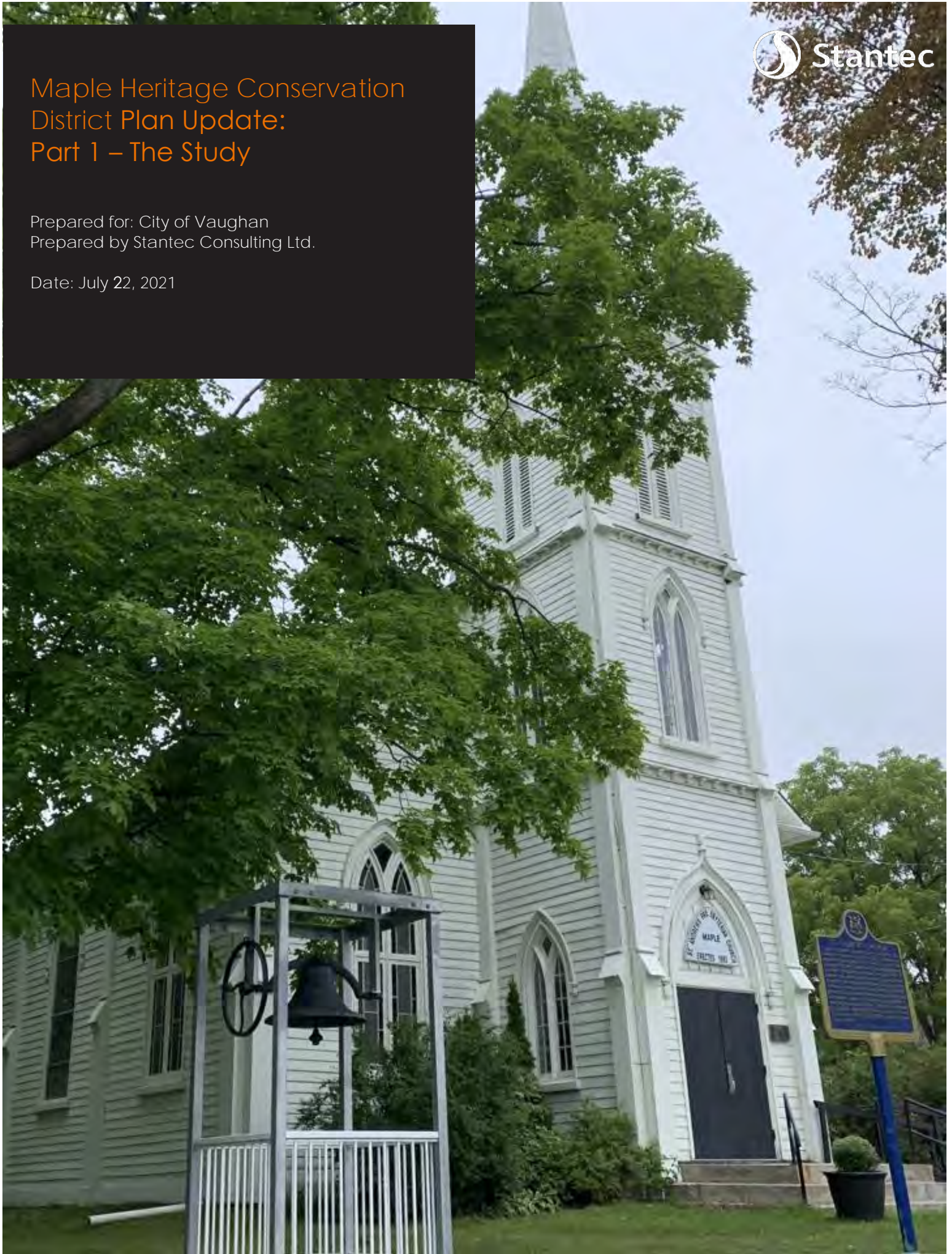


Maple Heritage Conservation District Plan Update: Part 1 – The Study

Prepared for: City of Vaughan
Prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Date: July 22, 2021





**Maple Heritage Conservation
District Strengths, Weaknesses,
Opportunities and Threat Report**

Final Report

July 22, 2021

Prepared for:

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MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

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MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

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MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Executive Summary

In 2020, the City of Vaughan retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. and a+Link Architects to conduct an update to the Maple Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan. The existing Maple HCD Plan was prepared in 2007 and has guided conservation, restoration, demolition, new development, and streetscaping/landscaping since that time. Since 2007 several changes have occurred in the HCD and the City has initiated the update process to provide a plan that is a more current reflection of the HCD's character and is in line with the updated policy framework.

As part of the update process, this report has been prepared to provide a review of the existing Maple HCD Plan, the policy framework, the existing conditions of the HCD, and to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOTs) of the HCD.

The SWOT analysis determined that while many aspects of the HCD have been functioning successfully since 2007, the HCD demonstrates some key weaknesses. As a whole the district does not demonstrate a coherent or consistent heritage character throughout. Increasing development within the HCD since 2007, while largely conforming to the policies of the HCD Plan, has begun to overwhelm the heritage character of the Maple HCD and is changing the form and lot patterns that diverge from the traditional patterns of development found within a rural police village. The historic buildings of the existing HCD are not supported by a consistent streetscape that lends visual cohesion to the HCD. Major arterial roads contrast with built resources that would have been part of a formerly small village and rural setting. The overall streetscape character, which includes public and private residential landscaping as viewed from the public domain, has been highly impacted by change over the years, likely preceding the 2007 HCD Plan. As a result, the Project Team has determined that boundary changes to the existing HCD are required to support a defensible HCD Plan.

Consultation with the public, however, strongly showed that the community's values are in direct contrast to the Project Team's findings that suggest the boundary should be removed or reduced in order to better meet the criteria of an HCD and reflect a more concentrated, coherent, and cohesive heritage area. The contrast of public feedback and the study findings is an important consideration. Based on data analysis alone, reducing the HCD boundary would be the most appropriate course of action. However, this would leave vulnerable the remaining areas of Maple within which the community has expressed a desire to continue to manage change. As a result, recommendations must consider how to balance these two perspectives.

Based on the data analysis conducted in the preceding sections of the report, a reduced boundary that focuses on the 'core' area of Maple near the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street would contain a higher concentration of heritage resources. It is recommended that an updated HCD Plan be prepared for this area. The new HCD Plan would supersede the 2007 plan for this area. The Project Team also recommends that for the interim the existing Maple HCD as established in 2007 be retained in addition to the designation of the new, core area. This means that Maple would have two concurrent HCDs – the new, smaller HCD with an updated plan, surrounded by the existing Maple HCD. The existing



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area not contained within the new HCD would still be subject to the 2007 HCD Plan and Guidelines, operating the same as it currently does. It is recommended that additional Planning tools, such as a Development Permit System (DPS) should be explored by the City through a separate Official Plan Amendment process to eventually replace the 2007 HCD boundary and provide a means of managing change in this broader area and responding to community needs but has more flexibility than an HCD Plan that is tied strictly to heritage character. The Project Team recommends a phased approach, so that while the DPS is being explored by the Town, that the existing area is not vulnerable to additional development pressures that it may face if the HCD were repealed.



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Abbreviations

BCE	Before Common Era
CE	Common Era
CHAR	Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscapes
CRB	Conservation Review Board
DPS	Development Permit System
EIFS	External Insulation Finishing System
ESR	Environmental Assessment Study Environmental Study Report
FSI	Floor Space Index
GGH	Greater Golden Horseshoe
GTA	Greater Toronto Area
HCD	Maple Heritage Conservation District
LPAT	Local Planning Appeal Tribunal
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport and Culture Industry
MMS	Main Street Mixed-Use – Maple
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
OLT	Ontario Land Tribunal
PPS	Provincial Policy Statement
YROP	York Region Official Plan



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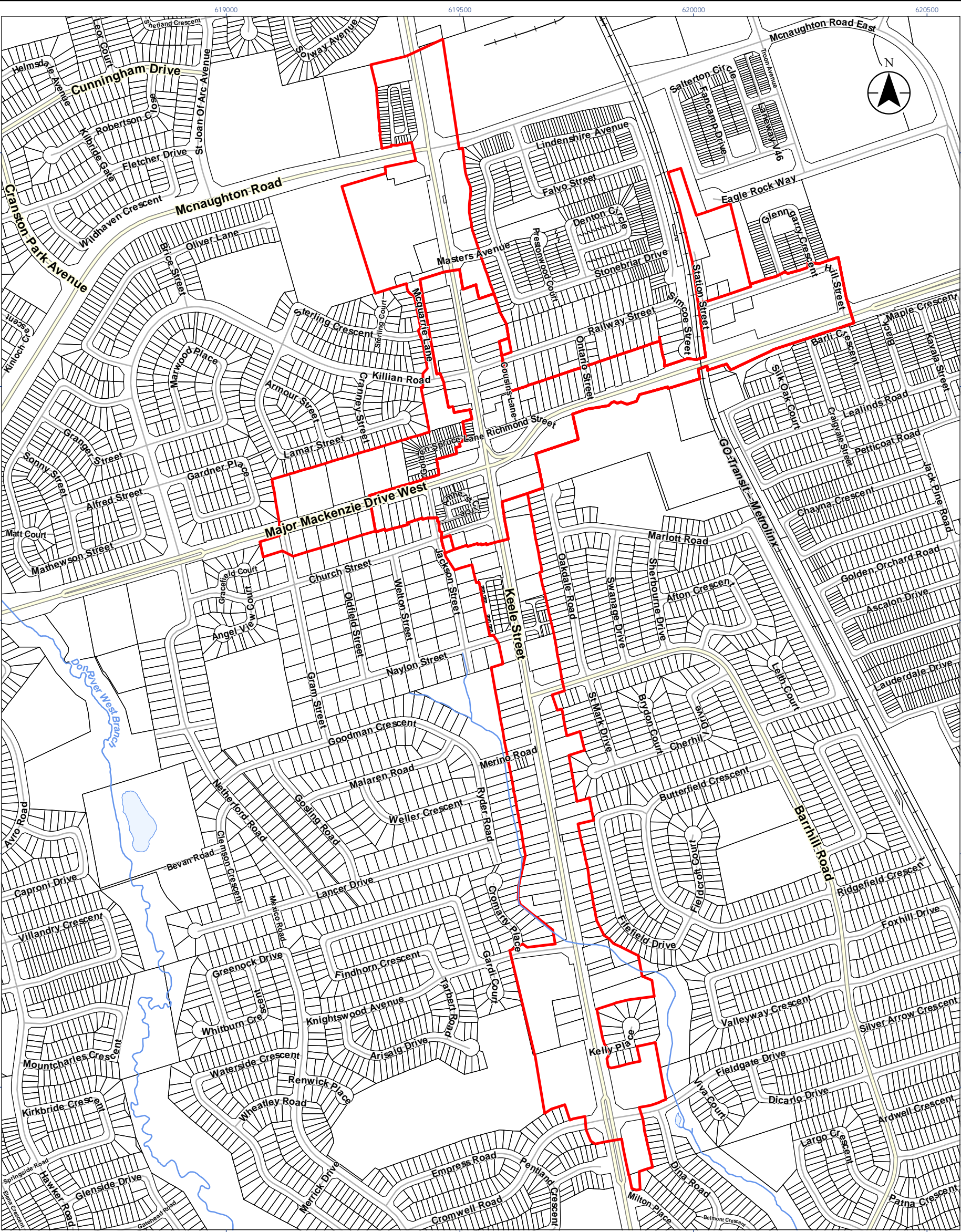
Introduction
July 22, 2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

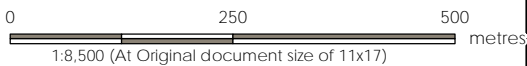
1.1 STUDY PURPOSE

In 2007, the City of Vaughan (the City) established the Maple Heritage Conservation District (HCD). The boundaries of the Maple HCD consist of properties fronting along Keele Street between just north of McNaughton Road and just south of Fieldgate Road, and Major Mackenzie Drive between Gram Street and Hill Street (Figure 1). Since its creation in 2007, the Maple HCD has undergone substantial changes and numerous developments have occurred within its boundary. To determine the effectiveness of the HCD and to respond to proposed legislative changes in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA), the City initiated a review of the Maple HCD and retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to conduct the Maple HCD Plan Update. This project is a two-phase undertaking: Phase 1 includes analysis of the existing conditions of the Maple HCD, the applicable policy framework, and completion of a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) review related to the HCD as it currently exists. This includes a review of the existing boundary of the Maple HCD. Phase 2 includes preparation of an updated HCD Plan to improve how change is managed in the area in response to the SWOT findings. This report is the result of the Phase 1 Study.





- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody



Project Location
City of Vaughan

160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
1

Title
Study Area

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

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MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Background on the Existing Maple Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
July 22, 2021

2.0 BACKGROUND ON THE EXISTING MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STUDY AND PLAN

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Conservation and enhancement of the Village of Maple's character has been part of the planning and urban design framework in the City since the late 1990s. In 1996, the City retained KMK SCI Consultants to prepare the Maple Streetscape and Urban Design Guidelines Study. As noted in the 2006 HCD Study, while the Urban Design Study was a useful guide in setting the framework for new development, it lacked legislative power to protect and enhance the heritage features of the historic village. Council retained Philip H. Carter Architect and Planner in 2003 to conduct an HCD Study for the Village, which was completed in 2006, followed by the HCD Plan in 2007.

2.2 SUMMARY OF EXISTING HCD DOCUMENTS

2.2.1 Heritage Conservation District Study

The 2006 HCD Study provided a brief overview of Maple's history. The community emerged in the mid-19th century as a crossroads village at the intersection of present-day Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street, and grew with the arrival of the Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railway in 1900 (for a more detailed summary of the HCD's history, see Section 3.0). The HCD Study established the boundary of the HCD based on characteristics outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*. It was principally based on the properties fronting on both sides of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street that were part of the Police Village of Maple Boundary (established in 1928). The report noted that there had been contemporary developments within the area, and that heritage resources within the southern portion of the boundary were more sparse than the northern section, but their inclusion was recommended as a means to help control the setting of the remaining heritage properties.

The statement of significance prepared for the Maple HCD Study is as follows:

The Village of Maple is one of only five 19th century settlements in the City of Vaughan that could have been considered more than a hamlet. (Two of these, Thornhill and Kleinberg, have been made Heritage Conservation Districts.) The Ontario Huron and Simcoe Railway, the first in Canada, provided the opportunity for modest prosperity. The core of the village was always small, with some outlying houses and businesses spaced out along the main roads on the outskirts. Today, Maple has many newer buildings, which have filled in the spaces between earlier ones, and in some cases replaced them. Nonetheless, there is a wealth of 19th and early 20th century buildings, and the character of the village remains evident. Newer development has tended to make design reference to heritage styles, with mixed success. To ensure that existing heritage resources are preserved, and that new development authentically enhances the village character, a Maple Village Heritage Conservation



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Background on the Existing Maple Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
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District is proposed. The proposed District consists of the historic block of Church and Jackson Streets, and properties along the two main road, roughly to the extent of the old Police Village.

The Maple Village Heritage Conservation District is a distinct area in the City of Vaughan, characterized by a wealth of heritage buildings, and with many newer buildings that respect the scale and site-plan characteristics of a historic village. The heritage character, shown in sections 4.1 through 4.8 of the study, is worthy of preservation.

(Carter and Oberst 2006)

The 2006 HCD Study did not specifically define heritage attributes of the proposed district but referred to the overall conditions of the HCD and its heritage properties as they existed at the time of the study. Heritage attributes of individual buildings were provided in the inventory, which, although providing a detailed description of each property, did not clearly articulate which features were or were not considered to be heritage attributes. In this regard, the study did not directly conform to the requirements of the OHA.

The HCD Study includes an inventory of the buildings within the HCD Study Area completed in 2005 by Nicholas A. Holman. Entries in the inventory contain the address and a photo of the building, but are otherwise inconsistent; at their most detailed, they contain a description of the building's existing condition (including architectural style, features, materials, etc.), a summary of past inhabitants or history of the building, a note on its streetscape context, and overall comments, up to a full page in length per property. Other entries contain little more than the photo, address, and brief description.

2.2.2 Heritage Conservation District Plan

The Maple HCD Plan was prepared in 2007, following completion of the HCD Study. The stated overall objective of the HCD Plan was to “ensure the retention and conservation of the District’s cultural heritage resources and heritage character, and to guide change so that it contributes to, and does not detract from, the District’s architectural, historical, and contextual character” (Carter and Oberst 2007).

The HCD Plan also provided several other objectives, specifically related to heritage buildings, non-heritage buildings, landscape/streetscape, new development, community support and business/tourism. It identifies “heritage buildings” as those that were listed on the City’s 2005 “Listing of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Value” at the time. Out of the 216 properties recommended for inclusion in the HCD boundary, 51 were identified as “heritage”. These included:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| • 9470 Keele Street | • 9690 Keele Street | • 9773 Keele Street |
| • 9860 Keele Street | • 9891 Keele Street | • 9926 Keele Street |
| • 9944 Keele Street | • 9946 Keele Street | • 9964 Keele Street |
| • 9980 Keele Street | • 9983 Keele Street | • 9986 Keele Street |
| • 9994 Keele Street | • 10049 Keele Street | • 10084 Keele Street |
| • 10101 Keele Street | • 10103 Keele Street (Previously
10111 Keele Street) | • 10104 Keele Street |
| • 10108 Keele Street | • 10114 Keele Street | • 10117 Keele Street |



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Background on the Existing Maple Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
July 22, 2021

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • 10122 Keele Street | • 10125 Keele Street | • 10128 Keele Street |
| • 10137 Keele Street | • 10361 Keele Street | • 2000 Major Mackenzie Drive West |
| • 2116 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2126 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2134 Major Mackenzie Drive West |
| • 2141 Major Mackenzie Drive West (previously 9995 Keele Street) | • 2142 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2150 Major Mackenzie Drive West |
| • 2174 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2269 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2273 Major Mackenzie Drive West |
| • 2285 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2291 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • 2339 Major Mackenzie Drive West |
| • 2347 Major Mackenzie Drive West | • St. Andrew's Cemetery | • 1 Jackson Street |
| • 30 Station Street | • 8 Church Street | • 10 Church Street |
| • 11 Church Street | • 15 Church Street | • 2 Richmond Street |
| • 4 Richmond Street | • 6 Richmond Street | • 18 Richmond Street |

The objectives of the 2007 HCD Plan are as follows:

Objectives for Heritage Buildings

- *To conserve heritage attributes, distinguishing qualities or character of heritage buildings and avoid the removal or alteration of any historic or distinctive architectural feature.*
- *To correct unsympathetic alterations to heritage buildings.*
- *To undertake the restoration of heritage buildings based on a thorough examination of archival and pictorial evidence, physical evidence, and an understanding of the history of the local community.*

Objectives for Non-Heritage Buildings

- *To retain and enhance complementary characteristics of non-heritage buildings.*
- *To encourage improvements to non-complementary buildings so that they further enhance the heritage character of the District*

Objectives for Landscape/Streetscape

- *To facilitate the introduction of, as well as conservation of, historic landscape treatments in both the public and private realm.*
- *To preserve trees and mature vegetation and encourage the planting of species characteristic of the District, where possible. Native urban-tolerant trees are preferred; however, non-indigenous species with compatible forms and characteristics should be allowed in recognition of the harsher urban conditions that now exist.*



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Background on the Existing Maple Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
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- *To introduce landscape, streetscape, and infrastructure improvements that will enhance the heritage character of the District.*

Objectives for New Development

- *To ensure compatible infill construction that will enhance the District's heritage character and complement the area's village-like, human scale of development, while promoting densities sufficient to secure the District's future economic viability.*
- *To guide the design of new development to be sympathetic and compatible with the heritage resources and character of the District while providing for contemporary needs.*

Objectives for Community Support

- *To foster community support, pride and appreciation of the heritage buildings, landscapes, and character of the District, and promote the need to conserve these resources for future generations.*
- *To facilitate public participation and involvement in the conservation of heritage resources and further development of the District.*
- *To offer assistance and incentives to individual heritage property owners to encourage the use of proper conservation approaches when undertaking improvement projects.*

Objectives for Business/Tourism

- *To work with owners in the Commercial Core to maintain a progressive and competitive business environment while at the same time protecting the heritage attributes of the District that make the area a unique and distinctive shopping environment.*
- *To acknowledge that the Heritage District is an asset that contributes to the commercial success of the District and the larger municipality.*

The remainder of the HCD Plan set forth the district policies and illustrated guidelines to achieve the objectives, outlining policies for heritage buildings, non-heritage buildings, new construction, and landscapes.



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Historical Development of the Village of Maple
July 22, 2021

3.0 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF MAPLE

3.1 SURVEY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT (1788-1852)

The City of Vaughan is situated on the traditional territories of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Anishinaabeg of the Williams Treaty First Nation, the Huron-Wendat, and the Metis Nation (City of Vaughan 2020a). In 1787, the Toronto Purchase was completed between the Crown and the Mississaugas, ceding present-day Vaughan to the Crown, although the final borders were not delineated until 1805 (Toronto Public Library 2018).

The City of Vaughan was previously the Township of Vaughan. Initial plans for the survey and location of Vaughan Township date to 1788 when Surveyor John Stegmon submitted a “rough plan for location in Vaughan” to the Surveyor General’s office (Miles and Co. 1878). However, the formal survey of the township did not begin until 1795 and was undertaken by Surveyor Abram Tredell. The survey was expanded over subsequent decades and completed in 1851 (Reaman 1971: 45). The Township of Vaughan was surveyed using the double front survey system, which was widely used in Upper Canada between 1815 and 1829. This survey system created lots of 200 acres with road allowances located in front of each concession and every fifth or sixth lot (Plate 1). This system allowed 100-acre grants of half lots since road allowances were located on both the front and rear halves of the lot (Weaver 1968: 14,16).

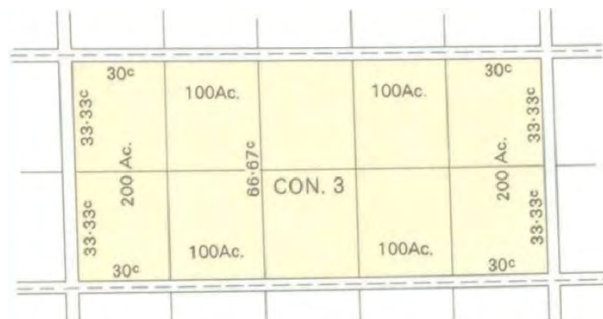


Plate 1: Double Front Survey System (Dean 1969)

The initial development of the community of Maple was clustered around the road allowance between Lots 20 and 21 of Concession 3 (present-day Major MacKenzie Drive West) and the road allowance between Concessions 3 and 4 (present-day Keele Street).

The first Crown Patent among these lots was issued in 1799 when Samuel Street was granted Lot 21, Concession 4 (ONLand 2020a). This was followed in about 1809 when Sergeant John Ross was granted the west half of Lot 20, Concession 3 (ONLand 2020b). In 1828, Lot 20, Concession 4 was granted to King’s College and in 1845 the west half of Lot 21, Concession 3 was granted to Joseph Fraser (ONLand 2020a and c).



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Historical Development of the Village of Maple
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Maple developed as a hamlet beginning in the 1830s when Methodist and Presbyterian church services were held in the area (City of Vaughan 2020b). The Rupert and Noble families factor prominently into the early history of Maple. They were important landowners and prominent citizens of the community (City of Vaughan 2020b and Reaman 1971: 110). Adam Rupert first purchased land in Maple in 1811 and Joseph Noble first purchased land in 1840 (ONLand 2020a and c). The community of Maple was alternatively called Rupertsville and Nobleville in the 1840s (Reaman 1971: 110)

Adam Rupert was born in Germany and settled in Pennsylvania before immigrating to Upper Canada. He died in 1813. His sons, Adam and Jacob, remained in Vaughan Township (Toronto Star 2016; Billion Graves 2020). The Census of 1851 lists Adam as a farmer born in Upper Canada and married to Frances Rupert, born in Ireland in 1813. The Rupert family included John Rupert, a 22-year-old farmer, Jacob Rupert, a 20-year-old clerk, Edmond Rupert a 16-year-old laborer, Joseph Rupert, age 8, and Alfred Rupert, age 3. Jacob Rupert is listed as a 40-year-old farmer born in Upper Canada. He lived with his wife Rachel, age 37. The Rupert family also included Oliver, a 16-year-old laborer; John Rupert, age 15; Adam Rupert, age 8; Mary-Ann Rupert, age 4; and Lousinda Rupert, age 2. The Census of 1851 lists Joseph Noble as a 35-year-old storekeeper who was born in Ireland. He lived with his wife, Sarah, age 26 and born in the United States. The family also included Jane, age 7; Arthur, age 5; Thomas, age 2 (Library and Archives Canada 1851).

The Census also demonstrates that Maple had developed into a hamlet with several commercial services. Professions listed amongst neighbours of Noble and Rupert included shoemaker, carpenter, laborer, tailor, engineer, blacksmith, and weaver (Library and Archives Canada 1851). The hamlet also included a post office, which opened in 1852. The post office was named Maple, causing the other names to fall out of use. Joseph Noble served as the first postmaster and subsequent postmasters were members of the Noble or Rupert family until 1889 (Library and Archives Canada 2014). The generally accepted origin for the name Maple is because Keele Street was formerly lined with many maple trees (Carter and Oberst 2007).

3.2 19TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT (1853-1899)

The development of Maple accelerated when the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad was built between Toronto and Collingwood. The railway was the first to be constructed in Toronto. Service between Toronto and Aurora began in 1853, including a stop in Maple, which was built to service the community of Richmond Hill. By the end of 1853, the railway had reached Barrie and in 1855 the railway was completed to Collingwood. In 1858, the railway was reorganized as the Northern Railway of Canada and in 1888, became part of the Grand Trunk Railway system (Peltenburg 2020).

The completion of the railway line spurred a boom of development in Maple. Land registry records show that significant subdivision of lands in the Study Area began at the end of 1852 when lots between 1/5 of an acre and one acre were sold to facilitate the development of the community (ONLand 2020a, 2020b, and 2020c). The community benefited from frequent rail service to Toronto as trains stopped in Maple five days a week (Reaman 1971:110). In addition to rail service, a stagecoach ran between Maple and Richmond Hill (Reaman 1971: 111).



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By the end of the 19th century, Maple contained a population of about 400. The community had a wide variety of services and industries, including a tinsmith, blacksmith, barber, painter, planing mill, pump manufacturer, mason, carpenter, carriage builder, wagonmaker, sawmill, doctor, harness maker, butcher, and shoemaker (Reaman 1971: 111).

3.3 20TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

The community of Maple continued to grow and prosper in the 20th century. Infrastructure improvements carried out in the community during the first decades of the 20th century included the introduction of telephone service in 1910 and the arrival of electric power in 1914 (Reaman 1971: 111). Despite the growth of Maple during this period, it remained municipally part of the Township of Vaughan.

In 1928, Maple became a Police Village. A Police Village was generally established in communities that did not wish to fully incorporate or hamlets too small for incorporation. A Police Village had an appointed Board of Police which had limited powers to pass by-laws and maintain public order. Otherwise, a Police Village remained part of its surrounding township (Archives of Ontario 2019).

In the early to mid-20th century Maple and the surrounding area was still largely rural, with supporting industries in and near Maple such as a dairy, cattle breeding association, farm implement factory and grain mills (east of the Police Village). In the mid-20th Century, Maple and the surrounding area began to transition to other uses. The provincial Ministry of Natural Resources established a research facility nearby, a small airport was constructed just east of Maple (near where Avro Road currently exists) and industrial businesses were being established on the east side of Keele Street including lumber yards and greenhouses (City of Vaughan, 2021).

The Township of Vaughan experienced rapid growth in the post-war period, similar to many other communities in the Greater Toronto Area in the mid-20th century. In 1952, King's Highway 400 was completed between Toronto and Barrie, creating an important transportation corridor through the community and reducing the travel time between Vaughan and Toronto (Bevers 2020). As a result, beginning in the 1950s, Maple experienced a wave of detached suburban residential construction centered around car use. Between 1955 and 1975 residential development occurred in the southwest part of Maple, between the Don River West Branch and Lancer Drive (York Region 2020).

In 1970, the Regional Municipality of York was created to replace the existing County of York. As part of this reorganization the police villages of York County were dissolved effective January 1, 1971. The Police Village of Maple was included in the new Town of Vaughan, which was an amalgamation of the Village of Woodbridge and the Township of Vaughan (Welch *et al.* 2020; Government of Ontario 1970).

Maple continued to grow in the late 20th century as part of the Town of Vaughan. Significant expansion of suburban development in Maple occurred between 1978 and 1988 to the southeast and northwest of the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street (York Region 2020). In 1991, Vaughan changed its municipal status to a City. The population of the City of Vaughan was 306,233 in 2016 (Welch *et al.* 2020).



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4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

An important part of the Maple HCD Plan update process is to determine what the HCD looks like in its current form. By talking stock of existing conditions, the municipality can measure how the HCD has performed since 2007 and whether the objectives are being met. To identify the existing conditions of the HCD, the Project Team reviewed City data such as the zoning by-law, and collected data using the ArchGIS Collector Program. The team collected data for each property, including the historical use of each property (e.g. original land use or building type), current use, building height, building type (e.g. single detached, rowhouse, plaza) building materials, architectural style or influence, construction date, and presence of mature vegetation or landscape feature. The results of this data collection are summarized in the following sections, and illustrated through the accompanying charts, maps, and figures.

4.2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.2.1 Introduction

The responsibilities for long-term land use planning in Ontario is a shared responsibility between the Province and municipal governments. The Province sets out broad direction for land use planning through the *Planning Act* and the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS). Decisions at the municipal level are required to “be consistent with” the PPS.

In some parts of the province, provincial plans provide more detailed and geographically-specific policies to meet certain objectives, such as managing growth. The *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* is an example of a geographically-defined regional plan. Municipal decisions in areas with a defined provincial plan have a more stringent standard for compliance, as decisions are required to “conform” or “not conflict” with the policies in these plans.

Other Provincial regulatory systems are connected to land use planning, including the OHA. This Act enables municipalities and the Province to preserve Ontario's heritage by protecting heritage properties and archaeological sites. The OHA also provides specific guidance on implementing heritage conservation in HCDs.

Official plans, at the regional and local level, are the primary vehicle for implementing provincial land use policy. With official plans being updated regularly to reflect provincial interests, these documents are used as a tool to guide the integration of matters that impact land use decisions, such as infrastructure, housing, economic development, and cultural heritage. Zoning is a tool enabled through the *Planning Act*



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and guided by municipal plans that acts to further regulate the characteristics of the use of land within municipalities.

Together, the provincial and local policies and plans provide protection for built and cultural heritage resources. This section details the review of the policy framework within the Region of York and City of Vaughan, including reviewing the current Zoning By-law.

4.2.2 The Planning Act

The legal basis of Ontario's land use planning system is outlined by the *Planning Act*. The document identifies the approach to planning and assigns responsibilities and duties to those involved in the land use decision-making processes for policy development, land division, and development control, as well as administration and public participation. A key purpose of the Act is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. Within the list of provincial interests outlined in the Act, "the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest" is a provincial interest which decision-makers need to consider when carrying out their responsibilities (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Further policy guidance on this, and all matters of provincial interest, are set out in the PPS.

4.2.3 The Provincial Policy Statement

The policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land in Ontario is found in the PPS. It includes direction on matters such as managing growth, new development, and cultural heritage. It outlines a vision for Ontario's land use planning framework that promotes and enhances human health and social well-being within communities, while protecting natural and cultural resources that provide environmental, economic, and social benefit.

Relevant policies within the PPS speak to the conservation of heritage resources, including HCDs, in the following manner:

- Ensuring there is coordination, integration and a comprehensive approach to managing cultural heritage resources (Section 1.2.1)
- Supporting long-term economic prosperity by encouraging a sense of place, which involves promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including **built heritage resources** and **cultural heritage landscapes** (Section 1.7.1 e.)
- **Significant built heritage resources** and **significant cultural heritage landscapes** are to be conserved (Section 2.6.1). *Significant, in this case, refers to those resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest through a process established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act.*



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- There shall be no development and site alteration on lands containing **archaeological resources** or **areas of archaeological potential** unless **significant archaeological resources** have been **conserved** (Section 2.6.2)
- Planning authorities are not to permit **development** and **site alteration** on **adjacent lands** to **protected heritage property** except where the proposed **development** and **site alteration** has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the **heritage attributes** of the **protected heritage property** will be **conserved** (Section 2.6.3). *Here, **adjacent lands** refer to those properties that are contiguous or otherwise defined through municipal policy.*
- Additionally, planning authorities should consider and promote cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources (Section, 2.6.4)
- Engaging with Indigenous communities and considering their interests when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources is another responsibility of planning authorities (Section, 2.6.5)

Amendments to the PPS in 2020 have introduced changes to the definitions of some of the terms and/or phrases contained in the above noted policies. For instance, the definition of **conserved** has been amended to note that conservation efforts are to be achieved by implementation measures that have been “approved or adopted by the planning authority or decision-maker” as set out in a conservation plan or impact assessment. Additionally, the definition of **cultural heritage landscape** has been clarified to include buildings and views as features that may be classified under this category, and to simplify the list of enabling mechanisms for determining such properties to the OHA, federal and/or international registers, or those protected through official plans, zoning by-laws or other land use planning mechanisms.

As a result of these changes, the regional and local official plans will need to be updated, including the City of Vaughan’s Official Plan (2010), to reflect PPS 2020 policy directions and definitions on cultural heritage resources.

4.2.4 Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

The Greater Golden Horseshoe contains an array of irreplaceable cultural heritage resources, a term which is defined by the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (“Growth Plan”) as those “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”. These can include built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources that are either previously identified by official sources or their significance is determined after evaluation. These important resources contribute to a sense of identity, support a vibrant tourism industry, and attract investment based on cultural amenities. The prevailing policy requirements contained in the Growth Plan are outlined in Section 4.2.7, as follows:



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1. **Cultural heritage resources** will be **conserved** in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in **strategic growth areas**.
2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of **cultural heritage resources**.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.

As decision-makers are required to conform with the policies of Growth Plan, policy at the municipal level reflects the need to address the revitalization and preservation of cultural heritage resources within core historic areas, and promote its value and benefit to the community.

4.2.5 York Region Official Plan

4.2.5.1 Cultural Heritage Resource Conservation Policies

York Region supports a rich cultural heritage and development guided by the York Region Official Plan (YROP). The YROP describes how the Region plans to accommodate future growth and development while meeting the needs of existing residents and businesses. It provides directions and policies that guide economic, environmental, and community planning decisions. The policies of the YROP help co-ordinate and set the stage for more detailed planning by local municipalities and provides a framework for respecting their natural and cultural heritage.

Section 3.0 of the YROP outlines the policies related to healthy communities, which are described as communities that provide a strong sense of belonging and identify and contribute to a high-quality of life. Furthermore, Section 3.4 provides the Region's policy framework for cultural heritage with an objective to "recognize, conserve and promote cultural heritage and its value and benefit to the community". In particular, the following policies of Council are designed to promote cultural heritage activities and to conserve cultural heritage resources:

- To encourage local municipalities to compile and maintain a register of significant **cultural heritage resources**, and other significant heritage resources, in consultation with heritage experts, local heritage committees, and other levels of government (3.4.1)
- To ensure that **cultural heritage resources** under the Region's ownership are conserved (3.4.2)
- To require local municipalities to adopt official plan policies to conserve significant **cultural heritage resources** (3.4.3)
- To promote heritage awareness and support local municipal efforts to establish heritage conservation districts (3.4.4)
- To ensure that identified **cultural heritage resources** are evaluated and conserved in capital public works projects (3.4.5)



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- To require that **cultural heritage resources** within secondary plan study areas be identified, and any significant resources be conserved (3.4.6)
- To encourage local municipalities to use community improvement plans and programs to conserve **cultural heritage resources** (3.4.7)
- To encourage local municipalities to consider urban design standards in core historic areas that reflect the areas' heritage, character and streetscape (3.4.8)
- To encourage access to core historic areas by walking, cycling and transit, and to ensure that the design of vehicular access and parking complements the historic built form (3.4.9)
- To recognize and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of the Region's ethnic and cultural groups (3.4.10)
- To require local municipalities to adopt official plan policies to conserve significant **cultural heritage resources** and ensure that **development** and **site alteration** on **adjacent lands** to **protected heritage properties** will conserve the **heritage attributes** of the **protected heritage property** (3.4.11)

4.2.6 City of Vaughan Official Plan

4.2.6.1 Cultural Heritage Resource Conservation Policies

The City's Official Plan describes the Village of Maple as one of the four historic villages in the City. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, European immigrants began to occupy lands in the area following the patterns of First Nations settlement along streams and trails. This led to the founding of the four original villages of Maple, Thornhill, Woodbridge, and Kleinburg/Nashville – all serving as centres for a primarily rural area. Over the 20th century, growth led to continued development of the area's cultural heritage resources with a variety of resources that provides links to the City's past. Additional information regarding the history of the area is provided in Section 3.0. The City policies aim to support the protection of many cultural heritage resources and support the use and educational potential of these resources.

Generally, the cultural heritage policies of the City's Official Plan are to:

- 6.1.1.1 Recognize and conserve cultural heritage resources, including heritage buildings and structures, Cultural heritage landscapes, and other cultural heritage resources, and to promote the maintenance and development of an appropriate setting within, around and adjacent to all such resources.*
- 6.1.1.2 Support an active and engaged approach to heritage conservation and interpretation that maximizes awareness and education and encourages innovation in the use and conservation of heritage resources.*

As such, the growth management strategy for the City of Vaughan, as expressed in Section 1.2, outlines the integration and concurrent completion of the "Built Cultural Heritage Study" and the "Cultural Heritage Landscape Plan", which include policies to preserve and protect built cultural heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes, including designated property and Heritage Conservation Districts. Also, the growth strategy for the City was prepared to align with the "Creative Together Cultural



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Plan” which examines the area’s cultural resources and assessed ways to integrate cultural development and promotion within the municipality. The policies of the City’s Official Plan (OP) broadly apply an understanding of heritage within its context and landscape, with direction that encourages providing for the comprehensive protection of heritage resources.

In managing for growth, Policy 2.1.3.2, the City identifies direction to address their main land use planning challenges and to manage future growth by the following actions that are relevant to the future development of the Maple HCD study area:

- Ensuring the character of established communities is maintained
- Establishing a culture of design excellence with an emphasis on providing for a high-quality public realm, appropriate built form and beautiful architecture through all new development
- Planning and designing communities in a manner that facilitates inclusivity and accessibility for residents, workers and visitors

In promoting tourism and enhancing economic diversity, the Official Plan also speaks to the unique ability for cultural resources to support the City’s goals. Vaughan continues to nurture several existing and successful main street and mixed-use retail areas, particularly in their historic Villages.

For instance, Policy 5.2.3.3 seeks to “protect the economic vitality of small-scale main street retail in Vaughan’s historic villages of Nashville/Kleinburg, Woodbridge, Maple, and Thornhill and to support the development of business associations in these areas as a means to enhance retail opportunities and attract visitors”. The Village of Maple plays a key role in providing opportunities for small-scale commercial activities that are built to the street, accommodate residential or office/service uses above grade, and allow for a diverse pedestrian-oriented retail experience. Vaughan’s policies support these existing retail areas and seek to create new main street retail environments. Furthermore, major retail uses (over 10,000m²) may be subject to more detailed policies contained in Heritage Conservation District Plans (Policy 5.2.3.6), as may gas stations (Policy 5.2.3.12 d.).

Vaughan also seeks to enhance their creative and cultural industries by ‘preparing up-to-date mapping of cultural resources to be used as a resource in planning, land use, and economic development decisions’ (Policy 2.5.6.5). Additionally, recognizing that Vaughan’s historic villages attract a large number of visitors, the City aims to ‘promote cultural resources, facilities, and events as unique regional tourism destinations, and to promote tourism activities in Vaughan’s Heritage Conservation Districts’ (Policy 5.2.7.5).

4.2.6.2 City of Vaughan – Cultural Heritage Policies

The City’s Official Plan also outlines a cultural heritage policy framework as part of Section 6.0.

