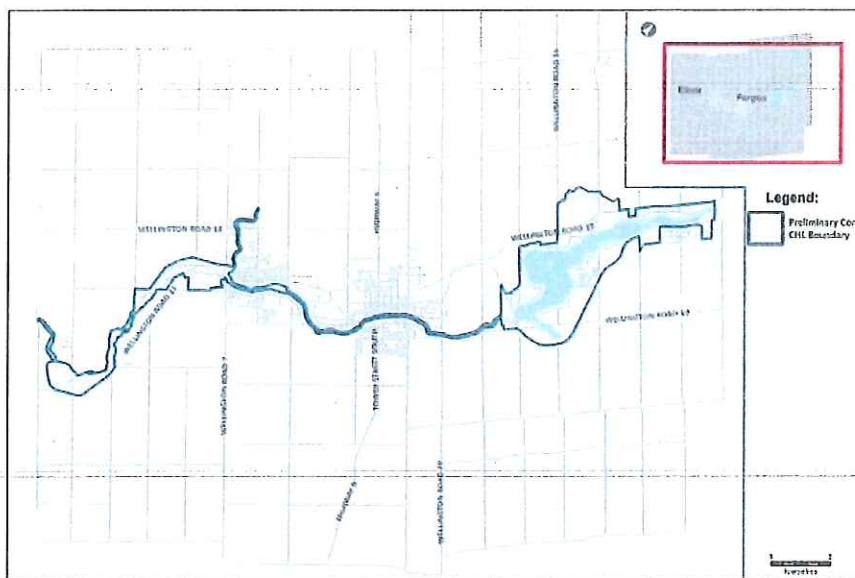


Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

As discussed January 21, 2021, we do however continue to have significant concerns with the report recommendations and request further revisions as outlined below.

CHL #1 – Grand River Corridor



CHL #1 as presented in Appendix K-1 of the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

The GRCA has no objection in principle to the Grand and Irvine Rivers being considered a Cultural Heritage Landscape, however we ask additional wording be added to the report and the CHL boundary be revised. As mentioned in our previous letter, the ability for the GRCA to manage our lands, operate our Conservation Areas, and maintain and operate our infrastructure now and into the future is paramount. For example, maintenance and operation of the Shand Dam is critical to public health and safety and the function of Belwood Lake as a working reservoir is vital for all downstream communities. We request that wording be added to the report to clearly state the Township's intention that any potential designation on the Grand River corridor (including tributaries) will not impact flood control operations, hydro generation and recreational use of the rivers and the Township intends to pursue commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.

As previously requested, please revise the boundary of CHL #1 to coincide with the limits of the rivers themselves and exclude GRCA lands including all of Wilsons Flats, Shand Dam, Belwood Conservation Area, cottage lots and road network. We note that Wilsons Flats was not found to possess significance as its own candidate CHL and has been removed from further

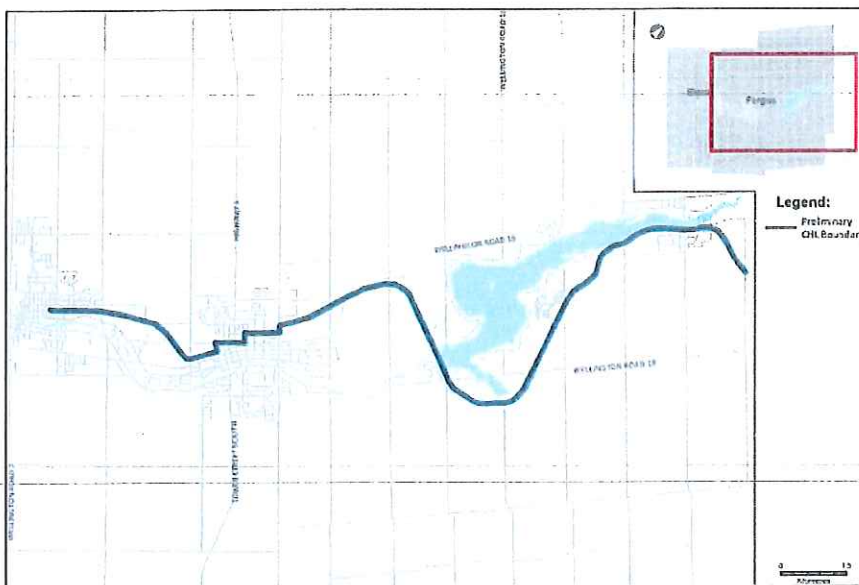


Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

consideration, however a portion of the landholdings remains within CHL#1 which should be revised.

CHL #2 – Elora Cataract Trailway



*CHL #2 as presented in
Appendix K-4 of the Centre
Wellington Cultural
Heritage Landscape Study*

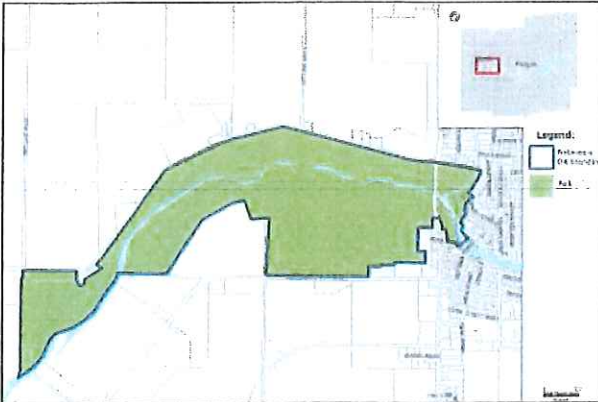
We have no objection in principle with further consideration of the Elora Cataract Trailway as a CHL, however we request that additional language be added to the report noting that any future consideration is not intended to affect future operation and maintenance of the trail for recreation purposes. We encourage the Township to pursue commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.



Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

CHL# 5 Elora Gorge and CHL# 8 Elora Quarry



CHL #5 as presented in Appendix K-11 of the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study



CHL #8 as presented in Appendix K-19 of the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

The identification of the entirety of Elora Gorge Conservation Area and the Elora Quarry Conservation Area as Cultural Heritage Landscapes could impede current and future operations to provide recreational opportunities to the public. We continue to request that both Conservation Areas be removed as candidate Cultural Heritage Landscapes. We respectively suggest that the preliminary heritage attributes identified within the Elora Gorge Conservation Area, such as the bridge crossing and scenic views of the gorge could be considered through CHL #1 rather than a separate Elora Gorge CHL that encompasses the Conservation Area.

If the Township of Centre Wellington chooses to proceed with inclusion of one or both of these properties, we request additional language be added to the report stating that the intention is that any future conservation measures will not impact the current and future operations of GRCA's private businesses, namely the Conservation Areas, nor otherwise impede the GRCA's



Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

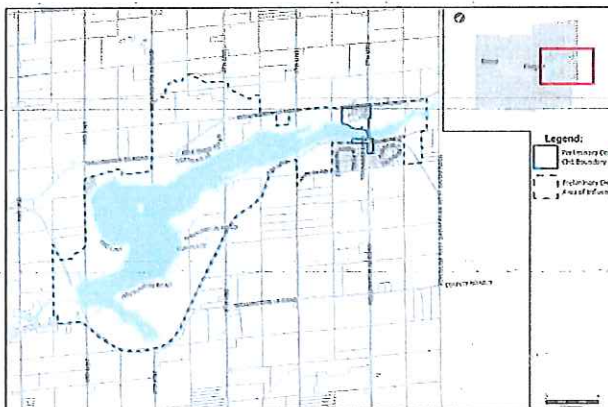
ability to provide recreational opportunities to the public. We also would encourage the Township to pursue commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage or kiosks) rather than other conservation measures.

For clarity, if the Elora Gorge remains a candidate CHL, we suggest the figure on page 28 of the report be revised to distinguish CHL#5 from CHL#1 as they are currently the same colour.

CHL #6 Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent

The GRCA has no objection with further consideration of Victoria Park as a candidate CHL. The GRCA owns the park and it is maintained by the Township of Centre Wellington under agreement.

CHL# 17 Belwood Historical Village Core



CHL #17 as presented in Appendix K-40 of the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

It is recognized that the Belwood, Belwood Lake and Shand Dam candidate CHL has been refined as the Belwood Historical Village Core. We appreciate the exclusion of Belwood Lake, Belwood Lake Conservation Area and the Shand Dam as requested. We do however request a further revision to exclude the lands owned by the GRCA south of the lake, which includes cottage lots and a cottage lot road. We ask that all cottage lots and private road network be excluded from the limits of CHL #17.

Regarding the area identified as the CHL Area of Influence (dotted area), this area is presented as a function of the Belwood Historical Village Core CHL. The Area of Influence encapsulates Shand Dam, Belwood Lake Conservation Area, cottages and associated private roads. The report does not explain what being identified as an area of influence means. We request that



Administration Centre: 400 Clyde Road, P.O. Box 729 Cambridge, ON N1R 5W6

Phone: 519-621-2761 Toll free: 1-866-900-4722 Fax: 519-621-4844 www.grandriver.ca

the concept of an Area of Influence for CHL #17 be deleted from the report and the associated boundaries be removed from the study. If the Area of Influence was intended to highlight the Shand Dam and Belwood reservoir, then we respectfully suggest that in lieu of an Area of Influence, the municipality could pursue specific commemorative actions (i.e. interpretive signage) through the Grand River CHL#1.

We also request that the identification of the GRCA's cottage lot program and private roads as heritage attributes on page K-42 be deleted. We are concerned that this identification could affect future maintenance and development on the leased cottage lots.

Thank you in advance for consideration of our comments as the Township moves forward with efforts to identify, and ultimately protect, areas of cultural significance. Please feel free to contact me at 519-621-2763 ext. 2271 or randerson@grandriver.ca if you have any questions and we would be happy to discuss these comments further meet again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rob Anderson", is written over a horizontal line.

Rob Anderson
Property Analyst

Attachment 6: Public Comments (Part 1)



January 11, 2021

379-20

VIA EMAIL

Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP
Senior Planner, Planning and Development

Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON
NOB 1S0
miglesias@centrewellington.ca

Dear Ms. Iglesias,

RE: Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study – Volume 1 (2020)

UrbanSolutions Planning & Land Development Consultants Inc. (UrbanSolutions) is the authorized planning consultant acting on behalf of [REDACTED] of the properties contained in [REDACTED] in the Township of Centre Wellington.

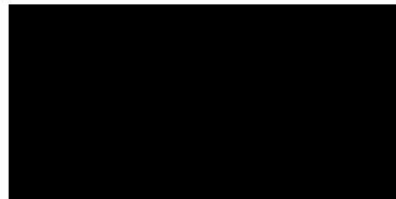
The purpose of this letter is to acknowledge and monitor the Township of Centre Wellington's evolving Cultural Heritage Landscape Study applicable to the subject lands. As the Township has released Volume 1 of the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study which has potential land use planning implications on [REDACTED] we are pleased to participate and provide comments on the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study.

UrbanSolutions appreciates the Township's initiative to identify, evaluate, inventory and map significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes throughout the Township. Upon review, the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study proposes that the Elora Historical Village Core be identified as Cultural Heritage Landscape No. 7 (CHL No. 7), which contains [REDACTED]. Should the intent of the Township be to designate CHL No. 7 under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or to implement any policies that would effect [REDACTED] we ask that you engage in direct liaison with our client [REDACTED] and ourselves in order to ensure the objectives of the development and the study are achieved cohesively.

On behalf of the Owner, we appreciate the Township's efforts in this regard and for the opportunity to participate in this important process.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned with any questions or comments.

Regards,
UrbanSolutions



cc:



From: [REDACTED]
To: [Mariana Iglesias](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Update: Draft Final Report and Additional Resources
Date: January 18, 2021 6:38:34 PM
Importance: High

Good evening Mariana; thank you for including me on this update regarding the CHLS.

In reviewing this document we are amazed that it includes references to the Allan Farmstead (as lovely as it is!) but has absolutely nothing to say about [REDACTED] municipal address 6550 Gerrie Road (Part lot 12 Concession 18). [REDACTED] "Bachelor Hall" (yes, it has a name, and we didn't make it up... more on that at another time) was built sometime between 1830 and 1838 (during the reign of King William IV, last of the "Georgian" Kings.) The property was the first cleared farm in Nichol township (now collectively known as Centre Wellington). It was the Gerrie Homestead, for which the Gerrie Road is aptly named, and after 100 years in the Gerrie Family, passed the Moir family - for whom Moir Street in Elora is named. The house was also the residence of long time Elora Town Councillor, Don Ainley. Historian Dr. Stephen Thorning believed that it was the first stone residence ever erected north of the Grand River in the Nichol/Pilkington/West Gara townships, and was researching this fact at the time of his passing. [REDACTED], is in the process of writing the history of the Aboyne area, from Bon Accord to the river, and copies of early maps of the area from the archives, in his possession, show the Gerrie farm and homestead as the only cleared property in the area at the time of first settlement. The Gerrie Family will figure in his works. They also appear significantly in the Connon book "The early History of Elora, Ontario and Vicinity."