For effective tracking and reviewing of heritage resources, the City uses a Register of Cultural Heritage Resources (the Heritage Register). The policies that impact the ability to enable Heritage Conservation Districts in Vaughan include:



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- 6.1.2.6 *That the City shall use criteria established by Provincial regulation under the Ontario Heritage Act for determining cultural heritage value or interest and for identifying and evaluating properties for listing in the Heritage register and for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The City may further refine these criteria and provide guidelines for their use through the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines.*
- 6.1.2.7 *Any property worthy of designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act that fulfills one or more of the criteria identified in policy 6.1.2.6 will be considered to possess cultural heritage value.*

In addition to implementing the heritage protection policies and encouraging heritage conservation, Vaughan plays a role in promoting cultural heritage resources. The City will also work with owners of cultural heritage resources to implement heritage protection and conservation. The policies that may relate to development within the Maple HCD, include:

- 6.1.3.1 *To support and enhance efforts to conserve Vaughan's cultural heritage by:*
- a. *preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to identify, evaluate and manage cultural heritage resources and their contributions to and interrelationship with other community resources, such as natural heritage, tourism, recreation and economic development;*
 - b. *encouraging owners of heritage properties to enter into conservation agreements to protect heritage resources;*
 - c. *exploring and implementing financial assistance programs for owners of cultural heritage resources including property tax reductions, coordinating and supporting access to loans, grants and other specialized funding programs, and participating with other levels of government in financially assisting such owners; and*
 - d. *working with other government agencies and adjacent municipalities, as required, to manage and protect cultural heritage resources.*
- 6.1.3.2 *To promote recognition and use of heritage resources by:*
- a. *recognizing and promoting heritage resources;*
 - b. *supporting physical and visual linkages between cultural heritage resources and open space and natural heritage resources;*
 - c. *providing access to publicly-owned heritage resources where appropriate;*
 - d. *recognizing and commemorating lost heritage resources, including areas where major events occurred, important buildings, settlements and significant landscape features that no longer exist;*
 - e. *encouraging the use of heritage resources as a means to promote education and awareness of Vaughan's past; and*
 - f. *engaging the public in the appreciation of cultural heritage resources through programs, services, commemoration and ongoing communication.*
- 6.1.3.4 *To initiate and maintain programs to increase the community's awareness of its cultural heritage resources, including:*
- a. *commemorative plaque programs, including plaques for sites where cultural heritage resources may have been lost or where there are few vestiges of those resources;*



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- b. involvement of the public in decisions about the conservation of cultural heritage resources;*
 - c. having a Heritage register that is conveniently accessible to the public; and,*
 - d. naming roads and City infrastructure and facilities after persons, events or places important to the City's cultural heritage, consistent with the City's naming policy.*
- 6.1.3.5 That, in order to support cultural heritage conservation, the City may acquire cultural heritage resources, in whole or in part, including through purchase or by entering into a heritage easement agreement. In pursuing such acquisitions, the City shall seek, wherever possible, financial assistance from other levels of government.*

Properties specifically determined to be Designated Heritage Properties under the OHA, also have further applicable policies as follows:

- 6.2.2.1 That, pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, the City may, through a by-law, protect cultural heritage resources by entering into heritage easement agreements or by designating:*
- a. individual properties;*
 - b. Heritage Conservation Districts where there is a concentration of cultural heritage resources in accordance with Policy 6.3.2.1;*
 - c. Cultural heritage landscapes; and*
 - d. archaeological sites.*
- 6.2.2.2. That if development is proposed on any property listed in the Heritage register, that the property, or portions of the property, may be considered for heritage designation or entering into a heritage easement agreement to secure conservation of significant heritage resources.*
- 6.2.2.3. Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, the City shall establish minimum standards for the maintenance of the heritage attributes of designated heritage properties.*
- 6.2.2.4. Designated heritage properties shall be conserved in accordance with Good heritage conservation practice. The City may permit alterations or additions to designated heritage properties when those properties and their heritage attributes are conserved in accordance with Good heritage conservation practice. Any proposed alteration, addition, demolition or removal affecting a designated heritage property shall require a heritage permit application to be submitted for the approval of the City.*
- 6.2.2.5. To require that, for an alteration, addition, demolition or removal of a designated heritage property, the applicant shall submit a Cultural heritage impact assessment, as set out in this Plan and in the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines when:*
- a. the proposed alteration or addition requires:*
 - i. an Official Plan amendment;*
 - ii. a Zoning By-law amendment;*
 - iii. a Block Plan approval;*
 - iv. a Plan of Subdivision;*



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- b. maintaining a building width along the street frontage that is consistent with the width of adjacent heritage buildings;*
- c. maintaining the established setback pattern on the street;*
- d. being physically oriented to the street in a similar fashion to existing heritage buildings;*
- e. minimizing shadowing on adjacent heritage properties, particularly on landscaped open spaces and outdoor amenity areas;*
- f. having minimal impact on the heritage qualities of the street as a public place;*
- g. minimizing the loss of landscaped open space;*
- h. designing any permitted above-grade parking facilities, so that they are integrated into the development in a manner that is compatible with the heritage surroundings; and*
- i. requiring local utility companies to place metering equipment, transformer boxes, power lines, conduit equipment boxes and other utility equipment and devices in locations that do not detract from the visual character or architectural integrity of the heritage resource.*

The City recognizes that cultural heritage protection does not require that heritage resources remain static and that built heritage resources may be in continual use through rehabilitation, renovation, conservation, and reuse. Through a creative application of heritage protection tools, Vaughan can maintain a legacy of heritage resources that reflect the City's rich past.

4.2.6.3 HCD Policies

Section 6.3 of the City of Vaughan Official Plan outlines the policies that guide HCDs in the City. HCDs are considered to be a form of **cultural heritage landscape**, which is an area with a recognized cluster of related heritage structures, lands, vegetation, archaeological resources, and other heritage resources. As such, the following policies of Council have been adopted more generally for **cultural heritage landscapes**:

- 6.3.1.1 To conserve and protect cultural heritage landscapes deemed significant through cultural heritage surveys or other studies.*
- 6.3.1.2 To prepare and maintain an inventory of cultural heritage landscapes and include significant cultural heritage landscapes in the Heritage register.*
- 6.3.1.3 To showcase cultural heritage landscapes by, among other things, encouraging, where appropriate public access and preserving viewpoints, viewsheds and vistas to and from cultural heritage landscapes.*
- 6.3.1.4 That, where cultural heritage landscapes are located within close proximity to natural heritage resources, opportunities to integrate these resources through conservation and interpretation be considered.*



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HCDs, including the Maple HCD, are important tools to control new development and site alteration within the district. Therefore, more specific policy direction is provided for these areas, including:

- 6.3.2.1 *That Heritage Conservation Districts shall possess one or more of the following attributes:*
 - a. *a group of buildings, features and spaces that reflect an aspect of local history through association with a person, group, activity or development of a community or a neighbourhood;*
 - b. *buildings and structures that are of architectural or vernacular value or interest; and*
 - c. *important physical and aesthetic characteristics that provide context for cultural heritage resources or associations within the area, including features such as buildings, structures, landscapes, topography, natural heritage, and archaeological sites.*
- 6.3.2.2 *To develop Heritage Conservation District plans and corresponding design guidelines for all identified Heritage Conservation Districts in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act. Areas subject to a Heritage Conservation District are identified on Schedule 14-B in Volume 2 of this Plan.*
- 6.3.2.3 *To conserve Heritage Conservation Districts by approving only those alterations, additions, new **developments**, demolitions, removals and public works in accordance with the respective Heritage Conservation District Plans and the policies of this Plan. When there is a conflict between the policies of the Heritage Conservation District Plan and the policies of this Plan, the Heritage Conservation District Plan shall prevail.*
- 6.3.2.4 *That any proposed private or public **development** within or **adjacent** to a Heritage Conservation District will be designed to respect and complement the identified heritage character of the district as described in the Heritage Conservation District Plan.*
- 6.3.2.5 *That a demolition permit for a building or part of a building within a Heritage Conservation District shall not be issued until plans for a replacement structure have been submitted to the City and Council has approved the replacement structure and any related proposed landscaping features in accordance with the relevant Heritage Conservation District Plan, the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines and the policies of this Plan.*

Cultural heritage character areas are also outlined in the City's Official Plan as a tool that can be employed when the heritage characteristics of an area may not merit a designation under the OHA, but special conservation efforts are still warranted (e.g. farmsteads, old industrial landscapes, etc.). While designation of these areas may not be appropriate, recognition and protection of these resources is seen as important to preserve Vaughan's past. Policies enable the municipality to require impact assessments, conservation objectives, and specific design guidelines for these areas, through the policies outlined in Section 6.3.3.



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4.3 LAND USE

4.3.1 Zoning By-laws

The City is currently undertaking a review of their comprehensive, city-wide zoning by-law, known as the City of Vaughan Zoning By-law 1-88. The most recent Zoning Strategy Report outlines the framework for the implementation of the draft changes to the by-law, through both text and mapping, that was made available for public comment in spring of 2020 (WSP 2018). The draft by-law reflects the input received throughout the consultation process, identifies changes to legislative requirements governing secondary suite permissions under Bill 108, and incorporates a review of all existing site-specific zoning by-law amendments. Overall, the review aims to develop a Zoning By-law that promotes sustainable development, preserves character of mature communities, and promotes environmental stewardship and economic development.

There are 18 different Zones within the existing Maple HCD, including various residential zones, neighbourhood commercial, institutional, mixed-use, employment, conservation and open space, and some future development.

Near the intersection of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive is a cluster of “Main Street Mixed-Use – Maple (MMS) Zone” which allows various commercial, residential, and community uses, in addition to specified accessory uses (like secondary suites). Parking is permitted on the surface or below-grade and is required for most residential and commercial uses (e.g. one space per unit for an apartment, two spaces per single detached dwelling). Other important provisions of this Zone include:

- Minimum rear yard set-back of 7.5 m
- Minimum interior side yard set-back of 4.5 m
- Maximum exterior side yard set-back of 7.5 m
- Maximum lot coverage of 50%
- Height of buildings between 8 and 12 m (or as shown on Schedule A)
- A Floor Space Index (FSI) between 0.5 to 1.8 (or as shown on Schedule A)
- Minimum landscaped open space of 10%
- Minimum landscaped buffer, if abutting any Residential or Open Space Zone, of 2 m width

The Zoning Strategy Report also outlines the need to improve and update zoning for areas determined to be ‘Intensification Areas’ as identified in Figure 2, as well as the tools and mechanisms that can be used to regulate intensification and address issues of compatibility at a site level (WSP 2020). City policies encourage increases to densities and building a compact urban form, but it is recognized that there “needs to be a balance against design objectives, legislated rights and obligations and market realities over the form and nature of development” (WSP 2020:152).



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The lands around the intersection of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive are identified as a “Local Centre” in the City’s OP, which is the fourth of five types of Intensification Areas where future growth is planned to be accommodated. As part of the urban structure, the following lists the hierarchical order of these areas (Section 2.2.1.1 (d)):

1. The Vaughan Metropolitan Centre
2. The Regional Intensification Corridors
3. Primary Centres
4. Local Centres
5. Primary Intensification Corridors.

Local Centres are intended to provide the mixed-use focus for their respective communities, in a manner that is compatible with the local context.

4.3.2 The Ontario Heritage Act

The OHA came into force in 1975 with the purpose of giving the province and municipalities the power to preserve heritage properties and archaeological sites. The OHA underwent a comprehensive amendment in 2005, which strengthened and improved heritage protection in Ontario. As a result of this amendment, the province and municipalities were given new powers to delay and stop the demolition of heritage properties and an appeals process was established that respected the rights of property owners. Alongside this power, municipalities were given an expanded ability to identify and designate sites of provincial significance and clear standards and guidelines for the preservation of provincial heritage properties were established. The 2005 amendment also provided enhanced protection of marine heritage sites, archaeological resources, and HCDs.

Two sections of the OHA are relevant to the Maple HCD Plan Update. Part IV regulates the designation of individual heritage properties. As outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*, when an HCD plan is adopted and designated under the OHA, municipalities must consider the guidelines and policies of the HCD Plan when reviewing applications to alter or demolish a property designated under Part IV of the OHA (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industry 2006). Part V regulates the designation of HCDs. As outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*, municipalities are required to adopt a district plan when an HCD is designated under Part V the OHA (Ministry of Culture 2006). The plan must include a statement of objectives and provide policies and guidelines so that these objectives can be met and change can be managed in the district. Municipalities have the option to implement interim control by-laws under Section 38 of the *Planning Act* for up to one year to protect areas that are being studied for HCD designation. Municipalities must consult with their heritage committees and the public in the development of an HCD Plan.

The OHA provides policies that establish the role of the HCD Plan when it is in effect. Section 41.2(1) states that the council of a municipality shall not carry out any public work in the district that is contrary to the objectives of the HCD plan or pass by-laws that are contrary to the objectives of the plan.



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Furthermore, the OHA states in Section 41.2(1) that in the event there is a conflict between an HCD Plan and a municipal by-law that affects the HCD, the plan will prevail to the extent of the conflict (Government of Ontario 1990a).

4.3.2.1 Amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act*

The Province introduced amendments to the OHA in 2019 as part of Bill 108, which received Royal Assent on June 6, 2019. The amendments are slated to take effect on January 1, 2021. With regard to the preparations of HCD Plans, the following is a summary of changes relevant to the Maple HCD Plan Update:

Table 1: Summary of Amendments to the *Ontario Heritage Act* Relevant to the Maple HCD Plan Update

OHA Section(s)	Policy/Topic Amendment	Overview of Change
Section 29(1.2)	New timelines are proposed for applications to alter or demolish a property protected under the OHA, issue a notice of intention to designate a property, or for Council to make decisions regarding the designation of a property.	The amendments must be adhered to by the City of Vaughan Heritage Planning Staff, Heritage Vaughan and Council when processing applications, issuing notices of intention to designate, or making decisions.
Section 34 (1)	Amendments clarify that the term “demolition” applies to the removal or demolition of heritage attributes in a designating by-law as well as a building or structure.	This amendment shall be considered in the preparation of the HCD Plan as well as by Heritage Planning Staff, Heritage Vaughan, and Council when making decisions regarding proposed demolition of heritage properties
Section 29 (8.4)	The appeals process related to applications for designation will be heard by the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) instead of the Conservation Review Board (CRB).	All appeals related to the Maple HCD Plan (from the Plan itself to heritage alteration permits or demolition applications) are appealable to the OLT, whose decision is binding unlike the CRB.
Section 29 (8)	Objections to notices of intention to designate properties under Part IV will be subject to a new process, under which the Council of a municipality must consider the objection and make a decision on whether or not to withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property within 90 days after the end of the 30-appeal period.	If additional properties are to be included in the Maple HCD, or if existing properties in the HCD are to be designated under Part IV of the Act, the City must follow the new process.
Section 29 (8.2)	Amendments to the OHA provide additional guidance on the content required in designating by-laws. Notably, the heritage value of the property must be clearly articulated, and heritage attributes identified.	If additional properties are to be included in the Maple HCD, or if existing properties in the HCD are to be designated under Part IV of the Act, the City must follow the new guidance.



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4.3.3 Land Use Designations

The Maple HCD is located within the City's Urban Boundary, as outlined by *Schedule 1 – Urban Structure* of the City's Official Plan (2010). The epicenter of the existing HDC area has been identified as an Intensification Area, which supports the use of underutilized sites for a mix of uses and appropriate densities to support transit use and promote walking and cycling. This is in contrast to Stable Areas, where existing communities are not expected to see significant physical change, as the majority of growth is to be directed to Intensification Areas.

As shown in Figure 2, the existing HCD centres around the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street. This area centering around the major intersection is designated as a “Local Centre,” which is deemed an “Intensification Area”. Local centres are intended to act as the focus for communities, be lower in scale, and offer a more limited range of uses.

South along Keele Street, the existing HCD boundary travels about 1.5 km comprising the street-facing parcels of both sides of the road (with the exception of some parcels at the intersection of Kelly Place and Keele Street). Along Keele Street, north of Major Mackenzie Drive West, the district encompasses the properties on both sides of the road for approximately 750 m. Irrespective of the major intersection, the properties along Keele Street are designated as “Community Area” – a “Stable Area” in the City's Official Plan. Additionally, there is a small area designated for “Natural Areas and Countryside” where a tributary and vegetative buffer passes through the HCD area.

East and west of the major intersection, the area along Major Mackenzie Drive is designated a “Primary Intensification Corridor”, a portion of which is in the existing HDC boundary (i.e. the lands on the north east corner of the intersection). As with the centre of the intersection, the lands along Major Mackenzie Drive West are deemed to be “Intensification Areas” in the Official Plan. The intent of this designation is to link various centres and provide linear places of activity. Mixed-use intensification and/or employment intensification may be accommodated in this area.

Portions of the Maple HCD are located within the “Historic Maple Village” – a Local Centre, as outlined in Policy 2.2.5 of the Official Plan. In addition to the other Intensification Areas within the City of Vaughan, the area has been established to make efficient use of underutilized sites served with a high-level of existing or planned transit. Development in the “Historic Maple Village” should support a mix of uses and appropriate densities to support transit use and promote active forms of transportation.

Surrounding the Local Centre, there are areas designated as ‘Community Areas’ that are noted as “Stable Areas”. Community Areas will provide most of the City's low-rise housing stock, as well as community-servicing commercial and institutional uses, such as parks, schools, community centres, and libraries. Limited intensification may be permitted within the Community Areas of Vaughan, but they must be sensitive to and compatible with the character, forms, and planned function of the surrounding context. Any new development on greenfield lands within the Community Areas should be developed to help achieve the average combined minimum density of 50 residents and jobs per hectare (Policy 2.2.3.7).



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Furthermore, as shown on Figure 3, the predominant land uses of the northern portion of the existing HCD boundary are for “Low-Rise Mixed Uses”. As permitted through Policy 9.2.2.2 of the Official Plan, uses here include residential units, home occupations, small-scale hotels, retail uses, and office uses. Permitted buildings include detached, semi-detached, and town homes, as well as public and private institutional buildings. These areas allow for an integrated mix of residential, community and small-scale retail uses intended to serve the local population. The policies also note that if the Low-Rise Mixed-Use area is located within an Intensification Area, as the lands at the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street are, the zoning by-law shall require a minimum of 30% of the total gross floor area of all uses on the lot to consist of uses other than retail uses.

The area within the existing HCD boundary located to the north of Killian Road is a mix of “Low-Rise Mixed Uses” and “Low-Rise Residential”. The “Low-Rise Mixed Use” areas are subject to the Policies of 9.2.2.2, as described above. Additionally, since these areas are also located within “Community Areas” identified in Figure 2, an added provision requires that *‘retail and office uses will be limited to a maximum of 500 square metres of gross floor areas of located on a collector street’* (Policy 9.2.2.2). Killian Road, as an example, is a minor collector street.

A large lot neighbourhood is outlined in Figure 4. These areas are subject to Policy 9.1.2.3 of the City’s *Established Large-Lot Neighbourhoods* that are characterized by their historical, architectural, or landscape value within the HCD. The greatest portion of the neighbourhood is located outside of the existing HCD boundary, but it is typical to see these neighbourhoods at or near the core of the founding communities of Thornhill, Concord, Kleinburg, Maple and Woodbridge.

Figure 5 shows the extent of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Area in relation to the existing HCD boundary, as well as areas of past aggregate extraction activity. These areas are representative of *Schedule 4 – Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan & Greenbelt Plan Areas* and *Schedule 5 - Mineral Aggregate Resources* of the City’s Official Plan. Within the lands identified as the Oak Ridges Moraine there is a general intent to protect the core natural features of this area and provide improvements and restoration, where possible. As a portion of the Maple HCD is with the Oak Ridges Moraine Settlement Area designation, it is understood that infilling of the existing Urban Area may be desirable under certain circumstances. Any developments are required to minimize the use of impervious surfaces and maintain the natural vegetation of the property. Major developments within this area should also be supported by watershed planning and the informed by the availability of water resources.

4.3.4 Land Use by Type

The properties in the Maple HCD are predominantly residential in their current use, with 67% of the existing properties (or those under construction) being used for residential purposes. Of these properties, 12% are commercial, 6% are mixed use, 5% are vacant, 3% are park/open space, 3% are parking lots, and 1% each are cemetery, civic properties, institutional, transportation, or other uses (Figure 6) (Plate 2 to Plate 7). Recent construction in the HCD has been in keeping with the City’s zoning and land use designations, which direct low-rise intensification in the form of townhouses and mixed-use development (Plate 8).



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It is important to note that 12 historic structures have been converted from a likely residential use (based on their structure type and architectural features) to commercial or other uses in the HCD (Figure 7) (Plate 9). These include:

- 9983 Keele Street
- 10049 Keele Street
- 10055 Keele Street
- 2126 Major Mackenzie Drive West
- 2168 Major Mackenzie Drive West
- 2174 Major Mackenzie Drive West
- 2291 Major Mackenzie Drive West
- 2347 Major Mackenzie Drive West
- 4 Richmond Street
- 18 Richmond Street



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Plate 2: Residential structure at 10117 Keele Street, looking east



Plate 3: Commercial structure at 10 Richmond Street, looking north



Plate 4: Parking lot at Maple GO Station, looking north

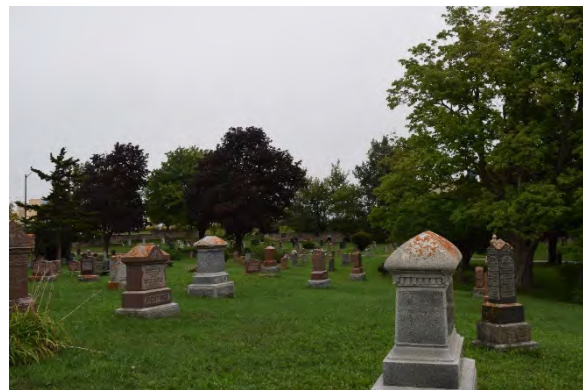


Plate 5: Cemetery at 2000 Major Mackenzie Drive, looking south



Plate 6: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, looking south



Plate 7: Maple GO Station, looking north



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Plate 8: New residential construction, 9889-9869 Keele Street, looking east



Plate 9: Residences converted to commercial use, 10055-10049 Keele Street, looking east

4.4 MUNICIPAL POLICIES

4.4.1 Parking

Parking in the Maple HCD is generally constrained to lots in commercial shopping plazas and on private residential properties. Both Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, as major arterial roads, do not permit on-street parking. Parking is available on one side of select side streets such as Church Street, Jackson Street, and Richmond Street. The majority of single detached residential properties have front driveways. For residential townhouse units, parking is often located in shared parking areas or off internal laneways.

The existing Maple HCD Plan provides guidance for commercial parking lots, requiring that they not be located in front of buildings, are screened and landscaped, and integrated with other commercial lots where possible. The HCD Plan supported below-ground parking areas when appropriately located (although did not specify on the definition of 'appropriate').

4.4.2 Sign By-Law

All signage within the Maple HCD is subject to the City's *By-law Number 140-2018: A By-law to Regulate Signs in the City of Vaughan*. The Maple HCD falls under a "Special Sign District" as outlined in the by-law, which requires that all applications for signs in the district be forwarded to the Manager of Urban Design for comment prior to being granted a sign permit. The by-law does not allow readograph signs in the HCD and requires that signs not interfere with architectural features on a building. The by-law also provides guidance in Special Sign Districts for the height and size of ground signs, wall signs, canopy signs, projecting signs and window signs. Since the establishment of the HCD, all new signage has followed the Special Sign District policies of the By-law; however, signage that pre-exists the establishment of the HCD is not always in keeping with the policies of the by-law (such as pylon signage in commercial plazas).



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The existing Maple HCD Plan provides overarching guidance for signage in support of a heritage district, including encouraging design for heritage district signage to promote awareness of the HCD, installing signage entry points to the HCD, implementing a distinctive sidewalk stamp, and installing a village notice board with map of the HCD near Beaverbrook House (9995 Keele Street). Identification signage within the HCD and signage at the entry points has been implemented and remains as of 2020.

4.4.3 Public Art Program

Under the City's Special Sign District policies and the existing HCD Plan, artistic or commercial murals are not presently permitted in the HCD. In 2016 the City of Vaughan released a City-Wide Public Art Program, which identified that HCDs in Vaughan should be focus areas for establishing more specific, locational strategies for Public Art. The program also identifies key/preferred locations within the HCDs for situating public art such as entrances to the districts.

4.4.4 Urban Design

The City prepared City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines in 2018 that are applicable to new construction throughout the City. The intent of the Urban Design Guidelines is to provide objectives and performance standards for building, landscape, and site design to achieve high quality design and place-making in support of the vision outlined in the City's Official Plan. The Urban Design Guidelines are intended to compliment and support existing policies and guidelines in the City, including the Maple HCD Plan. The Maple HCD is recognized as both a Historic Settlement Node, and a Local Centre that is located along intensification corridors. The guidelines state that the historic character of Maple is to be protected and maintained, and that new development should be in keeping with the local context.

The Urban Design Guidelines speak specifically to development within or adjacent to HCDs in Performance Standard 4.3.7, which state that development within or adjacent to HCDs, designated, and listed properties should "consider and respond to the attributes and character of heritage buildings and landscapes", and that "development adjacent to heritage buildings and landscapes should contribute to and enhance their existing heritage character". Specific policies of the Urban Design Guideline state that new development should (paraphrased for brevity) (Plate 10 to Plate 11):

- Be consistent with the existing HCD Plan
- Respond to and be sympathetic to the characteristics of the heritage resource but not be inauthentic or anachronistic
- Incorporate consistent setbacks and reduce setbacks to highlight heritage resources
- Incorporate similar building ratios to heritage buildings
- Retain views of heritage resources
- Establish similar vertical and horizontal bays as heritage resources
- Use materials that compliment heritage resources
- Maintain shape and lot orientation of heritage resources



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- Establish a continuous height when within a heritage streetwall
- Set back from or reduce height from the existing building
- Match floor heights or align horizontal elements
- Respect the scale, character and form when completing additions to heritage resource.

The Urban Design Guidelines also provide performance standards for Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs), including maintaining visible public entrances, avoiding invasive species, not disrupting view corridors, and including landscaped buffers between CHLs and new development.



Plate 10: New townhouses on north side of Church Street, looking east consistent with urban design guidelines



Plate 11: New townhouses on Golden Spruce Lane, looking north, consistent with urban design guidelines

4.5 BUILT FORM

4.5.1 Introduction

The following analysis of built form within the Maple HCD is based on data collected during site visits conducted in June and September of 2020. Data for each property was collected using ArcGIS Collector to record key information of each property: municipal address, property type (e.g. the historic building type or use of the property), current use, structure type, primary building or cladding material, construction period, architectural style or influence, presence of mature vegetation or landscape features, and, for buildings constructed prior to 1980, integrity of heritage features. In assessing heritage integrity, definitions are as follows:

- High: The structure clearly displays historical features, such as cladding, windows, doors, porches, trim or architectural details that demonstrate a historical architectural style or have been replaced or modified in a manner that is sympathetic to the historical architecture (Plate 12)
- Medium: Some elements of the building have been modified, replaced or obscured by the historical form, building type or understanding of architectural style, influence or form is still apparent (Plate 13)



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- Low: Few if any heritage features are apparent and changes have been unsympathetic to the historical architecture, form, or type (Plate 14)
- N/A: Not Applicable – the property does not contain a structure, or the structure is of recent construction (1980 and beyond)

Data was collected based on municipal property parcels for existing properties within the HCD. In total, parcel information was collected for 313 existing parcels. It should be noted that an additional 51 parcels appear to be under construction as part of a new development at the northwest corner of Keele Street and McNaughton Road. These properties have not been included in the analysis below, but their presence is noted in key instances, where applicable.



Plate 12: Structure with high heritage integrity, 10125 Keele Street, looking east



Plate 13: Structure with medium heritage integrity, 2168 Major Mackenzie Drive, looking north



Plate 14: Structure with low heritage integrity, 10059 Keele Street, looking east



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4.5.2 Development Pattern

The development pattern in the Maple HCD is largely based around the former ‘crossroads’ village at the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street. Development branches off in a cross-pattern along those major roads, and the smaller side streets that were part of the early village survey, such as Church Street, Jackson Street, and Railway Street (though much of Railway Street is not located within the existing HCD). In the late 19th to early 20th century, development was most concentrated at the intersection of Keele and Major Mackenzie Drive West (formerly Richmond Street), as lots were larger and more rural in nature further from the crossroads core.

As a result, many of the district’s remaining ‘heritage’ buildings (as identified in the 2007 Plan) are still located in the central core of the HCD. In the years following the formation of Maple as a Police Village, growth was scattered until the post-war period when a mid-century subdivision south of Major Mackenzie Drive West developed. This created modest growth in the village and set the stage for increased suburban development tied to the broader growth of the Greater Toronto Area with the emergence of commuter communities.

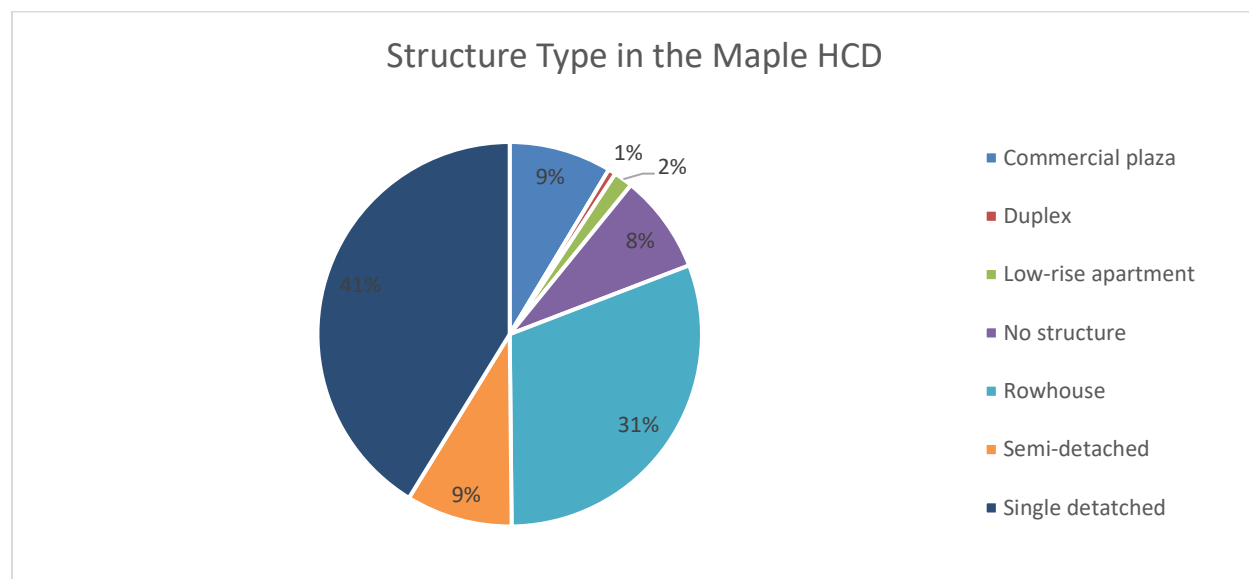
Change in the Maple HCD has increased rapidly from the 1980s to present day with the construction of commercial shopping plazas along Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, and an increasing number of residential townhouse developments or low-rise apartment and mixed use buildings. Of the HCD’s 313 existing properties (not including those under construction), 129 (41%) are single detached structures, followed by 96 townhouse/rowhouse style buildings (31%), 28 semi-detached (9%), 27 properties contain commercial plazas (9%), 26 properties contain no structure (8%), five buildings are low-rise apartment forms (2%), and two buildings are duplexes (1%) (Figure 8). Approximately 51 additional townhouse units are under construction in the HCD. When completed, if the boundary remains as it is now, townhouse units would comprise the majority of the HCD structure types.

Suburban residential development has surrounded the HCD, and substantial changes have occurred in the eastern end of the district, with the expansion of the Metrolinx GO station and commuter parking area. In some cases, these developments were infill in the once larger, more rural lots, while others have been the result of demolition of existing buildings.



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4.5.3 Building Analysis

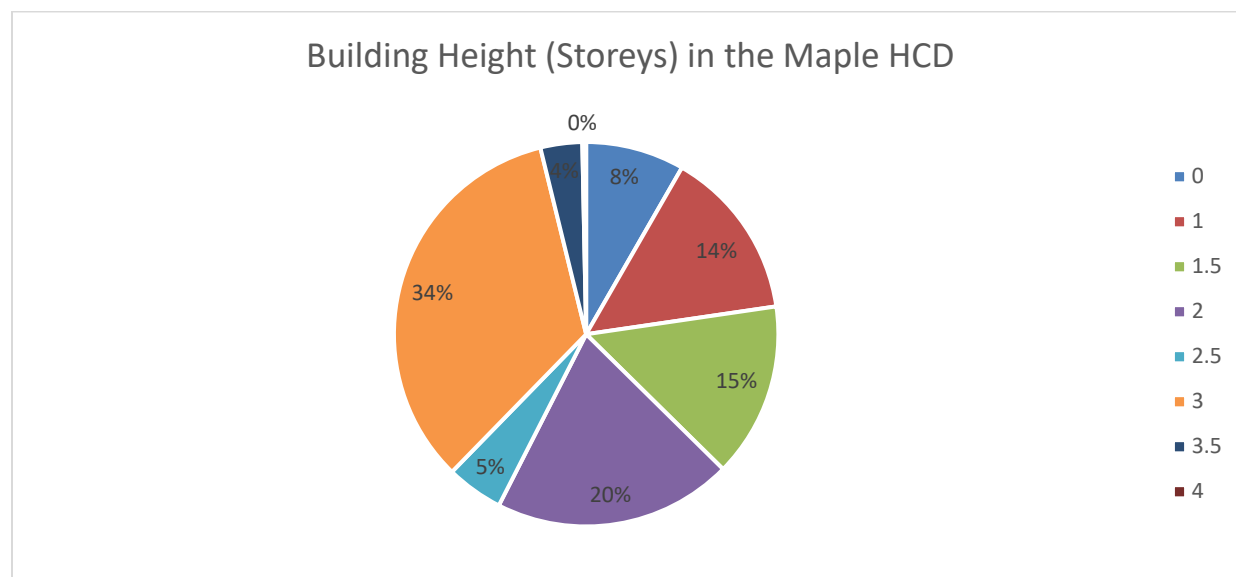
4.5.3.1 Height

The buildings in the Maple HCD are generally a consistent low-rise scale, ranging from one to a maximum of four storeys. Of the 313 properties in the HCD, 26 properties contain no buildings or structures (8%), 45 properties contain one-storey structures (14%), 46 properties contain one-and-one-half-storey structures (15%), 63 properties contain two-storey structures (20%), 15 properties contain two-and-one-half storey structures (5%), 106 contain three storey structures (34%), 11 contain three-and-one-half storey structures (4%), one structure is 4 stories (less than 1%) (Figure 9). When combined, approximately 38% of the building stock HCD is three or more storeys in height, with an additional 51 properties currently under construction, expected to be between three and four storeys.



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4.5.3.2 Construction Periods

Construction dates were recorded for buildings in the HCD using historical data from the 2005 inventory and a review of mapping and aerial photographs. If dates could not be determined, estimates were made based on the building's type, style, or physical features. Dates were recorded within a decade range.

Of the 313 properties in the HCD:

- 19 properties have no structures on which to attribute dates (6%),
- one building was constructed pre-1850 (less than 1%),
- eight buildings were constructed between 1860-1870 (3%),
- 13 were constructed between 1871-1880 (4%)
- nine were constructed between 1881-1890 (3%)
- four were constructed between 1891-1900 (1%)
- five were constructed between 1900-1910 (2%)
- eight were constructed between 1911-1920 (3%),
- eight were constructed between 1921-1930 (3%)
- one was constructed between 1940-1951 (less than 1%)
- 12 were constructed between 1951-1960 (4%)
- 21 were constructed between 1961-1970 (7%)
- 12 were constructed between 1971-1980 (4%)

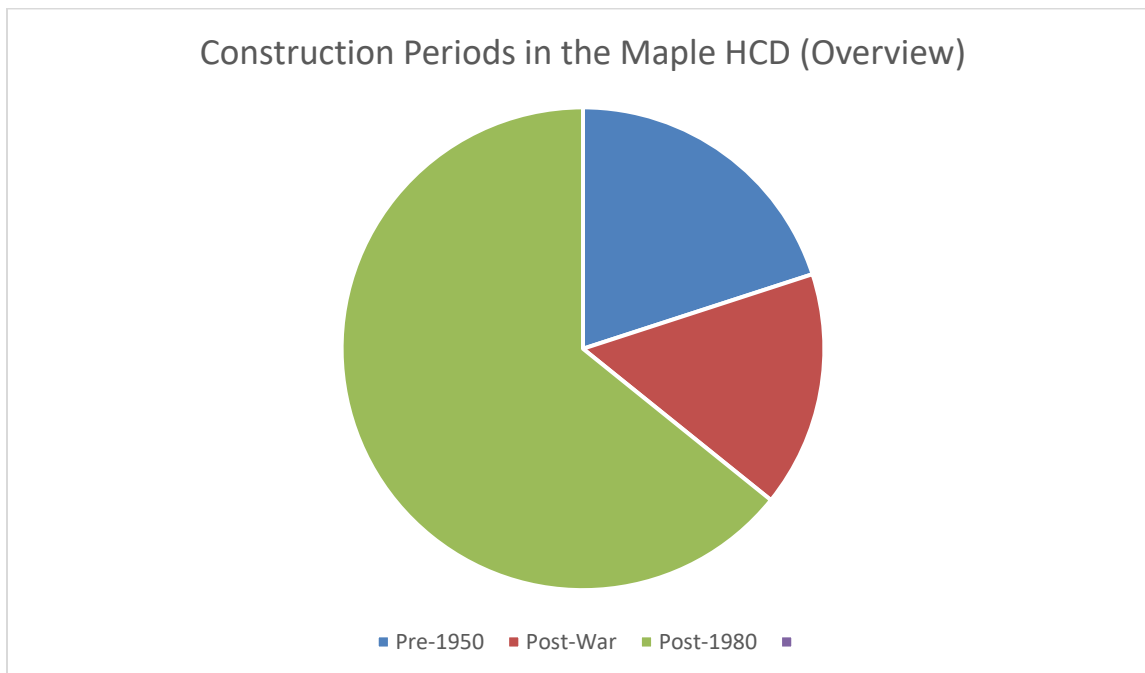


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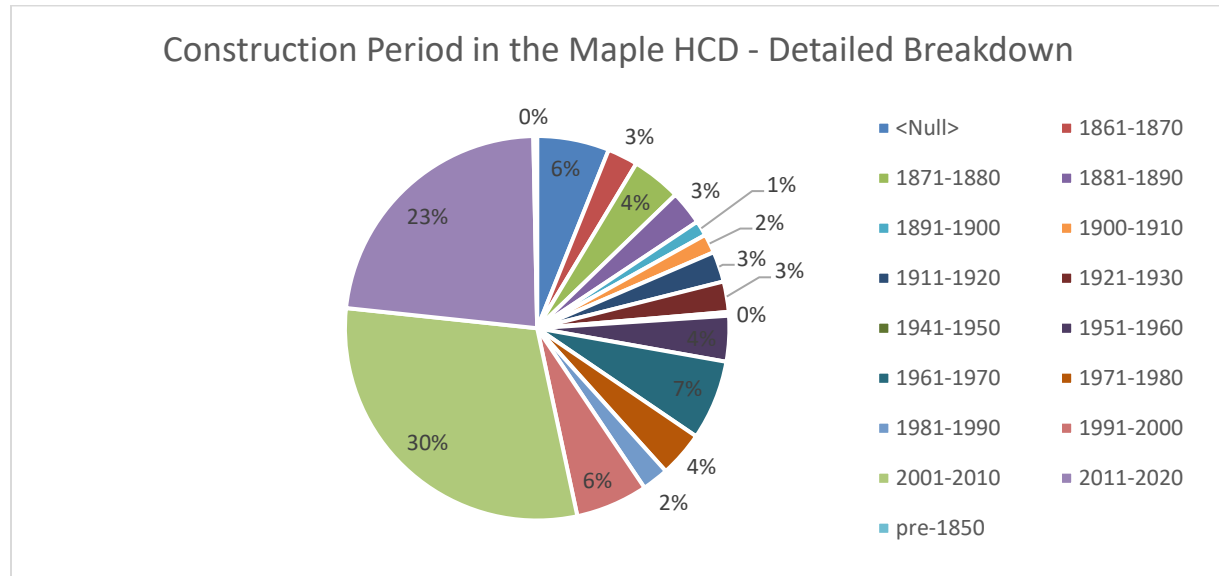
- seven were constructed between 1981-1990 (2%)
- 19 were constructed between 1991-2000 (6%)
- 94 were constructed between 2001-2010 (30%), and
- 72 were constructed between 2011-2020 (23%) (Figure 10).

To categorize more broadly, 61% of the HCD's properties were constructed after 1980, 19% were constructed prior to 1950, and 15% were constructed in the post-war years before suburban development expanded in Maple. An additional 51 properties are under construction, which will increase the rate of post 1980s construction to 67%.



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4.5.3.3 Architectural Styles and Influences

The Maple HCD contains a wide range of architectural styles and influences, both historic and contemporary. Within the district's collection of 19th and early 20th century buildings, the following styles or influences are present: vernacular, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Edwardian, Second Empire, Period Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian, and Arts and Crafts/Craftsman (Plate 15 to Plate 18). Mid-to-late 20th century styles include mid-century modern influences, a brutalist influenced commercial plaza, contemporary vernacular, post-modern and buildings that are heavily influenced by or are contemporary replicas of historical architectural styles (influences include Gothic Revival, Georgian/Classical, Queen Anne and Second Empire) (Plate 19 to Plate 25). Breakdowns of architectural styles are provided below (note: N/A is applied to properties without a structure, such as park/open space, vacant land, parking lots, or cemeteries). It is noted that contemporary styles, such as contemporary vernacular or contemporary replicas of historic styles, account for 61% of the HCD's building styles (Figure 11).



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Plate 15: Georgian style residence, 2141 Major Mackenzie Drive West, looking east



Plate 16: Gothic Revival residence, 2339 Major Mackenzie Drive West, looking south



Plate 17: Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style residence, 18 Richmond Street, looking north



Plate 18: Second empire style residence, 2333 Major Mackenzie Drive, looking south



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Plate 19: Mid-century modern residence, 1 Gram Street, looking east



Plate 20: Brutalist style commercial building, 10040 Keele Street, looking north



Plate 21: Contemporary replica of historic style (Second Empire), 38 Golden Spruce Lane, looking north



Plate 22: Contemporary vernacular commercial building, 10195 Keele Street, looking north



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Plate 23: Queen Anne residence, 2126 Major Mackenzie Drive West, looking north



Plate 24: Edwardian residence, 2116 Major Mackenzie Drive West, looking north

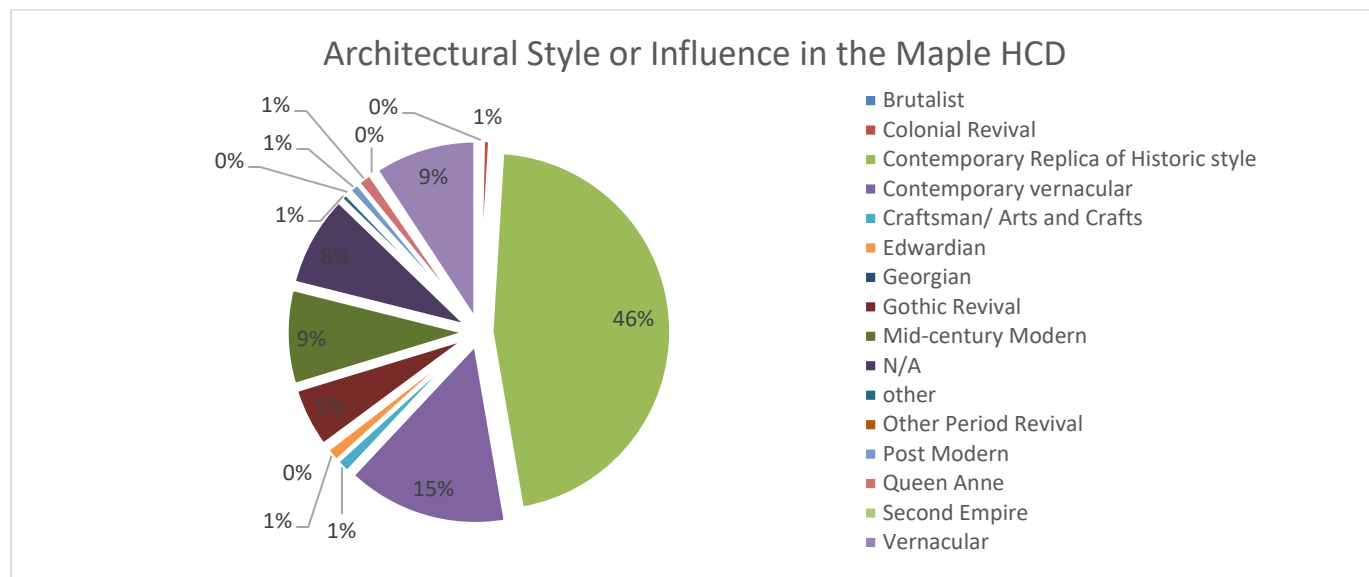


Plate 25: Dutch colonial period revival, 10108 Keele Street, looking east



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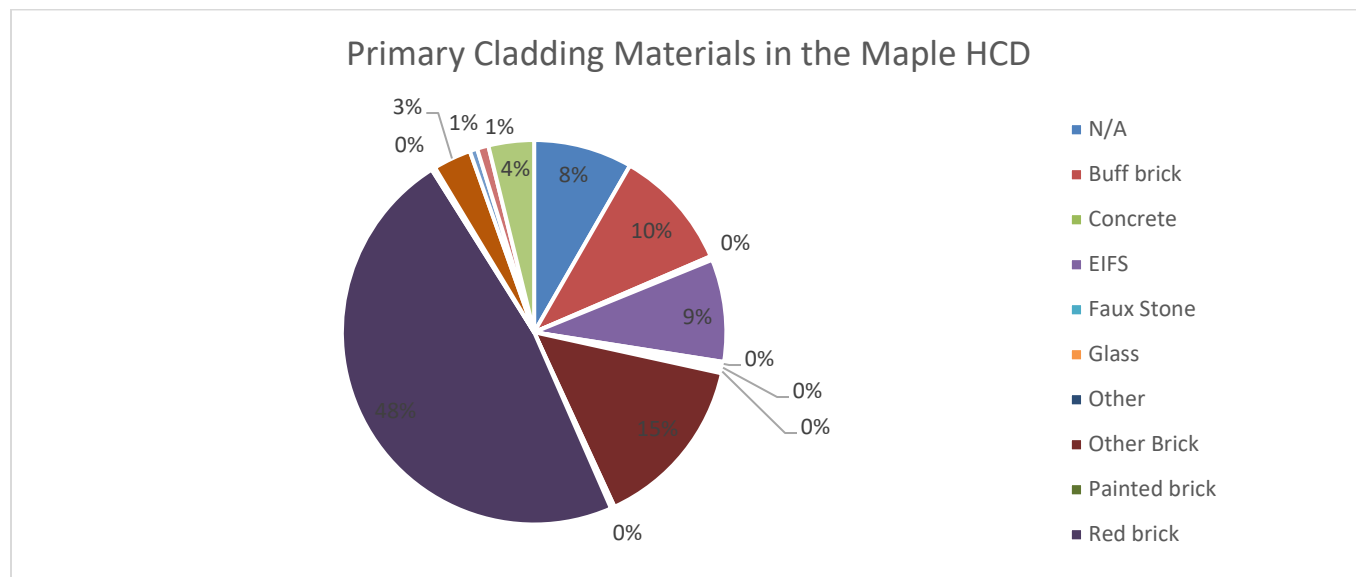
4.5.3.4 Building Materials

Within the Maple HCD, contemporary and historic buildings are linked by the predominance of brick as a common building material. While 8% of properties do not have structures to attribute a material to, brick cladding accounts for 73% of the remaining properties as a primary cladding material. Red brick is the most dominant colour at 48%, followed by other brick at 15% (muted lighter tones, pinkish, brown, white, or yellow), and buff brick (10%). External Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) cladding is present on 9% of properties in the HCD as a primary material, in some cases likely covering original brick. Wood (4%), siding (3%), stucco (1%) and stone (1%) are the other remaining materials identified (Figure 12). While brick is a common building material in Maple, it should be noted that it was also a common historical building material across much of southwestern Ontario.



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Existing Conditions of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021



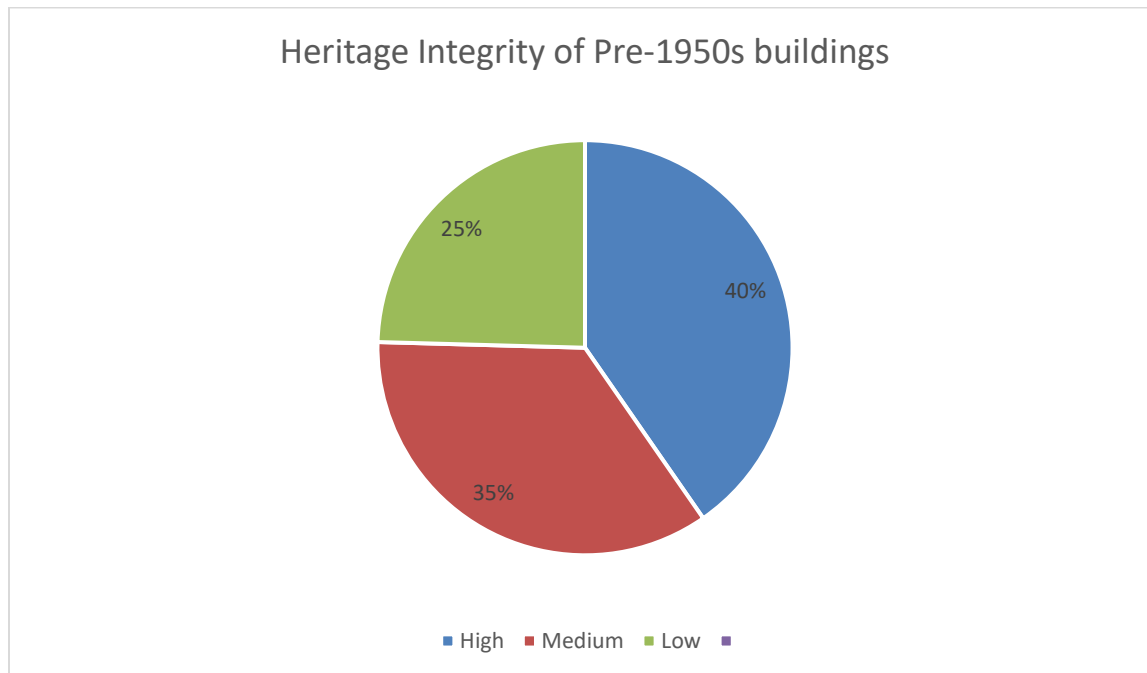
4.5.3.5 HCD Integrity

The discussion of integrity is an important factor in determining cultural heritage value or interest, particularly in HCDs. Integrity is one of the criteria identified in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* for evaluating the heritage attributes of an HCD. The Toolkit notes that, to be considered heritage attributes, buildings or structures, together with their site, should retain a large part of their integrity, that is their relationship to their historical state. As outlined in Section 4.5.1, the Project Team classified the integrity of properties as high, medium, or low (definitions provided in Section 4.4.1). This assessment was applied only to properties constructed prior to 1950, as the properties following this date have a distinctly different character than the historic 19th and early 20th century properties that were part of the rural police village. Of the properties in the HCD constructed prior to 1950, 40% were identified as having a high degree of integrity, 35% demonstrated a medium degree of integrity and 25% demonstrated low integrity (Figure 13).



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

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4.6 LANDSCAPING, STREETSCAPING AND VEGETATION

4.6.1 Introduction

The following sections cover the landscape conditions of the Maple HCD, as they relate to the streetscape, which includes both private and public property in the viewscape and public open spaces. Within the Maple HCD, this includes primarily the two cemeteries located within the study area as well as trees on private property. The summary is a reflection on the existing conditions and changes since the creation of the Maple HCD Plan.

Typically, it is the streetscape of older neighbourhoods (designated or not) that unifies the character into a rhythmic whole, as the singular form and influence of mature street trees can bind together the different styles, form, massing and at times varied set-backs of heritage buildings. As outlined in the following sections, the changes to the streetscape due to contemporary development has impacted the contribution of the landscape to the heritage character of the district.

4.6.2 Streetscape

The streetscape throughout the HCD consists of the combination of public realm, commercial frontage, and private front yards along the major roads of Keele Street and Major Makenzie Drive. In the northern section of the HCD, north of McNaughton Road, the streetscape contains concrete sidewalks on the west side of the street and grazed boulevard/property frontage on the east side, with some intermediate trees on private property. Between McNaughton Road and Masters Avenue the streetscape is largely recent, with interlocking pavers and concrete on the east side in front of a mixed use development and a centre



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median with raised planters, and young street trees planted throughout. Between Masters Avenue and Killian Road/Railway Street, the streetscape takes on a more mature character, more reminiscent of a rural village streetscape. This section contains narrow concrete sidewalks on both sides of the street, narrow asphalt boulevards, and mature trees and vegetation in residential front yards that provides some overhead canopy. South of Killian Road to Major Mackenzie Drive the streetscape consists of a mix of concrete sidewalks, interlocking paved areas, intermediate and young street trees in tree wells, and coordinated street furniture (benches, bicycle racks, and garbage cans). Some sections of this area contained grassed boulevard and street trees in front of older commercial plazas. Similar streetscaping continues south of Major Mackenzie Drive to approximately Church Street. South of Church Street the streetscape primarily comprises concrete sidewalks and young street trees, with more mature trees south of Barrhill Road. Some sections have wide grassed boulevards, while other sections contain narrow asphalt boulevards.

The Streetscape of Major Mackenzie Drive west of Keele consists of concrete sidewalks with a mix of grassed, asphalt, and interlocking paver boulevards and some landscaped or treed areas in front of recent developments and commercial plazas. On the east side of Keele Street, the streetscape consists of concrete sidewalks, interlocking paver boulevards, a variety of street light fixture styles (including historically themed light standards), planted areas and street trees. On the north side at Richmond Street the streetscaping boulevard narrows, with concrete sidewalk and a single line of pavers bordering private residential front yards. Street trees and planted boulevards line the road as it dips under the pedestrian overpass and terminate near the cemetery, where the streetscaping consists mostly of sidewalk and historically inspired light standards. At the entrance to the cemetery is a small landscaped garden. A mix of deciduous and coniferous landscaping lines the south side of the street across from the cemetery, screening the adjacent residential development.

Recent streetscaping improvements in the area have been directed by the existing HCD Plan as well as the 2006 *Village of Maple Streetscape* (Terraplan 2006) document and *The Village of Maple Streetscape Standards* (City of Vaughan 2004).

The overall streetscape character, which includes public and private residential landscaping as viewed from the public domain, has been highly impacted over the years. In general terms, the streetscape is not contributing significantly and consistently to the heritage character of the district. There are a few instances of small concentrations of mature trees associated with both residential and institutional plantings and isolated trees on the public boulevard, but this infrequent presence of mature trees does not contribute to a consistent heritage character throughout.

On the north side of Major Mackenzie Drive West, west of the railway overpass for about a block and a half to Richmond Street, is a concentration of mature trees on private property. These contribute to the heritage character of the streetscape but in relation to the size of the overall HCD, and by the juxtaposition of the trees abutting Major Mackenzie Drive West which is a busy major arterial road, the effect of these trees to the overall character of the older homes is heavily impacted.



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A very similar analysis of the heritage character of the landscape can be identified for Keele Street north of Major Mackenzie Drive West. The streetscape has been highly altered by late 20th and early 21st century construction, and a fragment of the historic streetscape survives in a small area between Masters Avenue and Killian Road/Railway Street. St. Stephen's Anglican Church is located in this stretch on the east side of Keele St. and with a sole mature tree within its front yard, does contribute to the heritage character of this block.

The landscape associated with 9995 Keele Street (southeast corner of Major Mackenzie Drive West) is typical of a small concentration of buildings on the first two blocks on Keele Street south of Major Mackenzie Drive West (south from Keele to the Canada Post office primarily on the west side of Keele), including the religious institutional building Masjid Vaughan (9954 Keele Street).

The architecture, either original heritage buildings or modern constructions, have a similar language in architecture style contributing to a consistent character of the area in terms of visual experience. The landscapes, assisted by sympathetic light standards, furnishings, and in some cases metal fencing and landscape walls, also contribute to a consistent heritage visual experience. However, it is important to note that the landscape features are contemporary elements and not genuine heritage resources. Therefore they contribute to the heritage character visually, but from a landscape perspective they are not authentic heritage attributes.

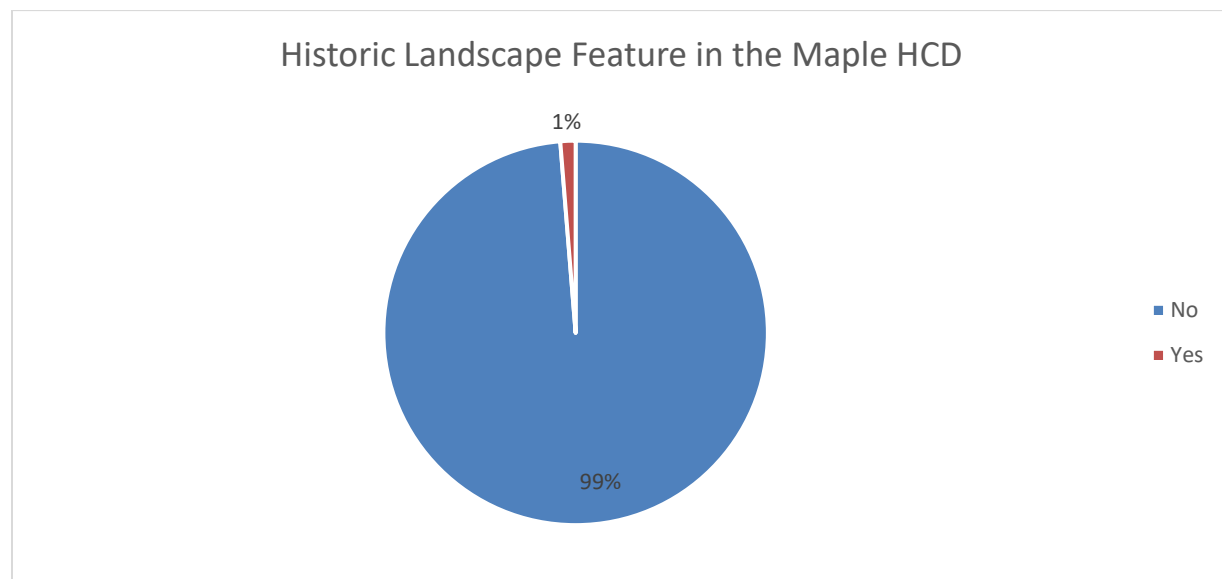
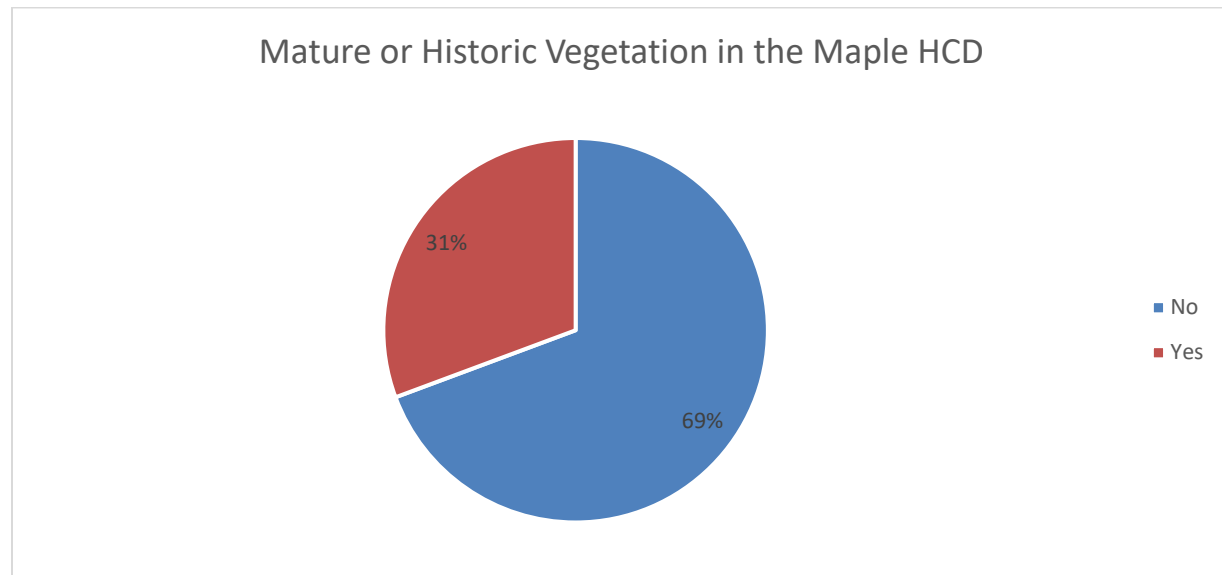
4.6.3 Presence of Mature Vegetation and Historic Landscape Features

The Project Team collected information on whether properties contained mature or historic vegetation, either visible from the public realm or as municipal street trees in front of each property. Data collection also sought to identify if properties contained historical landscape features such as historic walls, fences, water features, landscaping etc. A total of 31% of the HCD properties were identified as containing mature or historic vegetation (Figure 14), while the remaining 69% did not. Four properties were identified as having historic landscape features, accounting for 1% of the HCD (Figure 15).



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Existing Conditions of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
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4.6.4 Cemeteries

Areas where mature trees and heritage landscapes were identified include cemeteries and religious institutions within the Maple HCD. This includes Maple United Cemetery, St. Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery, St. Andrews Presbyterian Church and Masjid Vaughan. Although the vegetation and landscaping of Maple United Cemetery and the single residence on Hill Street contribute to the heritage character of the district, this area is isolated due to the parking lot associated with the Maple GO Station and Station Street/GO railway. This is exacerbated by the contemporary townhouse development on



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Glengarry Crescent and Major Mackenzie Drive West. The cemetery is further isolated physically and visually by the concrete retaining wall separating the cemetery from Major Mackenzie Drive West, as illustrated below (Plate 26).

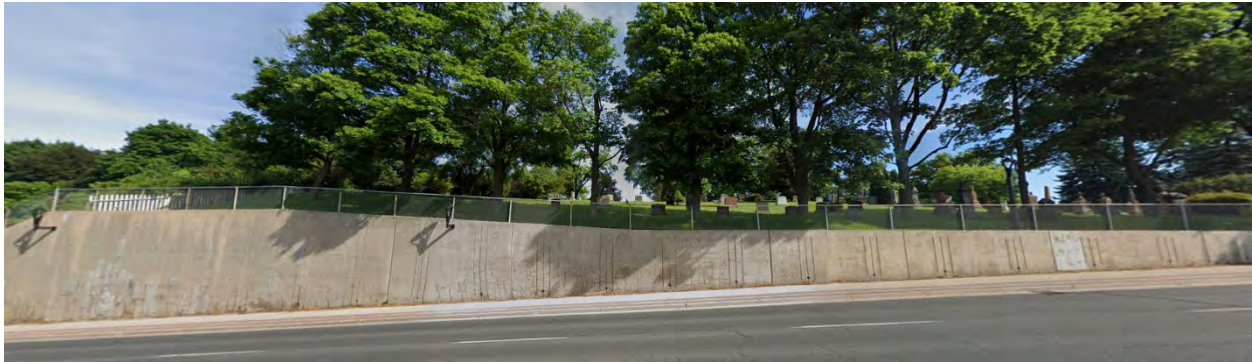


Plate 26: Obstructed view due to grade change and concrete retaining wall of Maple United Cemetery looking north from Major Mackenzie Drive.

The landscape composition of St. Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery on the east side of Keele Street south of Major Mackenzie Drive West generally contributes to the heritage character of the district, and unlike the Maple United Cemetery is not cut off visually from the public domain. There is a row of mature spruce trees lining the frontage of the cemetery. There is some impact to the character of the cemetery as it abuts Keele Street, a major arterial road which detracts from the historical serenity of the site, and the infill development of new construction surrounding the cemetery (Plate 27 and Plate 28).



Plate 27 and Plate 28: View of St. Andrews Presbyterian Cemetery

In addition to the streetscape and cemetery features, there are two landscapes associated with the built environment; St. Andrews Presbyterian Church and Masjid Vaughan. The architecture of the church contributes to the heritage character of the district, while contributing features of the landscape include the heritage plaque and bell on public display (Plate 29). The plantings are primarily foundation plantings, which is typical of historical church landscaping so that special events such as processions can spill over



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outside onto a well-manicured lawn. Also typical is the church spire, which towers above the rooftops of the buildings along Keele Street as a landmark.

Masjid Vaughan is located within a historic church and although the building is a contributing heritage resource, the associated landscape has a modern concrete landing and more contemporary paving (material and layout). On the Church Street side of the property, the building is lined with intermediate and mature trees, but as two of the trees are elm, they are showing signs of decline and it is not expected for them to remain, as they will become a hazard in an urban setting. Taken together, the landscape at the Masjid Vaughan does not contribute as a heritage resource or visually to the heritage character of the Maple HCD (Plate 30). On the side street, Church Street, the building is lined with intermediate and mature trees, but as two of the trees are elm, they are already showing signs of decline and it is not expected for them to remain, as they will become a hazard in an urban setting.



Plate 29: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church



Plate 30: Masjid Vaughan, looking west

4.6.5 Tree Protection By-Law

The City of Vaughan has Tree Protection By-law 185-2007 that applies to the entire city, including the Maple HCD. The by-law is intended to avoid the destruction or damage of trees on private property. The By-law prohibits property owners from injuring or destroying trees more than 20cm in diameter or having a base diameter of 20 cm without authorization from the City. Approval is granted by the City through means of a permit system, and the City may refuse permits when trees are healthy, located in environmentally significant areas, or where removing the tree would have adverse effects on ecological systems, natural landforms, erosion, flood control, or significant vistas.

The existing Maple HCD Plan does not specifically reference the Tree Protection By-law as it was established following completion of the HCD Plan. Instead the HCD Plan provides policies and guidelines to maintain and protect mature trees and introduce new vegetation that is hardy and/or native species.



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4.7 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

4.7.1 Local and Regional Roads

The Maple HCD is located at the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street. Major Mackenzie Drive West is a four-lane arterial urban road with a posted speed limit of 50 km/hr. Major Mackenzie Drive West is under the jurisdiction of York Region, and is noted as a Regional Rapid Transit Corridor in the City's Official Plan Schedule 10. Keele Street is a four-lane major arterial road with a posted speed limit of 50 km/hr and is under the City's jurisdiction. It is identified as a Regional Transit Priority Network under the City's Official Plan, Schedule 10.

The intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street contains signalized traffic lights with left-turning bays at each road. Additional traffic lights are located along Keele Street at the intersections of Killian Road/Railway Street, Master's Avenue, MacNaughton Road, at 9944 Keele Street, Barrhill Road, and Knightswood Avenue. On Major Mackenzie Drive West traffic lights are located at the parking lot entrance to Vaughan City Hall (2141 Major Mackenzie Drive), and Hill Street, just east of the Maple United Cemetery.

4.7.2 Environmental Assessment and Detail Design for Widening of Major Mackenzie Drive West

The Maple HCD falls within the Central and East Segments of the Major Mackenzie Drive West Schedule 'C' Class Environmental Assessment study area, conducted in 2018. The recommended plan for the Central Segment – Gram Street to Jackson Street, involves the installation of a centre left-turn lane with sidewalks on the north and south sides. This design is to be implemented by shifting the alignment to the north, maintaining the existing south curb and using reduced lane widths. The recommended plan for the East Segment – Keele Street to Jackson Street, includes an eastbound right-turn lane while shifting the centerline north using reduced lane widths and allocating the remaining available space for the pedestrian realm, and streetscaping features involve planters, bollards, red unit pavers, ornamental lighting, bollards and street furniture.

The preferred design as outlined in the Draft 2018 Major Mackenzie Drive West Schedule 'C' Class Environmental Assessment Study Environmental Study Report (ESR) acknowledges the study area's location within the HCD. A Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) prepared by Golder Associates Ltd. was conducted during the Environmental Assessment to inform the design of the proposed operational improvements to Major Mackenzie Drive West. The ESR concludes there are no direct impacts to the Maple HCD. No property is required as a result of the planned operation improvements recommended and no impacts to buildings are anticipated. While there will be a road shift, potential impacts along the north side of Major Mackenzie Drive West are primarily associated with upgrading of the existing sidewalk to a multiuse path, and replacement of planters in some areas. Earthworks required for this work will potentially impact existing boulevard trees situated between the sidewalk and road. The ESR concluded that potential impacts to street trees are to be minimal to the south and generally restricted to the north. However, City Staff have noted that they have provided comments to the Region



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indicating that they have concerns with potential impacts on the streetscape character of the HCD resulting from the preferred alternative.

In total, approximately 100 trees are anticipated to be impacted and are recommended for removal. Many of these trees are small and within the upper limits of suitability for transplanting. This assessment also considered mature trees or mature trees on adjacent properties with the potential to be impacted by the construction (e.g., roots damage, dripline encroachment, etc.) of the proposed roadway and pathway improvements.

As part of the Detail Design phase of the project, it is understood in the ESR that the following actions would be completed to further reduce the potential for indirect impacts on the HCD:

- **Develop Interpretive Signage:** Interpretive Signage that follows Maple HCD guidelines should be developed to encourage interaction with the HCD and to establish identity.
- **Develop a Tree Preservation Plan:** The maple trees are the namesake and distinctive feature of the HCD. A preservation plan should be developed to ensure their retention and encourage planting of species characteristic of the District, as identified by the Maple HCD objectives.
- **Develop a Streetscape Plan:** As identified in the Maple HCD Plan, all road improvements must preserve and enhance the heritage character of the District and create a pedestrian and bike friendly environment. For residential areas, streetscaping must enhance the historical character of the road allowances. For commercial areas, streetscaping must create a pedestrian-friendly shopping environment and provide amenities to serve visitors of all ages and mobility access requirements.

Although direct impacts to buildings within the HCD resources are avoided, indirect impact from construction vibration is still a risk. The ESR notes that prior to construction, temporary fencing should be erected at the nearest property line or lines to ensure that all excavation, construction, and associated vehicle traffic during construction will not accidentally impact properties associated with the HCD. Continuous ground vibration monitoring will be carried out near the foundations of heritage buildings as described in the ESR.

Following completion of the EA, York Region retained HDT Consultants to prepare detail designs for the proposed widening. At present, 30% design submissions have been provided to the City for review and comment. The 60% design shows that existing trees along Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive will be impacted by removal. A multi-use pathway has been included alongside the road, although the City has previously provided comments that they would prefer to have the active transportation lane separated. In addition, changes are to occur at the existing intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street, with the proposed addition of a new right turn lane at the northeast corner that will result in the loss of approximately 2.5 m of existing pedestrian realm and the loss of the existing pedestrian island.



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At this time, detail design plans show that only concrete will be used on pedestrian areas, which is permitted within the HCD Plan. Many other areas in the HCD also use interlocking pavers, either in whole or as a border to concrete sidewalks. The existing HCD Plan does not provide detailed guidance on consistency in streetscaping matters, and the Project Team understands this gap has been problematic for City Staff.

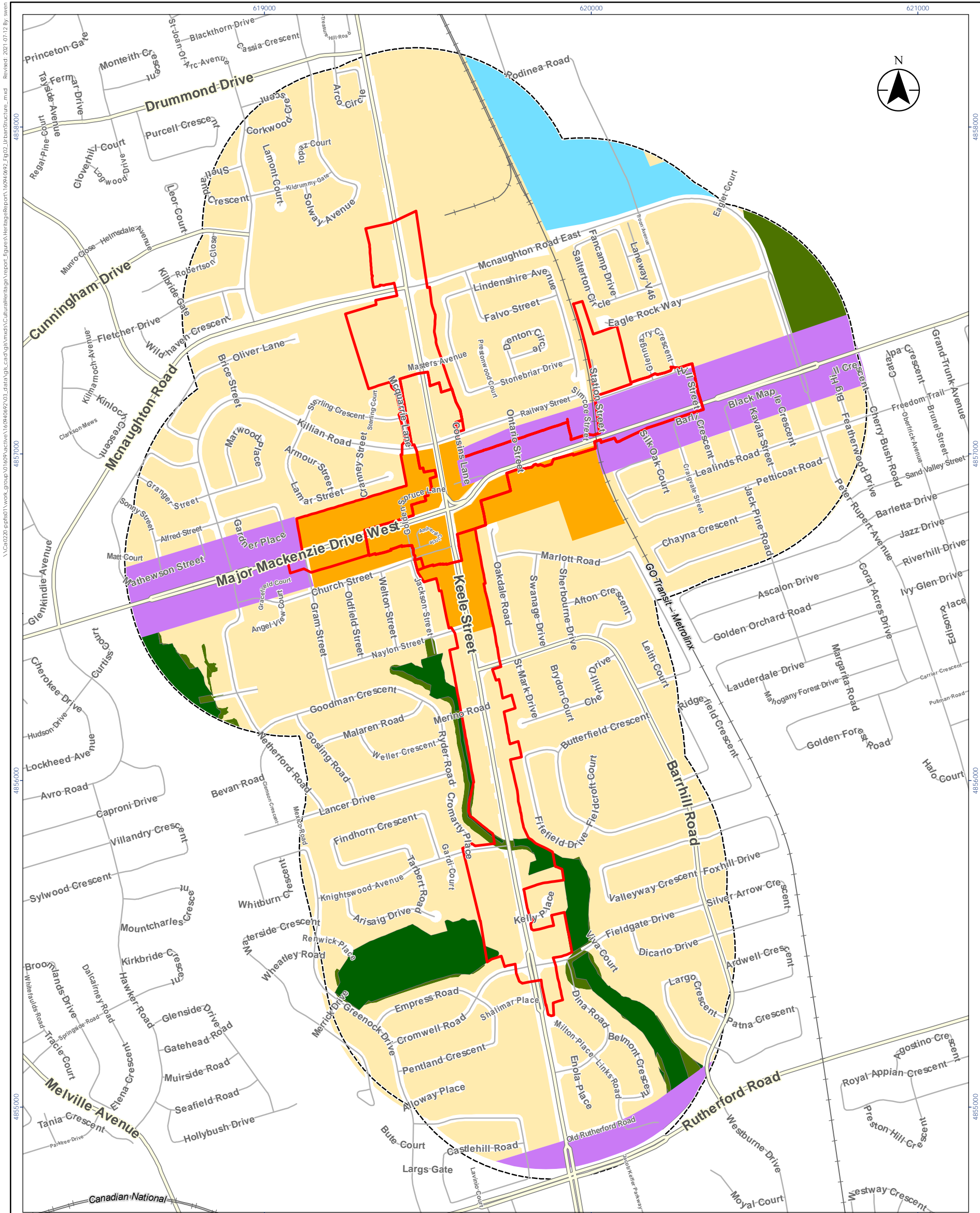
4.7.3 GO Transit

The railway line originally established in Maple in 1853 is now part of the GO Transit's Barrie Line, connecting Barrie and the City of Toronto. The Maple GO Station is located within the HCD, accessed off Hill Street. The Station area consists of station platforms, small semi-enclosed waiting shelters, the historical Maple Station building, and large paved parking areas for commuter vehicles. A railway overpass, constructed in 1974, carries the tracks above Major Mackenzie Drive West.

The Maple GO Station is currently undergoing improvements, consisting of pedestrian tunnels connected to a second platform, a new second track and platform, additional cyclist and pedestrian connectivity, additional parking, and additional public transportation loops and drop-off areas. A grade separation is also planned for McNaughton Road (outside of the HCD).

It should be noted that while the GO Station is included in the existing Maple HCD Boundary, policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan are not applicable to the lands as they are owned by Metrolinx, which is a Prescribed Public Body (PPB) and is not subject to Part IV or V of the OHA. PPBs are subject to Part III of the OHA, and the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*.





Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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- Legend
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road

City of Vaughan Official Plan
Schedule 1

Stable Areas

- Natural Areas and
- Community Areas
- Employment Area

Intensification Areas

- Local Centres
- Primary Intensification Corridors

0 250 500
metres
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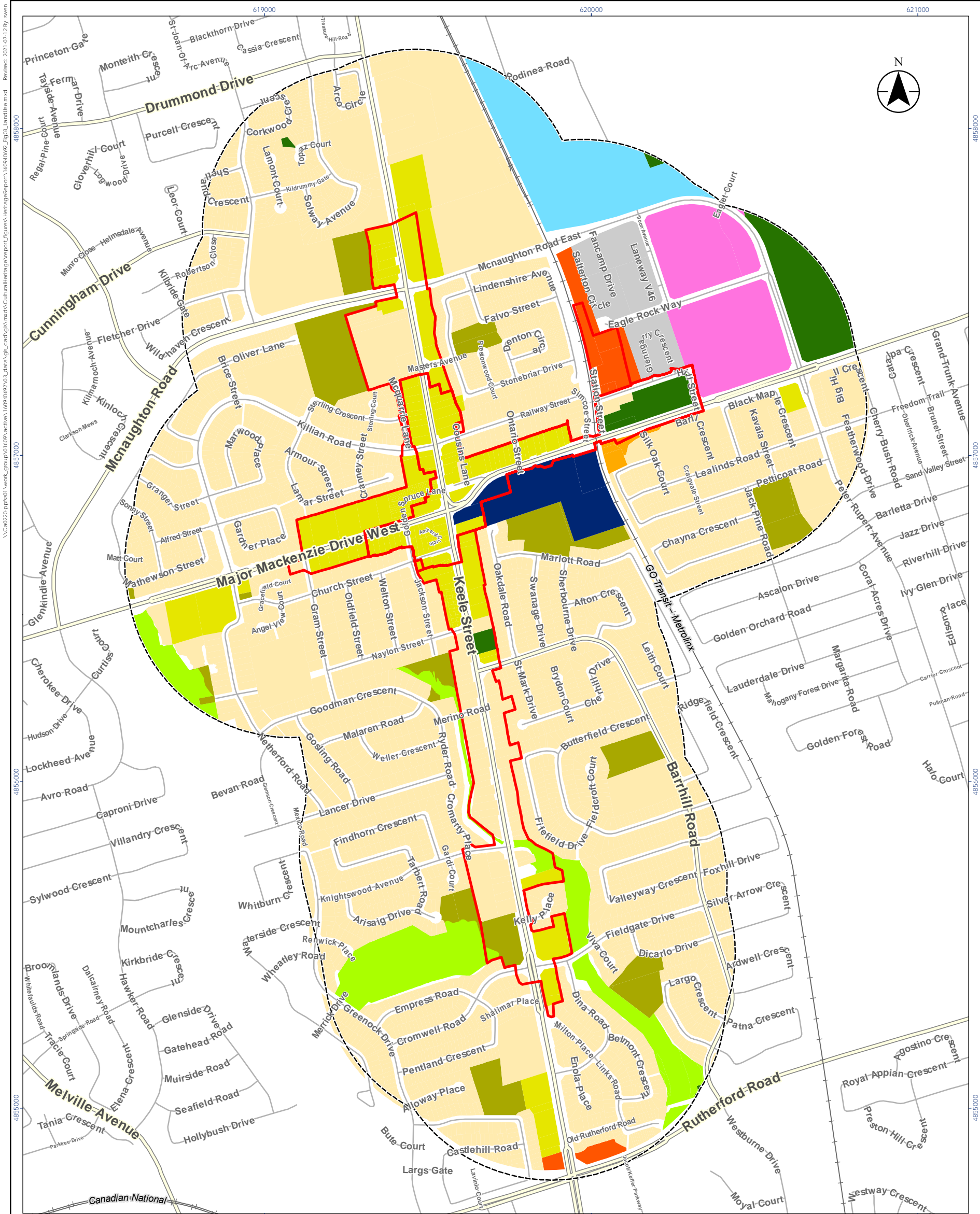
Project Location 160940692 REVA
City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
2
Title

Urban Structure

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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road

City of Vaughan Official Plan Schedule 13

- Parks
- Private Open Spaces
- Low-Rise Residential
- Low-Rise Mixed-Use
- Mid-Rise Mixed-Use
- Mid-Rise Residential
- Community Commercial Mixed-Use
- General Employment
- Lands Subject to Secondary Plans
- Major Institutional

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1:12,000 (At Original document size of 11x17)



Project Location: City of Vaughan
160940692 REV A
Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project: CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.: 3
Title: Land Use

Notes

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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road

Schedule 1B Vaughan's Established Large-Lot Neighbourhoods

30m+ (100f+)

0 250 500 metres
1:12,000 (At Original document size of 11x17)



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160940692 REVA
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Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

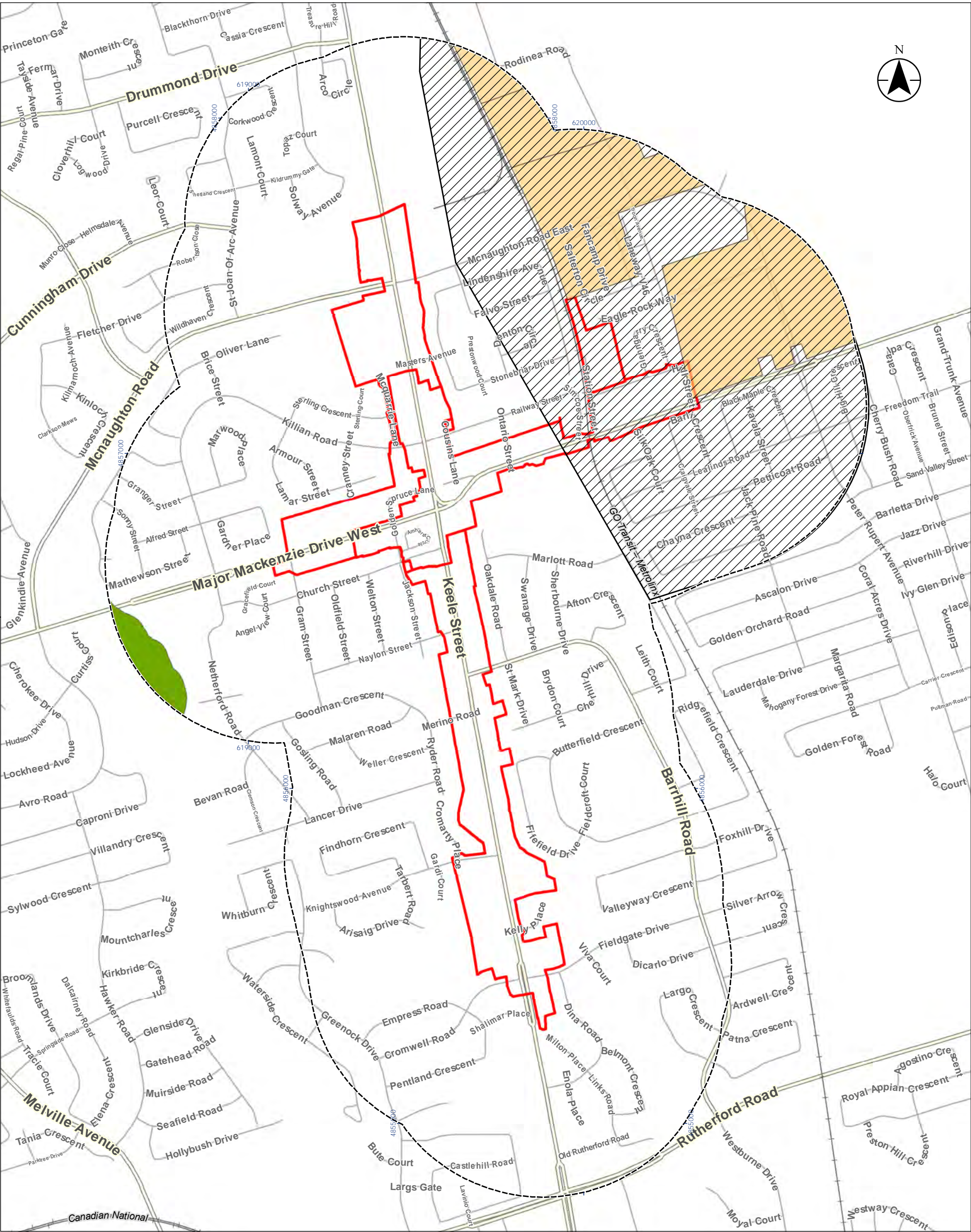
Figure No.
4
Title

Established Large-Lot Neighbourhoods

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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Former Aggregate Extraction Operation (MNRF/LIO)
 - Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Area
 - Greenbelt Plan Area
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road

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metres
1:12,000 (At Original document size of 11x17)



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City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

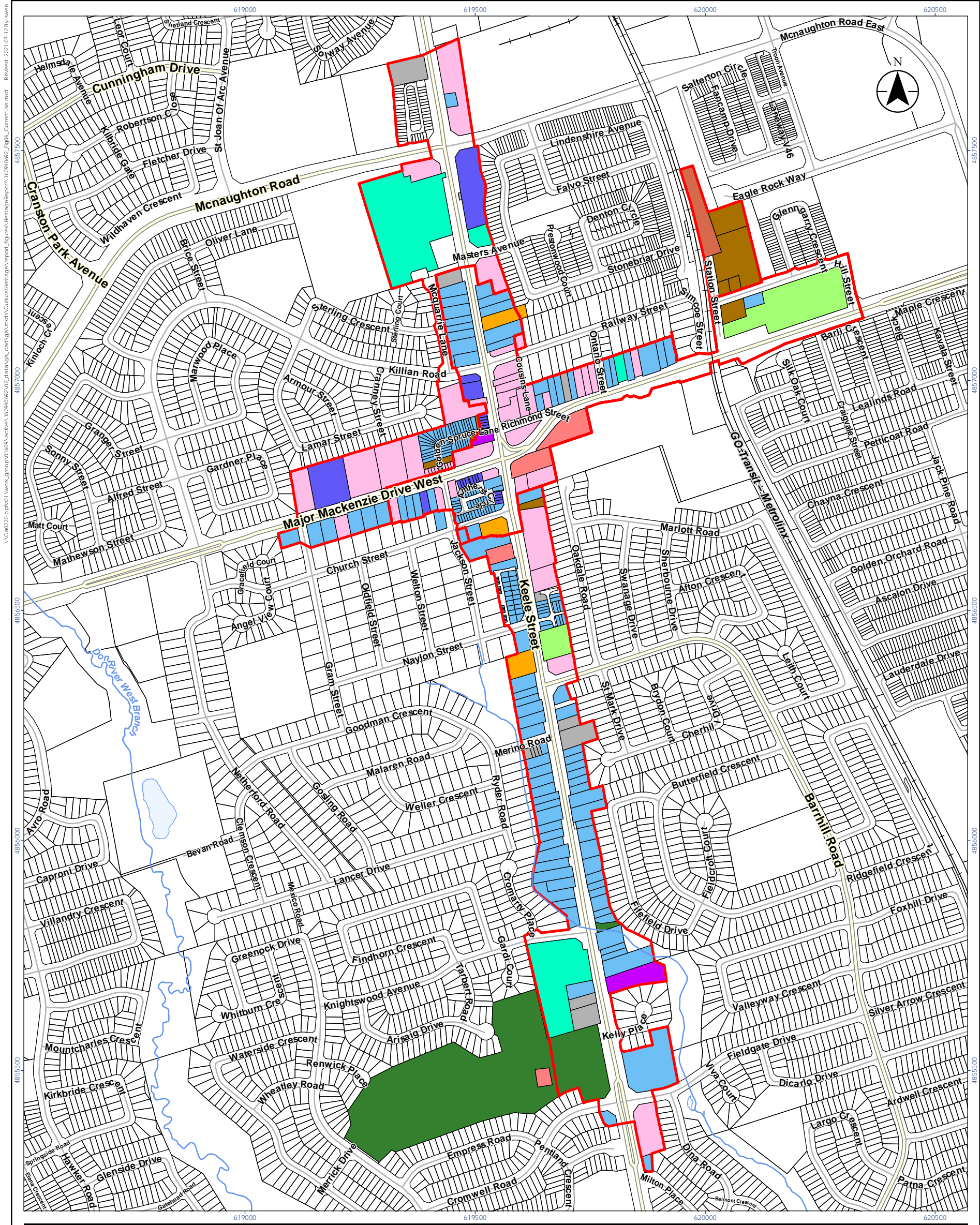
Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
5
Title

Natural Conservation Zones

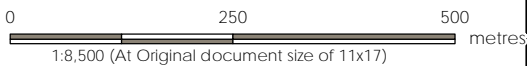
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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody

- Current Use**
- Cemetery
 - Civic
 - Commercial
 - Institutional
 - Mixed Use
 - Other
 - Park/Open Space
 - Parking Lot
 - Place of Worship
 - Residential
 - Transportation
 - Vacant



Project Location: 160940692 REVA
City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

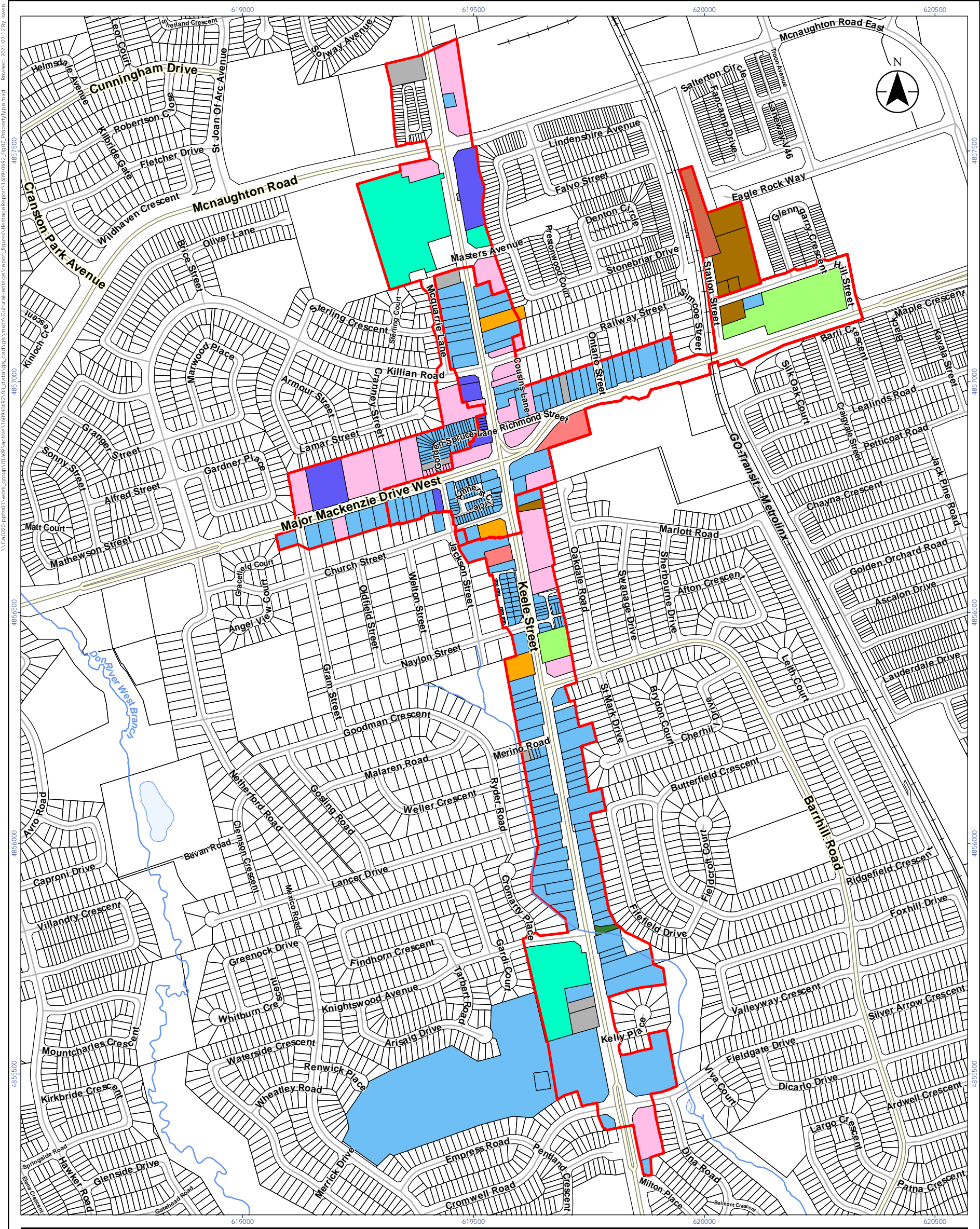
Figure No.
6
Title

Current Use

Notes

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- Legend
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody

- Property Type
- Cemetery
 - Civic
 - Commercial
 - Institutional
 - Mixed Use
 - Park/Open Space
 - Parking Lot
 - Place of Worship
 - Residential
 - Transportation
 - Vacant

0 250 500 metres
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Project Location
City of Vaughan

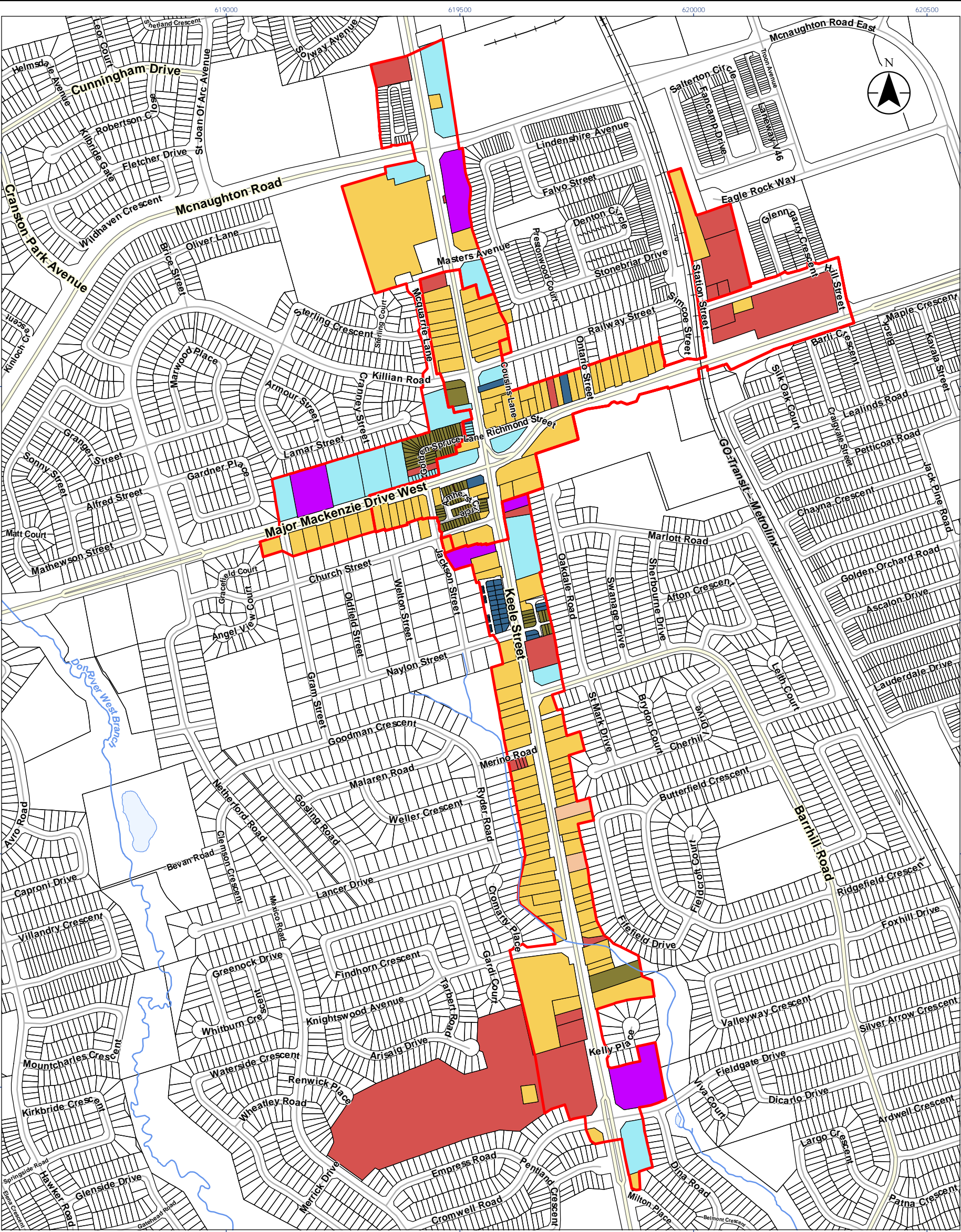
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MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
7

Title
Property Type

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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody

- Structure Type**
- Commercial plaza
 - Duplex
 - Low-rise apartment
 - No structure
 - Rowhouse
 - Semi-detached
 - Single detached

0 250 500 metres
1:8,500 (At Original document size of 11x17)



Project Location 160940692 REVA
City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

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CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

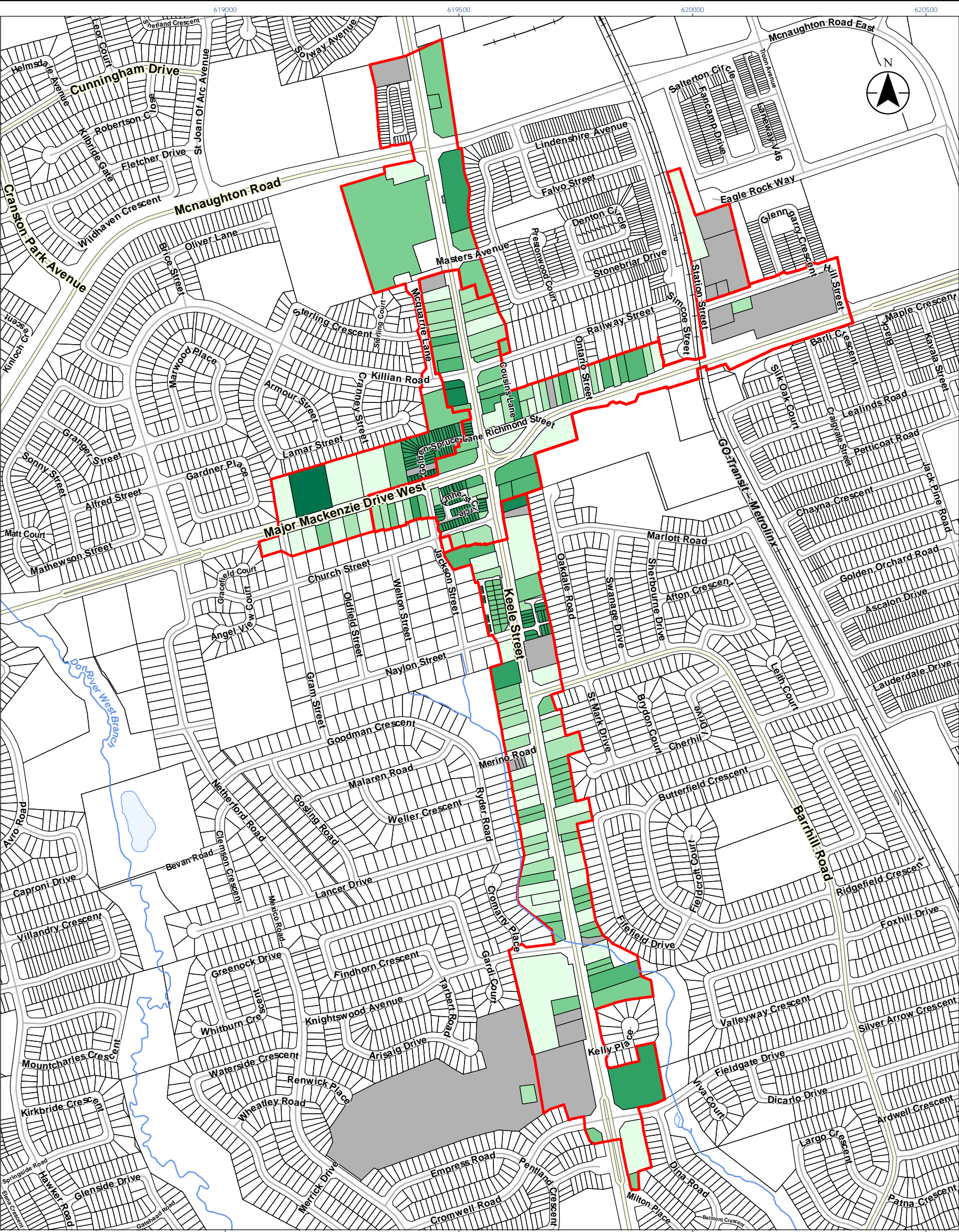
Figure No.
8

Title
Structure Type

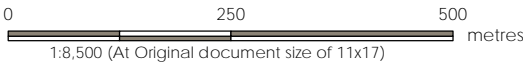
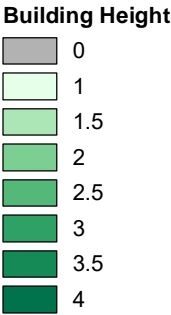
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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody



Project Location 160940692 REVA
City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

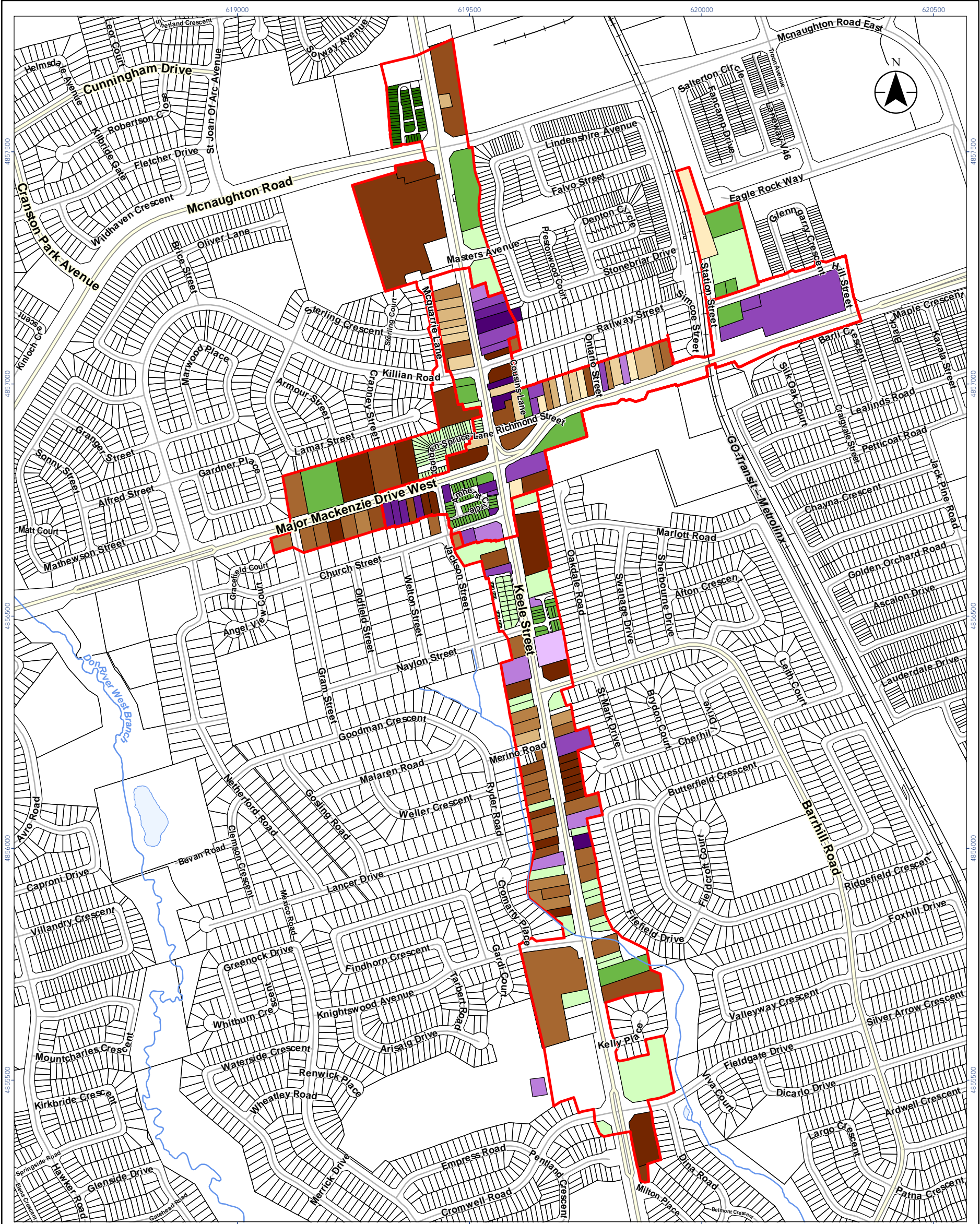
Figure No.
9

Title
Building Height

Notes

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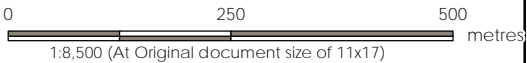
Notes

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Legend

- Existing HCD Boundary
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody
- Construction Period**
- pre-1850
- 1861-1870
- 1871-1880
- 1881-1890
- 1891-1900

- 1900-1910
- 1911-1920
- 1921-1930
- 1941-1950
- 1951-1960
- 1961-1970
- 1971-1980
- 1981-1990
- 1991-2000
- 2001-2010
- 2011-2020
- 2021-2030



Project Location
City of Vaughan

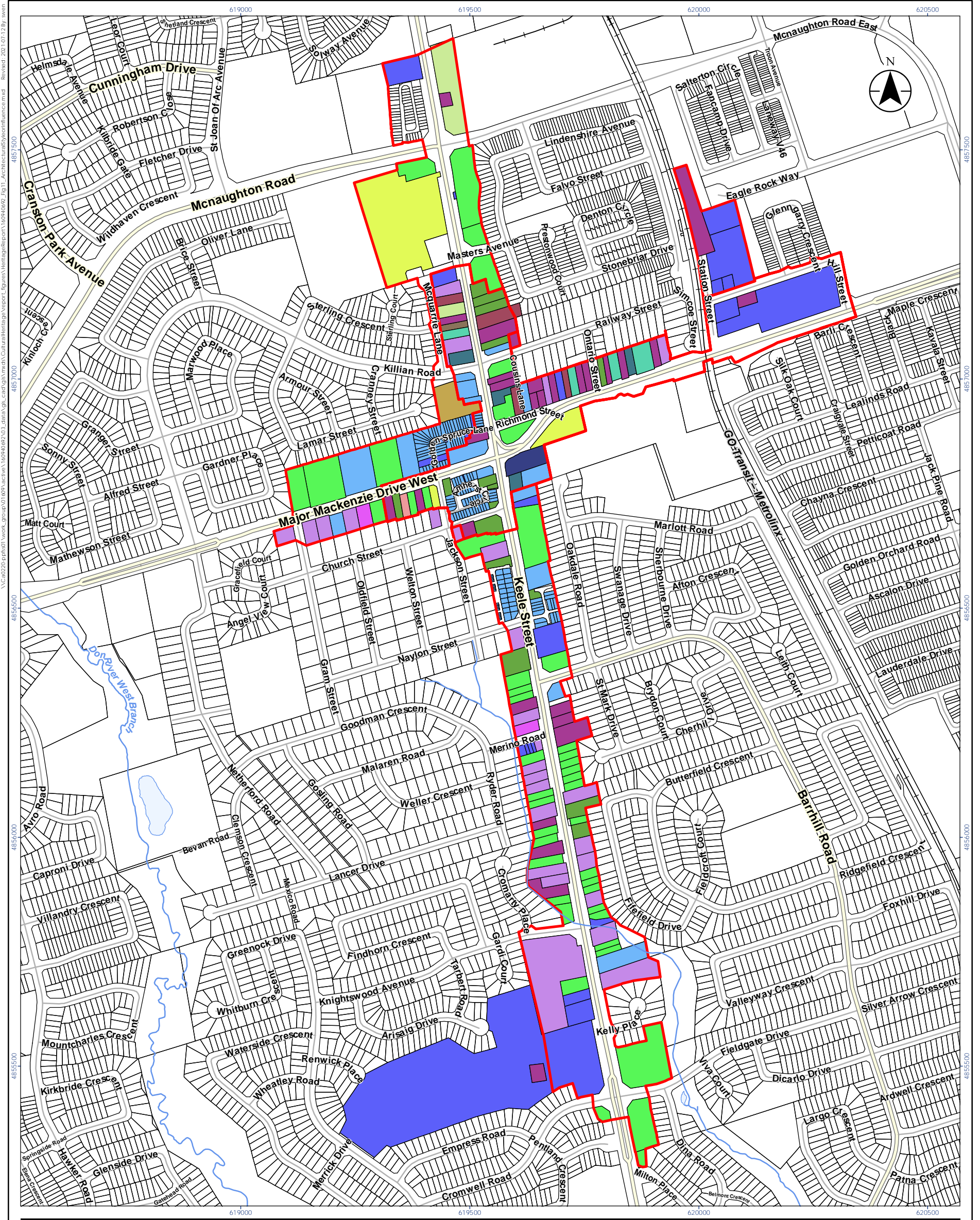
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Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
10

Title
Construction Period

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Notes

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Legend

- Existing HCD Boundary
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody
- Architectural Style or Influence**
- Brutalist
- Colonial Revival
- Contemporary
- Replica of Historic style

- Contemporary vernacular
- Craftsman/ Arts and Crafts
- Edwardian
- Georgian
- Gothic Revival
- Mid-century Modern
- N/A
- Other Period Revival
- Post Modern
- Queen Anne
- Second Empire
- Vernacular

other

0 250 500 metres
1:8,500 (At Original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
City of Vaughan

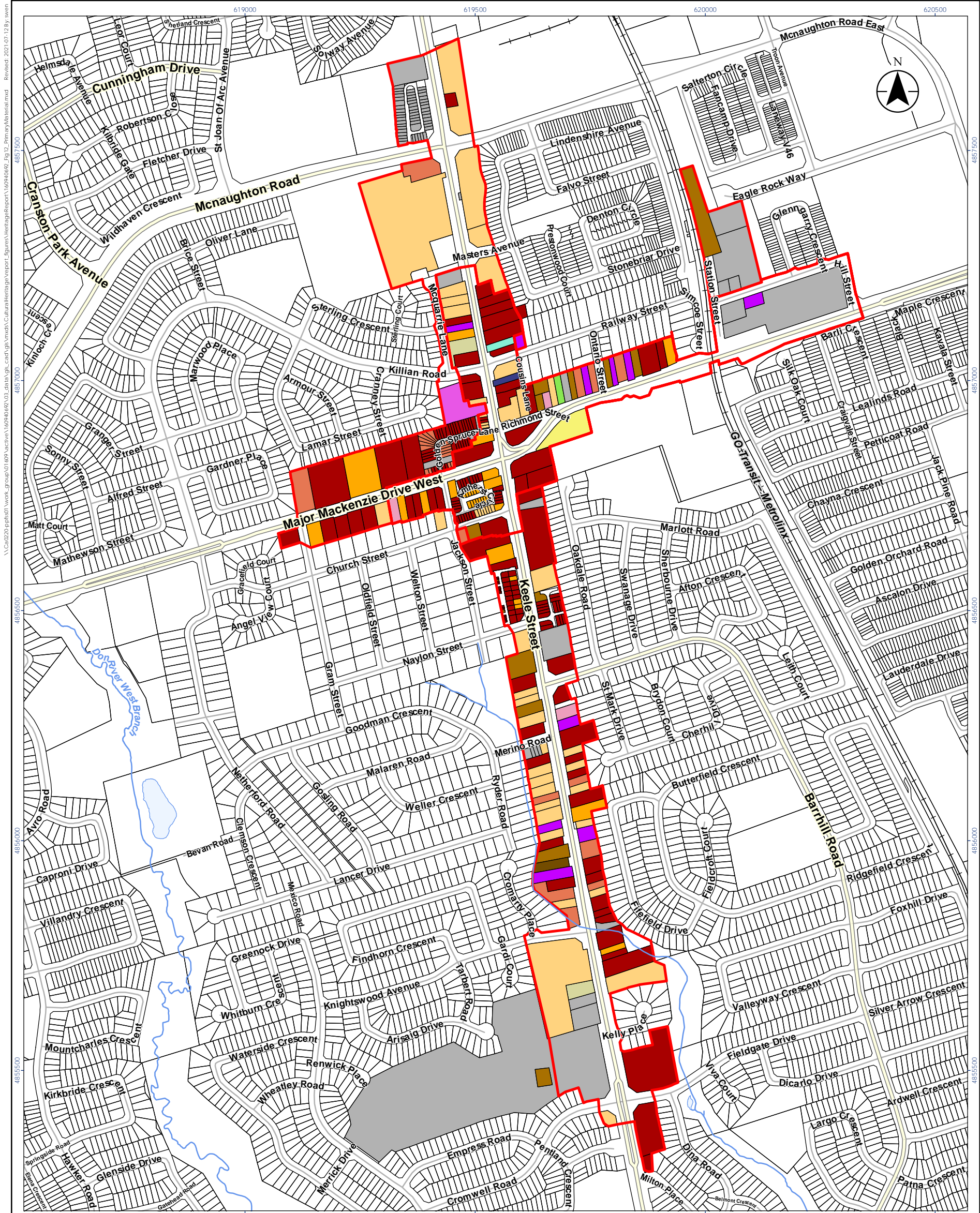
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Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
11
Title

Architectural Style or Influence

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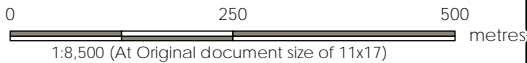
Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Legend

- Existing HCD Boundary
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody
- Material (Primary)**
- Buff brick
- Concrete
- EIFS
- Faux Stone
- Glass
- Other

- Other Brick
- Painted brick
- Red brick
- Rusticated concrete block
- Siding
- Stone
- Stucco
- Wood
- N/A



Project Location
City of Vaughan

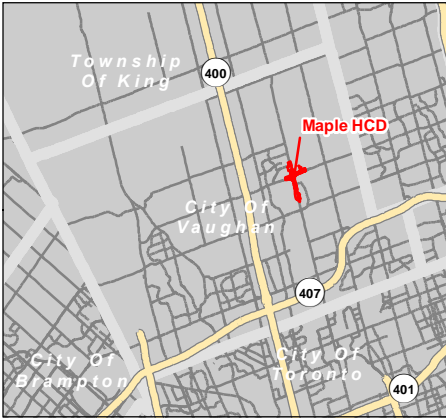
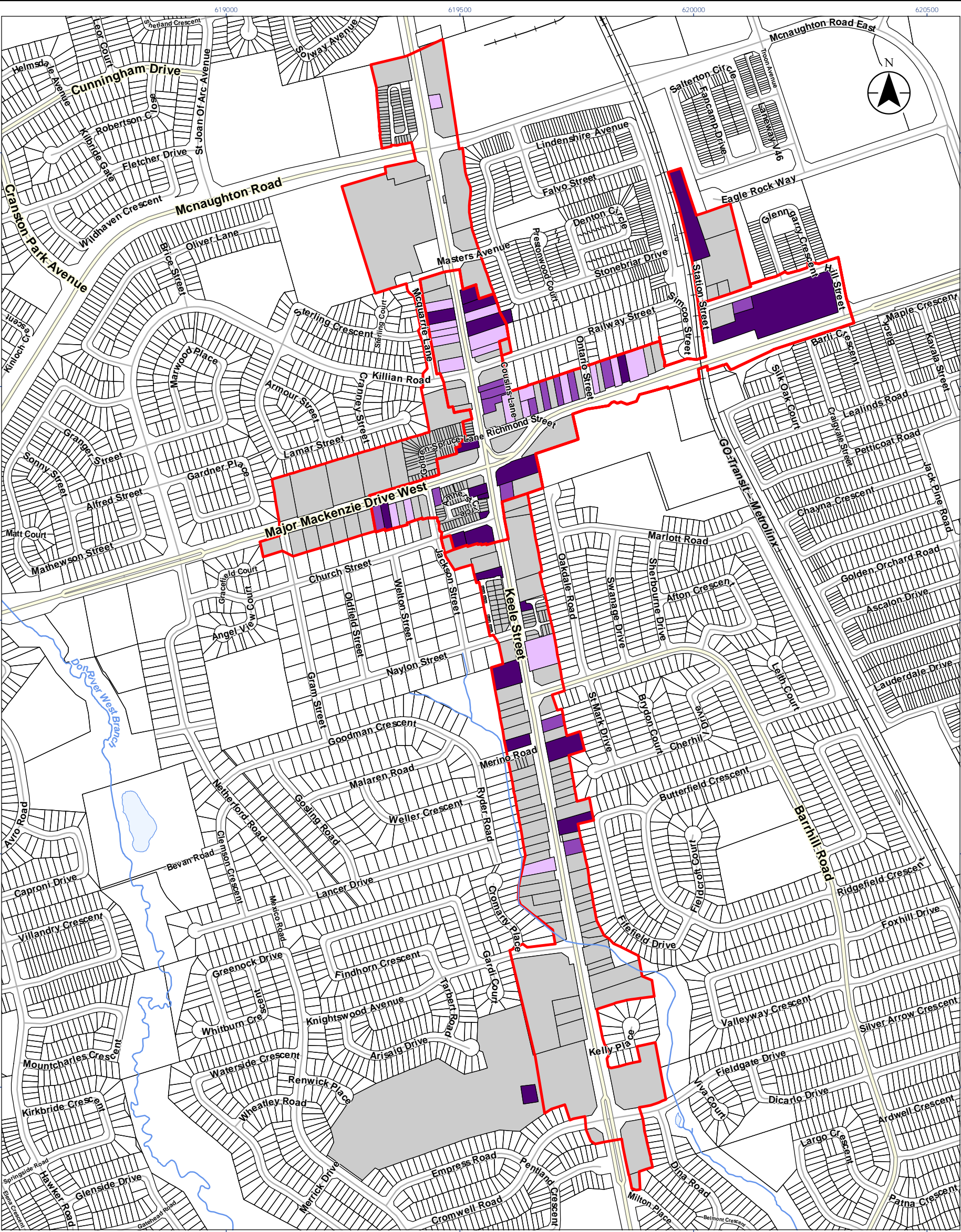
160940692 REVA
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Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
12

Title
Primary Material

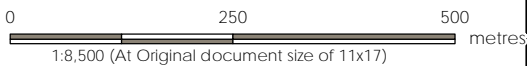
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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody
 - Heritage Integrity**
 - High
 - Low
 - Medium
 - N/A

Notes

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Project Location
City of Vaughan

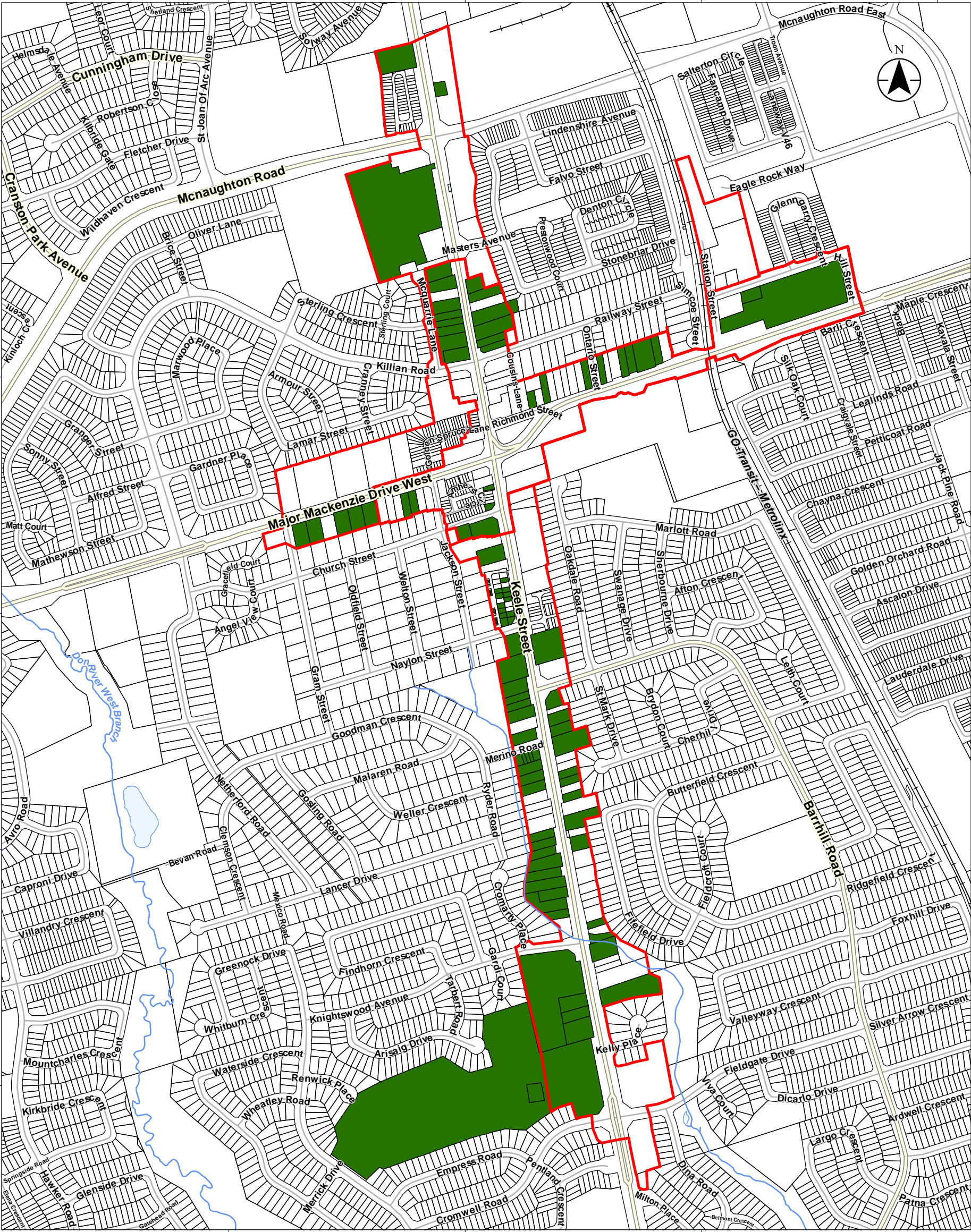
160940692 REVA
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Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