The house is a one-of-a-kind dwelling in our community architecturally, and the various families associated with it have contributed greatly to the Village of Elora and Nichol township.

We assert, and seek support as known friends of Heritage Centre Wellington, that special mention of [REDACTED] and its associated property, be INCLUDED in the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study in a form equivilant to the assesment of the Allan farmstead.

Kindly let us know how we can affect positive change on this report and have one of the most important properites now in Centre Wellington (not just Nichol Township) included in the study, Thereby helping to protect and preserve it for future generations.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Jan. 22, 2021

Ms Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Township of Centre Wellington
Center Wellington, ON

RE: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Draft Final Report

Dear Ms Iglesias,

[REDACTED] is the collective of the elders (leaders) of the congregation. We recognize that the build in which we worship is nearly 160 years old and is part of the heritage of Centre Wellington. We compliment the Council and Staff on the production of the CHL report and for the opportunity to respond. Having reviewed the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report we would make the following comments.

[REDACTED] s in CHL #12 which is a large and diversified area, made up of historic buildings and much more recent ones.

1. Will the whole area have the same classification?
2. What regulations will guide the repair and replacement of failing infrastructure? Will there be freedom to use new building techniques and material while maintaining the historic look to the buildings and other infrastructure?
3. If the regulations mandate certain building techniques and a certain visual façade, what financial responsibility will the Township bear for repair work to historic structures?
4. To be very specific the rock wall around the cemetery has and still is a matter of concern, what restrictions would the Township consider imposing [REDACTED] in the maintenance, repair, and possible replacement of the wall?
5. The potential of being required to bear a financial burden beyond our available resources worries many in the leadership of the church, what assurances can be provided that there will be open dialogue and a serious consideration given to proposals to maintain or change the exterior structures of [REDACTED]?

Thank you for your consideration of our concerns.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: January 28, 2021 3:23 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: Re: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Update: Comment Deadline Extension and Online Mapping

Dear Marianna:

The extension is good. the map is very good.

I would like a clarification that I think has not been addressed.

Suppose, for instance, that the Council accepts all the recommendations and passes that formally. I know that each CHL must have greater definition and then be published with a by-law for it. This could take a long time to accomplish.

My question is this: if a CHL is accepted by Council, but not yet published with a confirmed by-law, does it have any protection during that interim period?

A second question is, at what stage would any of these CHLs be considered for HCDs?

I await your clarification.

Thanks,
[REDACTED]

On Thu, Jan 28, 2021 at 2:54 PM Mariana Iglesias <MIglesias@centrewellington.ca> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that the comment deadline for the Draft Final Report on the Township's Cultural Heritage Landscape Study has been extended to **February 26th, 2021**. Information on the study and the draft report can be accessed at www.connectcw.ca/CHL.

In addition, the CHLs are available in the Township's online interactive mapping accessed here: <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/heritage.aspx>. Please click the yellow "**Heritage Register**" button in the "Heritage Property Mapping" section. Various heritage layers, including the CHL layers, can be turned on and off by clicking on the "Layer List" icon near the top left of the map. When the CHL layers are turned on, you can zoom in/out and select a specific CHL to access a pop-up window that provides further information about that specific CHL with links to photos.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Comments on the study can be directed to my attention by email or regular mail at the Township office.

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 24, 2021 11:19 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: CHL Submission 2021-02-24
Attachments: CHL Submission.docx

I look forward to the promised public information initiative which will, I hope, urgently follow the submission date of Feb 26, 2021, and the most urgent adoption by Council. Time is not on the side of heritage conservation. Let us move forward as quickly as possible, backed by the will of the community, and with your help and professional guidance, Marianna.

[REDACTED]

RESPONSE TO CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE IDENTIFICATION by ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Submitted by [REDACTED] February 24, 2021.

Context:

A cultural heritage landscape is 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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms." (PPS 2020)

To my mind, the fact that professionals from Archeological Services, in active consultation with the TCW members of the community, have identified the following areas as ‘

*defined geographical area(s) that may have been modified by human activity and identified as **having cultural heritage value or interest by a community**, including an Indigenous community*

must mandate the creation of CHLs in these areas. I am reaffirming this as a citizen.

Appendix-K entitled "Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes" of the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of the Township of Centre Wellington dated November 2020 trigger a municipal requirement through Section 3 of the Planning Act to ensure that any decision of council that affects a planning matter relating to any of these eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes*:

- * shall be consistent with "Wise Use and Management of Resources" policy directive 2.6.1 which mandates that **"Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved"** (Provincial Policy Statement 2020); and

- * shall conform with or shall not conflict with, as the case may be, "Protecting What is Valuable" policy directive 4.2.7 which mandates that *"Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas."* (A Place to Grow, Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020).

ADDRESSING THE SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE PROFESSIONAL PLANNERS EMPLOYED BY TOWNSHIP OF CENTRE WELLINGTON Dated November 2020 , in consultation with the community of citizens of the Township of Centre Wellington.

GRAND RIVER CORRIDOR: this term should be extended to mention its tributary the Irvine River up to Mill Pond,(painted by A.J. Casson) Salem)

The Grand River has already been designated as a Heritage River. However, this has not kept its banks from being invaded by the Elora Mill Complex, which **indeed obscures the Tooth of Time** for most citizens and visitors to the gorge.

The Tooth of Time should have **specific Heritage Conservation Designation**, having been recognized for many years as the symbol of Elora and much valued by the community.

Included in the CHL must be access to the **Portage beach area** around the Cascade in Elora, of historical and community significance.

View sites must be identified and preserved, as outlined in the PPS.

What has not been adequately mentioned is the Irvine River where it forms a significant section of the Elora Gorge. This section of the Gorge, with its **two trails** bordering the Irvine Gorge and its **Views** across the Irvine Gorge from one bank to the other in each direction should be part of the definition of this CHL. Suggested support: The Elora Gorge, A Visitor's Guide by Dr. Kenneth Hewitt.

Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Cemetery

I am in agreement. This is a low risk area, though certainly worthy of CHL. It should be low on the list for detailed definition.

Elora Quarry

I am in total agreement, worthy of a CHL. This is a unique feature and much loved by the TCW community.

Elora Cataract Trailway

Part of a longer interlinked trailway system, definitely worthy of CHL status

Salem

While the village of Salem has evolved over the twentieth and twenty-first centuries with the loss of some historical buildings and the addition of twentieth-century housing, the integrity of Salem has been maintained to a sufficient degree that it is legible as a nineteenth-century village

I agree with this assessment of Salem. The historical core, in my opinion, is not under immediate pressure, but is worthy of CHL protection.

Elora's Historical Village Core

I agree that this is a most valuable CHL and one of the most comprehensive areas intrinsic to saving the historic flavour of Elora. CHL protection for this area **needs to be acted on as soon as possible in face of provincially mandated infilling**. The CHL must emphasise APPROPRIATE and HARMONIOUS change or development. This area is the heart of much of the charm of Elora, a village which must retain its own name and identification (Postal address, reference in advertising, etc).

The section of Mill Street from Princess St (south), Mill Street East to the western end of Mill Street north and South, (Elora Mill) should have **Heritage Conservation District Designation**. In the face of the pressures of change and the desires for greater commercial space in this area, as well as lack of heritage protection for significant individual buildings, only an HCD can truly conserve the

identity of this area. **This area should be given priority in the development of HCDs and CHLs for the Township. It should be considered separately from the general historical village core.**

Elora's Historical Victoria Crescent Area

The in-depth study of the 27 houses and Victoria Park and trailways of this area has been exhaustively researched, analysed and presented in the May 10, 2010 HCD and CHL Study presented to Council and accepted to

area are willing to do much of the work on the final Plan to reduce costs and ensure ongoing conservation..

I agree that the two houses with addresses on James Street should be included in this area, as shown on the map, and their origins should be researched and added to this HCD. .

I have most comments here. In face of the provincial government's infilling directives it **is imperative** that this area, already previously identified as a CHL when Council accepted the Study in May 2010, continue to be recognized as such,

Numerous Planners have identified the Victoria Crescent area as deserving of HCD status (Dr. Shipley, Owen Scott, Michael Seaman (Past Chair, National Trust for Canada), Dan Currie, Ontario Heritage Trust, and others.

If a Heritage Conservation District is not designated here, It can only be perceived that the administration of the Township of Centre Wellington is unwilling to pursue any HCD, though supported by TCW OP, OHA, PPS, and County recognition as within red lines of heritage zone for Elora. It would surely be a tourism advantage (which seems to be a main focus). This area should be given some priority in the timeframe of CHL and HCD designations.

Addition: I do believe that Hoffer Park should be a component of the CHL of this area. It is certainly historically significant as the former Common and the early cattle market area for Elora. It is under threat from the needs of parking in the centre of Elora, adjacent to the Municipal offices, and indeed has diminished in size considerably in the last decade. Its central location is important to the openness of this central area of Elora, and Hoffer Park has a direct link to Victoria Park and its trailway and the Elora Gorge.

Allan Estates: These should be considered for **Heritage Conservation District Status** as this land and its building remain remarkably intact and have deep historical connection to the area of Township of Centre Wellington.

Areas 11 and 12 Fergus

I agree that the Fergus historical centre is worthy of CHL status, both historically and architecturally. Also worthy of CHL status are the areas of houses along the Grand River, St Andrew's Street, to and inclusive of the Pierpoint area.

Area 13

I have no familiarity with this area of wartime housing.

Ferrier Estates

Harmonious architecture.

Belsyde Cemetery

Certainly worthy of CHL, but that will not be contended. Low on the list of urgency for CHL Status.

Belwood

A most interesting area, unique in the Township and worthy of CHL within the boundaries shown on this map. There are housing areas within Belwood worthy of HCD status.

Oustic

I am not really familiar enough with this area to give an opinion, but recognize the importance of rural CHL designations.

Respectfully submitted by:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Received Jan. 31/21 from 

Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

The collaborative investigative team has done a good job investigating, evaluating, and determining significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscape sites in Centre Wellington. Community and Indigenous engagement was encouraged, but, as detailed below, could have been expanded.

With the following exceptions I am in general agreement with the significance of the 18 selected sites and the 9 areas that should be prioritized (p.31 Vol 1).

I think Pierpont should be included, if for no other reason than "Black Lives [really do] Matter!" Although there may be "no visible remnants" there is a story, and it is a valuable one. Serving 8 years on the Township's Heritage Advisory Committee has shown me that things happen far too slowly, and, like climate change and social justice, we cannot just postpone further consideration and action of this important site.

Participants at the Open Houses and Mapping Sessions represent a very small section of the 30,000+ population of Centre Wellington. The township reached out to specialized groups such as local historians, art groups, agricultural society representatives, business representatives, those who serve on local community boards, developers, etc. One question asked at the first open house was "Will you talk to people who own the properties that are identified within a CHL before the next open house? I did not find an answer. Only 36 participants responded to an on-line survey following the first Open House, 30 after the second. This raises the question: Was meaningful public engagement achieved?

However, what worries me more than how the study was conducted is what will happen now? The next steps are somewhat vague. It would be too easy for Council to accept the report as a job well done, shelve it, and Heritage Centre Wellington reverts to a few individual heritage designations each year. Certainly work should begin on designating one or two selected node areas as CHL's under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. But there is need to delineate what being part of a CHL might mean. What are the implications? For example, will design guidelines be more rigorously applied to demolition and building permits in each of the node areas – even before designation as CHLs? Does the mention of "agricultural fields" as one of five heritage attributes associated with the Allan Farmstead assure the preservation of farmland in Aboyne?

I realize that HCW's mandate emphasizes advice to Council rather than education, never-the-less there is a tremendous role for education and public awareness related to CHLs. Certainly the Victoria Crescent and Elora Village core and the Fergus BIA have been on board with this project, but how many people living on Churchill Crescent, in a Beatty worker's house or on the Ferrier Estate and Union Street East know that their area has been identified as a CHL and have any idea about what this might mean in the future?

Young people need to be more involved in this initiative. Teachers and schools were invited to open houses and mapping sessions. It is not clear if, or how many attended. The Ontario Social Studies, History, and Geography curricula (revised 2018) have major components related to heritage, identity, people, and environments. There is excellent material on local area studies on the internet. (This is

particularly well developed in the UK). A small amount of funding may interest local teachers to take this on and develop local curricula related to the sites. A student-friendly version of Appendix 3 with related lesson plans could be an excellent project for those working on a capstone experience for a M.Ed. degree, but work in this area needs to be promoted.