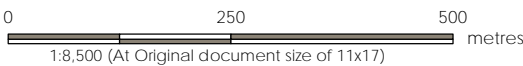
Figure No.
13
Title

Heritage Integrity

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- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody
 - Mature or Historic Vegetation



Project Location
City of Vaughan

160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

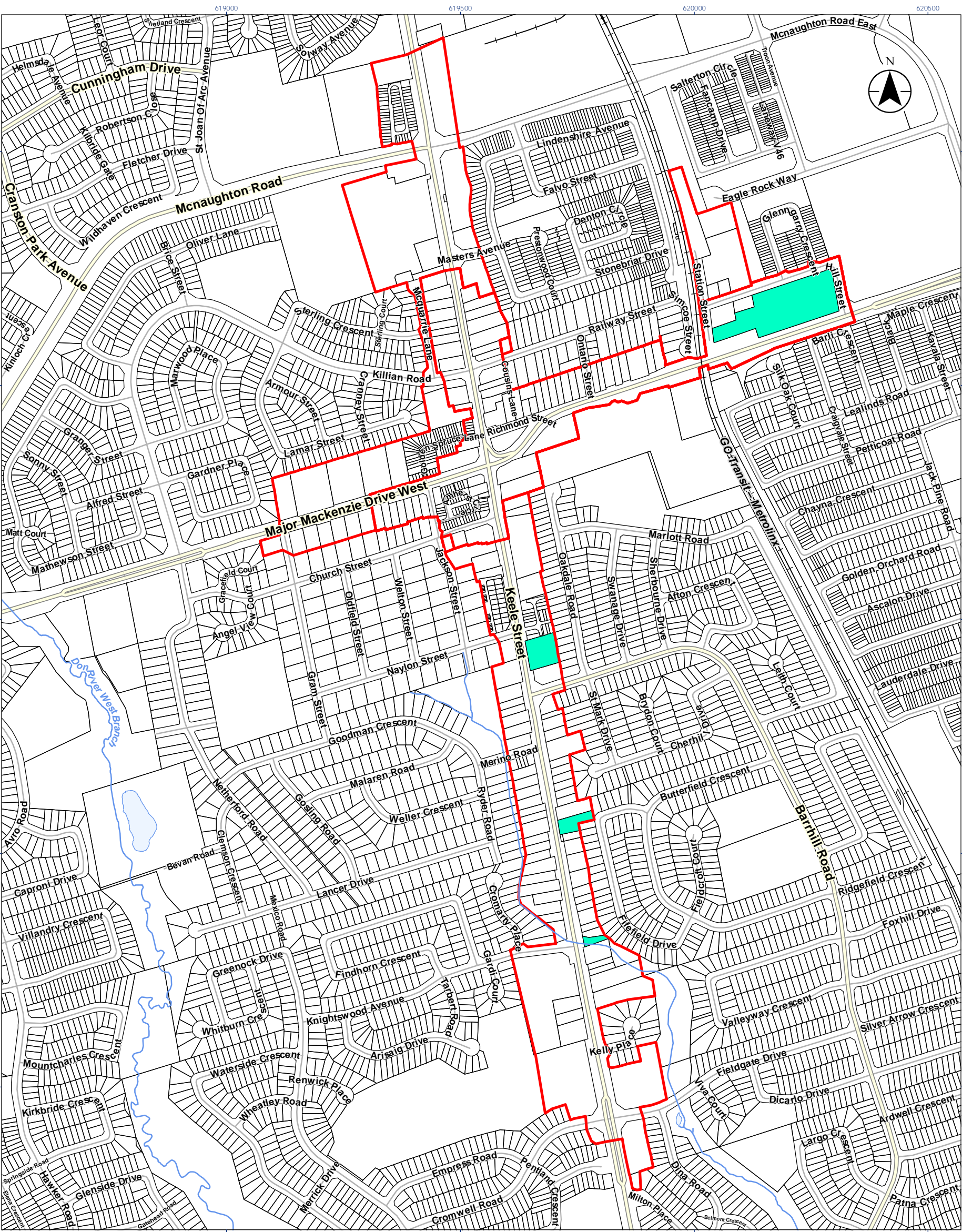
Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
14
Title
Mature or Historic Vegetation

Notes

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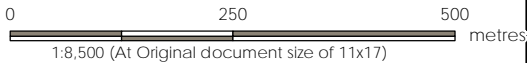


- Legend**
- Existing HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody
 - Historic Landscape Feature

Notes

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Project Location
City of Vaughan

160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
15

Title
Historic Landscape Feature

MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

5.0 EVOLUTION OF THE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5.1 HERITAGE ALTERATION PERMITS

The City does not currently have a centralized system for filing or tracking heritage permits that have been approved within the Maple HCD. As such, it is not possible in this report to provide a comprehensive account of the changes to individual properties for alterations, additions, or demolitions that are not part of a development application. Similarly, this report is unable to comment on non-permitted changes or offences under the OHA. However, the City was able to identify heritage permits for alterations and additions between 2016 and present for the entire City, but upon review none appear to have been undertaken on properties within the Maple HCD.

Some heritage alteration permits in the Maple HCD were tracked as part of development applications, including those listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Known Heritage Permits in the Maple HCD associated with Development Applications

Heritage Alteration Permit No.	Date	Address(s)	Nature of Heritage Permit
HP 2020.010	2020	9770 Keele Street	Demolition, severance, and new construction of semi-detached townhouses
HP 2020.002	2020	10274, 10286 and 10296 Keele Street	Demolition of 1970s house and construction of townhouses
HP.2019.006	2019	10316 Keele Street	Demolition and salvage of materials of heritage structure for construction of townhouses
HP 2019.001	2019	10286 Keele Street	Demolition only
HP 2019.012	2019	9891 Keele Street	Updated to previous application (2017)
HP 2019.015	2019	9891 Keele Street	Restoration of property
HP 2019.016	2019	9869 and 9891 Keele Street	Construction of new townhomes
HP 2018.005	2018	9946 and 9954 Keele Street	Removal of a cross
HP 2018.009	2018	10211 Keele Street	Installation of a sign
HP 2017.015	2017	9860 Keele Street	Work on bell tower on front lawn
HP 2012	2012	9589 Keele Street	Construction of new structure (farm building demolished in 2005-2006 pre-dating HCD guidelines)



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

To help determine the extent of change to individual heritage buildings identified in the 2006 Study through alteration or additions, a review of the 2005 Inventory and photographs taken during a site visit in September 2020 was conducted. The review demonstrates that no major changes have occurred on approximately 12 properties; minor repairs or alterations (e.g. replacement of window, doors, roofing, painting or landscaping changes) have occurred on approximately 11 properties; seven have been demolished and replaced with new construction; one property has undergone major repairs; three have undergone full-scale restoration as part of redevelopment; two are under potential for redevelopment; two are in poor repair; and five properties are unaccounted for either as they are missing from the 2005 Inventory or are obscured by vegetation and changes cannot be determined. Table 3 summarizes the changes since 2005, where information is available. Some properties identified as heritage properties in mapping of the existing HCD plan do not appear in the inventory. It is not known why these resources were not included, and as such data is unavailable. As the HCD report did not include a detailed list of heritage properties, their presence is determined based on a review of the mapping contained in the Study report and a comparison to existing parcel fabric, wherever possible.

Table 3: Summary of Changes to Heritage Properties since 2005 Inventory

Address of Heritage Property	Summary of Alterations
10361 Keele Street	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
10084 Keele Street	No visible changes to house, removed tree from left facing side of house
10104 Keele Street	Driveway widened, stairs to front door are now street facing rather than to the driveway, painted lattice work below verandah
10108 Keele Street	Porch painted from white to black, significant sag to the verandah cover
10114 Keele Street	In poor repair; verandah built out with four white vinyl clad support pillars, transition from old verandah in disrepair and not well tied in.
10122 Keele Street	No visible changes, trees have matured
10128 Keele Street	New doors and windows
10137 Keele Street	No visible changes, landscaping is overgrown
10125 Keele Street	Roof is in disrepair, no other visible changes
10117 Keele Street	No visible changes
10103 Keele Street (previously 10111 Keele Street)	No visible changes
10101 Keele Street	New roof and gutters
10049 Keele Street	Listed in the 2020 inventory as 10049 and 10055 - appears to be 10055 from the exterior address. No photograph in the 2005 inventory, but description matches the 10055 entry. From basis of 2005 description, no major changes have occurred.
9983 Keele Street	No visible change



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

Table 3: Summary of Changes to Heritage Properties since 2005 Inventory

Address of Heritage Property	Summary of Alterations
9964 Keele Street	Complete restoration: now has many of the characteristics of 9944 Keele Street. Metal siding removed, either building was sided over original brick cladding or siding was replaced by brick façade. Noted in 2005 that original cladding may be under the aluminum. Field stone foundation, buff brick with red brick trim at flush quoins and at segmental-headed, eared arches to all apertures. "unusual gabled volume projects twice" noted in 2005 has been replaced with Victorian style bay window with large front facing flat window with two slant side windows, under modest, metal clad Mansard roof with upper roll molding. Roof has been replaced with black shingle, chimney appears to have been removed. Concrete block vestibule replaced with small covered verandah, which now incorporates window to the right of the door. Verandah has period elements, including columns, and square-section pickets on thick rail at bottom and top. new landscaping and prick pavers.
9980 Keele Street	Renovated: paint removed from exterior brick. Red brick with buff-brick trim at flush quoins and at segmental headed arches to all apertures. New black shingle roof, new metal clad Mansard roof with rolled metal over each of the bay windows symmetrically placed on either side of the door. New windows, door, fixtures, gutters. Landscaped with concrete planters, and brick pavers for walkway. wrought iron style railings on concrete steps to front door.
9986 Keele Street	Renovated, but maintains many original features. Covered verandah re-added, outline of which could be seen in 2005 photos. New roof, gutters, and metal clad Mansard roof above bay window, new windows, door and fixtures, trim painted cream.
9994 Keele Street	Demolished, and replaced by commercial building in contemporary replica of historic style.
9944 Keele Street	Minor changes, red-brick pier directly in front of veranda is gone as is one of the fruit trees (left facing apple), neat landscaping, some disrepair to the veranda, gutters, and Mansard roof in need of repairs
9946 Keele Street	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
9926 Keele Street	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
9891 Keele Street	Windows boarded up and appears to be under renovation. Tall pine tree recommended for preservation still present.
9860 Keele Street	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
9773 Keele Street	Obscured by trees – subject to potential development
9690 Keele Street	New windows, roof and board-and-batten in poor condition
9470 Keele Street	No visible change
10361 Keele Street	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
St. Andrew's Cemetery	No visible change
1 Jackson Street	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style
2269 Major Mackenzie	No data available – not contained in 2005 Inventory
2273 Major Mackenzie	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

Table 3: Summary of Changes to Heritage Properties since 2005 Inventory

Address of Heritage Property	Summary of Alterations
2285 Major Mackenzie	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style
18 Richmond Street	Building converted to commercial use. Brick porch enclosed and extended across what was the front the structure as a first story and basement addition. Brick corner piers were re-appointed during the addition and a third pier was added to the west corner of the addition maintaining the style across what is now the side of the structure. Front entrance moved to East side of building and the laneway expanded and parking space built. New roof, gutters, soffits, and windows. Tudor style gable features retained.
6 Richmond Street	No visible changes, building appears in poor condition and may be abandoned. Listed in 2005 inventory as 10 Richmond Street.
4 Richmond Street	New exterior cladding, and signage. Vestibule installed at entrance facing Richmond Street.
2 Richmond Street	New windows. Was listed as "Lane Building" in the 2005 inventory
2174 Major Mackenzie Drive	Converted to commercial use. Deciduous tree removed from front. Verandah deck and stairs painted white.
2150 Major Mackenzie Drive	Painted a darker tan-beige, new gutters, new stairs to verandah and pickets and rails have been added. Landscaping has been changed to conifers from wildflower garden
2142 Major Mackenzie Drive	Features obscured by trees
2134 Major Mackenzie Drive	Painted shutters and trim around door vibrant red, new front door
2126 Major Mackenzie Drive	Painted the gable, second floor, verandah and front door trim a vibrant yellow, well maintained, large mature trees screen and obscure some of the house features
2116 Major Mackenzie Drive	No visible changes
2000 Major Mackenzie Drive	Addition of Muslim cemetery
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive (previously 9995 Keele Street)	No visible changes
2291 Major Mackenzie Drive	New roof, gutters, windows. Below bay window clad over brick and stone with yellow aluminum siding, in disrepair and vacant
2347 Major Mackenzie Drive	New roof, and gutters
2339 Major Mackenzie Drive	Renovated exterior elements including uncovered transom and re-installed glass pane, new shutters added to lower level windows, porch roof repaired or replaced, and scroll work embellishments added to top of full height pillars. New front door and fixtures. New roof with scroll work embellishments in peak. Mansard roof replaced. New gutters added. Landscaping and window boxes added. Driveway resurfaced and edged with square pavers. Added waist height white picket fence around front yard to property line.
30 Station Street	Maple GO Station. Paved entry has been sloped away from the building likely to help with drainage and accessibility
8 Church Street	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

Table 3: Summary of Changes to Heritage Properties since 2005 Inventory

Address of Heritage Property	Summary of Alterations
10 Church Street	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style
11 Church Street	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style
15 Church Street	Demolished and replaced by modern townhomes in contemporary replica of historic style

5.2 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Since the establishment of the Maple HCD Plan there have been several development applications within and adjacent to the HCD. In some cases, these applications have involved the retention, restoration, or adaptive re-use of existing heritage buildings and incorporation into new development. However, the majority of development has resulted in the demolition of the original structures, including 19th century structures and several structures dating to the 1970s.

In total, 15 buildings have been demolished within the Maple HCD since it was enacted in 2007. Of those, seven were identified as heritage buildings in the 2007 Plan. Three buildings were demolished in the years during the HCD Study but prior to the passing of the HCD Plan. An additional three are proposed for demolition in applications that remain in progress. Some development applications have also retained, or proposed to retain, existing heritage buildings, including the properties at 9773 Keele Street, 9869-9891 Keele Street, 2291 Major Mackenzie Drive West, 9980 Keele Street, and 1 Jackson Street.

Development applications in the HCD have typically been for the construction of residential townhouse or mixed-use buildings between two and three storeys in height that use red brick, buff brick, or light toned brick cladding as a primary material. Recent developments have tended to be designed in a style that heavily references historical architectural styles, often classically inspired, Second Empire or Gothic Revival.

The table below summarizes the development applications that have occurred in the HCD since 2007:



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

Table 4: Development Applications in the Maple Heritage Conservation District

Application Number	Address	Date	Summary	Heritage Permit	Appeals
DA.18.002	10274,10286 and 10296 Keele Street	2018	Proposal to demolish existing 1970s house and construct over 50 townhomes. Proposal has received approval from Heritage Vaughan and Council. Site plan and demolition approved, currently under construction.	HP 2020.002	Appealed to LPAT
19T-15V010, Z.15.029, & DA.15.071	10316 Keele Street	2020	Demolition and salvage of materials of heritage structure. Construction of town homes.	HP.19.006	No
OP.15.008, Z.15.034, DA.16.116, 19T-15V014	9560 and 9570 Keele Street	2018	Demolition of two existing sympathetic structures and townhomes, approved after Heritage Vaughan did not meet 90-day timeline to provide decision.	No	Appealed to LPAT
DA.17.095,DA.17.096	9643 Keele Street	2017	Demolition of existing 1970s house and two new houses/severance. Application has not met Staff's comments, not yet approved.	N/A	N/A
19T-20V003 (By-Law Enforcement)	9715 Keele Street	2020	City Staff have contacted By-law enforcement to require heritage permit to maintain property standards.	N/A	N/A
Z.17.002	9773 Keele Street	2018	Proposed relocation of heritage home on site and restoration, new townhouses. Application has not been formally submitted.	N/A	N/A
Previously Z.15.019, DA.17.068	9797 and 9785 Keele Street	2015	Proposed demolition of existing two houses, one of which is heritage, and replacing with townhouses in residential area.	Not Known	Appealed to LPAT



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District
July 22, 2021

Table 4: Development Applications in the Maple Heritage Conservation District

Application Number	Address	Date	Summary	Heritage Permit	Appeals
Pre-Application	9929 Keele Street	N/A	Proposed demolition of shopping mall for residential units. Heritage Planning Staff have advised applicant that the proposal is not in keeping with HCD policies.	N/A	N/A
OP.15.009, Z.15.037, 19T-15V015 ,DA.15.090	9869-9891 Keele Street (Empire Place & St. Andrew's Cemetery)	2017	Retention and conservation of Bailey House, townhouses behind new duplexes. Development was allowed because the lot is located within the limits of Maple "downtown core"	Not known	No
DA.20.010, Z.17.002	2291 Major Mackenzie Drive	2020/2015	Restoration of existing heritage house with townhouse units.	No	N/A
OP.18.007, Z.18.012	2338 Major Mackenzie Drive	2018	83 stacked townhouse units	N/A	Appealed to LPAT
N/A	Maple GO Station/Rail Overpass	2007 onwards	Demolition of houses on Metrolinx property. No formal applications submitted as lands owned by Metrolinx and subject to <i>Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties</i> .	N/A	N/A
Z.20.025, DA.20.044, 19T-20V003 & 19CDM-20V007	9675, 9685 and 9697 Keele Street	2015	Proposed demolition for 9676 and 9685 Keele Street, retention of 969 Keele Street proposed.	No	N/A
Z.09.014, DA.12.038	1 Jackson St, 8 Church, 10 Church, 12 Church, 2269 Major Mackenzie, 2273 Major Mackenzie, 2285 Major Mackenzie, 9964 Keele, 9980 Keele	2013-2015	Demolition, relocation, townhouse construction	Unknown	No



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Evolution of the Maple Heritage Conservation District

July 22, 2021

Table 4: Development Applications in the Maple Heritage Conservation District

Application Number	Address	Date	Summary	Heritage Permit	Appeals
OP.10.064, Z.10.023, DA.10.052	2396 Major Mackenzie Drive	2018	Demolition of 19 th century building in 2006. Proposed apartment building but plans have not been approved.	N/A	Appealed to OMB
HP.2012.019, DA.06.007	9589 Keele Street	2010	Farm building demolished in 2005-2006. Construction of new structure.	HP. 2012	Appealed to OMB
B021/11	10117 Keele Street	2015	Severance at rear of property to create 111 and 113 Stonebriar.	No	No
DA.07.046	10211 Keele Street	2008	Older buildings on site demolished in 2005	N/A as demolition was completed before HCD Plan. Approval given by Heritage Vaughan for finishes.	No
DA.160116	9580 Keele Street	2017	Demolition of 1940s bungalow and new construction just prior to passing of HCD By-law. Replacement structures were not required to go through heritage committee.	N/A	No
Pre-Application	9600 Keele Street (George Bailey Public School)	2020 (site plan agreement)	Complete demolition of 1950s school; eight semi-detached units and nine townhouse units	N/A	N/A



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

Consultation
July 22, 2021

6.0 CONSULTATION

6.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

6.1.1 Project Website

A project website for the Maple HCD Plan Update was launched in November 2020 to provide information about the project, updates on consultation events, answers to frequently asked questions, and links to project reports and documents. The project website is hosted on the City of Vaughan's website and contains contact information for the City. The project website was updated over the course of the project to include up-to-date information following public meetings and report release.

6.1.2 Public Consultation Session

Public consultation was conducted to gather information on how the Maple HCD has been functioning since 2007 and identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the HCD as experienced by the local community. A Public Information Session was held via Microsoft Teams on January 26, 2021 at 7 pm. Local residents and community members were notified of the event through City of Vaughan social media postings (on Twitter and Facebook) on January 16, January 19, January 22, and January 25, 2021 advertising the meeting. Notification of the meeting was also posted on City Hall digital signage in advance of the meeting.

Seventeen members of the public, one City councilor, and three City staff members attended the public information session. The Stantec and a+Link team presented a PowerPoint that provided an introduction to the Maple HCD Plan Update project, an overview of the Maple HCD existing conditions, and an overview of preliminary findings to date. The Project team encouraged attendees to provide comments related to the HCD boundaries, development in the HCD, how the existing plan is working/not working, and how the HCD could be improved. Following the meeting, the project website was updated with links to the project survey and an interactive map where individuals can publicly mark up the map to leave comments and show their recommendations on the HCD boundary.

During the discussion portion of the meeting, attendees raised the following questions and comments:

Questions:

- An individual asked if the city require heritage architects on heritage projects in the district or create a master list on the city website? City of Vaughan staff noted that this is not the current intention of the HCD process to require heritage architects. This suggestion is noted.
- A developer asked when the plan will be effective. It was confirmed that the plan would only be in place after Council has approved.



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREAT REPORT

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- An individual asked the project team to look at whether the Old Maple subdivision off of Major Mackenzie Drive is within the plan update and what this might mean in terms of building/rebuilding homes.
- Will there be more meetings like this in the future? The current project schedule calls for a meeting in the next phase of the project, with more details to be determined once that phase is entered.

Comments:

- Townhouses at Major Mackenzie Drive/Keele Street (across from Shoppers Drug Mart) were identified as a good example of heritage-sympathetic development. This was noted by the project team.
- The location of the boundary marker sign at the south end of the study should be confirmed as being correct. The project team will confirm the existing boundaries are correct in association with City of Vaughan staff.
- A resident noted he was supportive of the preservation of heritage in the area given that the city is growing rapidly.
- Preservation options for the “Rupert House” should be considered. This was noted by the project team.

6.1.3 Project Survey

The comment period following the Public Information Session ran from January 27th to March 1st, 2021. The survey asked respondents about their connection to the HCD (e.g., resident, business owner, living outside of the HCD), their experience with the HCD, and their thoughts on whether the HCD was meeting its stated objectives regarding heritage buildings, streetscape, boulevard and public realm and new development. Respondents were also asked to comment on whether the boundary of the HCD should be modified (and if so, how), and if they had any general comments about the HCD.

In total, 124 individual surveys were received by the project team. A summary of responses to survey questions is provided below, while individual responses can be found in Appendix B.

Of the respondents, one person self-identified as a business owner in the HCD (1%), 51 self-identified as residents in the HCD (41%), three self-identified as both residents and business owners in the HCD (2%), 67 self-identified as living outside the HCD (54%), and 3 self-identified as other (2%).

When asked to describe their experience as a property owner or resident in the HCD, responses showed people generally indicated a positive experience, with satisfaction in the presence of mature trees and historic buildings, but a rising concern over increasing traffic and development in the area.

Respondents were asked how the existing HCD guidelines or the process for obtaining a heritage permit could be improved. Responses strongly indicated that respondents would like to see stricter control over heritage properties to preserve the history of Maple.



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When asked if there were particular actions that should be exempt from requiring a heritage permit in the future, many respondents simply stated “no” or provided no detailed guidance, suggesting an appetite for relatively strict HCD policies.

Respondents were asked to identify buildings, features, or attributes that they considered to be important to the HCD, and what features increased or improved the area’s heritage value. Generally, respondents identified heritage buildings, cemeteries, park/open space areas, and mature vegetation as important in the HCD and pointed to similar elements that improved the value of the area, including historic buildings, heritage style, mature trees, low-rise/low-density scale, and public/civic amenities.

When asked what they felt detracted from the HCD, respondents overwhelmingly identified new development, increased density, and modern commercial developments. Some respondents also identified recent heritage-themed architecture on new developments as a factor that reduced the area’s heritage value.

When asked whether they felt that the HCD was achieving its objectives of preserving and enhancing the landscaped boulevard (the portion of property typically located between the sidewalk and the road), responses were split 50/50 on yes and no. Individual responses to the question identified aging boulevard infrastructure (sidewalks, curbs, utility poles) as problematic. For those who responded yes, few direct responses were received but seemed to indicate that improvements to the boulevard would be beneficial.

Respondents were asked if they felt that the HCD was achieving its objective of preserving the urban streetscape of the HCD. 60% of respondents answered “no” and 40% answered “yes”. For those who stated “no”, detailed responses included noting that the streetscape is inconsistent, not always well maintained, and needs more trees, vegetation, and street furniture. For those who answered “yes” there was only one detailed response suggesting that it is important that new development must follow the urban streetscape pattern.

When asked whether they felt that the HCD was achieving its objective of preserving individual residential buildings within the HCD, 67% of respondents answered “yes” and 33% answered “no”. Individual responses for the “yes” answers were varied but indicated concern with particular areas where development is occurring. Detailed responses to the “no” answers suggested that respondents feel that individual heritage residences are disappearing.

Respondents were asked to suggest how the HCD objectives should be modified or updated. Responses ranged from improving streetscaping and landscaping/public realm, enhancing ‘small town’ character and heritage feel, retaining historic buildings, improving active transportation, encouraging street facing businesses and sidewalk café opportunities, and included opportunities for heritage commemoration and interpretation.

When asked whether they thought that the HCD boundaries should be updated or modified, 57% of respondents answered “yes” and 43% answered “no”. Of those who suggested the boundary be modified, all but one detailed response suggested increasing the size of the HCD in various ways, such as including the lands around City Hall, extending up to Jane Street, Dufferin Street, Rutherford Road and



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King Street, of expanding to include individual heritage buildings in the surrounding area. Few individual comments were provided for the “no” responses, but those that were submitted suggested the boundary was large enough as it was. One detailed comment suggested reducing the boundary to allow for additional development.

6.1.4 Interactive Map

An interactive map was linked to the project website showing the Maple HCD boundary as it currently exists on an aerial overlay. The map provided tools to participants allowing them to leave a “comment point” that could be dropped on a specific property on the map and accompanied by comment text. A drawing tool also allowed participants to outline areas of the map to highlight suggested boundary revisions for the Maple HCD.

In total, 13 comments were added to the interactive map, and one boundary area was highlighted. Comments included suggestions of additional areas to consider for inclusion in the HCD, such as designated properties outside of the boundary and the mid-20th century neighbourhood bounded by Church Street, Gram Street, Naylor Street, and Jackson Street. Other comments focused on improving the public realm through enhanced streetscaping, transportation, parking, façade improvement, and pedestrian amenities.

6.2 MUNICIPAL CONSULTATION

Municipal consultation occurred with review and/or discussions between the consulting team, Heritage Planning staff, Urban Design staff, the City’s Acting Chief Planning Official and Deputy City Manager for Planning, and the City’s Heritage Committee, Heritage Vaughan.

Heritage Planning staff reviewed drafts of this report and public consultation information and were consulted to provide key data regarding development permits and heritage alteration permits. Urban design staff were consulted regarding the prospective changes in the HCD based on the widening of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street, as well as the challenges staff face in implementing the existing HCD Plan with regard to public streetscaping.

Discussions with senior Planning Officials discussed the existing strengths and weaknesses of the existing HCD boundary as well as opportunities for moving forward with a revised boundary and additional planning tools to protect and enhance the character of the Maple area.

A presentation was made to Heritage Vaughan on February 17th, 2021. The presentation provided similar information to the PIC, and asked the committee to provide input on how, from a committee’s perspective, the HCD had been functioning, what the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats are, and how the HCD Plan should be updated to address existing challenges. The Committee provided general comments such as suggestions about including additional properties within the HCD boundary, enhancing streetscaping and public amenities and strengthening protection of heritage properties.



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6.3 COMMUNITY INTEREST AND SUPPORT

Based on the results of consultation, the Project Team understands that the community has a high level of interest and support for the Maple HCD, as suggested by responses that preferred maintaining or expanding the HCD boundary in order to conserve and enhance the low-rise residential and commercial character of the area.

Through the survey results, it is clear that residents value the heritage buildings within the HCD and wish to see them conserved, and value the opportunity to continue to manage change and enhance the public realm and streetscape quality of the HCD through updated HCD Plan policies.



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7.0 ANALYSIS OF THE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

7.1 EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES AND MUNICIPAL POLICIES

The 2007 HCD Plan noted that the land use policies in place for the HCD at the time of its preparation allowed for residential, commercial, institutional, and open space uses, and that those used in the HCD should continue. The HCD Plan noted that some of the development standards of the zoning by-law did not reflect traditional built-form and streetscape patterns of the HCD but did not elaborate on these policies. The HCD recommended that the zoning be altered to ensure that applications to be consistent with the HCD Plan did not require variance applications to the Committee of adjustment.

Land-use policies in the HCD have maintained uses that are in keeping or compatible with the Maple Village character but have also encouraged continued intensification of the HCD in the form of mixed-use and townhouse dwellings. The current land use and zoning policies will continue to support intensification in the HCD in a similar manner.

7.2 REVIEW OF THE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OBJECTIVES

As outlined in Section 2.2.2, the 2007 Maple HCD Plan contained several objectives focused on heritage buildings, non-heritage buildings, landscape/streetscape and community support. Based on the analysis in the preceding sections regarding the existing conditions and evolution of the HCD, along with public and stakeholder input, Table 5 summarizes how the objectives of the HCD have been met and describes areas where the objectives have not been satisfied. It is important to note that in many cases the question of whether the objective has been met is nuanced and is not always strictly yes or no. In some cases, objectives have been met, but have also resulted in unintended consequences for the HCD's character and heritage attributes.



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Table 5: Review of Maple HCD Plan Objectives

HCD Objective	Met (YN)	Summary
To conserve heritage attributes, distinguishing qualities or character of heritage buildings and avoid the removal or alteration of any historic or distinctive architectural feature.	Y and N	This objective is being met with mixed results. Generally, private properties are being retained and conserved in line with the guidance of the HCD Plan. Recent residential developments have seen the conservation of some heritage resources but have also allowed the demolition of several older buildings under the rationale that they did not contain a high degree of heritage value or integrity. In doing so, this altered the footprint and development pattern of the HCD, particularly at the main intersection of historic village at Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street. This has resulted in both a strength and weakness of the HCD.
To correct unsympathetic alterations to heritage buildings.	N	Based on a review of changes within the HCD to individual buildings, changes to individual heritage buildings have generally been minor, and have not corrected many unsympathetic changes. When opportunities arise to develop properties where buildings have been changed in a manner that is unsympathetic, they have been approved for demolition based on not having a high degree of heritage value rather than being retained to correct the unsympathetic alterations.
To undertake the restoration of heritage buildings based on a thorough examination of archival and pictorial evidence, physical evidence, and an understanding of the history of the local community.	Y	When heritage buildings have been restored as part of redevelopment, the restoration has been based on an examination of evidence and understanding of the typical features and elements that would have been part of the original building style and/or type. This has been a strength of the HCD Plan
To retain and enhance complementary characteristics of nonheritage buildings.	Y and N	There have been relatively few applications to alter for non-heritage buildings. Based on visual review, in several cases many of these buildings have been relatively unaltered or altered in manners that are sympathetic, while others have been altered in ways that are unsympathetic to the HCD (e.g. overcladding brick with EIFS, painting original brick, etc.).
To encourage improvements to non-complementary buildings so that they further enhance the heritage character of the District	N	There have been relatively few major changes to non-complimentary buildings in the HCD. Those that are visible tend to detract from the heritage character of the district's resources, such as painted or overcladding brick with EIFS.
To facilitate the introduction of, as well as conservation of, historic landscape treatments in both the public and private realm.	Y and N	Examples of sympathetic landscape features conserving the heritage character of the district have been introduced but cannot be considered heritage attributes of the historic landscape. There is limited evidence that historic landscape treatments have been conserved in the HCD, or that there were strong historical landscape treatments present at the time of the 2007 HCD. Excluding landscape features associated with the two cemeteries, physical evidence of landscape features such as wood picket fences, brick walls, light standards etc. within the HCD are primarily contemporary, albeit sympathetic introductions.



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Table 5: Review of Maple HCD Plan Objectives

HCD Objective	Met (YN)	Summary
To preserve trees and mature vegetation and encourage the planting of species characteristic of the District, where possible. Native urban-tolerant trees are preferred; however, non-indigenous species with compatible forms and characteristics should be allowed in recognition of the harsher urban conditions that now exist.	Y and N	The mature street canopy has become fragmented with only isolated examples remaining. The mature trees are associated primarily with cemeteries and religious buildings and the stretch of Keele Street north of Major Mackenzie Drive West from Killian Avenue and Railway Street to Masters Avenue. Trees are also living entities with finite lifespans and, in some cases, their health and vigor is in decline.
To introduce landscape, streetscape, and infrastructure improvements that will enhance the heritage character of the District.	Y	Landscape features sympathetic to the heritage character have been introduced including light fixtures, heritage plaques and landscape walls and fencing.
To ensure compatible infill construction that will enhance the District's heritage character and complement the area's village-like, human scale of development, while promoting densities sufficient to secure the District's future economic viability.	Y and N	Infill in the HCD has been mixed in this regard. While the new construction has been low-rise, the amount of new construction, particularly that which is visible from the main streets in the HCD, is beginning to overwhelm the heritage resources of the HCD in some areas. While the increased density of townhouse buildings has in part met the objective of the HCD, it has also introduced a high proportion of building types not typically found in a small rural village, of which the significance of the Maple HCD was rooted in.
To guide the design of new development to be sympathetic and compatible with the heritage resources and character of the District while providing for contemporary needs.	Y and N	Infill in the HCD has been mixed in this regard. While the new construction uses brick as a primary cladding material, and references historic architectural styles to make it compatible with surrounding properties, the amount of new construction, particularly that which is visible from the main streets in the HCD, is beginning to overwhelm the heritage resources of the HCD in some areas.
To work with owners in the Commercial Core to maintain a progressive and competitive business environment while at the same time protecting the heritage attributes of the District that make the area a unique and distinctive shopping environment. To acknowledge that the Heritage District is an asset that contributes to the commercial success of the District and the larger municipality.	Unknown	Direct feedback from business owners regarding the HCD and a competitive business environment was not received. Several developments in the HCD since 2007 have included commercial space at ground-level, allowing for the area to increase opportunities as a shopping and/or service environment.



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7.3 EFFECTIVENESS OF MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

As many of the historic buildings in the HCD have not been substantially altered, it is difficult to determine the effectiveness of the HCD policies and guidelines. It may be that the presence of the HCD in part deters property owners from making substantial changes (like additions or major restoration/alterations). Conversely, it may be that the presence of the HCD has encouraged minimal change to heritage resources, many of which have a medium to high level of integrity to begin with. The HCD has not succeeded in correcting unsympathetic changes to heritage properties for properties that have low levels of integrity unless properties are subject to major development applications and are required to be integrated and restored as part of the development process. This perhaps has been one of the most visible effective aspects of the HCD, in that when development is approved, it has retained several vernacular/gothic revival style residences that have been restored to authentic limits (though in some cases this has also resulted in the removal of other vernacular or lower integrity buildings).

The HCD policies have also been effective in directing the design of new construction. New buildings are recognizable of their time, but also reflect historical architectural styles in the HCD, as directed by the Plan. New buildings have also generally followed guidance to reflect the immediate physical context, though it is noted that most new townhouses are taller than the recommendations outlined in the Plan, which encourages heights consistent with the façade of existing buildings. In most cases this has occurred from a visual perspective – new construction is not substantially taller than the adjacent heritage building. However, the height limits are somewhat offset in the new buildings, with shorter floor-ceiling heights than the original buildings, such that while the townhouse unit may not appear substantially taller than the one and one half storey dwelling, it contains more storeys that do not always have the same horizontal rhythms in floor divisions as the adjacent historic buildings.

7.4 MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOUNDARY

7.4.1 Heritage Conservation District Boundary Delineation Methods

There are no defined criteria for determining if an area merits consideration as an HCD, but several tools are used in the evaluation process that are drawn from the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*. At their core, HCDs are designated based on whether they demonstrate natural, historic, aesthetic, architectural, scenic, scientific, social, or spiritual values. These may be expressed in the architectural building stock, landscape design, or through an association with historical themes, events, or people that may have shaped the appearance or development of the area. Many HCDs demonstrate value through the relationship they have to their surroundings or are landmark areas of character within the community.

In determining whether a place demonstrates the above values, most HCDs identify “contributing” features of the area through the inventory process and analyze the nature of the overall district character. It is important to note that HCDs are considered to be significant for the sum of their parts; properties within an HCD may or may not be significant on an individual basis, but it is the collection of the properties including buildings or structures, landscapes, streetscapes, or natural features and their



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relationship to one another that make an HCD valuable. Each HCD is different, but many share similar characteristics, as outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* that are useful to consider when determining HCD merit. These are summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Typical Heritage Conservation District Characteristics

Characteristic	Description
A concentration of heritage resources	HCDs typically contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, landscapes or landscape elements, and/or natural features that are linked together by a shared context, culture, use, or history.
A framework of structured elements	HCDs often include structured components that define or contribute to an area's character. These may include major natural features (topography, landforms, landscapes, or water courses) or built features such as road or street patterns, nodes or intersections, landmarks, approaches, or defined edges.
A sense of visual coherence	HCDs often have a visual coherence that is indicative of their heritage value as being of a particular place or time. The visual coherence comes from similarities in resource types, scale, materials, massing, setbacks, or landscape patterns.
A distinctiveness	HCDs may be distinct from the surrounding area by virtue of the resources they contain or the ways in which they are situated.

7.4.2 Analysis of Existing Maple Heritage Conservation District Boundary

The Maple HCD has changed substantially since it was established in 2007. At the time of its designation, the HCD contained approximately 216 properties, of which 51 were considered to be 'heritage', and seven have since been demolished. These were primarily properties which contained buildings constructed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This count did not appear to include the structures built between the 1950s-1970s. At the time it was designated, the Maple HCD already contained several examples of commercial infill, such as 'strip mall' style shopping plazas, townhouses, and low-rise apartment buildings in addition to single-family detached residences.

Since 2007, the Maple HCD has grown to encompass 313 properties through property subdivision, with an additional 51 approved and under construction as residential townhouse units. Overall, the existing Maple HCD boundary contains a majority of properties that do not contain heritage resources. Only 34% of the District's buildings were constructed prior to 1980. Nearly all of the development since 2007 has been in the form of residential townhouses or mixed-use commercial residential buildings.

New construction has been designed to be sympathetic to heritage resources, particularly with the use of red or buff brick and other brick cladding as a predominant material, low-rise form, and reference to historical architectural styles. New construction in the HCD has been designed in townhouse/rowhouse or low-rise mixed-use in form. While the new builds are sympathetic in their low-rise profile, they diverge from the historical lot development pattern of the 19th and early-to-mid 20th century pattern of single-detached structures on individual lots and at three storeys or more in height are taller than the typical historic structures. While the low-rise height overall is supportive to the overall character of the former



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village setting, it has begun to overtake the traditional form and profile of the historic resources. Table 7 contrasts the ‘typical’ characteristics of an HCD with those present in the Maple HCD.

Table 7: Summary of Maple HCD Boundary and HCD Characteristics

Characteristic	Applicability to Existing Maple HCD Boundary
A concentration of heritage resources	<p>In its existing form the Maple HCD no longer contains a concentration of heritage resources. Approximately 34% of the district’s resources (including cemeteries) were constructed (or established) prior to 1980. While it is recognized that historically the resources in the Village of Maple were somewhat dispersed, particularly south of Major Mackenzie Drive West, contemporary infill has taken up what would have been the open space surrounding these partially rural village dwellings and removed much of a traditional village setting, even by the time the 2007 Plan was established. It must also be noted that the character of the resources constructed in the post-war period in Maple differs greatly from those constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While they retain similarities in terms of single detached, low-rise residential structures that often use brick cladding materials, their form provides a different sense of time as places than the former rural village resources. They speak to a character of a suburban commuter community, a theme developing not only in Maple but across the GTA and other areas of southwestern Ontario.</p> <p>There are some concentrated clusters of heritage resources in a more intact village streetscape, particularly the properties located along Keele Street between Killian Road/Railway Street and Masters Avenue. Small clusters and individual heritage resources are still located immediately south, east and west of the Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street intersection, but are fragmented by recent development, and do not have a strong streetscape character. The HCD does not contain dominant natural features (such as rivers, natural landforms, or dominant historic landscapes) that form natural boundaries to the HCD.</p>
A framework of structured elements	<p>The framework of structured elements in Maple has been eroded over time as the village has developed into an urbanized centre. The primary framework in the Maple HCD is the road network consisting of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West. Both are four lane arterial roads with high volumes of traffic and urban streetscaping improvements, and no longer contribute a high degree of heritage integrity from the former village setting. Approaches to the HCD are not particularly strong: the HCD boundary was established using the police village boundary but there has been substantial infill in the former village area and these points are not strong indicators that one has crossed into a historic area. The primary features that mark the entrance to the HCD are signs announcing the HCD, but these are incongruous to their contemporary settings.</p>



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Table 7: Summary of Maple HCD Boundary and HCD Characteristics

Characteristic	Applicability to Existing Maple HCD Boundary
A sense of visual coherence	While much of the new construction has contributed visual coherence through low-rise height, use of brick, and references to historic architecture, the volume of contemporary design, even while sympathetic, does not lend itself to a distinctive sense of time or place. The historic resources of the Maple HCD reflect a small, vernacular community comprised of residential dwellings, places of worship, cemeteries, and supporting commercial or service establishments to support the village population. New construction, while using building materials that are common to the vernacular character, presents a denser and more urban character, with commercial plazas and tightly spaced townhouse dwellings that are not a building form that would traditionally exist in the historic Village of Maple. While some of these developments predated the 2007 HCD Plan, when considered with the additional development in the HCD since that time, the coherence within the HCD is largely based on scale and materials, rather than a sense of visual coherence rooted in historic form and the patina of heritage buildings.
A distinctiveness	The Maple HCD does demonstrate some distinctiveness from the surrounding area, by virtue of the eclectic nature of its resources in comparison to the largely homogenous suburban surroundings. Within the HCD, the mix of older single detached buildings, historical themed townhouses and late 20 th century commercial plazas is different than many of the surrounding areas.

7.4.3 Adjacent Areas

As part of the Maple HCD Plan Update process, areas adjacent to the Maple HCD were reviewed at a high level to determine if they merited consideration as part of an expanded HCD boundary. This includes Railway Street east of Keele Street, and the mid-20th century residential subdivisions southwest of the intersection of Keel Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West (consisting of Naylor Street, Jackson Street, Welton Street, Oldfield Street, Gram Street, and the area off Merino Road, between Lane Drive, Netherford Road and Goodman Crescent). The project team did not conduct detailed data collection of these properties as this was outside the scope of the HCD Plan update but did undertake a visual analysis of the areas and reviewed historical research to determine their connection to the evolution of the Village of Maple.

The residential neighbourhood along Railway Street east of Keele Street contains a mix of residences from various construction periods and styles with substantial later 20th century infill. While the Station Street area is historically connected to the development of the railway in the community, the street did not demonstrate a coherent or cohesive heritage character that is reflective of that historical connection that would be robust enough for protection under Part V of the OHA

The residential neighbourhood bounded by Jackson Street, Church Street, Gram Street, and Naylor Street was established in the mid to late 1950s, with paved roads without sidewalks or curbs and generous lots containing generally one storey mid-century modern and ranch style houses. In recent decades, many of the mid-century dwellings in this neighbourhood have been replaced by large, contemporary two storey houses. A stretch of Church Street and the south side of Naylor Street contains remnant clusters of the mid-century residences, but the remaining streets have become dominated by



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contemporary development. The 1960s neighbourhood bound roughly by Goodman Crescent, Netherford Road, and Lancer Drive was also developed with typical 1960s single-storey contemporary/mid-century modern residences on streets with generous lots, and no curbs or sidewalks. This neighbourhood has far more intact resources than the Naylor Street neighbourhood but is also seeing increased contemporary development.

Both neighborhoods, while part of the organic suburban growth of Maple in the mid-20th century, contain resources that were typical of their time and similar to other residential subdivisions surrounding other former villages in Vaughan, such as Kleinburg and Thornhill. They do not reflect a style, type, or expression that was distinct or significant to Maple, in particular. Furthermore, while these neighbourhoods were planned within the timeframe during which Maple was still a Police Village, they mark the transition away from being an independent semi-rural village towards becoming a suburban community and part of the growing community of Vaughan. This was a pattern experienced by many communities in Vaughan and across the GTA following a postwar building boom, a general cultural shift to suburban living and automobile use, and an influx of immigration after the Second World War.

7.5 STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Based on the review and analysis contained in the preceding sections, a SWOT analysis was conducted for the HCD. The SWOT analysis helps to determine the priorities and direction for next steps in the HCD Update process by identifying what is currently working well, what has not been effective, what the major risks to the HCD are, and how they can be resolved. The analysis will be supplemented and adjusted to reflect community consultation.



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Table 8: Maple Heritage Conservation District Strengths Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis

SWOT Category	HCD Component	Discussion
Strengths	Limited alteration of many heritage properties	Many of the heritage properties in the HCD, particularly those not subject to development, have seen relatively little change since the establishment of the District. In this regard, their character, as was identified at the time of the original HCD Study, has largely been preserved.
	Regulation of new development	New development has occurred since the creation of the HCD and has largely followed the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan. Development is low-rise, residential, or mixed use, and uses brick as the primary cladding material.
	Restoration of heritage buildings	Restoration of heritage buildings has occurred since the creation of the HCD particularly as part of development applications that have retained historic structures and integrated them into the new development.
Weaknesses	Heritage Attributes	The 2007 HCD Study and Plan did not strictly conform to the requirements of the OHA, as it does not clearly state heritage attributes of the HCD, but rather referred generally back to large descriptive sections of the HCD Study. This makes articulating the specific elements that contribute to the cultural heritage value or interest of the district challenging and open for interpretation. It also encourages comparison between development applications in a precedence setting type of way; where one application was approved it paves the way for other applications of a similar character to also be approved. Instead, development applications within HCDs should be site specific and refer to the overall character supported by the site context.
	Inventory	The 2005 Inventory is inconsistent in how it addresses properties within the HCD boundary while others are not included. An updated HCD Plan can provide consistent information for each property as well as statements of significance for contributing properties where these are missing. A defined list of contributing and non-contributing properties can be developed as part of an updated HCD Plan.
	Lack of dominant architectural styles	Of the properties within the existing HCD boundary, defined historical architectural styles account for a relatively low number of buildings (between 1 and 5%). Vernacular design accounts for 9%. In total, historical and vernacular architecture accounts for approximately 20% of the building stock in the HCD boundary which suggests a lack of consistent character.



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Table 8: Maple Heritage Conservation District Strengths Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis

SWOT Category	HCD Component	Discussion
Opportunities	OHA Amendments	Amendments to the OHA that came into effect on July 12021, can be incorporated into the HCD Plan Update process. Any updated plans will be prepared in conformity with the Act with regard to implementing new procedures and timelines.
	HCD Heritage Attributes	An updated HCD Plan can provide specific heritage attributes for a revised boundary that can be used by Staff and Council when making decisions regarding changes in the HCD. This can assist to determine whether streetscaping, public works, alterations, additions, demolitions or new development have a positive or negative effect of the district's attributes.
	Mid-century Heritage resources	Mid-century properties in the HCD and in adjacent areas help to tell the story of how Maple, and other communities in Vaughan, developed in the post-war years. The bar for HCD and individual designation for mid-century properties is high and may not always be the most appropriate tool for their conservation. Given the presence of similar mid-century neighbourhoods in other areas of Vaughan, there is opportunity to consider a City-wide review and strategy for these types of neighbourhoods, in consultation with the community.
	Signage and public art	Current HCD policies prohibit murals in the HCD, but murals can be an effective way of commemorating an area's history, contributing to an area's character, and creating a distinct sense of place. There are opportunities through the HCD Plan Update process to reflect on these guidelines with the community to determine if updates are required.
	Financial incentives	The City does not currently have a financial incentive program in place for grants, loans, or property tax incentives for heritage property owners. These programs can be beneficial in assisting property owners in restoring heritage attributes where the cost would otherwise be prohibitive.



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Table 8: Maple Heritage Conservation District Strengths Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis

SWOT Category	HCD Component	Discussion
Threats	Development pressures	Recent development applications in the HCD have proposed higher density than the existing planning or HCD framework permit. It is anticipated that continued development pressure for residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings will occur in the HCD.
	New development	The amount of late 20 th and early 21 st century development in the HCD has begun to overwhelm the concentration of buildings dating to the historic periods of Maple's development. Midcentury development, while part of the organic growth of the village into a suburban community in proximity to the Greater Toronto Area, is similar to development that occurred elsewhere in Vaughan (and across Ontario) and is not conducive to defining a sense of time and place specific to Maple. This has largely compromised the overall character of the large HCD, particularly at the peripheries.
	Transportation and infrastructure projects	The HCD contains major arterial roads that will continue to see the need for improvements (such as proposed widening to Major Mackenzie Drive) and ongoing maintenance that can affect the remnant character of the streetscape. Similarly, improvements to the Maple GO station area have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in changes to the resources in this area. This also accompanies the likelihood of increased demand for intensification due to the proximity of the GO station.



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7.6 SUMMARY OF HCD ANALYSIS

7.6.1 Heritage Buildings and Property Parcels

The Maple HCD has changed substantially since it was established in 2007. At the time of its designation, the HCD contained approximately 216 properties, of which 55 were determined to contain 'heritage' buildings; seven of these structures have since been demolished. These were primarily properties which contained buildings constructed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The 2007 report defined the 'heritage' properties as those contained on the City's Inventory of Heritage Properties, plus an additional four identified by consultants at the time of the study.

At the origin of the 2007 district, 'heritage' properties represented 25% of the district. Using the original numbers of properties in the district, the removal of seven 'heritage' buildings represents a 22% reduction. When considered against the number of properties in the district today (313), that number is further reduced to 15%. When considering active construction in the district, properties representing 'heritage' buildings is reduced to 13% of the total properties in the 2007 HCD.

When spread across the entirety of the district, the concentration of resources has become diluted and the sense of visual coherence interrupted. Large 'heritage' properties are being subdivided, which, when considered in isolation, is often a reasonable balance between intensification and historical integrity, particularly where the original resource is retained. However, when considered cumulatively, the public's understanding of the 19th and early 20th century origins of the community become more difficult to understand as infill changes the relationship between each of the resources.

The 2007 HCD Plan was completed in the early days of the 2005 updates to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Plan is well structured and clear in its guiding framework, particularly for an early version of a post-2005 HCD. However, one of the more substantial challenges in categorizing properties was the absence of contributing and non-contributing properties. Modern HCDs articulate the properties which contribute directly to the district's Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and heritage attributes identified. In the case of the 2007 HCD Plan, 55 'heritage' properties were identified but not classified. Following detailed analysis, these were determined to generally refer to the 'settlement' period up until the early 20th century.

While generally in line with the modern approach, the study team decided to test the data using statistical analysis and approximate construction dates throughout the district. When reviewing the dates of construction for properties with built features and cemeteries in the HCD, it was determined that 19% of properties were constructed prior to 1950, the period that reflects the late 19th-early 20th century rural village quality of Maple. A remaining 75% were constructed after 1950, and 6% of properties in the HCD do not contain structures and therefore construction dates are not applicable (See Figure 10 showing location of construction dates throughout the HCD).



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7.6.2 Heritage Properties, 2007 and 2021

Analysis of construction dates reflected the observations of the Project Team while conducting site work in the district. While there are a few key resources and certainly remnants of the historic community remain apparent, 19% of the building stock pre-dating 1950 spread across the district is not a concentration of heritage resources.

If, however, the boundaries were reduced to focus around the core area surrounding the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street as depicted below, of the 61 properties included in this area, 42 (66%) would fall into the pre-1950 construction category. This represents a much clearer concentration of findings.

7.6.3 The Landscape Environment

On the north side of Major Mackenzie Drive West, west of the railway overpass for roughly a block and a half to Richmond Street, is a concentration of mature trees on private property. These contribute to the heritage character of the streetscape. However, in relation to the size of the overall HCD, the effect of these trees to the overall character of the older homes has been heavily impacted. A very similar analysis of the heritage character of the landscape can be identified for Keele Street north of Major Mackenzie Drive West. The streetscape has been highly altered by late 20th and early 21st century construction, and only a fragment of the historic streetscape survives in the small area between Masters Avenue and Killian Road/Railway Street. St. Stephen's Anglican Church is located in this stretch on the east side of Keele St. and with a single mature tree within its front yard does contribute to the heritage character of this block. The landscape associated with 9995 Keele Street (southeast corner of Major Mackenzie Drive West) is typical of a small concentration of buildings on the first two blocks on Keele Street south of Major Mackenzie Drive West (south from Keele to the Canada Post office primarily on the west side of Keele), including the religious institutional building Masjid Vaughan (9954 Keele Street).

The historic buildings of the existing HCD are not supported by a consistent streetscape that lends visual cohesion to the HCD. Major arterial roads contrast with built resources that would have been part of a formerly small village and rural setting. The overall streetscape character, which includes public and private residential landscaping as viewed from the public domain, has been highly impacted by change over the years, likely preceding the 2007 HCD Plan. Recently this change has accelerated. In general terms, the streetscape is not contributing significantly and consistently to the heritage character of the district. There are a few instances of small concentrations of mature trees associated with both residential and institutional plantings and isolated trees on the public boulevard, but this infrequent presence of mature trees does not reinforce a consistent heritage character throughout.



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7.6.4 Community Consultation

Of relevance to this discussion are the results of community consultation as outlined in Section 6.0. As noted, based on survey responses submitted to the project team, the local community appears to support and value the HCD as a tool to manage change in Maple. Nearly all responses to the question of boundary modification indicated a desire for maintaining or expanding the current boundary; only one respondent suggested a reduction.

The survey responses to this question are in direct contrast to the Project Team's findings that suggest the existing boundary is not defensible and should be removed or reduced in order to better meet the criteria of an HCD and reflect a more concentrated, coherent, and cohesive heritage area. However, the survey responses provide an important insight into what the public wants to see in the Maple HCD. Respondents were asked to identify buildings, features, or attributes that they considered to be important to the HCD, and what features increased or improved the area's heritage value. Generally, respondents identified heritage buildings, cemeteries, park/open space areas, and mature vegetation as important in the HCD and pointed to similar elements that improved the value of the area, including historic buildings, heritage style, mature trees, low-rise/low-density scale, and public/civic amenities. When asked what they felt detracted from the HCD, respondents overwhelmingly identified new development, increased density, and modern commercial developments. Some respondents also identified recent heritage-themed architecture on new developments as a factor that reduced the area's heritage value.

The contrast of public feedback and the study findings is an important consideration. Based on data analysis alone, reducing the HCD boundary would be the most appropriate course of action. However, this would leave vulnerable the remaining areas of Maple within which the community has expressed a desire to continue to manage change. As a result, recommendations must consider how to balance these two perspectives.



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8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Maple HCD has seen several changes since the creation of the HCD Plan in 2007, most notably the increased residential and mixed-use development. The HCD has been somewhat successful in achieving the objectives set out in the 2007 HCD Plan, by providing a detailed framework for guiding new development so that it maintains low-rise form and reflects the material and architectural character of some of the heritage resources in the HCD. At the same time, the guidelines for new development have resulted in concentrations of contemporary heritage-themed developments that begin to overwhelm the original buildings within the framework that is meant to preserve them. The presence of the HCD has doubtless resulted in the retention and incorporation of heritage residences into new development, but it has also resulted in the loss of other structures that, had they been rehabilitated, would have met the HCD objectives of reversing unsympathetic alterations to heritage properties.

While in many ways the HCD has successfully directed new development, this appears to have been one of the only major ways in which the HCD has functioned. Few changes have been made to the heritage building stock outside of large-scale development applications. It is unclear whether this is a result of the HCD being a deterrent to negative change to heritage resources, or whether it has simply been a coincidence that private property owners have not made substantial changes to these buildings in the last 13 years.

The primary issue identified by the project team with the Maple HCD is that while it has been operating with some degree of success in controlling development within the HCD boundaries, the HCD boundary and the collective character within this large area is not particularly robust. There are remnants of the historic village, particularly the residential stretch between Railway Street/Killian Road and just south of Masters Avenue, but the overall village character, even at the time of the 2007 Plan, has been compromised with the extent of development that fragments the heritage resources from each other and compromises the authenticity of the area as a whole.

That is not to say that Maple is devoid of heritage properties – several remain and should be conserved to retain the connection to the Village of Maple's history. The challenge comes in how best to achieve this if the boundaries for the Maple HCD as they currently exist become difficult to defend. It is recommended that a range of tools can be explored, including:

- Reduced/refined HCD boundaries to reflect a higher concentration of heritage resources and heritage character than is currently present in the existing HCD boundary (See Section 8.2)
- Implementation of planning tools in excluded areas to continue to control the built form such that it respects the character of adjacent heritage resources and support's the City's Official Plan policies to maintain Maple as a Local Centre, specifically an Official Plan Amendment to establish a



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Development Permit System (DPS) for the existing Maple HCD and potentially an expanded area, subject to public consultation to occur during the DPS phase (See Section 8.4.1)

- Individual (Part IV) designation of heritage resources outside of the reduced boundary to protect individual structures and manage adjacent developments (See Section 8.4.2).

As noted in section 7.6.4, the results of community consultation suggest that the local community values the existing and/or prospect of an expanded boundary. While there is not sufficient justification to retain or expand the boundary based on heritage considerations, the Project Team recognizes the community's interest and support in the HCD as a means of managing change in Maple. The Project Team recognizes that the existing HCD outside of the core demonstrates a distinctive character that is valued by the community – it is, however, a character rooted more in low-rise residential use and not strictly a heritage character. To that end, the Project Team sought to identify alternative options and additional tools to continue to manage change in Maple, such as a DPS (discussed in greater detail in Section 8.4.1.).

However, it is important to acknowledge that implementing a DPS would be a longer-term process. If the Maple HCD boundary were to be reduced in advance of the adoption of a DPS, there is potential that the areas outside of the reduced boundary (i.e., the existing Maple HCD boundary) would become vulnerable to threats that may irreparably alter the character of the area. To retain some degree of protection in the area prior to establishing a DPS, the Project Team, in consultation with the City of Vaughan, has recommended that even if a new HCD boundary is established for a smaller, 'core' area of the HCD as shown in Figure 17, the existing Maple HCD boundary remain intact and subject to the policies of the 2007 HCD Plan to continue to manage change until a DPS is implemented. This would be a temporary, phased approach. At the time a DPS is ready to be implemented, the 2007 HCD boundary and Plan would be repealed and replaced by the DPS as a means to guide planning and development in the area. The smaller, proposed HCD boundary for the core area of Maple would remain, and work in tandem with the DPS.

8.2 RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Based on the data analysis conducted in the preceding sections of the report, a reduced boundary that focuses on the 'core' area of Maple near the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street would contain a higher concentration of heritage resources. The higher concentration of heritage resources in this area yields areas with a stronger visual coherence related to the presence of heritage resources, and a distinctiveness based on these factors. The revised boundary would still contain some resources that are not heritage properties or have a lower degree of integrity. However, the concentration overall would be increased, allowing a reduced boundary HCD to focus on the core of the former village and its connection eastwards past the railway line. A recommended boundary is shown in Figure 16. It is recommended that an updated HCD Plan be prepared for this area. The new HCD Plan would supersede the 2007 plan for this area.



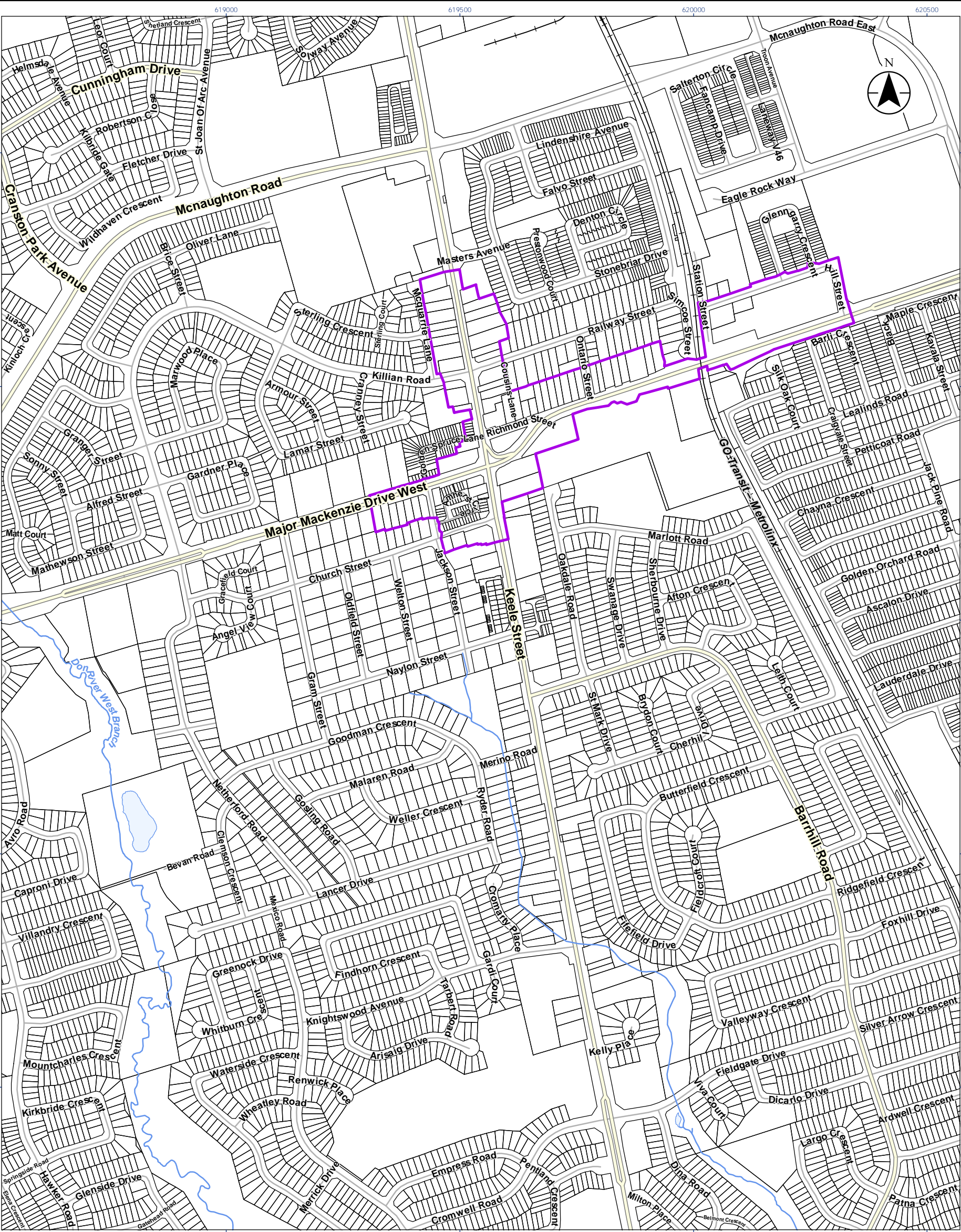
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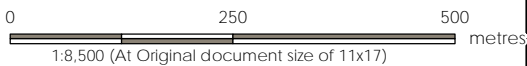
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As outlined in the previous section, for the interim the Project Team is recommending that the existing Maple HCD as established in 2007 be retained in addition to the designation of the new, core area shown in Figure 16. This means that Maple would have two concurrent HCDs – the new, smaller HCD with an updated plan, surrounded by the existing Maple HCD. The existing area not contained within the new HCD would still be subject to the 2007 HCD Plan and Guidelines, operating the same as it currently does. Figure 17 shows the relationship between the two HCDs. As this area would not have an updated Plan or By-law, it would not be subject to appeal. It should be noted that the lands of the Maple GO Station have not been included in the proposed revised boundary for the Maple HCD as they are owned by Metrolinx, a Prescribed Public Body (PPB). As a PPB, Metrolinx is subject to Part III of the OHA and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. They will be encouraged to follow the guidelines of the existing Maple HCD Plan, and where conflicts exist, the policies of the HCD will prevail to the extent of the conflict.





- Legend**
- Recommended HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody



Project Location
City of Vaughan

160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.

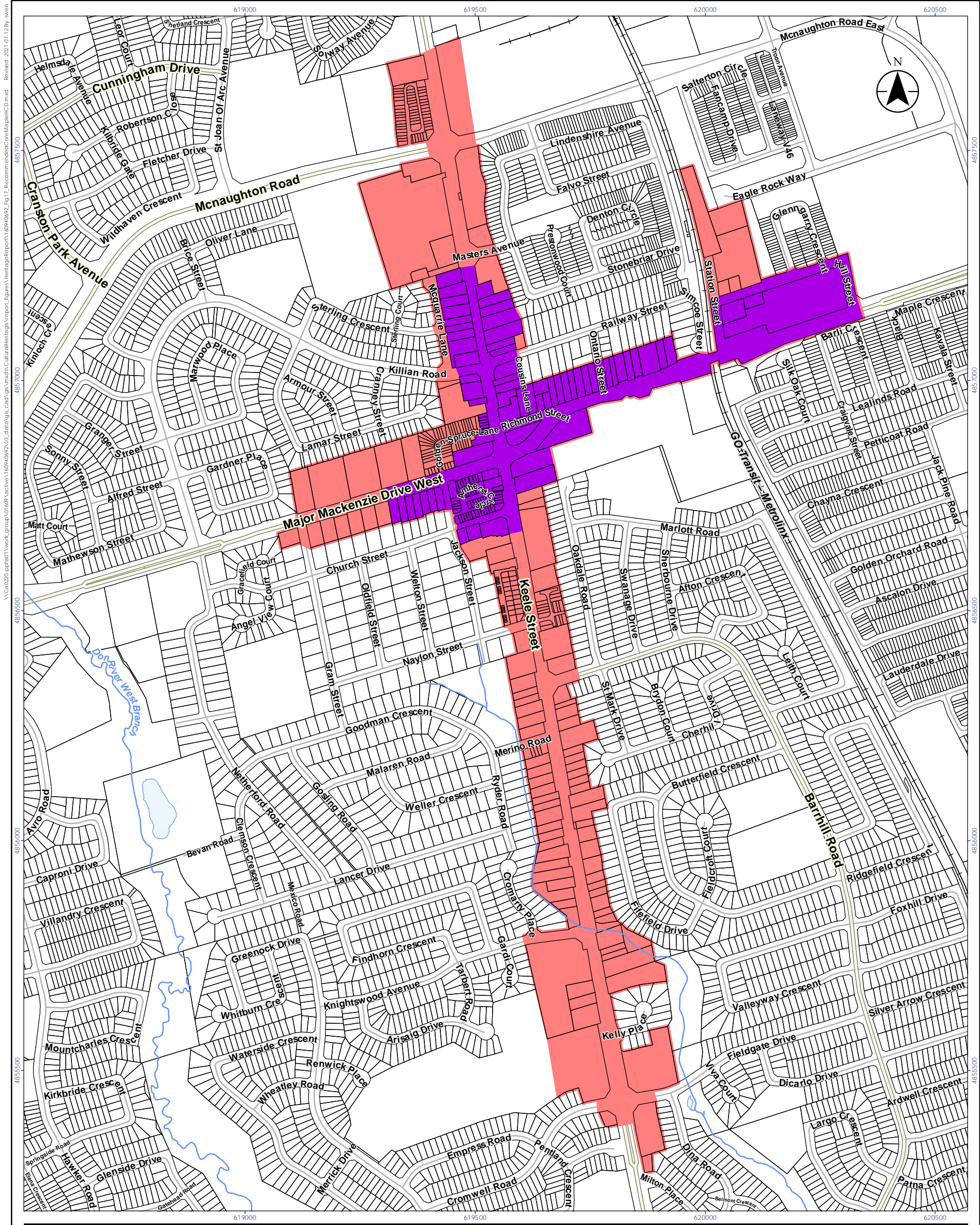
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Title

Recommended HCD Boundary

- Notes**
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 - Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

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Legend

- Recommended Core Maple HCD
- Existing Maple HCD
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.



Project Location: 160940692 REVA
City of Vaughan Prepared by DH on 2021-07-12

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
MAPLE HCD

Figure No.
17

Title
Recommended Core Maple HCD

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8.3 RECOMMENDED CHANGES FOR CONFORMITY WITH THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

The existing Maple HCD Plan conformed to most of the requirements of the 2005 *Ontario Heritage Act*. Subsequent amendments to the OHA that took effect on July 1, 2021 have not altered the requirements for HCD Plans under the Act, but have introduced additional changes that are to be considered during the implication of any subsequent HCD Plans, including the following:

- Adhere to the 90-day timelines for applications to alter or demolish a property protected under the Act, issue a notice of intention to designate a property, or for Council to make decisions regarding the designation of a property.
- Include clarification that the term “demolition” applies to the removal or demolition of heritage attributes in a designating by-law as well as a building or structure
- Adhere to the new process for appeals to the OLT for applications to alter heritage properties
- Adhere to the new process for objections for notices of intention to designate properties under the Act
- Follow the guidance for designating properties under Part IV of the Act by including a clear articulation of the heritage value of a property and its heritage attributes.

It is noted that the proposed amendments to the OHA have not yet come into effect as of the writing of this report.

8.4 RECOMMENDED UPDATES TO MUNICIPAL PLANNING POLICY

8.4.1 Official Plan Amendments

To implement the recommendations outlined in this report, the City of Vaughan will need to amend their Official Plan to include policies that enable establishment of a Development Permit System (DPS), sometimes referred to as a Community Planning Permit System (CPPS). The DPS is a tool established under the *Planning Act* that guides planning and development in a defined area through implementing a development permit by-law and issuing development permits that are used as planning approvals. The DPS streamlines the planning process in an area by replacing existing zoning, site plan by-laws and minor variance process. Instead of applying for all these separate applications, under a DPS a single development permit would be issued by the City that would allow a development to proceed. Issuing development permits would be done in accordance with the vision, goals, and policy requirements that would be identified for the area. These policy requirements are established early in the DPS process, in consultation with the local community. They would form the basis of the development permit by-law that would outline permitted land uses, where building and structures can be located, what types of buildings are allowed, and details such as permitted lot sizes and dimensions, parking requirements, building heights, and setbacks. The DPS can also set requirements for streetscaping improvements that are part of development sites and regulating tree-cutting and vegetation removal.



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In establishing a DPS, the City's Official Plan amendment would need to do the following:

- Identify the DPS area (it is recommended that this contain the existing HCD boundary, as well as additional areas subject to public consultation, including, but not limited to the neighbourhood bound by Church Street, Gram Street, Naylor Street and Jackson Street)
- Identify the scope of authority that may be delegated to implement the DPS
- Identify the goals, objectives, and policies for using the DPS
- Identify the conditions that may be included in the development permit by-law
- Identify additional requirements, exemptions, or flexibility that may occur within the DPS (if applicable)
- Identify the criteria for evaluating development permit applications

It must be noted that the DPS is a separate planning process that would not occur as part of this HCD Plan update. It would have its own separate consultation events to establish the Official Plan Amendment and the components of the DPS outlined above. More information on the DPS process is available [here](#).

The Project Team has recommended the exploration of a DPS as it has the potential to respond to community feedback and provides regulation and control of the broader Maple area that is based on an understanding of local character and community values, and not strictly based on heritage. The DPS, like an HCD, can be rigorous and detailed to manage height, density, mature vegetation, streetscape/public realm, and building materials within the defined area, and may provide greater control than an HCD would typically have, in that HCDs typically do not have the ability to regulate land use or number of units.

8.4.2 Part IV Designations and Listing of Properties to the City's Register

At present, four properties within the Maple HCD are individually designated under Part IV of the OHA. These include 9860 Keele Street (St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church), 9995 Keele Street, 10111 Keele Street (St. Stephen's Anglican Church), and 2000 Major Mackenzie Drive (Maple Cemetery). The Maple Station at 30 Station Street is recognized as a National Historic Site.

Multiple layers of designation are not necessarily required, as the objectives, policies, and guidelines of an HCD Plan should typically manage change in a manner that respects heritage character of the individual resources. However, given the policy changes recommended for the Maple area, it is recommended that the City update their municipal register to list and designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest outside of the area recommended for the HCD Plan Update in Figure 16. While in the interim these would remain protected under Part V designation, individual listing or designation if the area becomes subject to a DPS has the added benefit of protecting these resources from alteration and demolition and would be specific to their heritage attributes. The following properties are recommended for consideration by the City for Part IV designation, subject to the City's evaluation process:



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- Log Cabin at Frank Robson Park, 9470 Keele Street
- 9715 Keele Street
- 9796 Keele Street
- 9773 Keele Street
- 9891 Keele Street
- 9920 Keele Street
- 2339 Major Mackenzie Drive
- 2291 Major Mackenzie Drive

Given the comments and interest identified by the community regarding mid-century properties in Maple, it is recommended that the City consider listing the following properties on their Heritage Register, to flag them for potential cultural heritage value and establish a trigger for further evaluation should demolition of the property be proposed:

- 9600 Keele Street
- 9611 Keele Street
- 9643 Keele Street
- 9746 Keele Street
- 9275 Keele Street
- 9754 Keele Street
- 1 Naylon Street
- 9926 Keele Street
- 10275 Keele Street (red brick residence)
- 2377 Major Mackenzie Drive
- 2365 Major Mackenzie Drive
- 1 Gram Street
- 2 Gram Street



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The City also may wish to consider Heritage Conservation Easements with interested property owners, where applicable, as a means of conserving the individual attributes of properties.

8.4.3 Financial Incentives

Under the *Municipal Act*, municipalities also have the authority to provide tax relief to heritage property owners by passing by-laws to create a property. Tax relief can be between ten and 40 percent of the owner's property taxes. Relief may come in the following forms, as outlined in *Getting Started: Heritage Property Tax Relief, a Guide for Municipalities* (Government of Ontario, 2005):

- Reduction of taxes by applying a credit against the owner's property tax account to reduce the total balance owed in the current year (owners would see a credit adjustment posted on their property tax bill)
- Refunding taxes by issuing a cheque, or
- Crediting all or part of the tax reduction against the owner's outstanding property tax liability from the current year and/or previous years, if applicable

The City of Vaughan does not currently have financial incentive programs in place for owners of properties designated under the OHA. It is recommended that the City explore financial incentive opportunities to assist owners of designated properties in maintaining, restoring and repairing heritage properties, as this benefits the community by helping to achieve the goals and objectives of the HCD.

The City may also consider exploring other incentives in the HCD alteration permit process, outside of financial incentives, such as fast-tracking or prioritizing applications that follow HCD Plan guidelines in addition to the required policies or include energy efficient or LEED certified designs while conserving or respecting heritage attributes and character.



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8.5 RECOMMENDED UPDATES TO THE MHCD PLAN

8.5.1 Statement of Significance and Heritage Attributes

The existing Maple HCD Plan contains a statement of heritage value that links the significance of the HCD to its place as one of four 19th century settlements in what is now the City of Vaughan. The statement does not clearly define the historical period of significance, key factors of development, or heritage attributes of the HCD. An updated statement and detailed description of heritage attributes are required for the recommended revised HCD boundary contained in Appendix C.

8.5.2 HCD Objectives

The existing HCD Objectives will generally be appropriate for the recommended revised boundary for the Core Maple HCD. Namely, the primary objective of the HCD will continue to be the retention and conservation of the district's heritage resources and character and to guide change in a way that is compatible with the HCD character. It is recommended that the revised Maple HCD Plan for the recommended Core HCD continue to contain objectives for heritage buildings, non-heritage buildings, landscape and streetscape policies, new development, community support/education, and business/cultural tourism. The objectives will be updated to reflect the recommended revised Core HCD boundary and its resources and character. Additional objectives may be added based on public consultation relating to active transportation, public amenities, heritage commemoration and interpretation. Recommended objectives for the Core Maple HCD include:

- Maintain and enhance the low-rise character of the Core Maple HCD containing contributing properties from the late 19th and early 20th centuries
- Maintain and enhance the historic materials individual characteristics of contributing properties
- Encourage the replacement of unsympathetic additions or alterations to contributing properties with compatible replacements in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan
- Encourage the retention of heritage building fabric, building profiles and traditional façade arrangements when considering adaptive re-use
- Encourage and support existing use or adaptive re-use of contributing properties within the Core Maple HCD
- Encourage compatible redevelopment in the Core Maple HCD
- Avoid the loss or demolition of heritage attributes or heritage fabric within the Core Maple HCD
- Collaborate with property owners and business owners to encourage and provide incentives for the conservation, restoration, and appropriate maintenance of contributing properties



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- Encourage a unified, sympathetic streetscaping approach for the Core Maple HCD on City-owned lands and those subject to redevelopment proposals that enhance the character of the Core Maple HCD
- Encourage and promote the history and local community pride in the Core Maple HCD through compatible public art, commemorative/interpretative devices, or local tours
- Collaborate with business and property owners in the Core Maple HCD to maintain a progressive and competitive business environment while conserving the heritage attributes of the HCD

8.5.3 Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

The existing Maple HCD Plan, while providing detailed policies and guidelines for 'heritage' and 'non-heritage' properties, does not provide clear guidance on which properties are considered to be 'heritage' or 'non-heritage'. It is recommended that the updated Maple HCD Plan for the recommended revised boundary clearly articulate properties that are contributing and non-contributing to the HCD character, as per guidance in the MHSTCI Heritage Toolkit. This should include detailed mapping and address listing so property owners, City staff and Council can readily ascertain a property's status.

8.5.4 Policies and Guidelines

Many of the overarching policies identified in the existing HCD Plan can be carried forward in the updated HCD Plan for the recommended revised Core HCD area with minimal adjustments. However, the updated HCD Plan should provide more concrete guidance on distinct features on buildings in the HCD so it is clear to property owners, developers, City staff and Council when alterations or additions are acceptable. This should include detailed policies and guidelines described in Figure 9 below.

Table 9: Recommended Policy and Guideline Categories for Updated Maple HCD Plan

Alterations	Additions	New Construction
Maintenance	Location of additions	Height, massing and setbacks
Façade pattern	Height and massing	Façade composition
Windows	Materials	Windows
Doors and entrances	Architecture and style	Doors and entrances
Porches or storefronts	Windows	Building materials
Exterior materials (masonry, wood, metal, glass, overcladding, paint, architectural details and trim)	Doors and Entrances	Roofing
Roofs	Roofs	Architectural style and detailing
Signage and lighting	Signage and lighting	Signage and lighting



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Additional consultation will occur during the preparation of the updated HCD Plan to seek public feedback on specific policies and guidelines that should be included in the updated Plan. The updated HCD Plan will continue to provide a list of actions that are exempt from requiring a heritage alteration permit, as well as policies for demolition.

8.5.5 Streetscaping and Landscaping

Comments and feedback from both the public and from City staff indicated that the existing Maple HCD Plan does not provide robust or detailed direction on streetscaping and landscaping within the HCD. The result is inconsistently applied treatments that do not contribute to a cohesive, unified appearance in the HCD. The updated Maple HCD Plan should provide more detailed policies and guidance on streetscaping and landscaping, including but not limited to paving and hardscaping, street trees and vegetation, and street furniture.

8.5.6 Signage and Public Art

Currently the HCD Plan does not permit murals within the HCD. Murals, as part of a wholistic public art program, can be a valuable tool in enhancing heritage character, providing wayfinding, and promoting tourism and local identity. It is recommended that the City, as part of the HCD Plan Update, revisit policies that prohibit murals and allow them (in accordance with updated HCD policies and guidelines) as a means of enhancing the character of the HCD and fulfilling the objectives of the City-Wide Public Art Program.

As these policies appear to be in conflict, consideration should be given during the HCD Plan Update process to identifying new policies for murals and public art that align with the City-Wide Public Art Program.



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APPENDIX A

Archaeological Context

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

To date 75 archaeological sites have been registered within one (1) kilometer of the HCD study area. No archaeological sites have been documented within the limits of the HCD.

Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying southern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 9,000 BCE (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based in observed changes in formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo-Indian, Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time.