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 18, 2021 9:00 AM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: Pierpoint Cultural Heritage

To Mariana Iglesias,

I recently discovered that the Pierpoint Flying Fishing Nature Reserve at the end of Anderson Street in Fergus is not on the map as a Cultural Heritage Landscape. Please pass my comments to the planning committee to reconsider their decision.

The history of the Black community who lived in this area is not widely known or honoured in many public places. The courageous and resilient life story of Richard Pierpoint is hugely important as it raises awareness of the discrimination the white settlers in our area used over the Black community who were never truly free here.

Please consider including the Pierpoint nature reserve on the Cultural Heritage Landscape map to honour and document his life and the forgotten lives of the Black community who lived and worked on the harsh land in Fergus and were never truly free.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 18, 2021 11:58 AM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: Pierpoint Fly Fishing Nature Reserve

Dear Mariana,

I recently discovered that the Pierpoint Fly Fishing Nature Reserve at the end of Anderson Street in Fergus is not on the map as a Cultural Heritage Landscape. Please pass my comments to the planning committee to reconsider their decision.

The history of the Black community who lived in this area is not widely known or honoured in many public places. The courageous and resilient life story of Richard Pierpoint is hugely important as it raises awareness of the discrimination the white settlers in our area used over the Black community who were never truly free here.

Richard Pierpoint, whose given birth name is unrecorded, was forcibly taken from his homeland in West Africa as a teenager in 1760. He was imprisoned and enslaved by Dutch, British and French Slave Traders. He fought in the American Revolution with British Loyalists given the promise of his freedom, and then denied passage back to his homeland. He cleared "given land" in Niagara where he petitioned with "The Petition of Free Negroes" for causes important to the early Black community, many of whom had escaped to Canada on the Underground Railroad. They struggled to build new lives amidst prejudice and discrimination by white settlers. He petitioned for the formation of the "Coloured Corps" who fought in the War of 1812.

He was a gifted storyteller and community gatherer.

He was never granted freedom for passage back to his beloved homeland and lived his last days on harsh land he had to clear in order to be "granted ownership" in Fergus.

His burial place is unknown. Although, recently I heard speculation that he is buried under a large oak tree between Baker and Tom Street in Fergus.

Please consider including the Pierpoint nature reserve on the Cultural Heritage Landscape map to honour and document his life and the forgotten lives of the Black community who lived and worked on the harsh land in Fergus and were never truly free.

Sincerely,

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 19, 2021 12:37 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: Re: Cultural Heritage Landscape

Hello Mariana,

Many thanks for following up. Here are some of the resources I used to learn about the life of Richard Pierpoint and the lives of the Black community who lived in this area. I am willing to do more research if more is required as I believe this to be an important small step towards recognizing and honouring the lost voices of minority groups in Ontario's history.

Regards,

[REDACTED]

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/richard-pierpoint>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Pierpoint

<https://www.canada.ca/en/parks-canada/news/2020/07/richard-pierpoint-c-1744c-1838.html>

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/pierpoint_richard_7E.html

<https://donaldmoorecanada.com/richard-pierpoint/>

<https://valourcanada.ca/military-history-library/richard-pierpoint/>

https://www.thestar.com/opinion/editorialopinion/2012/02/06/richard_pierpoint_a_very_canadian_hero.html

<https://youtu.be/l55uXad8o0c>

<https://youtu.be/QjbNZ3MNZs4>

<https://youtu.be/aOsfbz8M4SE>

<https://youtu.be/0mHw--5fPws>

<https://quillandquire.com/review/zack/>

<https://youtu.be/UQyPXOHvwEc>

From: Mariana Iglesias
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2021 11:44 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Cultural Heritage Landscape
[REDACTED]

Thank you very much for your comments on the CHL Study. They will be reviewed and documented.

For my information, do you have any references for the information you cited below to help us in our research? This area is well known historically and the consultants have conducted research in this regard, but specific information sources that can be referred to and documented in future would be helpful.

Regards,
Mariana Iglesias | Senior Planner MCIP RPP CAHP
Heritage and Development

Township of Centre Wellington | 1 MacDonald Square, Elora, ON N0B 1S0
519.846.9691 x289 centrewellington.ca

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 17, 2021 5:29 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias <Miglesias@centrewellington.ca>
Subject: Cultural Heritage Landscape

Dear Mariana,

I recently discovered that the Pierpoint Flying Fishing Nature Reserve at the end of Anderson Street in Fergus is not on the map as a Cultural Heritage Landscape. Please pass my comments to the planning committee to reconsider their decision.

The history of the Black community who lived in this area is not widely known or honoured in many public places. The courageous and resilient life story of Richard Pierpoint is hugely important as it raises awareness of the discrimination the white settlers in our area used over the Black community who were never truly free here.

Richard Pierpoint, whose given birth name is unrecorded, was forcibly taken from his homeland in West Africa as a teenager in 1760. He was imprisoned and enslaved by Dutch, British and French Slave Traders. He fought in the American Revolution with British Loyalists given the promise of his freedom, and then denied passage back to his homeland. He cleared "given land" in Niagara where he petitioned with "The Petition of Free

Negroes" for causes important to the early Black community, many of whom had escaped to Canada on the Underground Railroad. They struggled to build new lives amidst prejudice and discrimination by white settlers. He petitioned for the formation of the "Coloured Corps" who fought in the War of 1812. He was a gifted storyteller and community gatherer. He was never granted freedom for passage back to his beloved homeland and lived his last days on harsh land he had to clear in order to be "granted ownership" in Fergus. His burial place is unknown. Although, recently I heard speculation that he is buried under a large oak tree between Baker and Tom Street in Fergus.

Please consider including the Pierpoint nature reserve on the Cultural Heritage Landscape map to honour and document his life and the forgotten lives of the Black community who lived and worked on the harsh land in Fergus and were never truly free.

Sincerely,



Disclaimer: This message is for the use of the intended recipient(s) only and may contain information that is privileged, proprietary, confidential, and/or exempt from disclosure under any relevant privacy legislation. If you are not the intended recipient or authorized agent thereof, you are hereby notified that any review, retransmission, dissemination, distribution, copying, conversion to hard copy, taking of action in reliance on or other use of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient and have received this message in error, please notify the sender by return e-mail and delete or destroy all copies of this message. Warning: Although the Township of Centre Wellington has taken reasonable precautions to ensure no viruses are present in this email, the company cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage arising from the use of this email or attachments.

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 27, 2021 3:35 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Subject: Re: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Update: Comment Deadline Extension and Online Mapping

Hi Mariana,

[REDACTED]

O.K. Essentially a great job, lots of effort [REDACTED] I learned a great deal.

Didn't realize there are over 1000 , mostly non designated properties.

Was introduced to the practice of 'windshield surveys'!

Great background on indigenous land use & settlement & accompanying treaties, & contacting the 6 communities.

Liked the CHL's being valued within the regional context, and to the understanding of 'place', an 'event' or 'people'.

Of course, I appreciate the recognition that they cannot be divorced from the existing physical Geography! It still is 'all about Geography' isn't it??. And you rightly acknowledged that the Grand R. is the foundation of so many.

I have no issues with the 18 identified CHL's. and like the notion of the focus on " broad areas and corridors of significance primarily with public access" In that spirit I have a great appreciation for the inclusion of the Elora Cataract Trailway, one of our gems that I've had the privilege of being involved with since its acquisition. When you mention, (and I don't recall from my notes where exactly) that " a community group, the ECTA (I'm a board member) has been working with the 2 C.A'.s to bring the project to fruition" - what is meant exactly?

Without revisiting your detail on each CHL, I don't recall for example if you noted the unique churches situated in Ostic and Speedside. You likely did. And I feel that the Irvine Cr. gorge is equally significant to the Grand, in terms of the former's ease of public access and equally dramatic appearance.

In conclusion, you are so correct in saying that it is a "living document invariably responding to changes over time, and worthy of constant review and ongoing staff and citizen input and funding."

Great work Mariana. [REDACTED]

Cheers,

[REDACTED]

Attachment 6: Public Comments (Part 2)

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: January 16, 2021 9:01 AM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: Ian MacRae; [REDACTED]
Subject: Comment Submission 01: The CHL Study Report requires a new Appendix L in a new Volume 4

16 January 2021

Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Planning and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #1- Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study

1. This is the first of several comments on the Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study which I intend to submit as requested in your email below.

Comment Submission #01: The CHL Study Report requires a new Appendix L in a new Volume 4

2. Planning Report PLN2020-37 entitled "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study - Project Update and Release of Draft Report" dated 30 November 2020 informs that "Public consultation was considered critical to the success of the study and included consultation with many residents, citizen groups, business owners, developers, and special interest groups." and that the Township Official Plan encourages "public awareness and appreciation of the heritage resources of the Township and of the value of protecting these resources to both residents and visitors".
3. Planning Report PLN2020-37 also informs that "Consultation was a key component of this study. There were several opportunities and methods for engagement with the community and stakeholders."
4. CHL Study Report, Appendix A entitled "Community Engagement" informs "Online Mapping Tool - As part of the public consultation strategy, an online platform as part of the Township's website was launched in July 2019. This platform provides a map where residents can pin and provide notes to identify potential C.H.L.s. The online mapping tool allows residents to identify what places are unique and valuable to them. In addition, they are able to provide comments to share memories, opinion, stories or ideas about what makes any and all of the places important and special. From nineteen contributors, a total of 188 comments were submitted through the tool."
5. Planning Report PLN2020-37 is not correct when it informs decision makers and the public that "Detailed information regarding the full engagement strategy and input received throughout the study is included in Appendices A through C in Volume 2 of the report."
6. Appendices A through C in Volume 2" do not provide detailed information about the 188 comments collected on the Township hosted ConnectCW CHL Study mapping tool which was operating to collect input from the public on CHLs in Centre Wellington for about a year.
7. Planning Report PLN2020-37 also informs that "Further technical studies may be warranted and would be initiated in the future as separate projects".

8. The 188 comments which were submitted by the public through the Township website ConnectCW CHL mapping tool engagement process strategy are required to be disclosed for the public record by being included in a new Appendices L in a new Volume 4 of the CHL Study Report and planning report PLN2020-37 needs to be amended accordingly.
9. The valuable 188 comments collected by the Township through the operation of its ConnectCW CHL mapping tool engagement process recorded in the new Appendix L, in the new Volume 4 of the CHL Study Report are required for the public record and, going forward, will serve as a necessary and valuable reference source to inform technical studies which may be warranted and would be initiated in the future as separate projects.

Sincerely,

From: Mariana Iglesias <MIglesias@centrewellington.ca>

Sent: January 15, 2021 3:35 PM

To: Mariana Iglesias <MIglesias@centrewellington.ca>

Subject: Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Update: Draft Final Report and Additional Resources

Good afternoon,

This is a reminder that the CHL Study is in the third and final phase of the project. The final draft report and associated supporting material can be found at this link: www.connectcw.ca/CHL in the "document library" section at the top right hand side of the page. Links to the study can also be found on the Township's website on the "Heritage" page: <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/explore-cw/heritage.aspx>.

The CHL study team is pleased to provide additional information and mapping tools to assist users with navigating the study. A "Story Map" (a visual information tool) has been created by the project consultants and can be accessed at this link: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/552f39dc820f4287a27a9b1805ae9686> or by clicking the green "CHL Study Story Map" button on the above project webpages.

Please note, the Township's on-line public GIS mapping system is also currently being updated to reflect the draft CHL study findings and will be available here over the coming days: <https://www.centrewellington.ca/en/township-services/maps.aspx>.