Paleo Period

Between 9,000 and 8,000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups, one method in particular was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

Archaic Period

By approximately 8,000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7,000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8,000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6,500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4,500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013:42). The known origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3,500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred

catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2,500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1,500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

Woodland Period

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing and foraging.

This archaeologically defined culture, known as the Late Woodland in southern Ontario, is often divided into three temporal components; Early, Middle and Late Woodland. Sites associated with the Early Late Woodland period indicate that there was a continuation of similar subsistence practices and settlement patterns as the Middle Woodland. Villages tended to be small, with small longhouse dwellings that housed either nuclear or, with increasingly, extended families. Smaller camps and hamlets associated with villages served as temporary bases from which wild plant and game resources were acquired. Horticulture appears to have been for the most part a supplement to wild foods, rather than a staple.

The Middle Late Woodland period marks the point at which a fully developed horticultural system emerged, and at which point cultivars became the staple food source. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historic Indigenous cultigens, such as maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. In this period villages become much larger than in the Early Late Woodland period, and longhouses also become much larger, housing multiple, though related, nuclear families. For those Indigenous peoples who began practicing cultivation, food production through horticulture resulted in the abandonment of seasonal mobility that had characterized Indigenous life for millennia. Hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild food activities continued to occur at satellite camps. However, for the most part, most Iroquoian people inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario.

During the Late Late Woodland period longhouses became smaller again, although villages became even larger. A number of Huron village sites have been discovered in the region that contain material culture associated with both Huron and St. Lawrence Iroquoians, suggesting that St. Lawrence Iroquoians who had abandoned their home territory along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and found refuge in the Trent Valley and Kawartha Lakes area. The villages were abandoned in the 16th century and the region was used as a buffer between the Huron and the Six Nations Iroquois.

The Late Late Woodland period in the Trent River system and along the north shore of Lake Ontario is marked by the emergence of the Huron-Wendat people, one of several groups that emerge out of the Middle Late Woodland period. Pre-contact Huron villages have been documented in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Bellville, and north up through the Kawartha Lakes region. The Huron were similar to other Iroquoian societies in many ways, including material culture, semi-permanent settlement practices, and a tendency toward agricultural mixed with hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Ramsden 1990). Huron settlements include large villages of several longhouses and camps for specialized extractive activities such as hunting and fishing, although there is discussion that these camps may actually be ancestral Mississauga sites (J. Kapyrka, personal

communication, 2019). During the Late Late Woodland period, Huron settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario begin to move through the Humber River, Don River, Duffins Creek/Rouge River and Trent River systems and eventually coalesce into what is now Simcoe County and the area traditionally identified as “Huronina” (Birch 2015).

These communities living within the region of the Study Area are believed to have possessed many cultural traits similar to the historic Indigenous Nations (Williamson 2013:55). Both Huron-Wendat and Anishnaabeg traditional history indicate that the Huron-Wendat and Anishnaabeg cohabited the region (Kapyrka 2018).

Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

During the early post-contact period the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by two distinct peoples with different cultural traditions: the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) and the Huron-Wendat. It has long been the understanding of archaeologists that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking populations (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermarker et al. 2016). Recently, the direct correlation in Ontario between archaeology and ethnicity, and especially regional identity, has been questioned (cf. Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124). Recent considerations of Indigenous sources on cultural history has led to the understanding that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was co-habited by Iroquoian and more mobile Anishnaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018), the latter of whom have not been represented in previous analyses of the archaeological record and most likely left a more ephemeral archaeological record than that of more densely populated agricultural settlements. The apparent void of semi-permanent village settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario continued through the first half of the 17th century; however, this does not preclude the occupation of the region by mobile Anishnaabeg peoples. Both Huron and Mississauga traditional history indicate that the Huron-Wendat and Mississauga cohabited the region (Kapyrka 2018).

The Mississauga traditional homeland stretched along the north shore of Lake Ontario and its tributary rivers from present-day Gananoque in the east to Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. In the winter the communities dispersed into smaller groups and travelled in-land to the north, to the area around present-day Bancroft and the Haliburton Highlands. Mississauga oral history relates that their ancestors occupied this part of southern Ontario from the time of the last deglaciation and continued to occupy it up to the start of the Contact period (Kapyrka 2018).

The Mississauga traditional territory was located between two powerful confederacies, the Three Fires Confederacy (consisting of the Odawa, Ojibwa, and Pottawatomi) located to the north and west, and the Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Iroquois) Confederacy on the south shore of Lake Ontario in present-day New York State. In this geo-political context, the Mississauga acted as peacekeepers among the various Indigenous nations, acting as negotiators and emissaries (Kapyrka 2018).

By the turn of the 16th century, the region of the study area appears to have been abandoned of semi-permanent village settlement. In 1649, the Seneca, with the Mohawk, led a campaign to the north shore of Lake Ontario and dispersed the Huron-Wendat, Tionontate (Petun) and Attiwandaron (Neutral) Nations and the Seneca established dominance over the region (Trigger 1978:354-356). At this time the semi-permanent settlements associated with the ancestral Huron-Wendat (the Huron) were abandoned and the Mississauga retreated from the area along the north shore of Lake Ontario into the hinterlands of their territory, waiting until the conflicts had ended and the political situation had stabilized before returning (Heidenreich 1990; Kapyrka 2018; Ramsden 1990).

In 1667, surviving Huron Wendat warriors joined alliance with the French-allied Ojibwa and Mississaugas to counterattack the Iroquois who had settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1690, Ojibwa

(Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1905, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk Nation the Mohawk retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario and a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups around 1695 (Paudash 1905). Upon the Mississaugas' return they decided to settle permanently in southern Ontario and began to reestablish their role as peacekeepers in the region, extending that to include the incoming Euro-Canadian settlers (Curve Lake First Nation n.d.; Kapyrka 2018).



APPENDIX B

Summary of Community
Consultation



SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

*Note: Responses have been copied verbatim from the survey submissions and have not been edited for clarity, spelling, or grammatical errors.

Survey Question	Responses
If you are a property owner or resident, what has been your experience living in or owning property in the MHCD?	There has been a lot of development in Maple and not enough attention has been given in preserving our natural resources i.e. mature trees and woodlots.
	not an even playing field when it comes to property allowance vs rest of Vaughan. coverage %
	Seems like we live in cottage country
	Good - lots of recent traffic
	I bought early 1980 and fell in love with the unique look of the Old Maple town and Maple Trees along Keele street. My goal was to get involved and try to Maintain the heritage within Maple . Lord Beaverbrook house at the corner of Keele and Major Mackenzie was one of my favorite heritage homes and located right in the core of Maple. Keeping and restoring these wonderful heritage homes is history for our community.
	Peaceful and low key. Beautiful surroundings. Small, safe community for kids and elderly
	To much growth in vaughan and not enough roads! It seems all you care about is building more and more houses. With no focus on roads.
	It's ok. Keel and Major Mack traffic issues can be challenging.
	Great
	I have been a resident of the Maple Heritage Conservation District since 1988 and I am happy with my choice of living in Maple. However, as time has gone by, very quickly, I have seen various areas of Vaughan being developed, modified, conserved, improved, well maintained, etc. and unfortunately the only thing tht has changed in the Maple Heritage District is new development and all the money collected from that development and fees collected from the City of Toronto for dump fees, have all been spent in other areas. I have contacted my Ward Councilor and my Regional Ward Councilor but that has not seen any results. I would hope that this review ? study ? or whatever it turns out to be will FINALLY spend some of the resources that have been collected and are still being collected be spent on the area they have been collected from to update and improve that area.
	Beautiful, until now
	I am pleased that the City is trying to maintain the charm of the heritage buildings.
	Good
	I've had a good experience, but do you wish to have better designed roads with multi-use including bike lanes and larger sidewalks with planters
	Very happy with heritage intact- worried about condo development and impact on traffic
	Yes
	Great
	Great
	A positive experience, but traffic congestion needs work

Survey Question	Responses
How could the existing policies and guidelines in the MHCD plan or the process of obtaining a heritage permit for making changes to properties in the HCD be modified or improved?	The permit should identify the mature trees that need to be preserved with no substitutions.
	make it a level playing field
	Ease traffic
	Keep all heritage designations
	I am not expert in this field but do depend on our City to enforce in keeping as many Heritage buildings, landscape, streetscape in line. Modified and improve strict guidelines to ensure that developers don't change to accommodate their building plans. We want to keep Maple open to enjoy friendly walking, sitting areas and enjoy the beauty of Maple. Heritage trees was a selling point for my family and want to ensure that MAPLE Trees live and not to be destroyed
	Strictor guidelines to prohibit demolition of heritage properties and prohibit high Rise buildings
	Leave buildings alone
	Update, improve and spend the resources from the area on the area
	being that my property was modified before i purchased it, i should not be considered heritage. stated from previous committee
	Must not alter
	Allow for more properties to be designated as heritage
	We need to preserve the history of Maple.

Survey Question	Responses
Are there particular actions you think should be exempt from requiring a heritage permit?	City should ensure that the heritage inventory is up to date.
	No
	No
	Once you establish Heritage guidelines i would like to see a draft copy before it goes into the final stages
	Leave buildings alone
	Too many to put on this questionnaire. However, I would like to bring it forward at future meetings.
	No
	No
	No
	No

Survey Question	Responses
What do you consider to be the most important buildings, features, or heritage attributes of the MHCD?	The old heritage buildings and cemeteries like Octagon House, St. Andrews Church and Cemetery, etc.
	Historic value, identifying building styles, features pertaining to the specific heritage structure. Identifying approved new materials.
	The Victorian style buildings on the main streets
	Structure, accessibility to view the buildings, keeping them in their original places
	Lord Beaverbrook house (corner of Keele and Major Mackenzie) . Along the north and south of Keele you have wonderful heritage houses that we should reserve. On Major Mackenzie you will find a few heritage buildings that should be part of the MHCD as important buildings.
	Heritage properties on keele street. The low rise buildings reflecting the same brick style and colour provide unity and blend new buildings with old
	Heritage attributes
	preserving buildings with out restriction development of roads to decrease traffic
	The coherent street wall along the arterial roads and relative lack of surface parking, enhanced sidewalk paving
	Their history
	The area needs complete update on infrasture, sidewalks, ;roads, hydro poles, trees, etc. to bring it up to date. It is the same as it was 30+ years ago while other areas have seen various improvements.
	- Heritage buildings and homes - Heritage streetscape
	Older heritage buildings that show the character of the area.
	A corridor of buildings that that has a clearly historical look. Should look like a preserved small town.
	The intersection of Keele and Major Mac and the buildings in that area.
	Entry from the east is identified by drivers of cars and bikes because of the underpass of the railroad. and the churches on Keele St.
	Green space
	Heritage must be preserved
	The mature trees, st Andrew church, st Stephen church, and the building where Masjid Vaughan currently is.
	I am always concerned about cultural erosion and the encroachment of too much new development at the cost of irreplaceable landmarks.
	old fashioned look and feel, and mature trees in the streetscape
	Citizen services for vaughan
	Mackenzie Park Interpretive Walk
	The old village - historical buildings and architecture
	Maple community centre and park, gardens at keele and major mac and keele and mcnaughton
	All heritage buildings.

Survey Question	Responses
	The churches, and the intersection buildings
	We need to preserve the history of Maple. The Maple Airport, a great piece of history was repurposed for residential development, although I respect a park commemorates this. Maple on Keele street from Major Mac to McNaughton needs to be preserved.
	Important features Buildings that are set close to the road ; high quality materials both in the existing heritage buildings and new buildings ; preservation of old trees “maple!”
	All buildings count. There may be densities of buildings in a certain period surrounded by some that are not in the same period that pose a continuity problem of architectural periods. I believe it is possible in unify architectural periods to existing and new construction. There is no building grater than another.

Survey Question	Responses
What features or types of buildings do you feel increase/improve the study area's heritage value?	I mentioned them in Q2 above. Also would be nice to have signage that gives some history of the house and/or original owner.
	Low density, single home.
	Victorian
	Front entrances. Trees in front
	just the few homes i mentioned in question 5 are my answers to your question
	Again low rise, and using same brick colour and style as heritage buildings
	Homes
	Not sure
	Shops with residential above, stone and brick architecture, street fronting commercial
	You keep it the same
	I agree with the Heritage Old look, however the infrastrature has to be brought up to date.
	- Contextual architecture - Fine-grained retail - Heritage lighting
	Mixed use, low-rise/mid density residential & commercial in the heritage style. More pedestrian-friendly environments, road crossings and identify historical places/monuments a little clearer.
	old white church on keele st.
	Historical signs and plaques
	Low-rise brick buildings with green space around them.
	The steeples and roof extensions of public buildings: city hall, churches
	old cemeteries
	Not sure
	The mature trees significantly improve the area's value. They simply can't be replicated.

Survey Question	Responses
	More buildings with unique architectural styles, harkening back to the original settlements would increase the heritage value
	not anything modern looking. Beautiful brickwork, patterns and colours, Old colour palette and brick sizes.
	Parks, library, citizen services
	natural heritage landscaping
	More historical type buildings complementing existing
	Bike and pedestrian pathways running from king Vaughan to rutherford and dufferin to Jane Small and local businesses, cafes, shops Community gardens and services
	Old
	Tree canopy along boulevard, largest boulevards, lighting, historical buildings, adding minimalist modes buildings and structures to bring historical prominence
	The historical buildings. Repurpose the house at Keele and Major Mac please.
	The daycare building on Richmond street is an amazing addition to the district. I admire it every time- it's a big building that somehow successfully fits in. Also many Ontario cottage / gothic style homes are a defining feature. New Townhomes that are designed to the Historic era and are built right along major Mac or keele, and both old trees and new, vibrant fresh landscaping along major roads
	See above #2. Live work spaces on new construction. Common meeting areas / squares. Out door vegetable food market. Mom and pop businesses. Street or parking lot parking. Reducing traffic.

Survey Question	Responses
What features or types of buildings do you feel take away/reduce the study area's heritage value?	Building at the SW corner of Keele & MM. Also, City of Vaughan and Civic Library - both are very modern for the area.
	Multi units, high density. You cannot appreciate any architectural value when too many units are built. Also builders tend to water down any specific heritage structural detail.
	The strip malls
	Continued construction. Buildings boarded up
	Modern look of buildings/plazas etc... take away from the study and sad to see that . I wish that we had guidelines in 1980 that would be more strict and force development to keep a heritage value in the core of Maple.
	High rise buildings and Modern structures will take away / reduce The heritage value
	High-rise condominiums
	building that are not in use and require to much money to repair and maintain
	Car parking, tacky faux heritage architecture, strip malls, too many chain stores, standard sidewalks
	Building new ugly buildings as you have
	Modern, sleek glass type should be avoided. Heritage look should be encouraged.
	- Driveways, parking lots, 'dead' streets, private streets, plazas - Typical retail like Shoppers Drug Mart - Hydro poles and utilitarian lighting - Typical stores - Different streetscape styles on Major Mackenzie (east of Keele is contemporary, west of Keele is heritage) - Poor streetscaping (heritage lighting could be more attractive, utilitarian road lights should be replaced with beautiful ones, more trees should be planted, the sidewalk should use good materials like stone, and maintenance should be improved by making sure that construction

Survey Question	Responses
	conforms to the HCD's streetscape plans and restores streets to a high-quality standard) - This is a place which cars pass through, and there are no pedestrians due to a lack of amenities and places to go - The library (which has an interesting design, but it doesn't conform to the existing character) - The development of city hall lands should have regard to the heritage district and the entire area should be planned comprehensively - Poor maintenance
	Too many commercial buildings, new-build (gigantic) houses that are in random styles that pay little respect to the local area. Lack of zoning and not building spaces with pedestrians in mind.
	my house and my neighbours
	Modern structures that clearly don't consider the surroundings
	High-rise build king with a modern or contemporary feel.
	garages that face the road
	portable classrooms
	Not sure
	Signage of Shoppers Drug Mart, Subway and 241 pizza. although it's good to have these there. Perhaps their signage, and any future business, could be made more uniform (eg, black and white). Similar to the street level businesses in the townhomes next to Shoppers.
	Too much cookie-cutter residential development
	anything modern, stucco
	Condos
	new condos and housing developments. then it's just more sprawl.
	Not celebrating or promoting and adding landscaping a nod lighting (similar to Markham's Main Street or Unionville Main Street) type of architecture, landscaping and businesses to attract clientele. The roads need to be conducive to traffic and more parking plus traffic lights
	Dead end roads, sidewalks that end in the middle of nowhere, poorly maintained retail buildings with broken driveways and parking lots
	New-especially plazas, codohighrises, big box stores.
	Fake replicas of old buildings
	New commercial developments.
	The run down housing on keele north of major mack
	Shoppers drug mart at keele/ major Mac. the civic centre building . Major Mac also is very busy and not shielded from the road. As a pedestrian it can feel more like a highway and therefore ... feels less of a heritage district .
	See above #2 and #3. High density building that do not support parking. Big box stores. Traffic.

Survey Question	Responses
<p>Do you feel that the Maple Heritage Conservation District is achieving its objective of preserving and enhancing the landscaped boulevard (portion of property typically between the sidewalk and the road)?</p> <p>Please explain.</p>	No - MM is relatively neat, but there's nothing historical about it. Sidewalks along Keele Street are a disaster.
	No - More attention needs to be placed in preserving existing heritage trees . More green space is needed.
	No - Not enough and not properly maintained
	No - Not always accessible with cleared sidewalks.
	Yes - sidewalks, street signs , maple leaf banners, flowers , street benches , store front with sitting areas enhance is a must for Maple
	Yes
	Yes
	No - buildings that look like they are falling apart don give a good look to the city
	Yes
	No
	No - Absolutely NOT, they are the same as 30 years ago, damaged and unsafe to walk. We try to walk on Keele St. but the noise and traffic and pot and holes along with damage to the sidewalks make it very difficult.
	No - Utilitarian road lighting, hydro poles, different lighting styles east of Keele, typical sidewalks, inadequate tree canopy, poor maintenance
	yes
	No - you will be adding curbs and sidewalks
	Yes
	No - They are doing good work but seem to be losing the fight
	Yes
	No - What landscape is evident?
	Yes
	Yes - Di not give on to Councilors linked to Developers and Builders
	Yes
	yes
	No - there have been some improvements but too many pockets out of character
	Yes
	Yes
	No - manicured in a modern way, not a historical way

Survey Question	Responses
	No - See my comments above we need to do more for aesthetics and enahnce
	No - Poorly maintained interlocking, uneven pathways for wheelchairs and strollers, no separation for bikes and pedestrians, roads are too tight and drivers do no share the road, therefore cyclists use sidewalks as well. Not landscaped well either- poor lighting for pedestrians at night, a lot of garbage on roads and sidewalks, patchwork design- not consistent throughout whole area, only some urban design features in specific areas and not in others
	No - Being destroyed by development.
	Yes - More can be done in terms of landscaping and beautification right at Keele & Major MacKenzie
	No - Missing tree canopy, wide pedestrian areas and plazas to allow for building activation
	Yes
	No
	Yes - I notice in new developments it's very pleasant to walk along the wide landscaping buffers
	Yes - They are trying there best and following the Vaughan bylaws and Ontario Heritage Act. Problems arise when personal design opinions are imposed after design / architectural and heritage have done there due diligence.
	Yes

Survey Question	Responses
Do you feel that the Maple Heritage Conservation District is achieving its objective of "preserving the urban streetscape of the district?" The urban streetscape refers to the overall environment of sidewalks, road networks, street trees and plantings, street furniture, and public spaces. Please Explain	No - There's nothing special - the landscape doesn't scream heritage any more than any other area in Vaughan.
	No - More planting and bigger public spaces need to be incorporated.
	No - The maintenance and upkeep is below standards
	No
	Yes - inforce new development to follow the urban streetscape is must !
	yes
	Yes
	Yes
	Yes
	No
	No - There has been no attempt at improvsing or updating the landscape of the whole area.
	No - Utilitarian road lighting, hydro poles, different lighting styles east of Keele, typical sidewalks, inadequate tree canopy, poor maintenance
	No - This approach is applied inconsistently.
	No - as per your new plan to upgrade.

Survey Question	Responses
	Yes
	No - Too inconsistent. A few bits and pieces without a sense of preservation.
	Yes
	No - Needs more trees, wider sidewalks, cycle facilities
	Yes
	No - Counselors must not be involved in decisions
	Yes
	Yes
	No - too much traffic and noise for that feel
	yes
	Yes
	No - too many new housing developments
	No - It's somewhat there but ore needs to be done to promote it and make it appealing
	No - There is no defined urban street scape. Sidewalks are narrow to non existent or poorly maintained. Major accessibility and safety concerns. Road networks and neighborhoods are not connected well leading to traffic jams and unsafe or dangerous driving. Street trees and plantings are minimal. Street furniture is non existent aside from the two benches by city hall. And there are no real public spaces that encourage people to be in community with others (aside from the steps in front of the civic centre public library). No public amenities such as community gardens, skating, or things for people of all ages to engage in.
	No - Too much new construction.
	No - There is not enough care put into this area. As indicated in your question, there is a lack of street trees, plantings, and/ or street furniture in
	No - Missing plazas and active streetscape.
	Yes
	No
	No
	No - The fact that there is no pedestrian traffic says it all. Clear goals of Maple proper need to be established.
	Yes

Survey Question	Responses
Do you feel that the Maple Heritage District is achieving its objective of preserving individual residential buildings in the district? Please explain	Yes - For the most part, the old buildings are well preserved, except for the new build at the SW corner of Keele & MM that imitates the original building that was there. The original building was falling apart years ago, and the current one is not much better despite being relatively new.
	Yes
	Yes
	No - Businesses are not varied for public use
	Yes
	Yes
	No - More work to be done
	Yes
	Yes
	no
	No - most have been demolished and very few have been updated.
	Yes - Good job with the preservation, but the area still feels dead and I think that there could be more development to create vibrancy (although its design should be contextual)
	Yes - Worry that these historic buildings may be
	No - my home and neighbor only 2 houses on corner
	Yes - Some great structures like the churches
	Yes
	Yes
	No - Not many of these remain
	Yes
	Yes
	No
	No – don't know
	Yes
	Yes
	No - Disappearing.
	Yes – somewhat
	Yes

Survey Question	Responses
	yes
	Yes - It's unique to see multiple restored buildings ina row and I think maple has achieved that especially south on keele
	No - Yes and No. Buildings of value are being removed way to fast without consideration for integration to the new construction. (9560 - 9570 Keele)(? 9796 Merino Rd.). Other projects have succeeded 2291 Major Mackenzie. Balancing builders wishes to existing heritage building is a challenge but can be achieved.
	Yes

Survey Question	Responses
Do you think any of the MHCD objectives should be updated or modified? Please tell us...	The objectives should include limits to the number of units that can surround the heritage structure.
	Promote street side restaurants and specialty shops
	Are there tours?
	Updated with a better upkeep
	Incorporating the role of transit access and vibrant independent retail in enhancing the area beyond physical design characteristics
	STOP BUILDING
	Absolutely... it must be brought up to date and preserved with its heritage and small town feeling and atmosphere and Traffic reduced to onbe lane each way with walking and sitting areas, etc.
	Add five objectives that... 1. Prioritize growth (that conforms to the other objectives), to create a vibrant neighbourhood 2. Proper integration with any future development around city hall 3. Rebuilding the streetscape to create a beautiful public realm 4. Creating new public places and landmarks 5. Securing city funds (funded implementation strategy) to execute key aspects of this plan
	No
	yes i agree, but choose areas that are not on list for upgrade development
	All buildings in the area must look like the historical buildings around them
	Updates should be done on a regular basis, as new construction highlights or causes detriment to existing architecture and street structures
	No
	Yes, include Rupert House in the boundary. Additionally, it seems like most of the older homes in Old Maple are being completely replaced with new ones. Some original homes should remain to maintain the character of the area.
	I'm honestly not certain, but eager to see what the group comes up with!
	Yes, must need more guidelines / rules so that the modernish pockets are not enhanced or increased
	None
	More bike lanes
	community garden space, community buildings, community entrepreneur centre in the historic style

Survey Question	Responses
	yes landscaping, lighting, small businesses, parking, crosswalks for pedestrians to walk and roads and make it like Niagara on the lake feel or Markham Main Street - cobbled stones etc...attract residents and others every season
	Improve connectivity Improve community aspect Decrease nimbyism Increase active transportation and health promotion Support local and small businesses Better public transportation - more reliable more frequent
	Stricter guidelines.
	Encourage street facing businesses, retail and Food and beverage to activate street life
	I think there should be more obvious celebration and storytelling of maple and its significance. There are some plaques but a commemorative aspect would be special
	Yes and I hope that the next steps will help get it closer with conversation and common consensus with city, residents , property owners and builders.

Survey Question	Responses
Do you think the current MHCD boundaries should be updated or modified? Please tell us... Please provide any suggestions for the boundaries	No
	No
	No - It's large enough. The bigger it is, the more difficult to maintain
	No
	Yes - MHCD boundaries were established years ago but we need to extend and modified so we can include a few more heritage buildings
	No
	Yes
	Yes - many of the area in the boundaries contain homes that should be removed and make room for new buildings that the land can be made use for
	No
	Yes
	Yes - Should include the area from Keel St. East to City Hall to make it connect to the Heritage District of Old Maple with the Piazzas and sitting area, cafes, etc.
	Yes - It could be expanded to intensify existing neighbourhoods (although this might be controversial) to create a real community (not just two streets)
	No
	yes
	Yes
	No - The map is good if it is rigorously enforced
	No
	No
	No

Survey Question	Responses
	yes
	Yes - See my previous answer about including Rupert house and Old Maple.
	Yes - The boundaries should be expanded and more than a single area should be designated
	Yes - north along Keele, and even into part of the North Maple Park to commemorate our history - including the Vaughan soccer building.
	Yes - Bigger boundary dufferin, Rutherford, Jane and king
	Yes
	No
	Yes
	Yes - Should connect northward to NMRP, south to VMC. create a connected corridor on keele and not patchy areas
	Yes - Expand.
	Yes - Include the city hall campus, and local pathways
	No
	No
	no
	Yes and No. I believe that there is already enough on the plate to deal with. Adjusting the Maple proper core first and everything else will follow.

Survey Question	Responses
Please tell us what you think are some of the strengths/weaknesses of the existing Maple HCD?	We have identified the historic and structural heritage values. Too many heritage buildings have been neglected and have been demolished. The City should ensure that the identified heritage structures are maintained.
	Many buildings are vacant and does not promote pedestrian traffic
	Just a better up keep and Landscaping.
	the area is to large and should be reviewed
	Strengths: architecture with historic nods, street front commercial, improving transit access, civic amenities nearby Weaknesses: remaining strip mall type buildings, still not as many restaurants or a good pub to anchor, tacky sidewalk paving, transition from village feel into massive sprawl surrounding
	There is no history
	Heritage Strength !!! Weakness: NOT KEPT UP TO DATE IN THE MAINTENANCE AND HERITAGE SENSE
	Strengths... Buildings were preserved and contextual development has been added Weaknesses... New development isn't sympathetic to pedestrians and doesn't create vibrant places. They conform architecturally but don't contribute towards a good public realm. Observations... - Too many driveways, parking lots, 'dead' streets, private streets, plazas - Typical retail like Shoppers Drug Mart doesn't incite people to visit this place - Hydro poles and utilitarian lighting is everywhere. At the very least, this plan should replace ugly lighting. Intersection lighting should also conform to the streetscape, and shouldn't be utilitarian (work with the region may be required to change this) - Different streetscape styles on Major Mackenzie (east of Keele is contemporary, west of Keele is heritage) do not create a good identity. - Poor streetscaping everywhere (heritage lighting could be more attractive, utilitarian

Survey Question	Responses
	road lights should be replaced with beautiful ones, more trees should be planted, the sidewalk should use good materials like stone, and maintenance should be improved by making sure that construction conforms to the HCD's streetscape plans and restores streets to a high-quality standard) - This is a place which cars pass through, and there are no pedestrians due to a lack of amenities and places to go. - The library (which has an interesting design, but it doesn't conform to the existing character) does not conform to the HCD's objectives. How did it get approved? - Poor maintenance, as the HCD doesn't seem to affect other city departments or contractors when they do public works here.
	Lot of residential development in the HCD area, unsure if this will affect the character of the area.
	A lot of potential with a number of interesting structures and a few great examples of recent additions that look historical
	Traffic congestion in the area is an issue. Also, bike lanes or better pedestrian walkways would be useful.
	The roadway is cycle unfriendly. The road is unnecessarily congested, mostly due to problems outside the boundaries at McNaughton Road, Langstaff Road and Jane Street. These corridors could be more appealing by reducing the car culture and increasing pedestrianization. The rearyard frontages on north side of Major Mac are abominable. This location could be part of the district if fronting onto Major Mac. Outside the box thinking would be a plan to re-acquire the frontage, thus reversing the poor planning ideas of the 80's.
	Lsg the taxpayers decide
	It lacks cohesion
	I have no idea, honestly. I leave that to those who are engaged to make such determinations.
	not knowledgable enough
	signage is good
	Currently its not being preserved properly or enhanced it needs to be more attractive
	See previous answers Some improvements like the mcnaughton shared pathway- but need much more of this, and more connectivity so things don't just end! More long term planning!
	Does not have a sense of place
	The cemetery, recently has become more pedestrian friendly. I live on eagle rock way and that is the closet little park or getaway. It's very safe, clean and welcoming! very unique for an ontario town to have such a lovely place to walk through
	Strengths. There are many heritage buildings or property with good bones that can integrate with modern fabrication and interested groups of residents and builders. Weaknesses. Residents or builders that are not respectful or understand heritage.

Survey Question	Responses
Please tell us what you think are some of the opportunities/threats facing the Maple HCD?	The amount of mid-rise buildings popping up over the years. They're too high density for the existing infrastructure and they don't fit into a heritage site.
	We have the opportunity to control the destruction of our resources by identifying the trees and woodlots in the MHCD. Too many high density developments negate our conservation efforts.
	Traffic
	Demolition
	Maple , known by the Maple Trees is facing a threat . To many compact townhouses , traffic etc.. That little town of Maple is no longer and Now turned into a City and crowded.

Survey Question	Responses
	Traffic cogestion
	More people coming to maple because of its uniqueness
	traffic
	Opportunity of increasing density near Go station, potential to redevelop massive parking lots, increasing go service Threats: Covid impact on restaurants, difficulty of walking from surrounding neighbourhoods discouraging village amenities, nearby big box stores cannablising small businesses
	Stop building
	The heavy traffic on Keele Street southbound and northbound does not make it pedestrian and family-friendly for Heritage type activities, shops, cafes, sitting and walking areas.
	Potential development of city hall lands - Upcoming GO Expansion (new bridges should enhance the area and be pedestrian-friendly) - The province's MTSA designation around transit stations (which may be a good thing if done right) - Lack of funding and no coordination with other city departments
	Aggressive residential development in the area. Road traffic/pollution effects on older buildings.
	Developers. And probably new Ontario building laws. Possibly developer connections within city hall, granting permissions not in the community interest.
	There's increased pressure to develop residential and commercial properties to meet the needs of a growing population. Any new construction should suit the character of the neighbourhood.
	Planning guidelines seriously need to be recreated to reimagine a proper urban (rather than suburban) downtown.
	Councdlers Developers Builders and the Mayor are the primary threat
	Many old buildings sit vacant for years while I guess decisions are being made. That detracts from the neighborhood. These things should be able to move more quickly. A couple of examples are the homes on Keele just south of Barrhill. And the home next to Shoppers drug mart. They have been vacant for over 3 years now. An opportunity: the intersection of Keele and Major mackenzie is dull and lifeless and is not very pedestrian friendly. Consider ways to revive it.
	Again, i have no idea and will leave that determination to those who have been engaged to make it.
	will take a long time to replace the big trees that used to be along Major Mac and Keele - that family members in their 80's have described to me
	None
	housing developments
	I have mentioned opportunities, add more small businesses that people would like to visit and shop at similar to Niagara on then lake, with alluring streetscape and lighting with fun for families for all seasons and inns and restauiants
	Opportunity to create a more connected community with maple at the centre.
	Development.
	Over building and neglect
	Taking advantage of side streets to improve activation
	Opportunities: more green space, places for shade . weaknesses: there are clusters of older or not signifalcabt buildings for sale on major Mac - worried about what might go up there.
	See number question 10.

Survey Question	Responses
Do you have any other comments about the MHCD Plan Update that you would like to provide?	We need to look at the whole development plan and how it relates to the MHCD , not only the specific heritage structure that borders the Plan.
	Please upkeep the landscaping and floral features in the area. 2020 was horrible.
	No
	No
	I believe there Should be a focus on converting area four way stops into roundabouts
	Stop building
	I think I have said enough... I would like to follow your meetings and hope some of these suggestions are adopted.
	Please look at tangible improvements and make sure to create a great neighbourhood, with an amazing public realm and architecture. The HCD definitely needs to be reviewed and I hope your team uses this opportunity wisely. Thanks for considering my comments!
	I understand the objective to preserve the HCD, but it would be great to see an approach to celebrate/create awareness of the area within the local and wider community.
	No
	Please make this a major priority at city hall.
	Not at this time.
	No, thank you.
	None
	community funding for entrepreneurs to inhabit the space, 5 year rent caps due to covid
	no
	Need for more safe options for active transportation on BOTH sides of the road. Not just one. More long term solutions More paved and non paved trails
	Preserve!
	Please preserve and respect Maple for it's history. It can be further enhanced, but please respect its history and preservation in future development.
	more commemoration, more awareness of the district and love the greenery and new landscaping
	Maple proper needs to move faster in establishing it self as destination place to go or it will vanish.



APPENDIX C

Statement of Cultural
Heritage Value

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The proposed Core Maple HCD is located in the City of Vaughan, Ontario and includes portions of Keele Street between Masters Avenue and Church Street and Major Mackenzie Drive between Jackson Street and Hill Street. The proposed HCD consists of a mix of residential and commercial properties, places of worship, and a cemetery that reflect a concentration of the remaining historic properties from the former Police Village of Maple. The proposed HCD consists of the historic village core of the crossroads village that centered around the intersection of present-day Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive and extended eastward past the railway tracks, which historically included residences, places of worship and commercial/service establishments that supported the village population.

HERITAGE VALUE

The proposed Core Maple HCD boundary is located within the historic core of the former Police Village of Maple, in the City of Vaughan, Ontario. Maple was originally established as Noble's Corner, and was later known as Rupertsville following settlement near the intersection of present-day Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street in the mid-19th century by the Noble family and the Rupert family. The name of the community changed to Maple around the turn of the 20th century when the former Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe Railway line was purchased by Canadian National Railway and the station was re-named Maple. Local legend suggests the village was named "Maple" due to the presence of maple trees that once lined Keele Street within the village.

The proposed Core HCD boundary reflects the remaining concentration of heritage resources that date to the period of significance for Maple, from its establishment as a crossroads hamlet in the mid-19th century, the establishment of the railway line in the mid-19th century, its creation as a Police Village in 1928, and to the decades up until the Second World War. Following the Second World War, the community began to change from a small rural village into a more suburban centre connected to the Greater Toronto Area. Some of this development is also reflected in the core area of Maple with the presence of mid to late 20th century commercial plazas and early 21st century townhouse developments.

The proposed Core HCD also extends eastward past the railway tracks to include the historic Maple United Cemetery and residential properties adjacent to the cemetery. The eastward connection is also reflective of the connection between the community and the railway line, which when established in the 1850s accelerated growth in the rural crossroad hamlet. While the character of the eastern area has changed with contemporary alterations to the streetscape and railway crossing, the eastward stretch is a significant historical connection to Maple's past. The lands including the railway station themselves have not been included in the proposed HCD boundary as they are owned by Metrolinx and are not subject to Part V designation.

The remaining heritage resources in the proposed Core Maple HCD are typically low rise (one-and-one-half to two storey) single detached residences with a small number of places of worship and commercial structures that reflect the history of the community as a former rural village. Over time, some residential structures have been adapted for commercial use. The architectural character contains a range of styles, notably vernacular, Gothic Revival, and Arts and Crafts/Craftsman and Queen Anne that reflects the periods of construction and the rural village character of the community, particularly in the understated nature of the design of most buildings.

Sections of the proposed Core Maple HCD boundary include remnants of a mature, intact, village streetscape, particularly evident along Keele Street between Killian Road and Masters Avenue. This

section of the proposed HCD is composed of primarily single detached residences from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but also encompasses an early 20th century church. The streetscape is enhanced by mature vegetation, and landscaped/vegetated lots. This area and the remaining streetscapes in the proposed HCD boundary along Keele and Major Mackenzie Drive with late 19th and early 20th century residences (some converted to commercial use) contain a collection of properties that share similar height, setbacks, massing, and era of construction. Together, these resources create a streetscape that defines the core character of Maple and reflects the remaining village character of the community.

The properties surrounding the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive, Richmond Street, and Keele street have been included in the proposed Core Maple HCD boundary for historical reasons. While they contain developments that are not traditional to the rural village character of Maple, the intersection itself is the key location where the settlement was first established and from which Maple grew. Inclusion of these properties is an important factor in maintaining the overall village character so that change in this area can be managed over time to be compatible with the rest of the HCD and support a village character, including future developments, streetscaping, and transportation planning.

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

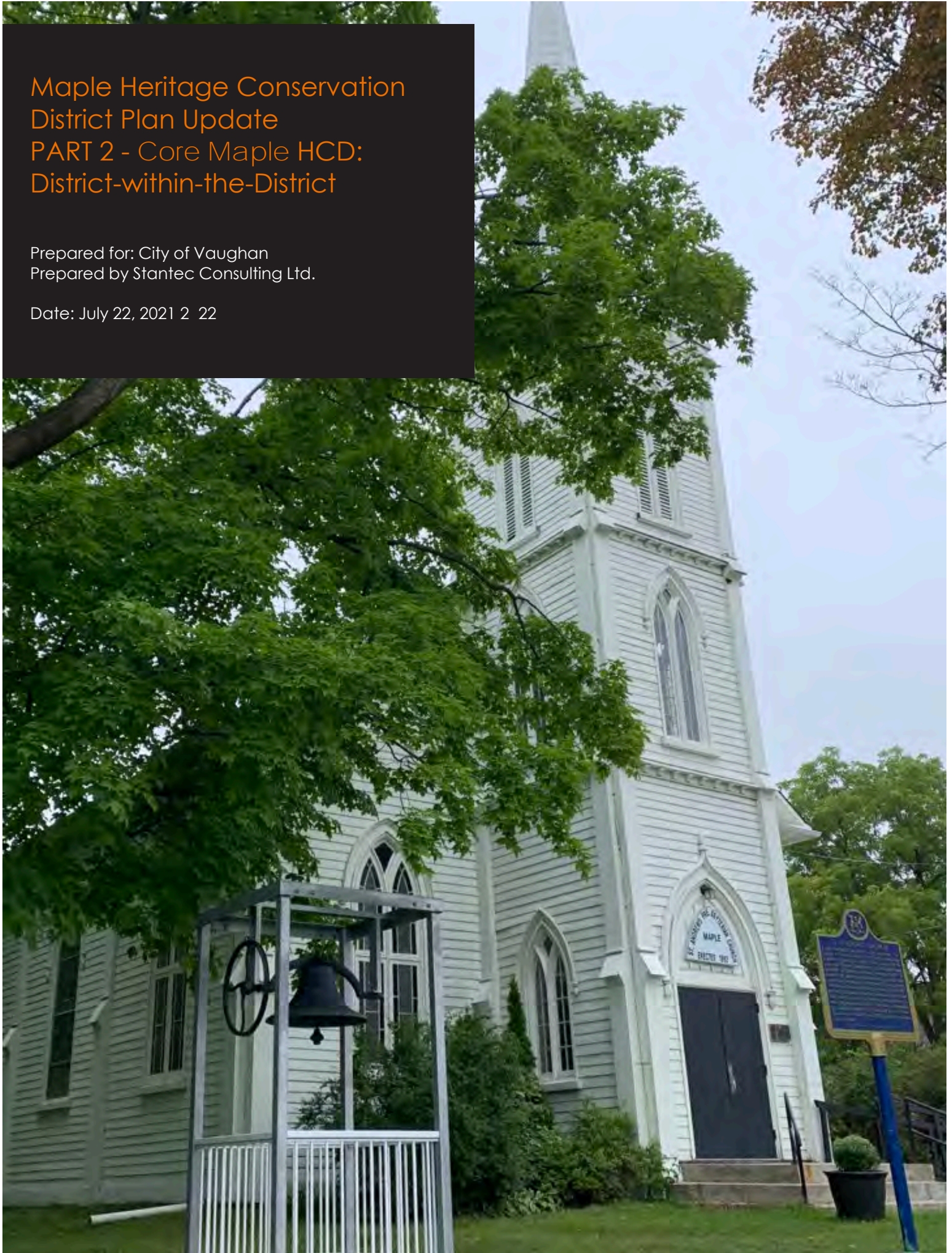
The following attributes have been identified as reflective of the cultural heritage value or interest of the Core Maple HCD:

- The concentration of mid-to-late-19th century and early 20th century residences, commercial properties, places of worship and Maple United Cemetery centered primarily around the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive and Keele Street
- Architectural details and features related to mid-to-late architectural styles associated with the significant period of development of Maple as a rural village, including vernacular, Gothic Revival, and Arts and Crafts/Craftsman and Queen Anne
- Predominant use of red brick as an exterior cladding material
- Cohesive use of materials, setbacks, building heights that contribute to a unified low-rise streetscape
- Consistent low-rise character of buildings between one and three storeys in height
- Mature trees, landscaped lots and vegetative features that support the historic village character
- Historical connections to the intersection of Keele Street, Major Mackenzie Drive and Richmond Street that relate to the establishment as a rural crossroad hamlet
- Historical connections eastward to the railway line and railway station that accelerated growth in the community in the mid-19th century

Maple Heritage Conservation District Plan Update PART 2 - Core Maple HCD: District-within-the-District

Prepared for: City of Vaughan
Prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Date: July 22, 2021 2 22





Core Maple Heritage Conservation District Plan

Final Report

June 2, 2022

File: 160940692

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CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

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CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

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Executive Summary

The City of Vaughan (the City) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) and a+LiNK Architecture Inc. (a+LiNK) in 2020 to prepare an update to the Maple Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan. The existing Maple HCD Plan was prepared in 2007 and has guided conservation, restoration, demolition, new development, and streetscaping/landscaping since that time. Since 2007 several changes have occurred in the HCD and the City has initiated the update process to provide a plan that is a more current reflection of the HCD's character and is in line with the updated policy framework. Phase 1 of the update involved the completion of the Maple Heritage Conservation District Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threat (SWOT) Report, prepared by Stantec in July 2021. The SWOT Report analysis recommended the preparation of an updated HCD Plan with a reduced boundary that focuses on the 'core' area of Maple near the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, an area that contains a higher concentration of heritage resources. The new Core Maple HCD Plan would supersede the 2007 plan for this area.