Written comments on the report can be sent to me directly via email by **January 29, 2021**. A final report with staff recommendations is expected to proceed to Township Council in late winter/early spring to conclude the last phase of the study. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Thank you,

Mariana Iglesias | Senior Planner MCIP RPP CAHP

Heritage and Development

Township of Centre Wellington | 1 MacDonald Square, Elora, ON N0B 1S0

519.846.9691 x289 centrewellington.ca

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: January 18, 2021 9:25 AM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: Brett Salmon; aldos@wellington.ca; sarahw@wellington.ca; Ian MacRae; Stephen Kitras; Bob Foster; [REDACTED]
Subject: Comment Submission 02 by [REDACTED]: Amend CHL Study Report Section 7.1 entitled Short-Term Recommendations

18 January 2021

Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Planning and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #02 by [REDACTED]: Amend CHL Study Report Section 7.1 "Short-Term Recommendations"

1. Planning Report PLN2020-37 informs decision makers and members of the public that:
 - a. "Municipalities are required through Section 3 of the Planning Act to ensure that any decision of council that affects a planning matter shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) and shall conform with provincial plans (A Place to Grow, 2020).";
 - b. "In particular, this study focuses on the PPS policy that states "significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved""; and
 - c. "The Growth Plan states "cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas"".
2. Section 6.0 entitled "Conclusions" in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report informs decision makers and the public that "The evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s found 18 of the 23 areas to meet the criteria as Significant C.H.L.s."
3. Section 7.0 entitled "Recommendations" in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report informs decision makers and the public that "The recommendations contained herein are important steps toward proactively planning for and conserving these special heritage places both now and into the future while ensuring the Township meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant C.H.L.s."
4. Proactively planning for and conserving these special heritage places both now and into the future while ensuring the Township meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant C.H.L.s triggers the immediate requirements:
 - a. to ensure that Planning Applications provide full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and the public to ensure that the municipality meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 3 of the Planning Act; and
 - b. to ensure that appropriate criteria are established and followed as to when Planning Application may be deemed to be complete to ensure that the municipality meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 3 of the Planning Act.
5. The municipality is presently unable to ensure that it meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 3 of the Planning Act because Township Planning Applications do not require the

declaration of full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and the public with respect to significant cultural heritage landscapes. See Applications, Licenses, Permits and Policies - Centre Wellington

6. It is therefore requested that Section 7.1 entitled "Short-Term Recommendations" in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report be amended to include the following recommendations:
 - a. **"Recommendation:** It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington amend its Planning Applications to provide full, clear and accurate information in order to ensure that the municipality meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 3 of the Planning Act."; and
 - b. **"Recommendation:** It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington amend its planning procedures and practices to ensure that a Planning Application shall not be deemed to be complete unless and until full, clear and accurate information has been provided with the Application and planning staff have ensured that the municipality meets its legislative obligations to conserve significant cultural heritage landscapes under Section 3 of the Planning Act."

Sincerely,



Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: January 18, 2021 1:50 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: Brett Salmon; aldos@wellington.ca; sarahw@wellington.ca; Ian MacRae; Stephen Kitras; Bob Foster; [REDACTED]
Subject: Comment Submission 03 by [REDACTED] Amend PLN2020-37 and CHL Study Report to clarify Contractual Compliance

18 January 2021

Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Planning and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #03 by [REDACTED]: Amend PLN2020-37 and CHL Study Report to clarify Contractual Compliance

1. Township of Centre Wellington planning report PLN2020-37 dated 30 November 2020 entitled "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study-Project Update and Release of Draft Report" informs decision makers and members of the public that:
 - a. "The current provincial planning framework for the Greater Golden Horseshoe means that a significant proportion of the Township's population and employment growth will be accommodated through intensification of the existing built up area. Centre Wellington has and will continue to see a change in the urban fabric as a result of redevelopment and infill."
 - b. "This, in turn, creates a challenge for the protection of existing heritage resources, particularly in urban centres. Therefore, the identification of heritage resources that require protection should be done early in the planning process, which this study aims to achieve." (Emphasis added)
 - c. "Staff and Heritage Centre Wellington identified a need for this study to properly identify CHLs that may lead to further protection measures." (Emphasis added)
2. Section 2.0 entitled "Context and Policy Framework for Cultural Heritage Landscapes" in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 (attachment to planning report PLN2020-37) informs decision makers and members of the public that:
 - a. "The County's Official Plan also commits to working with area municipalities to identify and implement protection measures for their significant C.H.L.s." and
 - b. "Reflecting this planning framework, the Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan provides a framework for the identification of significant C.H.L.s." which includes policy C.2.21 which states that "Heritage Centre Wellington may record and identify significant cultural heritage landscapes, resulting in the creation of a mapped inventory of cultural heritage landscapes in Centre Wellington." (emphasis added)
3. Planning report PLN2020-37 does not inform decision makers and members of the public:
 - a. That the upper-tier Wellington County Official Plan has not been brought into consistency with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and has not been brought into conformity with A Place to Grow-Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020; or

- b. That in the event of a conflict, A Place to Grow-Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020 supersedes the Provincial Policy Statement and will override upper-tier and lower-tier municipal official plans and zoning by-laws.
4. Planning report PLN2020-37 informs decision makers and members of the public that:
 - a. "Municipalities are required through Section 3 of the Planning Act to ensure that any decision of council that affects a planning matter shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) and shall conform with provincial plans (A Place to Grow, 2020).";
 - b. "In particular, this study focuses on the PPS policy that states "significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved""; and
 - c. "The Growth Plan states "cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas"".
5. Section 6.0 entitled "Conclusions" in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report informs decision makers and members of the public that the CHL Study evaluation found eighteen (18) areas to meet the criteria as significant cultural heritage landscapes and that these significant cultural heritage landscapes are described, mapped and documented in greater detail in the *Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington* (Appendix K) in Volume 3 of the CHL Study Report.
6. Planning report PLN2020-37 does not provide full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public with respect to the "Conclusions" set out in Section 6.0 in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report.
7. Since planning report PLN2020-37 rather curiously informs decision makers and members of the public that "This study is considered the first step in the identification process for significant CHLs", it follows logically that either:
 - a. Planning report PLN2020-37 needs to be amended to provide full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public as to why the Consultant is not in breach of the \$43,640.00 contract (the purpose of which is to identify, evaluate, inventory and map significant cultural heritage landscapes within the Township) for not having completed all of the steps in the identification process for the eighteen (18) significant cultural heritage landscapes in Centre Wellington; or
 - b. Planning report PLN2020-37 statement "This study is considered the first step in the identification process for significant CHLs" needs to be deleted and replaced with the clear declaration that CHL Study Report provides a mapped inventory of eighteen (18) significant cultural heritage landscapes pursuant to Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and A Place to Grow-Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020 under the authority of policy C.2.21 of the Township Official Plan.
8. As well, Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report needs to be amended to include the clear declaration by the Consultant's senior Registered Professional Planner that the CHL Study Report provides a mapped inventory of eighteen (18) significant cultural heritage landscapes pursuant to Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and A Place to Grow-Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020 under the authority of policy C.2.21 of the Township Official Plan.

Sincerely,

Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: January 20, 2021 2:46 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: Brett Salmon; aldos@wellington.ca; sarahw@wellington.ca; Ian MacRae; Stephen Kitras; Bob Foster; [REDACTED]
Subject: Comment Submission 04 by [REDACTED]: Amend the CHL Study Report Appendix K and Amend the Township ConnectCW website CHL Study Document Library Re The Township's HCD Study of Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood

20 January 2021

Mariana Iglesias, Senior Planner
Planning and Development
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square Elora, ON

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #04 by [REDACTED]: Amend the CHL Study Report Appendix K and Amend the Township ConnectCW website CHL Study Document Library Re The Township's HCD Study of Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood

Background

1. In March 2011, after about four-years of community effort, the Township of Centre Wellington's first Heritage Conservation District Study, Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, was completed when, on the recommendation of the senior Township Planner, Township Council passed a motion:
 - THAT Heritage Centre Wellington recommends to the Council of the Township of Centre Wellington that a Heritage Conservation District Plan be prepared with respect to the Victoria Crescent neighbourhood
 - AND THAT staff be instructed to prepare a work plan and budget for completion of the District Plan
 - AND FURTHER THAT Council extend their gratitude to the Victoria Crescent District subcommittee for all their work on this project
 - AND THAT the subcommittee be disbanded as the work has been completed
2. The Township council appointed subcommittee, which included members of Heritage Centre Wellington and the public, undertook and completed a detailed and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood against the Planning Act's Provincial Policy Statement criteria for significant cultural heritage landscapes and against the criteria for designation of the area as a Heritage Conservation District under the Ontario Heritage Act as summarized below:
 - a. March 2006, Council passed a resolution authorizing the Study and appointing the subcommittee
 - b. The following illustrates the process of completing the Township's 150-page Report on HCD Study of Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood:

THE HERITAGE DISTRICT STUDY

DRAFT HERITAGE DISTRICT STUDY dated Oct 17, 2008

- 440 pages, including 4 Appendices
- 145 maps/illustrations
- 20 tables
- 400 photographs

PEER REVIEW REPORT

Township engaged a consortium of consultants including:

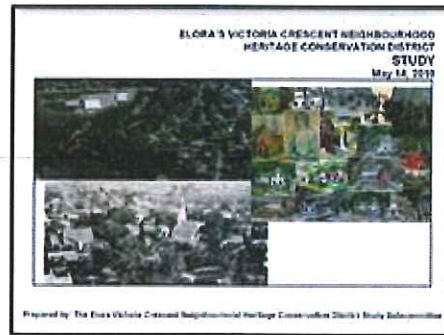
- Architect
- Heritage Planner
- Planner

Township engaged the **Heritage Resource Centre** to assist the **District Study Subcommittee** to finalize their **Heritage District Study**

HERITAGE DISTRICT STUDY dated May 14, 2010

- 150 pages, including 3 Appendices
- 63 maps/illustrations
- 5 tables
- 186 photographs

Note: The statutory scope of the District Study to be undertaken by the Township Council appointed HCD Study Subcommittee is prescribed by section 40.(2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and our Subcommittee was guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*



- d. The HCD Study's mapped inventory boundary of the defined geographical area of the Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood's significant cultural heritage landscape/proposed Heritage Conservation District is illustrated below:

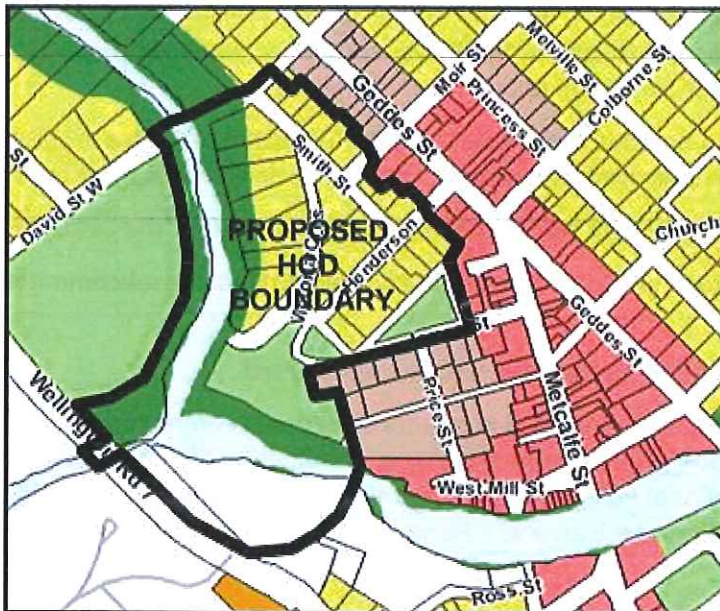


Figure 53. The proposed boundary of the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District is illustrated by the solid black line.

Map Credit – Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan – Land Use Plan



- e. The findings of the HCD Study state, in part, that the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood, as delineated by the boundary proposed in Section 6 of this Study, satisfies the Provincial Policy Statement 2005 definition of a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape when measured against standard Cultural Heritage Landscape evaluation criteria as outlined in Section 3.
- f. The summary description of the heritage attributes of the Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood (a significant cultural heritage landscape/proposed Heritage Conservation District) are set out on page 60 of the HCD Study below:

3.3.2 Summary Description of District's Heritage Attributes

The character-defining heritage attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the proposed Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District include:

- a) The Elora Gorge (the Grand River Gorge and the Irvine River Gorge) including its overall spatial patterns, views and viewsheds, rivers and bottom lands, landforms, landscapes, cliff faces, trailways and vegetation patterns;
- b) The rim areas of the Elora Gorge (the Grand River Gorge and the Irvine River Gorge) including:
 - (1) The substantially intact 1857 historical overall spatial pattern of the streets and laneways;
 - (2) The small woodlot buffer zone on the western rim of the Irvine Gorge, its overall spatial pattern, its views and viewsheds, its Irvine Parade Trailway and gateways, and its vegetation patterns;
 - (3) The ANSI woodlot buffer zone on the southern rim of the Grand River Gorge, its overall spatial pattern, its views and viewsheds, its Portage Trailway and gateways, its side-trail down to bottom lands of The Cove at the Grand River, and its vegetation patterns and trailway system;
 - (4) The small woodlot buffer zone on the eastern rim of the Irvine Gorge, its overall spatial pattern, views and viewsheds, its Irvine Promenade Trailway and gateways, and its vegetation patterns;
 - (5) The Irvine Gorge/David Street Bridge trailway connector and its views and viewsheds;
 - (6) The Wellington County Road 7 Bridge trailway connector and its views and viewsheds;
 - (7) Victoria Park, its 19th century landscape and Victorian era ambience, its overall spatial pattern, its views and viewsheds, its Victoria Park Trailway and gateways, its other trailways, its open spaces, its woodlots and

vegetation patterns, Lover's Leap viewing station, its stairway down the cliff face to the Irvine Gorge bottom lands and river;

- (8) Hoffer Park, its gateways, its overall spatial pattern, its open space, vegetation patterns, and recreational facilities;
- (9) The six motor vehicle gateways, and
- (10) The 19th century small rural Ontario village character, appearance, park-like ambience of the residential area, as a whole, including:
 - (i) The area's substantially intact 1857 historical spatial pattern of the streets, block faces of each street, lots, and the central *Core Triangle*;
 - (ii) The area's built heritage resources collectively in the context of, their respective block face(s), and any adjacent block face(s), in terms of style, height, scale, massing, form, building separation, setback, orientation, material, colour and other heritage attributes;
 - (iii) The area's built heritage resources both individually and collectively, in the context of each property and its adjacent property(s) in terms of style, height, scale, massing, form, building separation, setback, orientation, material, colour and other heritage attributes;
 - (iv) The area's streetscapes, individually and collectively, in terms their width, boulevards, curbing, sidewalks, street lighting, trees and vegetation patterns, and other heritage attributes; and
 - (v) The area's views and viewsheds.

60 Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study – May 14, 2010

- g. The following illustrates the value to the community of the citizen generated HCD Study and related contributions:

Value to the Community

The Citizen Generated Heritage District Study

CITIZEN CONTRIBUTION	VALUE
✓ HERITAGE DISTRICT STUDY	The Heritage District Study substantiates the area's true heritage character and attributes necessary for a strong District Plan
✓ SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE	District Study found that provincial definition is satisfied. Consequently, Provincial heritage policy mandates conservation.
✓ COST SAVINGS	Preliminary Feasibility Analysis Report at no cost
	Draft Heritage District Study valued at \$80,000 by the Peer Review consultant
	Final Heritage District Study cost less than \$10, 000 of public funding inclusive of peer review and Heritage Resource Centre assistance
✓ PUBLIC CONSULTATION	Regular grass-roots information and feedback meetings well attended by Study area residential property owners at no cost
✓ CONSERVATION REVIEW BOARD Intervention	Citizen intervention in the face of development pressure resulted in designation of two heritage resources in heart of the proposed District
✓ ELORA UPPER GORGE TRAILWAY LOOP STUDY	Tourism Marketing and Product Development Report to Township Economic Development Committee and to Township Trailway Master Plan at no cost
✓ VICTORIA PARK MASTER PLAN	Draft Heritage District Study provided consultants with only detailed history of the park, Elora Gorge and trailways at no cost
✓ NEIGHBOURHOOD HISTORY	First published history of an Elora heritage neighbourhood

The Township's Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report Re The Township's Heritage Conservation District Study of Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood

3. Ward 1 Councillor, Ian MacRae, emailed the Consultants a link to his personal cloud service so that the Consultants could view and download complete copies of: the 440-page Draft Study Report and the 150-page Final Study Report of "Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study". Councillor MacRae indicated that he received a thankyou note from the Consultant for providing copies of the Township's HCD Study documents. <https://ln2.sync.com/dl/46a0a9c10/hxz7phh2-jqyizfb6-qadmznz54-g5ktr9p6>
4. The section entitled "References", on pages K-46 and K-47 of Appendix K entitled "Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington" in Volume 3 of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 informs decision makers and members of the public as to the particulars of sixty-one (61) identified reference documents which are organized by ownership/author of the referenced documents. One such referenced owner/author is the Township of Centre Wellington.
5. On page K-47 of Appendix K, the "Township of Centre Wellington" is cited as being the owner/author of five (5) document references and four (4) of those documents referenced provide internet links which provide decisions makers and members of the public with public access to such reference documents.
6. On page K-46 of Appendix K, the "Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study Subcommittee" is cited as being the owner/author of the document referenced as "2010 Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study. May 14". That source/author citation is incorrect because the true owner/author of the document referenced is the Township of Centre Wellington because this is a municipal document record which Township of Centre Wellington council authorized a subcommittee to prepare and which the Township funded from the budget of Councils heritage advisory committee, Heritage Centre Wellington. (See Background section above).
7. The document referenced in Appendix K as "2010 Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study. May 14" indicates, on page 8, the importance of the detailed information contained in the 440-page Draft Study Report to the condensed 150-page Final Study report and states, in part, that:

"The result of this detailed examination was the Draft Study dated 17 October 2008 comprised of some 440 pages, including five (5) appendices. Its examination section alone, Section 4, is comprised of some 208 pages, including the supporting documentation of five appendices, and some 478 maps and photographs. Furthermore, it contains a detailed and comprehensive evaluation of the character and appearance of the Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood by way of a multilevel, top-down, examination of the overall character and appearance of the area, down to a detailed examination of its individual constituent element including streets, block faces and properties, as well as its parks, trailways and natural landscapes."

8. In view of how the condensed 150-page Final HCD Study Report cites, in multiple locations, and relies upon the comprehensive and detailed 440-page Draft HCD Study Report, and since both key reference documents were provided to the Consultants, both the 440-page Draft HCD Study Report and the 150-page Final HCD Study Report need to be identified as referenced documents in Appendix K to the CHL Study.
9. The reference in Appendix K to the document identified as "2010 Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study. May 14" does not provide an internet link and the absence of such a link on the Township website ConnectCW CHL Study Document Library consequently denies full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public about this key referenced document which provides both: the first mapped inventory of a significant cultural heritage landscape in the Township; and a comprehensive and a detailed Technical Study justifying further protection of the significant cultural heritage landscape under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.
10. The following mapped inventory of significant cultural heritage landscapes recorded in Appendix K entitled "Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes" of the CHL Study overlay 100% of the defined geographical boundary of the Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood identified in the Township's HCD Study in 2010:
 - a. significant cultural heritage landscape #1: Grand River Corridor
 - b. significant cultural heritage landscape #5: Elora Gorge
 - c. significant cultural heritage landscape #6: Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent, Elora"
 - d. significant cultural heritage landscape #7: Elora Historical Village Core
11. A search of the Township website indicates that neither the 440-page Draft Report nor the 150-page Final Report for the Township's "Elora Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study" are accessible to the public on the Township website which deprives decision makers and members of the public from accessing key Technical Study related information pertaining to the following:
 - a. significant cultural heritage landscape #1: Grand River Corridor
 - b. significant cultural heritage landscape #5: Elora Gorge
 - c. significant cultural heritage landscape #6: Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent, Elora"
 - d. significant cultural heritage landscape #7: Elora Historical Village Core
12. The Township ConnectCW Cultural Heritage Landscape Study on-line Document Library needs to be amended to provide full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public by including a link to each of the following key Township records which provide the first mapped inventory of a significant cultural heritage landscape in the Township and provides the detailed Technical Study justifying further protection of the significant cultural heritage landscape under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act:
 - a. Draft Report, Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study, 17 October 2008, 440-pages; and
 - b. Final Report, Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study, 14 May 2010, 150-pages
13. Page K-47 of the section entitled "References" in Appendix K entitled "Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township of Centre Wellington" in Volume 3 of the CHL Study Report needs to be amended to correctly inform decision makers and members of the public that the following two (2) key Township Study HCD

Reports are correctly cited as the owner/author being the Township of Centre Wellington and by providing a link for decisions makers and members of the public to access each reference document on the Township of Centre Wellington website ConnectCW Cultural Heritage Landscape Study on-line Document Library:

- a. 2008 Draft Report, Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study. October 17, 440-pages; and
- b. 2010 Final Report, Elora's Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District Study, May 14, 150-pages.

Sincerely,



Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 24, 2021 2:57 PM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: Ian MacRae; aldos@wellington.ca; sarahw@wellington.ca; Brett Salmon; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]
s.panini@ontarioplanners.ca; [REDACTED]
Subject: Comment Submission #05: Request that CHL Study Report related Documents and Information be posted for public review to the Document Library of the Township ConnectCW Cultural Heritage Landscape Study webpage

24 February 2021

TO: Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Senior Planner
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

COPY TO: Ian MacRae, Ward 1 Councillor, Township of Centre Wellington
Aldo Salis, Director of Planning and Development, Wellington County
Sarah Wilhelm, Manager of Policy Planning, Wellington County
Brett Salmon, Managing Director of Planning and Development Service, Township of Centre Wellington
Phil Brown, Chair, Heritage Centre Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington
Beverley Cairns, Centre Wellington Representative, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Susan Ratcliffe, Guelph-Wellington Representative, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Stephanie Panini-Gautreau, Governance Coordinator, Ontario Professional Planners Institute

Subject: Comment Submission #05: Request that CHL Study Report related Documents and Information be posted for public review to the Document Library of the Township ConnectCW Cultural Heritage Landscape Study webpage

1. Public engagement and consultation has been and must continue to be a key component throughout all phases of this important CHL Study project.
2. Section 3 entitled "Methodology and Approach" advises that "The project's community engagement strategy was aligned with the Township's emphasis on public consultation and public awareness."
3. Now that the Township is in the final phase of providing written comments on the Draft CHL Study Report for consideration by Township project team and the consultants, it is requested that the public be kept meaningfully aware and engaged by way of the Township posting in the Document Library of the Township's ConnectCW Cultural Heritage Landscape Study website full, clear and accurate information including the following:
 - a. A complete copy of each written submission to be posted for public review by 8 March 2021 with personal information redacted pursuant to the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;
 - b. An explanation of how and why each comment raised in written submissions is addressed in the context of the final version of the CHL Study Report to be posted for public review at a reasonable time prior to the final version of the CHL Study Report being submitted to Council;
 - c. A red-lined copy of the complete proposed final version of the CHL Study Report clearly showing all changes and reasons for changes from the Draft CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to be posted for public review at a reasonable time prior to the final version of the CHL Study Report being submitted to Council;

- d. Any other information which might assist in providing full, clear and accurate information about how and why the Draft versions evolves into the final version of the CHL Study Report to be posted as it becomes available but by a reasonable time prior to the final version of the CHL Study Report being submitted to Council; and
- e. A copy of the final version of the CHL Study Report to be posted at a reasonable time prior to it being submitted to Council.

Sincerely,



Mariana Iglesias

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: February 25, 2021 10:54 AM
To: Mariana Iglesias
Cc: maryl@wellington.ca; [REDACTED]; Ian MacRae; aldos@wellington.ca; sarahw@wellington.ca; Brett Salmon; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; s.panini@ontarioplanners.ca;
Subject: Comment Submission #06: Request to Amend the Executive Summary, Section 6.0, Section 6.1, Section 7.1, Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020
Attachments: Comment Submission 06 by [REDACTED] to the Township of Centre Wellington dated 25Feb2021 Re Request to Amend the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report dated November 2020.pdf; Summary Table-Evaluation and Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020 25Feb2021.xlsx

25 February 2021

Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Senior Planner
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #06: Request to Amend the Executive Summary, Section 6.0, Section 6.1, Section 7.1, Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020

1. Please find attached the following documents:
 - a. Our Comment Submission #06: Request to Amend the Executive Summary, Section 6.0, Section 6.1, Section 7.1, Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 (18 Pages) in PDF document format: and
 - b. Our Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020) in MS Excel format.
2. Please acknowledge receipt of this submission by reply email.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Attachments:

1. PDF document entitled "Comment Submission 06 by [REDACTED] to the Township of Centre Wellington dated 25Feb2021 Re Request to Amend the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report dated November 2020"
2. Excel Spreadsheet document entitled "Summary Table-Evaluation and Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020 25Feb2021"

25 February 2021

TO: Mariana Iglesias, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Senior Planner
Township of Centre Wellington
1 MacDonald Square
Elora, ON

COPY TO: Mary Lloyd, Ward 5 Councillor, Planning and Land Division Committee, Chair of Information, Heritage and Seniors Committee, Wellington County
Dianne Ballantyne, Ward 6 Councillor, Information, Heritage and Seniors Committee, Wellington County
Ian MacRae, Ward 1 Councillor, Township of Centre Wellington
Aldo Salis, Director of Planning and Development, Wellington County
Sarah Wilhelm, Manager of Policy Planning, Wellington County
Brett Salmon, Managing Director of Planning and Development Service, Township of Centre Wellington
Phil Brown, Chair, Heritage Centre Wellington, Township of Centre Wellington
Beverley Cairns, Centre Wellington Representative, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Susan Ratcliffe, Guelph-Wellington Representative, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Stephania Panini-Gautreau, Governance Coordinator. Ontario Professional Planners Institute

Mariana,

Subject: Comment Submission #06: Request to Amend the Executive Summary, Section 6.0, Section 6.1, Section 7.1, Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020

Obligations of Registered Professional Planners

1. It is respectfully submitted that Planning report PLN2020-37 entitled "Cultural Heritage Landscape Study - Project Update and Release of Draft Report" dated 30 November 2020 acknowledges the requirement to ensure compliance of evaluations, determinations and recommendations contained in the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report with Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS 2020) "Wise Use and Management of Resources" policy directive 2.6.1 and with the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (Growth Plan 2020) "Protecting What is Valuable" policy directive 4.2.7 because planning report PLN2020-37 advises decision makers and members of the public that "Municipalities are required through Section 3 of the Planning Act to ensure that any decision of council that affects a planning matter shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2020) and shall conform with provincial plans (A Place to Grow, 2020)". [Cultural Heritage Landscape Study - Project Upd.pdf \(civicweb.net\)](#)
2. The Competency Standards for the Planning Profession in Canada Final Report and Recommendation state, in part, that:
 - a. The public and other users of the services of a Registered Professional Planner (RPP) have a right to expect that those operating within the realm of professional practice are competent in the area of service they offer.
 - b. Professional standards represent the minimal level of performance that professions use to evaluate the practice of those certified as professionals. They are intended to guide the daily practice of all members. While the expectation is that members will strive to exceed the requirements set forth in

the standards, they set the benchmark that establishes the levels below which conduct or performance is unacceptable.

3. In the context of the Ontario Provincial Planners Institute, it is respectfully submitted:
 - a. That the ability to provide decision makers and members of the public with full, clear and accurate information about whether or not a recommendation in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter is compliant with Section 3 of the *Planning Act* is a functional competency requirement of the Profession.
 - b. That the requirement to provide decision makers and members of the public with full, clear and accurate information about whether or not a recommendation in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter is compliant with Section 3 of the *Planning Act* is a condition of membership in the Profession.
 - c. That a Registered Professional Planner (RPP) associated, directly or indirectly, with the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington is obligated to ensure that the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report provides full, clear and accurate information about whether or not each evaluation, determination and recommendation contained in the Cultural Heritage Landscape Study Report is compliant with Section 3 of the *Planning Act* which, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes:
 - i. shall be consistent with “Wise Use and Management of Resources” policy directive 2.6.1 which requires that “*Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved*” (PPS 2020); and
 - ii. shall conform with or shall not conflict with, as the case may be, “Protecting What is Valuable” policy directive 4.2.7 which requires that “*Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas*” (Growth Plan 2020).

Planning Policy Framework – Cultural Heritage Landscapes (PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020)

4. The meaning of the term *cultural heritage landscape* is the same in the PPS 2020, in the Growth Plan 2019 and in the Growth Plan 2020.
5. *Significant cultural heritage landscape* under PPS2020 means a *cultural heritage landscape* that has been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest by demonstrating satisfaction of the criteria prescribed by the province in Ontario Regulation 9/06.
6. PPS 2020 “Wise Use and Management of Resources” policy directive 2.6.1 requires that “*Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved*”.
7. The Township’s CHL Study project contract was issued on or about 26 March 2019 following a decision by municipal council to award the contract pursuant to Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan policy C.2.21 entitled “Cultural Heritage Landscapes” which delegates to Heritage Centre Wellington the responsibility and authority to “record and identify significant cultural heritage landscapes, resulting in the creation of a mapped inventory of cultural heritage landscapes in Centre Wellington”. Township of Centre Wellington Official Plan policy C.2.21 is a planning mechanism under the authority of the Planning Act and approved by both the lower-tier Township of Centre Wellington and the upper-tier County of Wellington.
8. Section 2.1 entitled “Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement” of Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report acknowledges the requirement to comply with Section 3 of the Planning Act when it advises readers that

"The P.P.S., 2020 came into effect May 1, 2020. This study was conducted within the framework of the 2014 P.P.S. and updated to the 2020 P.P.S."

9. Section 7 entitled "Definitions" of A Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2019, which came into effect on 16 May 2019 (Growth Plan 2019) and Amendment 1 to A Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2019 which came into effect on 28 August 2020 (Growth Plan 2020) state:

Cultural Heritage Resources

Built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

While some *cultural heritage resources* may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation."

10. Growth Plan 2020 "Protecting What is Valuable" policy directive 4.2.7 requires that: "*cultural heritage resources* will be *conserved* in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in *strategic growth areas*".
11. Under the Growth Plan 2020, a *cultural heritage landscape* that has cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution it makes to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people is a *cultural heritage resource* which will be *conserved* pursuant to the requirements of Growth Plan 2020 "Protecting What is Valuable" policy directive 4.2.7.
12. Compliance of the CHL Study Report with Section 3 of the Planning Act is mandatory and requires that a decision in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter,
 - a. shall be consistent with the policy statements issued under subsection (1) that are in effect on the date of the decision; and
 - b. shall conform with the provincial plans that are in effect on that date, or shall not conflict with them, as the case may be.
13. The criteria endorsed by the Township CHL Study project team and applied through the CHL Study methodology to evaluate and determine the significance of *cultural heritage landscapes* meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria prescribed by the province in Ontario Regulation 9/06 entitled "Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest" which requires property to meet one or more of the following three criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest (emphasis added):
 - a. has design value or physical value; or
 - b. has historical value or associative value; or
 - c. has contextual value.
14. Each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K entitled "Inventory of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes" of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington greatly exceed the significance criteria prescribed by the province in Ontario Regulation 9/06 because the CHL Study has evaluated and determined that each of these eighteen *significant cultural heritage landscapes* meets not just one, but all three of Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria.
15. In addition to the cultural heritage value or interest significance criteria prescribed by the province in Ontario Regulation 9/06 (PPS 2020), the CHL Study methodology greatly exceeded these prescribed

provincial significance criteria by imposing a requirement that the following additional significance criteria must be satisfied before determining that the eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K of the CHL Study Report are *significant cultural heritage landscapes*:

- a. Community Value; and
 - b. Historical Integrity; and
 - c. UNESCO/Ontario Heritage Trust definition.
16. Moreover, Section 3 entitled “Methodology and Approach” in Volume 1 of the CHL Study Report informs that “The Candidate C.H.L.s were also evaluated against the UNESCO definitions to ensure that they appropriately demonstrated a high degree of significance”. (emphasis added)
 17. The significance criteria endorsed by the Township CHL Study project team and applied through the CHL Study methodology to evaluate and determine the significance of *cultural heritage landscapes* also meet and greatly exceed the criteria prescribed by the province for *cultural heritage resources* in Growth Plan 2020 whose “Protecting What is Valuable” policy directive 4.2.7 states that: “*cultural heritage resources* will be *conserved* in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in *strategic growth areas*”.
 18. It is respectfully submitted that “Summary Evaluation Table of Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes” in Appendix I of the CHL Study Report does not provide full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public demonstrating how each of the eighteen (18) identified *cultural heritage landscape* meets and greatly exceeds the significance criteria requirements of PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020.
 19. Significance criteria evaluation/determination information presented in Appendices F, I and K and elsewhere in the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 have been analysed, reorganized and presented below in the new “Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020)”, which is illustrated below and in Appendix A to this submission (and also attached as a MS Excel spread sheet), in a way which clearly and progressively demonstrates and illustrates how each of the eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix I and Appendix K meet and greatly exceed the provincial significance criteria requirements of PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020 and have been determined to be:
 - a. a *significant cultural heritage landscape* which shall be *conserved* (Provincial Policy Statement 2020, policy 2.6.1); and
 - b. a *cultural heritage resource* which will be *conserved* (Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020, policy 4.2.7).

Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020)	Particulars of Eighteen (18) Cultural Heritage Landscapes Evaluated & Determined to Meet and Greatly Exceed Provincial Significance Criteria																	
	#01	#02	#03	#04	#05	#06	#07	#08	#09	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18
	Grand River	Clara Cabaret Trailway	Salem	Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery	Elora Gorge	Elora's Victoria Park & Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood	Elora Village Core	Elora Quarry	Trestle Bridge Trail	Allen Farmstead	Beaver Brothers Factory and Residential Area	Fergus Village Core	Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Watline Housing)	Ferrer Estate	Belgrave Cemetery	Victoria Park, Fergus	Belwood	Ortuit
DETERMINATIONS:																		
The cultural heritage landscape is a significant cultural heritage landscape which shall be conserved (Provincial Policy Statement 2020, policy 2.6.1)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
The cultural heritage landscape is a cultural heritage resource which will be conserved (Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020, policy 4.2.7)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
GREATLY EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: DEMONSTRATES A HIGH DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE (UNESCO/Ontario Heritage Trust Category)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Evolved - Associative	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Evolved - Continuing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Designed	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: HISTORICAL INTEGRITY	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Land Use	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ownership	N/A	N	N	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N	N/A	N	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Built Elements	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vegetation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cultural Relationship	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Natural Features	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N	Y	Y
Natural Relationships	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N	Y	Y
Views	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A
Ruins	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N	N	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N/A	N/A
Designed landscapes that have restoration potential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N/A	N/A
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: COMMUNITY VALUE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Community Identity	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Landmark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Pride and Stewardship	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Commemoration	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Public Space	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Cultural Traditions	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Quality of Life	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Local History	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Visual Depiction	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Genius Loci	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Community Image	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tourism	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Planning	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 5/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MEETS EVERY PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 5/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MEETS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 5/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1. Meets Design Value or Physical Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
High degree of design/aesthetic appeal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
High Degree Technical/Scientific Interest	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2. Meets Historical Value or Associative Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct Association with a Theme, Event, Person, etc.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Contributes to an understanding of a community/culture	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3. Meets Contextual Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Important in defining character of area	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Historically, physically, functionally or visually linked to surroundings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Landmark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

Note: See paragraph 38 & 39 for recommended changes from "N" to "Y" for each of the yellow-highlighted cells.

20. The CHL Study Report dated November 2020 is, pursuant to Township Official Plan policy C.2.21 entitled "Cultural Heritage Landscapes", an official source which contains a mapped inventory identifying eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes*, each of which have been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria prescribed province for *cultural heritage landscapes* pursuant to PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020.
21. Simply put, Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington provides decision makers and members of the public with an official source containing a mapped inventory identifying eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020) which:
 - a. Have been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria of PPS 2020 and, therefore, each such *cultural heritage landscape* is a *significant cultural heritage*

landscape which shall be *conserved* pursuant to the requirements of PPS 2020 “Wise Management and Use of Resources” policy directive 2.6.1; and

- b. Have been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria of the Growth Plan 2020 and, therefore, each such *cultural heritage landscape* is a *cultural heritage resource* which will be *conserved* pursuant to the requirements of Growth Plan 2020 “Protecting What is Valuable” policy directive 4.2.7

CHL Study Report dated November 2020 does not comply with Section 3 of the Planning Act and needs to be amended to bring the Report into compliance with Section 3 of the Planning Act

22. It is respectfully submitted:

- a. That CHL Study Report dated November 2020 is not compliant with Section 3 of the Planning Act because it does not provide full, clear and accurate information in its executive summary, conclusions, recommendations and next steps, Appendix I and Appendix K as to how each of the eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and conforms with the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020; and
 - b. That CHL Study Report dated November 2020 needs to be brought into compliance with Section 3 of the Planning Act by providing full, clear and accurate information in its executive summary, conclusions, recommendations and next steps, Appendix I and Appendix K as to how each of the eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and conforms with the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020.
23. Without limiting the generality of the statutory requirement to bring the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 into compliance with the requirements of Section 3 of the Planning Act pertaining to the Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and the Growth Plan 2020, this written submission provides specific requests to amend the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 in support of the requirement to ensure compliance with Section 3 of the Planning Act.

Policy Basis for Listing each of the 18 Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes in the Township Municipal Heritage Register to provided 60 days of demolition protection under the Ontario Heritage Act

24. Township planning report PLN2017-31 ([12380 \(civicweb.net\)](https://www.civicweb.net)) informs decision makers and members of the public, in the context of proposed additions to the Municipal Heritage Register, that:
- a. “The Municipal Heritage Register (“Register”) is the official listing of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community and includes all properties designated under Part IV (individual) and Part V (district) of the Ontario Heritage Act (the Act) (Section 27). Changes to the Act in 2006 also allowed municipalities to “list” non-designated properties that are believed to have heritage value or that have the potential to have heritage value.”
 - b. “The benefit of listing non-designated properties on the Register is that it provides extra time (60 days) to evaluate a property’s cultural heritage value and to make a determination as to whether demolition should be halted through designation under the Act.”
 - c. “Policy Basis The Provincial Policy Statement 2014, the County of Wellington Official Plan and the Township’s Official Plan all provide policies that identify cultural heritage resources as being significant to a community and encourage their conservation. Maintaining a comprehensive Register is a key tool towards this goal.”
 - d. “According to the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport, “the Municipal Register is essentially a work-in-progress that is revised and updated as needed and as more local resources become available. No

final decisions about the cultural heritage value or interest of a property should be made without undertaking further historical research and site analysis of a specific property". The Register is not a finite document and is ever evolving. The 60 days' notice that an owner is required to provide under the Act if they wish to demolish a building or structure on that property provides opportunity to conduct further evaluation and research before demolition."

25. The CHL Study Report dated November 2020, in the section entitled "Executive Summary", advises that "The Township of Centre Wellington has taken a proactive approach to protecting properties of cultural heritage value or interest through their Heritage Register which includes 1,049 properties."
26. The CHL Study Report dated November 2020, in the section 3.1 entitled "Identification and Evaluation Framework", advises that the Township Municipal Heritage Register was used in achieving the primary objective of reviewing the character of the Township which included areas with a concentration of cultural heritage resources as identified in the Municipal Heritage Register.
27. In Appendix K, the CHL Study Report speaks, in numerous instances, when characterizing the significance of *cultural heritage landscapes* (i.e. Community Value) of the importance of properties being listed in the Municipal Heritage Register.
28. The 60 days' notice that an owner is required to provide under the Ontario Heritage Act for property listed in the Municipal Heritage Register if they wish to demolish a building or structure on that property provides opportunity to conduct further evaluation and research before demolition is in addition to the existing protection provided by the requirement that the municipality ensure compliance with the Sections 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act with respect to the each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K mapped inventory of the CHL Study.
29. The CHL Study Report dated November 2020 does not, and needs to, recommend that in the short-term the Township of Centre Wellington Council proactively approve the listing in the Municipal Heritage Register of each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K mapped inventory of the CHL Study.

Amend the "Executive Summary" of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020

30. Please amend the "Executive Summary" of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate executive summary information to decision makers and members of the public by removing all existing "Recommendations for the short-term" and replacing them with the following "Recommendations for the short-term":

"Recommendations for the short-term are:

- That the Township of Centre Wellington Council endorse this Study.
- That the Township of Centre Wellington Council approve the listing in the Municipal Heritage Register of each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study.
- That the Township of Centre Wellington Council direct Township planning staff to openly and transparently collaborate with Wellington County and the public on the Wellington County Official Plan Review which is currently in progress to ensure upper-tier official plan compliance with Section 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act with respect to each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study and to determine if any of these *significant cultural heritage landscapes* are regionally significant.
- That the Township of Centre Wellington Council direct Township planning staff to openly and transparently collaborate with the province and the public to determine if any of the *significant*

cultural heritage landscapes identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study are provincially significant.

- That the mapped inventory of *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study be made publicly available on the Township website and otherwise going forward as a means of celebrating the unique identity of the township, to further foster and implement the current culture of conservation and cultural heritage appreciation of these places.
 - That the Township of Centre Wellington promptly review and update the publicly accessible map information layers of the Township's Map Centre 2.0 web mapping application to provide full, clear and accurate information from all official sources about *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes* in the Township to decision makers, planning professionals, developers and members of the public to ensure compliance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act in all of the Township's development pre-consultation and planning application processes and procedures which may relate directly or indirectly to any of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study.
 - That the Township of Centre Wellington promptly review and update the following Township planning forms, processes and procedures as they relate directly or indirectly to any of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study to ensure compliance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act:
 - development pre-consultation processes and procedures including official plan amendments, zoning by-law amendments; site plan control; minor variances and subdivision/condominium applications;
 - all types of planning pre-consultation and application forms;
 - planning application review processes and procedures, including the criteria and review process for determining when an application may be deemed complete; and
 - planning processes and procedures for preparing and approving planning reports.
 - That the Wellington County and Township of Centre Wellington staff, Council and members of the public utilize the information contained in this Study to inform compliance with Section 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act, the prioritization of technical studies and other cultural heritage resource conservation initiatives to ensure that each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study shall/will be *conserved*."
31. Please amend the "Executive Summary" of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate executive summary information to decision makers and members of the public by the addition of the illustration table (see below) which is prepared by clarifying the title (i.e. adding, as illustrated below, the words "Evaluated & Determined that PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020 provincial significance criteria are met and greatly exceeded" and by replacing the ASI logo with the Centre Wellington logo graphic) to the slide entitled "Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes" which is contained in the CHL Study Presentation made to Township Council by the Consultants on 30 November 2020 which is published on the Township's ConnectCW website. [Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study | Connect CW](#)



Amend Section 6.0 “Conclusions and Next Steps” of the CHL Study dated November 2020

32. Please amend Section 6.0 “Conclusions and Next Steps” of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public in understanding that Appendix K of the CHL Study Report prepared for the Township of Centre Wellington provides a mapped inventory identifying eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* which have been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the provincial significance criteria of PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020:
 - a. By replacing the first sentence with the following sentence:

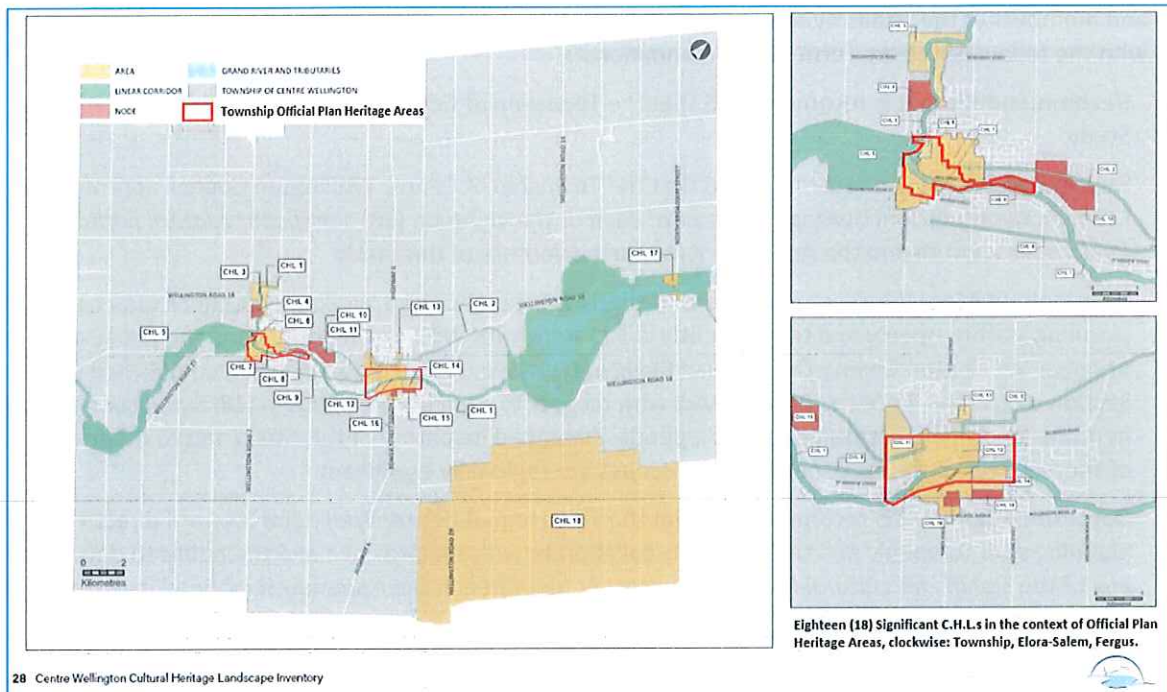
“The evaluation of candidate C.H.L.s found 18 of the 23 defined geographical areas met and greatly exceeded the provincial significance criteria of Provincial Policy Statement 2020 and Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020 and, consequently, each of these 18 *cultural heritage landscapes* shall/will be *conserved*.”
 - b. By adding a new sentence after the last sentence in Section 6.0 as follows:

“Township planning processes and procedures must ensure that development pre-consultation, planning applications and associated planning reports recommending a decision of municipal council (or its delegates) that affects a planning matter are in compliance with the requirements of Section 3 of the Planning Act that cultural heritage resources shall/will be conserved, including each of the eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K mapped inventory of the CHL Study Report, each of which have been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the prescribed provincial criteria for the significance of *cultural heritage landscapes*.”
33. Please amend Section 6.0 “Conclusions and Next Steps” of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public by the addition of the illustration table (see below) which is prepared by clarifying the title (adding, as illustrated below, the words “*Evaluated & Determined that PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020 provincial significance criteria are met and greatly exceeded*” and by replacing the ASI logo with the Centre

Wellington logo graphic) to the slide entitled “Significant Cultural Heritage landscapes” which is contained in the CHL Study Presentation made to Township Council by the Consultants on 30 November 2020 which is published on the Township’s ConnecCW website [Centre Wellington Cultural Heritage Landscape Study | Connect CW](#)



34. Please amend Section 6.0 “Conclusions and Next Steps” of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public by replacing the page containing the three (3) maps on page 28 entitled “Township of Centre Wellington Significant C.H.L.s, clockwise: Township, Elora-Salem, Fergus” with the an amended page of three (3) maps which provides informational context about the Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area and Fergus Heritage Area as illustrated below which includes the following changes:
- add the red-line mapped boundary of the Elora Heritage Area and the Fergus Heritage Area to each of the three maps as applicable;
 - add the red-line rectangle and the words “Township Official Plan Heritage Areas” to the legend; and
 - change the title of the three (3) map page to read “Eighteen (18) Significant C.H.L.s in the context of Official Plan Heritage Areas, clockwise: Township, Elora-Salem, Fergus.”



Amend Section 6.1 “Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes” of the CHL Study dated November 2020

35. Please amend the first paragraph of Section 6.1 entitled “Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes” of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 to assist in providing full, clear and accurate information to decision makers and members of the public about the compliance of Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report with the significance criteria requirements of PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020 as regards the mapped inventory identifying eighteen (18) *cultural heritage landscapes* by adding the following new sentence:

“A detailed examination and analysis of the *cultural heritage landscape* significance criteria methodology evaluations and determinations presented in Appendix I and in Appendix K demonstrates:

- that each of the eighteen (18) identified *cultural heritage landscapes* has been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria of PPS 2020 and, therefore, each such *cultural heritage landscape* is a *significant cultural heritage landscape* which shall be *conserved* pursuant to the requirements of PPS 2020 “Wise Management and Use of Resources” policy directive 2.6.1; and
- that each of the eighteen (18) identified *cultural heritage landscapes* has been evaluated and determined to meet and greatly exceed the significance criteria of the Growth Plan 2020 and, therefore, each such *cultural heritage landscape* is a *cultural heritage resource* which will be *conserved* pursuant to the requirements of Growth Plan 2020 “Protecting What is Valuable” policy directive 4.2.7.”

Amend Section 7.1 “Short-Term Recommendations” of the CHL Study by adding additional Short-Term Study Recommendations

36. Please amend Section 7.1 “Short-Term Recommendations” of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 in order to assist in providing full, clear and accurate executive summary information to decision makers

and members of the public by removing all existing “Short-Term Recommendations” and replacing them with the following “Short-Term Recommendations”:

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council endorse this Study.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council approve the listing in the Municipal Heritage Register of each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council direct Township planning staff to openly and transparently collaborate with Wellington County and the public on the in-progress Wellington County Official Plan Review to ensure upper-tier official plan compliance with Section 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act with respect to each of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study and to determine if any of these *significant cultural heritage landscapes* are regionally significant.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington Council direct Township planning staff to openly and transparently collaborate with the province and the public to determine if any of the *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study are provincially significant.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the mapped inventory of *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study be made publicly available on the Township website and otherwise going forward as a means of celebrating the unique identity of the township, to further foster and implement the current culture of conservation and cultural heritage appreciation of these places.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington promptly review and update the publicly accessible map information layers of the Township’s Map Centre 2.0 web mapping application to provide full, clear and accurate information from all official sources about *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes* in the Township to decision makers, planning professionals, developers and members of the public to ensure compliance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act in all of the Township’s development pre-consultation and planning application processes and procedures which may relate directly or indirectly to any of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Township of Centre Wellington promptly review and update the following Township planning forms, processes and procedures as they relate directly or indirectly to any of the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in the Appendix K mapped inventory of this Study to ensure compliance with Sections 1, 2, 3 and 24 of the Planning Act:

- development pre-consultation processes and procedures including official plan amendments, zoning by-law amendments; site plan control; minor variances and subdivision/condominium applications;
- all types of planning pre-consultation and application forms;
- planning application review processes and procedures, including the criteria and review process for determining when an application may be deemed complete; and
- planning processes and procedures for preparing and approving planning reports.

Note: See paragraph 38 & 39 for recommended changes from "N" to "Y" for each of the yellow-highlighted cells.

38. It is respectfully submitted that some of the evaluations/determinations of significance with respect to the heritage town of Elora are incorrect (i.e. understated) and need to be amended in the context of the clear evidence which exists in the public records of Wellington County and the Township of Centre Wellington including historical records, technical studies, and written submissions provided or cited during the course of the this CHL Study project. In particular, it is respectfully submitted that evaluation of such evidentiary records would reasonably be expected to result in a determination that the following significant cultural heritage landscapes also meet the following significance criteria adopted in the methodology of this CHL Study project:

- a. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #1: Grand River*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
- b. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #5: Elora Gorge*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
- c. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #6: Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Community Identity
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Public Space
 - iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
 - v. Community Value Criteria – Planning
- d. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #7: Elora Historical Village Core*
 - i. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Historical Value or Associative Value - Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.
 - ii. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Contextual Value – Landmark
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
- e. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #7: Elora Quarry*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Pride & Stewardship
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
 - iv. Community Value Criteria – Community Image

39. Accordingly, please amend information presented in the replacement/new Appendix I entitled "Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020)" of the CHL Study Report in order to assist in providing full, clear and accurate executive summary information to decision makers and members of the public by changing from "N" (i.e. No) to "Y" (i.e. Yes) each of following criteria determinations of significance:

- a. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #1: Grand River*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
- b. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #5: Elora Gorge*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
- c. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #6: Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Community Identity
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Public Space

- iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
- v. Community Value Criteria – Planning
- d. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #7: Elora Historical Village Core*
 - i. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Historical Value or Associative Value - Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.
 - ii. Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria: Contextual Value – Landmark
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iv. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
- e. *Significant Cultural Heritage Landscape #7: Elora Quarry*
 - i. Community Value Criteria – Pride & Stewardship
 - ii. Community Value Criteria – Commemoration
 - iii. Community Value Criteria – Cultural Traditions
 - iv. Community Value Criteria – Community Image

Amend Appendix K by adding Low-Rise Building Height Character as a Preliminary Heritage Attribute for urban area (district or neighbourhood) type Significant Cultural Heritage Landscapes #03, #06, #07, #11, #12, #13, #14, and #17

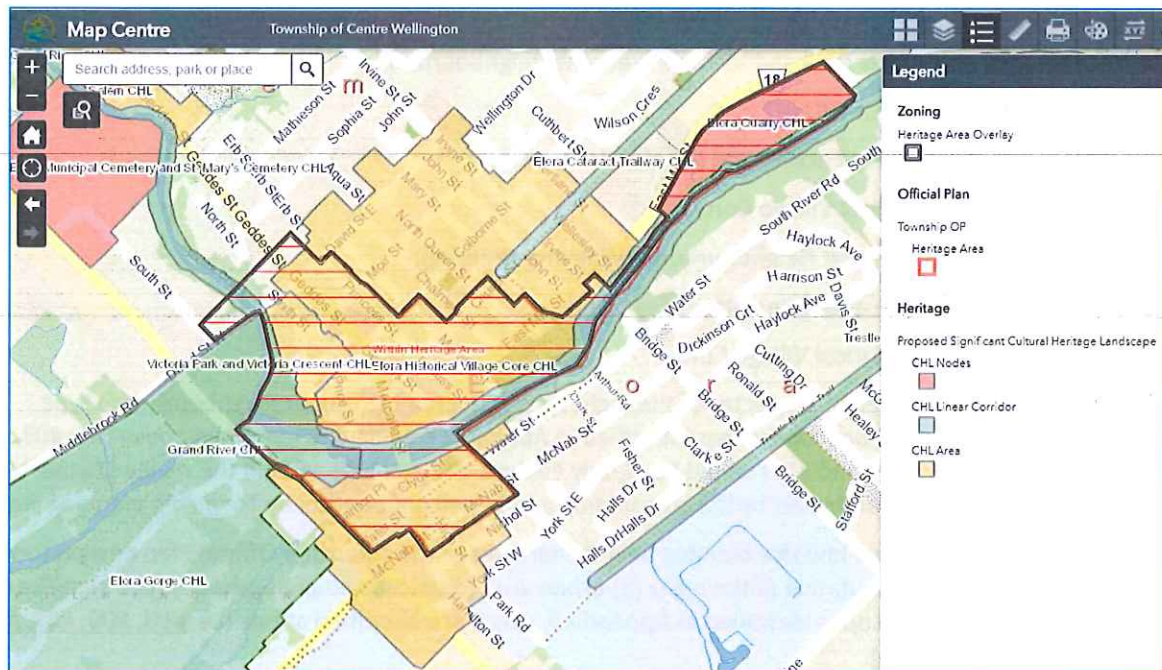
40. It is respectfully submitted that the CHL Study fails to acknowledge and record in Appendix K the low-rise building height character (i.e. 2 storeys or less in height) as a key character-defining heritage attribute of the following urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K:

- a. #03: Salem;
- b. #06: Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood;
- c. #07: Elora Historical Village Core;
- d. #11: Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas;
- e. #12: Fergus Historical Village Core;
- f. #13: Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing);
- g. #14: Ferrier Estate and Union Street East; and
- h. #17: Belwood Historical Village Core

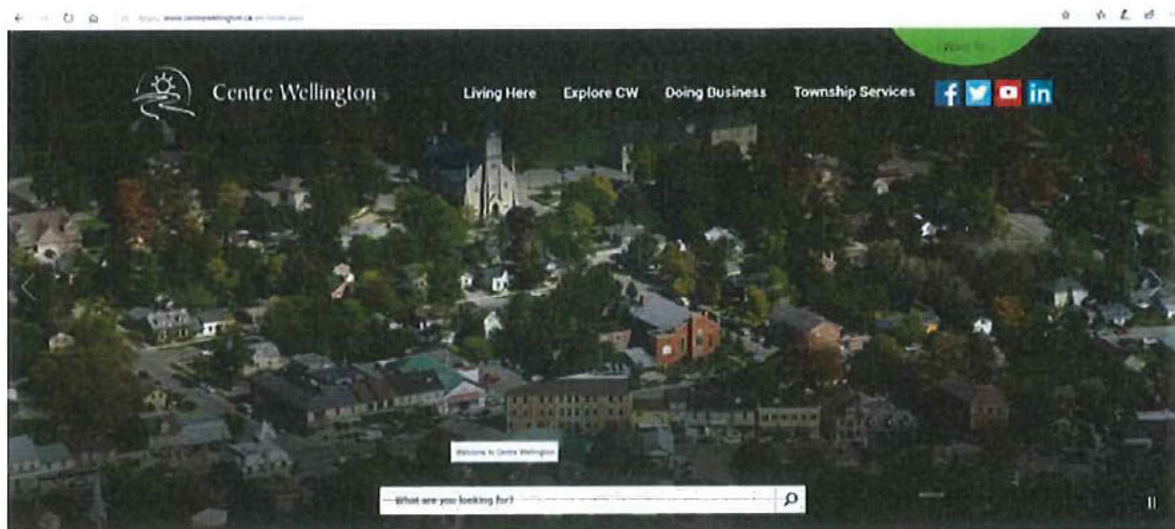
41. The low-rise building height character of the eight (8) urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K which are identified above (i.e. #03, #06, #07, #11, #12, #13, #14, and #17) would be clearly evident in the course of field the reviews/windshield surveys/field surveys conducted by the consultants and is well understood by Township planning staff.

42. The historical small town low-rise building height character of the Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area is representative of the eight (8) urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix K which are identified above (i.e. #03, #06, #07, #11, #12, #13, #14, and #17).

43. The historical small town low-rise building height character of the Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area (i.e. 2-Storey or less in height) is demonstrated by the following analysis of the some 330 residential, institutional or commercial buildings which are located within the mapped/prescribed boundary of the 75 hectares of the Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area which is represented in the CHL Study as urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes* #6 (Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood) and #7 (Elora Historical Village Core):
- 93.3% - 2 Storey or Less;**
 - 4.9% - 2.5 Storey to 3 Storey;
 - 1.8% - 3.5 to 4 Storey (e.g. the iconic landmark Elora Mill and Elora's four landmark church or former churches); and
 - 0% - Greater than 4 Storey**
44. The overlapping relationship of urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes* #06 (Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood) and #07 (Elora Historical Village Core) with the Township Official Plan designated Elora Heritage Area is clearly illustrated in the map at paragraph 34 hereinabove and again in the following more detailed map obtained from the Township's Map Centre 2.0 mapping application which has been recently updated to map the eighteen (18) *significant cultural heritage landscapes* identified in Appendix I and Appendix K of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020:



44. A photograph below of the town-centre portion of *significant cultural heritage landscape* #7 (Elora Historical Village Core) from the 2019 cover-page of the Township of Centre Wellington official website www.centrewellington.ca evidences that the low-rise building height character (i.e. 2 storeys or less) is a key heritage attribute of *significant cultural heritage landscape* #07 (Elora Historical Village Core).



45. Accordingly, please amend the Appendix K, Volume 3 of the CHL Study Report dated November 2020 in order to assist in providing full, clear and accurate executive summary information to decision makers and members of the public by adding a new heritage attribute bullet point in the section entitled "Preliminary Heritage Attributes" which reads as follows "Low-rise building height character (i.e. 2-Storey or less in height)" to each of the following urban area (district or neighbourhood) type *significant cultural heritage landscapes*:

- a. #03: Salem;
- b. #06: Elora's Victoria Park and Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood;
- c. #07: Elora Historical Village Core;
- d. #11: Beatty Brothers Factory and Residential Areas;
- e. #12: Fergus Historical Village Core;
- f. #13: Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (Wartime Housing);
- g. #14: Ferrier Estate and Union Street East; and
- h. #17: Belwood Historical Village Core

Sincerely,

Attachment: Excel Spreadsheet entitled "Summary Table-Evaluation and Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2020 25Feb2021"

APPENDIX A

**Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance
of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020)**

Summary Table: Evaluation & Determination of Significance of 18 Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Centre Wellington (PPS 2020 & Growth Plan 2020)	Particulars of Eighteen (18) Cultural Heritage Landscapes Evaluated & Determined to Meet and Greatly Exceed Provincial Significance Criteria																	
	#01	#02	#03	#04	#05	#06	#07	#08	#09	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18
	Grand River	Elora Cataract Trailway	Salem	Elora Municipal Cemetery and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery	Elora Gorge	Elora's Victoria Park & Victoria Crescent Neighbourhood	Elora Village Core	Elora Quarry	Treble Bridge Trail	Allan Farmstead	Beatty Brothers' Factory and Residential Area	Fergus Village Core	Churchill Crescent Neighbourhood (former Hoskins)	Ferrier Estate	Belleville Cemetery	Victoria Park, Fergus	Belwood	Quintic
DETERMINATIONS:																		
The cultural heritage landscape is a significant cultural heritage landscape which shall be conserved (Provincial Policy Statement 2020, policy 2.6.1)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
The cultural heritage landscape is a cultural heritage resource which will be conserved (Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2020, policy 4.2.7)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
GREATLY EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: DEMONSTRATES A HIGH DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE (UNESCO/Ontario Heritage Trust Category)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Evolved - Associative	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Evolved - Continuing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Designed	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: HISTORICAL INTEGRITY	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Land Use	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Ownership	N/A	N	N	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N	N/A	N	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Built Elements	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vegetation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cultural Relationship	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Natural Features	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N	Y	Y
Natural Relationships	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N	Y	Y
Views	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A
Ruins	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A
Designed landscapes that have restoration potential	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N/A	N/A
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA: COMMUNITY VALUE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Community Identity	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Landmark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Pride and Stewardship	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Commemoration	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Public Space	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Cultural Traditions	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Quality of Life	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Local History	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Visual Depiction	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Genius Loci	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Community Image	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tourism	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Planning	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
EXCEEDS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 9/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MEETS EVERY PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 9/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
MEETS PROVINCIAL SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA based on Ontario Heritage Act Reg 9/06	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
1. Meets Design Value or Physical Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
High degree of design/aesthetic appeal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
High Degree Technical/Scientific Interest	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2. Meets Historical Value or Associative Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Direct Association with a Theme, Event, Person, etc.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Contributes to an understanding of a community/culture	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Reflects work or ideas of architect, artist, builder, etc.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3. Meets Contextual Value	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Important in defining character of area	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Historically, physically, functionally or visually linked to surroundings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Landmark	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N