This updated Core Maple HCD Plan forms Phase 2 of the HCD study, to improve how change is managed in the area in response to the SWOT Report findings. An HCD is protected by a municipal by-law passed under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The purpose of an HCD is to conserve a community's heritage resources by creating policies and guidelines to manage change when alterations, additions, landscaping, streetscaping or new development occur over time. Changes in the HCD are managed through a system of heritage alteration permits and the guidance of the contents in this HCD Plan.

HCDs are not intended to stop all change or 'freeze' a place within a specific time period. Rather, they are an important community tool for balancing the ongoing needs for property maintenance and development while conserving the features that define a place and its history. Every HCD is unique and reflects the history and values of a community.

The Core Maple HCD consists of mid-19th to early 20th century commercial, residential, and places of worship properties and two cemeteries. This area includes a high concentration of heritage properties related to the former Police Village of Maple that collectively represent architectural styles of the mid-19th to 20th century, distinctive from adjacent mid-20th century and contemporary developments. The Core Maple HCD is also a distinct place within the City. The heritage properties within the Core Maple HCD are between one and one half to two and one half storeys in height with similar architectural styles, building materials and building forms. These properties are also situated on an informal village plan, with its varied lot sizes and setbacks. These qualities contribute to the sense of time and place experienced within the recommended Core Maple HCD boundary.



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The following are the key objectives to establish and implement the Core Maple HCD Plan in the City, and are to be followed by Heritage Vaughan Committee when considering heritage alteration permit applications or City undertakings in the HCD:

- Maintain and enhance the low-rise character of the Core Maple HCD containing contributing properties from the mid-19th and early 20th centuries
- Maintain and enhance the historic materials and individual characteristics of contributing properties
- Replace unsympathetic additions or alterations to contributing properties with compatible replacements in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan
- Retain the heritage building fabric, building profiles and traditional façade arrangements when considering adaptive re-use
- Support the existing use or adaptive re-use of contributing properties within the Core Maple HCD
- Redevelopment should be compatible and complementary to the Core Maple HCD
- Avoid the loss or demolition of heritage attributes or heritage fabric within the Core Maple HCD
- Collaborate with property owners and business owners to encourage and provide incentives for the conservation, restoration, and appropriate maintenance of contributing properties
- Follow a unified, sympathetic streetscaping approach for the Core Maple HCD on City-owned lands and those subject to redevelopment proposals that enhances the character of the Core Maple HCD
- Promote the history and local community pride in the Core Maple HCD through compatible public art, commemorative/interpretative devices, or local tours
- Collaborate with business and property owners in the Core Maple HCD to maintain a progressive and competitive business environment while conserving the heritage attributes of the HCD

The policies and guidelines of this Core Maple HCD Plan are intended for property owners, City staff, City Council, Regional Staff, York Regional Council, and the Heritage Vaughan Committee. By applying the principles, policies and guidelines of this plan, the cultural heritage value of Maple can be conserved for future generations as the community continues to grow and evolve. *The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings the reader should examine the complete report*



Glossary

The following terms contained within the HCD Plan report have been derived from the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*, the *Standards for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, the *Provincial Policy Statement* and architectural reference books listed in the HCD Study Report. Where terms are referenced in the glossary, the reference is contained within the body of the report. Many of the terms have been paraphrased and are combinations of definitions found in multiple sources, particularly those related to architectural styles and features.

Adjacent: Real properties or sites that are contiguous or separated by a laneway, easement, right-of-way or roadway.

Alteration: To change in any manner

Bargeboard: Boards or other decorative woodwork fixed to the edges or projecting rafters of a gabled roof. Sometimes called gingerbread or vergeboard.

Cladding: The external, non-structural material that protects the structural wall or frame from the weather.

Contemporary: Refers to modern structures built after 1980.

Conservation: All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the heritage attributes of a place so that it retains its heritage value and extends its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes.

Contributing Resource: Those properties that directly support the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes of the HCD. These properties were designed or constructed in the mid-19th to early 20th century as part of the commercial core or residential area around it and retain historic building fabric or heritage features that distinguish them as older buildings of a particular era, type, or place.

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI): As outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, an individual property may be determined to have CHVI if it demonstrated design/physical value, historic/associative value, or contextual value. In the context of HCDs, the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* outlined that CHVI within an HCD may be expressed broadly as an area that demonstrates natural, historic, aesthetic, architectural, scenic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual value.

Dormer: A window that projects from a sloping roof with a small roof of its own.

Edwardian: An architectural style popular between 1900 and 1930 with understated classical detailing and modern proportions. Typical features include stone lintels and sills, pilasters and columns, and hipped roofs.



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Finial: An ornament added to the top of a gable or spire. Commonly used in Gothic Revival architecture.

Gable: The triangular portion of the wall beneath the end of a gabled roof.

Gabled Roof: A roof that slopes on two sides.

Gateway: A significant vantage point defined by a key feature or features framing or marking the entry to an area.

Gothic Revival: An architectural style popular between 1830 and 1890 and found in many forms. Typical features include steep gables, bargeboard, drip mouldings, finials, and pointed arch windows.

Guideline: A recommended action that may be taken in a given situation. A guideline arises from a policy and is facilitated by a procedure.

Heritage Attribute: The physical characteristics of a property or resource that contribute to its cultural heritage value or interest.

Heritage Conservation District (HCD): An area or grouping of properties collectively designated pursuant to Part V, Section 41, of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Heritage Resource: A property or place of cultural heritage value or interest.

Maintenance: The routine cyclical, non-destructive actions necessary for the long-term conservation of a protected heritage resource and its heritage attributes.

Mansard Roof: A roof that has a double slope with the lower steeper and longer than the upper one.

Municipal Heritage Committee: A municipal heritage committee is an advisory committee. A municipal heritage committee can help a community participate more directly in a municipality's decision-making process by broadening the scope of information that informs the decision-making process. In the City of Vaughan, the Municipal Heritage Committee is "Heritage Vaughan Committee" or its successor as chosen by Council.

Non-Contributing Resource: Properties that do not directly support the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes of the HCD. These properties may have been constructed more recently or may be older properties that have been modified to such an extent that historic building fabric or detailing has been substantially altered, removed, or obscured.

Part IV Designation: In reference to real property designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by municipal by-law. The designation by-law for an individual designation should include a description of the property, a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest, and a description of the heritage attributes.

Policy: A statement or position that is adopted that provides the framework for a course of action.



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Preservation: The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials form, and integrity of an historic place, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Procedure: A course of action developed to implement and support a policy. Example: Heritage Alteration Permit Application.

Protected Heritage Property: Real property protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (including Part II – Section 22; Part IV- Section 27, 29, 34.5, 37; Part V, or Part V).

Queen Anne: An architectural style popular between 1890 and 1910. Typical features include irregular plans, multiple rooflines, large porches, elaborate decorative detail, including shingles, brackets, bargeboard, spindlework, and stained-glass windows.

Rehabilitation: The actions or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or an individual component while protecting its heritage value.

Restoration: The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the state of a historic place, or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

Second Empire: An architectural style popular between 1865 and 1880. Typical features include mansard roofs, dormer windows, hood mounds, decorative cornices, and brackets.

Segmental Arch Window/Opening: A window or opening with a circular arc of less than 180 degrees.

Sidelight: A window beside a door, forming part of the door unit.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest: As outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*, this is a statement that describes the heritage values of the HCD, or why the area is considered to have merit as an HCD and includes a list of heritage attributes.

Significant: 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.

Vernacular: Built form that reflects local or regional materials, influences, patterns or themes. Vernacular properties typically have less ornamentation or different characteristics than buildings of an architectural style.

Vistas: Views enclosed by buildings/structures, landforms, and vegetation from a stationary vantage point.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the preparation of the Core Maple Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan, many individuals, groups, and organizations provided valuable information on the community's rich history and their hopes for the future of its heritage. The project team wishes to acknowledge the following for their assistance and input during the project:

- The City of Vaughan
- The Heritage Vaughan Committee
- Members of City of Vaughan Council, property owners, business owners, residents and community members who attended public meetings and/or provided input into the project process and reports

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

The City of Vaughan (the City) designated the Maple HCD under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by By-law No. 167-2007/168-2007 in 2007. An HCD Plan was prepared by Philip H. Carter Architect and Planner in association with Paul Oberst Architect and adopted by City Council (Carter and Oberst 2007). Since its creation in 2007, the Maple HCD has undergone substantial changes and numerous developments have occurred within its boundary. In 2018, the City initiated a review of the Maple HCD and retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) and A+LiNK Architecture Inc. (A+LiNK) to conduct the Maple HCD Plan Update. Stantec and A+LiNK prepared a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Report for the Maple HCD to identify existing conditions and provide recommendations on changes to the HCD through an updated HCD Plan, if warranted. The SWOT Report findings determined that changes to the original boundary were required to support a defensible HCD Plan that focused on the concentration of heritage resources identified within the area. The recommended revised boundary for the Core Maple HCD is shown in Figure 1.

Based on community consultation undertaken during preparation of the SWOT Report where members of the public expressed support for the current boundary and, in some cases, requested an expanded boundary, the 2007 HCD boundary surrounding the Core Maple HCD is recommended to remain intact until additional planning tools, such as a Community Planning Permit System (CPPS) can be implemented by the City (see Section 5.2.2). It is anticipated that the boundaries of the 2007 HCD Plan would be repealed at that time, but the Core Maple HCD would remain, integrated with the new planning tools for the properties in the 2007 HCD boundary. Individual properties that are of heritage value will be listed on the City's heritage register or designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to protect their CHVI when the 2007 HCD is repealed. The intent of this phased approach is to retain the ability to manage change in the original 2007 HCD in a manner that responds to the remaining heritage resources



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and former village character, while establishing a set of tools that provide a more comprehensive planning approach to address the community's needs and concerns, outside of just heritage preservation.

This HCD Plan provides the tools for implementing designation of the Core Maple HCD under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, providing the policies, guidelines and recommendations for property owners, City staff, the Heritage Vaughan Committee, and Council to manage change in the Core Maple HCD and make decisions regarding the alteration of properties within the HCD boundary.

1.3 FORMAT OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

As per Section 4.1 (5) *Ontario Heritage Act*, HCD Plans are required to contain the following content:

- a) "a statement of objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
- b) "a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
- c) "a description of the heritage attributes of the heritage conservation district and of properties in the district;
- d) "policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and
- e) "a description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of the property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under section 42. 2005. c. 6, s. 31."

(Government of Ontario 2005)

This HCD Plan has been divided into several sections and subheadings for different topics and components as required above. Summarized, these includes:

- Section 2.0 outlines the reasons for designation, the HCD boundary, Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes.
- Section 3.0 contains the goals, objectives, and principles of the HCD Plan.
- Section 4.0 contains the HCD policies and guidelines for the development pattern, contributing resources, non-contributing resources, demolition, new development, parks and open space areas, streetscape and landscape for public and private realm, accessibility, sustainability, Part IV designations and adjacent properties to the HCD.
- Section 5.0 provides an outline of how the HCD may be implemented and contains a summary of the HCD heritage permit process, and a list of activities where permits are not required.
- Section 6.0 provides a concluding statement for the HCD Plan.
- Section 7.0 provides the key sources referenced in the HCD Plan.

1.4 IMPLICATIONS OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

Policies and Guidelines of the HCD Plan apply to all properties, public and private, within the designated area. Different policies and guidelines are prepared for different property types. HCDs are intended to



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benefit the City and the community as a long-term strategic planning tool that helps to manage change in an area by conserving and celebrating local heritage. When implemented diligently, HCDs can conserve heritage for future generations and have lasting benefits in a community.

HCDs are intended to:

- Create a planning process that respects a community's history and identity
- Manage change with a process of heritage permits for certain types of renovation, restoration, and new construction
- Foster an appreciation of a community's heritage resources
- Protect the integrity of buildings, streetscapes, structures, landforms, and natural features
- Promote cultural tourism

HCDs are not intended to:

- Prohibit new construction or redevelopment
- Cause owners to lose all property rights
- Require all new construction match a specific historical style
- Make owners require a heritage permit for minor alterations

Above all, it is important to note that property owners within an HCD will be responsible for following policies and guidelines when altering their property or planning new construction. New construction, demolition, and some alterations will require approval of a heritage permit from Council. Minor alterations, such as those outlined in Section 5.3.3, do not require a heritage permit.

It is important to be clear that implementing an HCD does not require property owners to automatically 'revert' their properties back to a specific time period, or to undo renovations that have already occurred. The purpose of the Plan is to manage changes going forward in the HCD so that future alterations, additions, and new development are compatible and sympathetic to the area's heritage character.

It is also crucial to recognize that the Core Maple HCD contains a wide variety of different property types, uses, and architectural/design influences, resulting from its evolution into a unique community. The HCD is expected to continue to evolve over time. Not all policies within the HCD plan will be a perfect fit for every situation, and some alterations, proposals or changes not considered in this plan may need to be considered on a case-by-case basis. Flexibility will be required depending on the nature of the application. It is the job of City staff, property owners, and Council to apply these policies and guidelines in a consistent, careful, and considered manner, in accordance with the objectives of the HCD Plan. The overall goal is to conserve and enhance the 'look and feel' of the HCD character that is experienced in the



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public realm by supporting change that is compatible with the HCD. There may be many ways to achieve this, using a variety of design approaches, construction methods, and materials.

1.5 HOW TO USE THE HCD PLAN

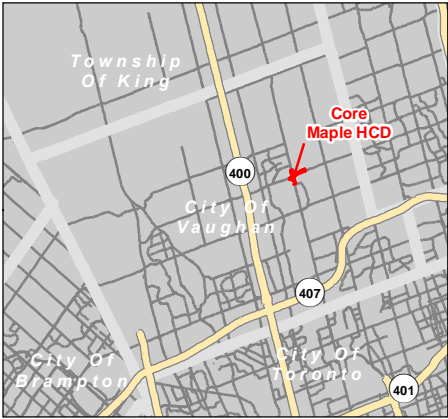
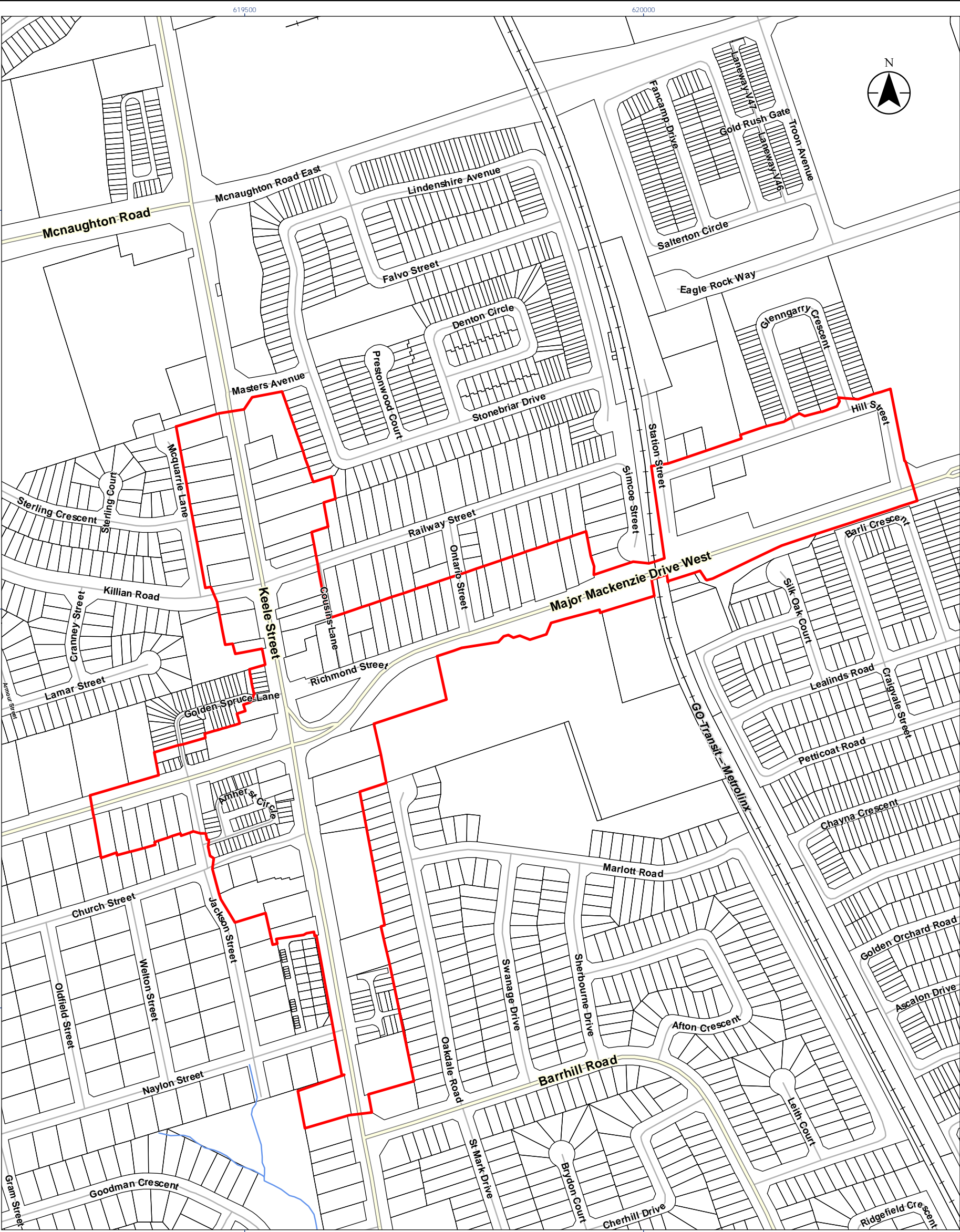
Owners of property within the Core Maple HCD (Figure 1) and the City are expected to consult the Core Maple HCD Plan when considering alterations, additions, or demolitions to property within the HCD boundary. For private property owners, it is encouraged that you first identify whether you are a contributing property or non-contributing property (See Figure 2 or Appendix A for a list). Contributing properties directly support the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes of the HCD. These properties were designed or constructed in the mid-19th to early 20th century as part of the commercial core or residential area at the intersection of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West. This core area retains historic building fabric or heritage features that distinguish them as older buildings of a particular era, type, or place. Non-contributing properties still play a role in the overall HCD, but do not directly support the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes of the HCD. These properties may have been constructed more recently or may be older properties that have been modified to such an extent that the historic building fabric or detailing has been substantially altered, removed, or obscured. As such, policies and guidelines will be different for contributing and non-contributing buildings.

Once it is determined whether your property is contributing or non-contributing, consider the project you are planning and consult the HCD Plan to determine whether the work will require a heritage permit (See Section 5.3). If so, review the guidance in the HCD Plan specific to your property type and project type and prepare an application for a heritage permit in line with the policies and guidelines. It is always encouraged that you consult with the City early in the process to help guide your application.

When the City or York Region is planning changes within the Core Maple HCD boundary, municipal or regional Council must review the proposed plans and only approve changes that are in keeping with the character of the HCD. City staff, City Council, Regional Staff, York Regional Council, and the Heritage Vaughan Committee are all expected to review and follow guidance in the Core Maple HCD Plan.

Property owners and developers of property adjacent to the Core Maple HCD will be subject to the policies and guidelines of the 2007 HCD Plan until such time as additional planning tools can be implemented by the City for this area. Once the 2007 HCD Plan is repealed, and new planning tools are in place, property owners and developers of property adjacent to the Core Maple HCD will no longer be subject to the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan but will instead be subject to the parameters within the new planning tools applied to this area. However, in accordance with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), they will be subject to policies for development adjacent to an HCD, that aim to limit any potential impacts to the heritage character of the HCD. Adjacent development must follow the process outlined in Section 4.11.





- Legend
- Core Maple HCD Boundary
 - Railway
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Minor Road
 - Waterbody

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

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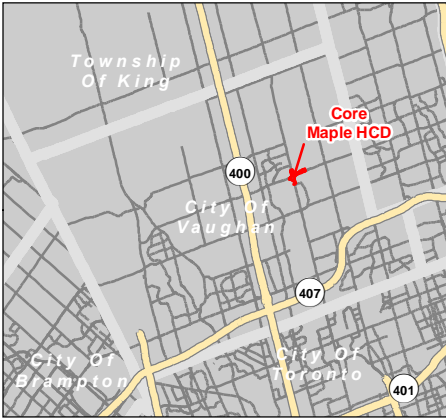
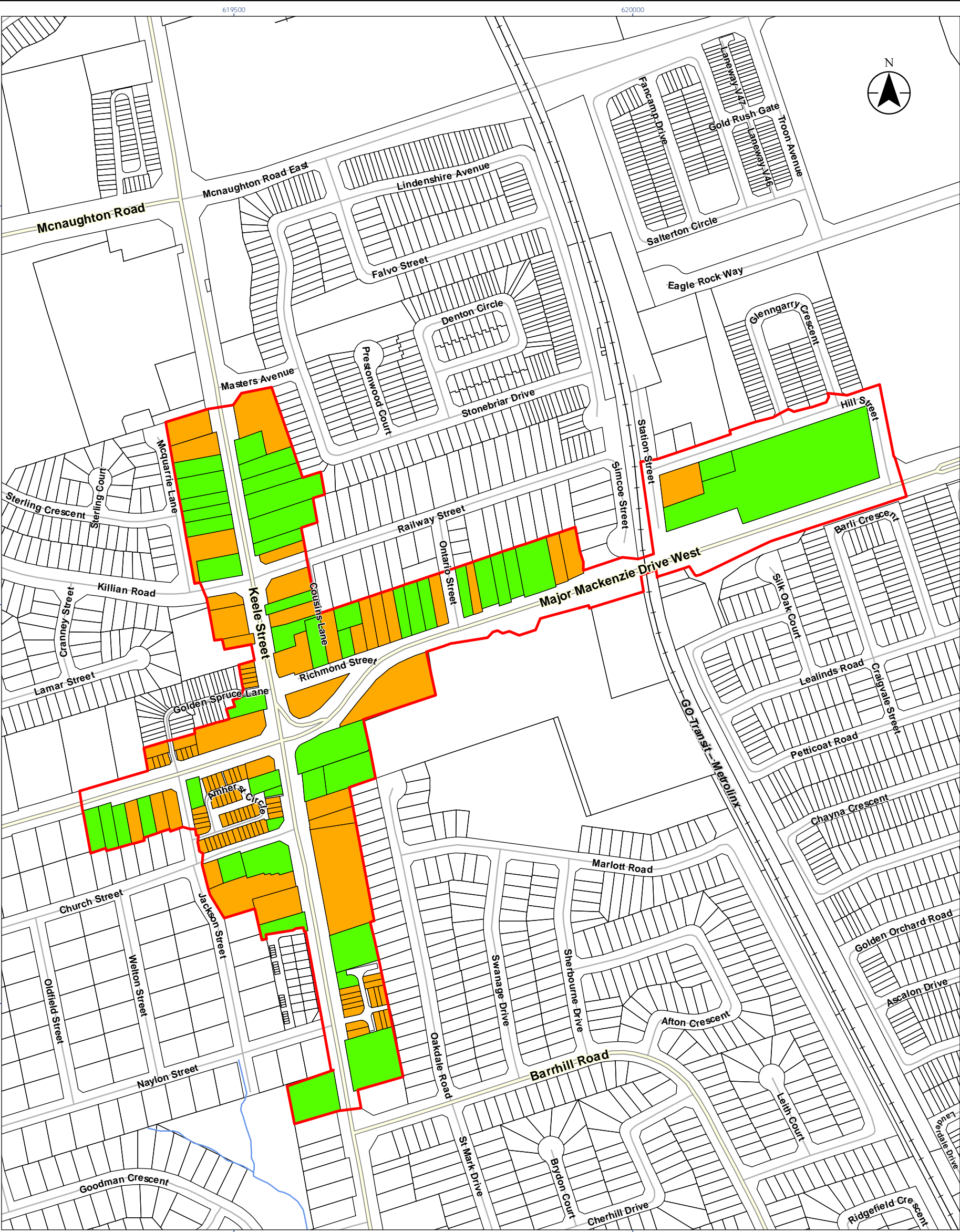
Project Location
City of Vaughan

160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2022-03-11

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
CORE MAPLE HCD PLAN

Figure No.
1

Title
Core Maple HCD



Legend

- Core Maple HCD Boundary
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody

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Project Location: City of Vaughan
160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2022-03-11

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
CORE MAPLE HCD PLAN

Figure No.
2
Title

Contributing Properties

Notes
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CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

Heritage Conservation District Boundary and Characteristics
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2.0 HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOUNDARY AND CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 RECOMMENDED HCD BOUNDARY

The SWOT Report determined that changes were required to the 2007 Maple HCD boundary to support a defensible HCD Plan focused on the concentration of heritage resources identified within the area. Based on SWOT Report analysis, a reduced boundary was recommended focused on the Core Maple area near the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, which contains a concentration of heritage resources. This Core Maple area also has a stronger visual coherence related to the presence of heritage resources.

The recommended boundary for the Core Maple Plan consists of the properties along both sides of Major Mackenzie Drive West, from and including 2347 Major Mackenzie Drive West to Hill Street, the properties on Amherst Circle, the properties on Jackson Street between Church Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West, the properties on both sides of Church Street between Jackson Street and Keele Street, the properties fronting on both sides of Keele Street, from and including 9860 Keele Street to Masters Avenue, the properties on Saint Julien Court, the properties on Richmond Street, and the property on Station Street south of Hill Street (Figure 1).

2.2 REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The Core Maple HCD consists of mid-19th to early 20th century commercial, residential, places of worship properties, and two cemeteries associated with the former Police Village of Maple. The recommended boundary reflects both historical and visual considerations. This area includes a concentration of heritage properties related to the former Police Village of Maple that collectively represent architectural styles of the mid-19th to 20th century, distinctive from adjacent mid-20th century and contemporary developments. The Core Maple HCD is also a distinct place within the City. The heritage properties within the Core Maple HCD are between one and one half to two and one half storeys in height with similar architectural styles, building materials and building forms. These properties are also situated on an informal village plan, with its varied lot sizes and setbacks. These qualities contribute to the sense of time and place experienced within the recommended Core Maple HCD boundary.

2.3 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The proposed Core Maple HCD is located in the City of Vaughan, Ontario, and includes portions of Keele Street between Masters Avenue and Barrhill Road and Major Mackenzie Drive West between Jackson Street and Hill Street. The proposed HCD consists of a mix of residential and commercial properties, places of worship, and two cemeteries that reflect a concentration of the remaining historic properties from the former Police Village of Maple. The proposed HCD consists of the historic village core of the crossroads village that centered around the intersection of present-day Keele Street and Major



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Mackenzie Drive West and extended eastward past the railway tracks, which historically included residences, places of worship, and commercial/service establishments that supported the village population.

Maple was originally established as Noble's Corner, and was later known as Rupertsville, following settlement near the intersection of present-day Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street in the mid-19th century by the Noble and Rupert families. The name of the community changed to Maple around the turn of the 20th century when the former Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe Railway line was purchased by Canadian National Railway and the station was re-named Maple. Local legend suggests the village was named "Maple" due to the presence of maple trees that once lined Keele Street within the village.

The proposed Core Maple HCD boundary reflects the remaining concentration of heritage resources that date to the period of significance for Maple. This includes the period from its establishment as a crossroads hamlet in the mid-19th century with the establishment of the railway line in the mid-19th century, its creation as a Police Village in 1928, and the decades leading up to the Second World War when the character of the area changed distinctly. Following the Second World War, the community began to shift from a small rural village into a more suburban centre connected to the Greater Toronto Area. This change is also reflected in the core area of Maple with the presence of mid to late 20th century commercial plazas and early 21st century townhouse developments, although does not contribute directly to the heritage character of the Core Maple HCD.

The proposed Core Maple HCD also extends eastward past the railway tracks to include the historic Maple United Cemetery and residential properties adjacent to the cemetery (one of which is currently used as a parking lot). The eastward connection is also reflective of the connection between the community and the railway line which, when established in the 1850s, accelerated growth in the rural crossroad hamlet. While the character of the eastern area has changed with contemporary alterations to the streetscape and railway crossing, the eastward stretch is a significant historical connection to Maple's past. The lands including the railway station themselves have not been included in the proposed HCD boundary as they are owned by Metrolinx and are not subject to Part V designation.

The remaining heritage properties in the proposed Core Maple HCD are typically low rise (one-and-one-half to two storey) single detached residences with two places of worship and two commercial/mixed use properties that reflect the history of the community as a former rural village. Over time, some residential structures have been adapted for commercial use. The architectural character contains a wide range of styles, notably Gothic Revival, Arts and Crafts/Craftsman, Neo-Classical, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Queen Anne that reflects the periods of construction and the rural village character of the community, particularly in the understated nature of the design of most buildings.

Sections of the proposed Core Maple HCD boundary include remnants of a mature, intact, village streetscape, particularly evident along Keele Street between Killian Road and Masters Avenue. This section of the proposed HCD is composed of primarily single detached residences from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but also encompasses an early 20th century church. The streetscape is enhanced by mature vegetation, and landscaped/vegetated lots. This area, and the remaining streetscapes in the



CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

Heritage Conservation District Boundary and Characteristics

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proposed HCD boundary along Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West with late 19th and early 20th century residences (some converted to commercial use), contain a collection of properties that share similar height, setbacks, massing, and era of construction. Together, these resources create a streetscape that defines the core character of Maple and reflects the remaining village character of the community.

The properties surrounding the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West, Richmond Street, and Keele Street have been included in the proposed Core Maple HCD boundary for historical reasons. While they contain developments that are not traditional to the rural village character of Maple, the intersection itself is the key location where the settlement was first established and from which Maple grew. Inclusion of these properties is an important factor in maintaining the overall village character so that change in this area can be managed over time to support a village character, including future developments, streetscaping, and transportation planning.

2.4 HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following attributes have been identified as reflective of the cultural heritage value or interest of the Core Maple HCD:

- The concentration of mid-to-late-19th century and early 20th century residences, commercial properties, places of worship, Maple United Cemetery, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery centered primarily around the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street
- Buildings constructed between 1861 and 1930, associated with the development of Maple from a small settlement to a police village
- Architectural details and features related to mid-to-late 19th century architectural styles associated with the significant period of development of Maple as a rural village, including Gothic Revival, Arts and Crafts/Craftsman, Neo-Classical, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Queen Anne
- Predominant use of red brick as an exterior cladding material
- Cohesive use of materials, setbacks, and building heights that contribute to a unified low-rise streetscape
- Consistent low-rise character of buildings between one and two and one half storeys in height
- Mature trees, landscaped lots, and vegetative features that support the historic village character
- Historical connections to the intersection of Keele Street, Major Mackenzie Drive West, and Richmond Street that relate to the establishment as a rural crossroad hamlet
- Historical connections eastward to the railway line and railway station that accelerated growth in the community in the mid-19th century



CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

Heritage Conservation District Boundary and Characteristics

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2.5 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Contributing resources are properties or buildings that directly support the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Heritage Attributes of the Core Maple HCD. These buildings were constructed between 1861 to 1930 and retain historic building fabric or heritage features that distinguish them as older buildings of a particular era, type, or place. The predominate architecture style can be determined to be Gothic Revival, Arts and Crafts/Craftsman, Neo-Classical, Second Empire, Edwardian, and Queen Anne. These buildings are one and one half to two and one half storeys in height, with the majority constructed of red and buff brick.



CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

Heritage Conservation District Goals, Objectives, and Principles
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3.0 HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PRINCIPLES

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Core Maple HCD Plan are to provide a framework for decision-making in the HCD and manage change in a way that is compatible with the heritage character of the area. To achieve these goals, all Council decisions related to alterations, additions, new construction, and demolition in the Core Maple HCD should align with the following objectives:

- Maintain and enhance the low-rise character of the Core Maple HCD containing contributing properties from the mid-19th and early 20th centuries
- Maintain and enhance the historic materials and individual characteristics of contributing properties
- Replace unsympathetic additions or alterations to contributing properties with compatible replacements in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan
- Retain the heritage building fabric, building profiles, and traditional façade arrangements when considering adaptive re-use
- Support the existing use or adaptive re-use of contributing properties within the Core Maple HCD
- Redevelopment should be compatible and complementary to the Core Maple HCD
- Avoid the loss or demolition of heritage attributes or heritage fabric within the Core Maple HCD
- Collaborate with property owners and business owners to encourage and provide incentives for the conservation, restoration, and appropriate maintenance of contributing properties
- Follow a unified, sympathetic streetscaping approach for the Core Maple HCD on City-owned lands and those subject to redevelopment proposals that enhances the character of the Core Maple HCD
- Promote the history and local community pride in the Core Maple HCD through compatible public art, commemorative/interpretative devices, or local tours
- Collaborate with business and property owners in the Core Maple HCD to maintain a progressive and competitive business environment while conserving the heritage attributes of the HCD



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3.2 PRINCIPLES

The principles at the core of an HCD Plan are drawn from heritage best practices established at the provincial, federal, and international levels through guiding documents and charters. The principles outlined in this report are derived from the 1964 Venice Charter (International Council on Monuments and Sites 1964), the 2007 *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* (Government of Ontario 2007), and the 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* (Parks Canada 2010). The following principles form the basis of the HCD policies and guidelines:

- **Preserve the historic context:** A heritage building represents the individuals and periods from history with which it has been associated. The building records the original designer's and builder's intentions as well as the historic forces that were at play when it was constructed. Subsequent alterations to the building also record the historic context at the time of the alterations and should be considered when planning restorations, alterations, or redevelopment.
- **Maintain and repair:** All buildings require some continuous methods of conservation as they are exposed to the constant deteriorating effects of weather and wear from use. Owners are encouraged to undertake appropriate repair and maintenance activities of heritage properties.
- **Find a viable social or economic use:** Buildings that are vacant or underutilized come to be perceived as undeserving of care and maintenance regardless of architectural or historic merit. Council and staff should actively encourage and support appropriate forms of adaptive reuse when necessary to preserve heritage properties.
- **Preserve traditional setting:** A building is intimately connected to its site and to the neighbouring landscape and buildings. Land, gardens, outbuildings, and fences form a setting that should be considered during plans for restoration or change. An individual building is perceived as part of a grouping and requires its neighbours to illustrate the original design intent. When buildings need to change, there is a supportive setting that should be maintained.
- **Preserve original decoration and fittings:** Each building within the HCD that is linked to the history of the core of Maple contains elements and details of an intimate and smaller scale that define this association. The original exterior decorations such as wood, metal, or brick cornices and parapets are all subject to weathering and the whim of style. Resist the urge to remove or update these features or to replace them with poor reproductions of the originals. Their form and materials are an inextricable part of the original design and should enjoy the same respect as the whole building. Where practical, fittings and equipment should be preserved or re-used.
- **Restore to authentic limits:** Resist the temptation to embellish a restoration and add details and decorations that would not have been part of the history of the building.
- **Employ traditional repair methods:** Deteriorated elements and materials that cannot be salvaged should be repaired or replaced with the same materials and inserted or installed in a traditional manner. In some cases, some modern technologies ensure better and longer lasting repairs than traditional methods and should be employed if proven to be an improvement.



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- **Respect historic accumulations:** A building is both a permanent and a changeable record of history. The alterations that have been made since the original construction also tell part of the history of the place and the building. Some of those alterations may have been poorly conceived and executed and research may determine that they can be removed. Other alterations and additions may have merits that warrant incorporating them into the permanent history of the building. In many cases, it is unnecessary to fix a point in history as the target date for restoration. It is more appropriate to aim for a significant period in the history of the building and be flexible in accommodating more recent interventions that are sympathetic and have improved the historical or functional nature of the building.
- **Make new replacements distinguishable:** The construction eras and historical progression should be self-evident. Although new work should be sympathetic to the original and match or mimic as appropriate, it should not attempt to appear as if built as part of the original.
- **Understand the value of a historic place:** Refer to the heritage value and character defining elements to understand the significance of the HCD and to guide appropriate change.
- **Respect documentary evidence:** When repairing, restoring, or rehabilitating historic buildings or features, rely on documentary evidence such as historic photographs, drawings, or physical evidence where available. Avoid restoring based on conjecture.
- **Design alterations with reversibility in mind:** When making additions or alterations that may cover, obscure, or remove original materials, consider methods that could be reversed in the future to retain the original features, materials, and/or character.



4.0 DISTRICT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act* requires that a district plan include a statement of policies. A statement of policy provides consistent decision making within the HCD. Policies reflect the HCD Plan's objectives to maintain and enhance the character of the Core Maple HCD boundary as outlined in Figure 1. Policies clearly explain what changes and alterations are appropriate and likely to be approved in an HCD. Policies are intended to directly support the goals and objectives of the HCD and it is the City and Council's responsibility to make decisions that are consistent with HCD policies. In this HCD Plan, policies are clearly indicated using phrases with words such as 'shall', 'must' or 'will'. This plan also contains guidelines. Guidelines may be used where there are various alternatives that help to support a policy. The provision of guidelines in this plan allows the City and Council to take flexible approaches to heritage permits and decisions in the HCD. Not all guidelines will be applicable in every situation, but through discussion with staff, property owners, the Heritage Vaughan Committee, and Council, the guidelines can be applied on a case-by-case basis once the policies have been met. Guidelines may also be used where the community indicated through the consultation process that the priorities for these items are not as strong as other areas, but still want guidance to follow when making decisions.

The following sections contain the policies and guidelines for the overall development pattern of the Core Maple HCD, alterations, additions, new construction, and demolition. The sections are arranged by contributing and non-contributing properties and by type of action (alteration/addition). A flowchart on how to find the applicable district policies and guidelines is included on Figure 3. Each type of resource plays a different role in the HCD and must be managed accordingly. To determine if your property is a contributing or non-contributing property, refer to Figure 2 in Section 2.0 or Appendix A. It should be noted that building type refers to the historical, purpose-built type of a building. Some buildings have been converted over time (e.g., from a residence to a business), but still retain the general outward appearance of their original use. Policies to preserve this outward character should aim to maintain original appearance regardless of the current use. To determine the historic type of your property, see Figure 4 and Appendix B.

Policies and guidelines are also provided for landscaping and streetscaping on public and private property, parks, and open spaces. Additional considerations have been provided for accessibility, sustainability and alternative energy, Part IV designations within the HCD, and properties adjacent to the HCD.



CORE MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN

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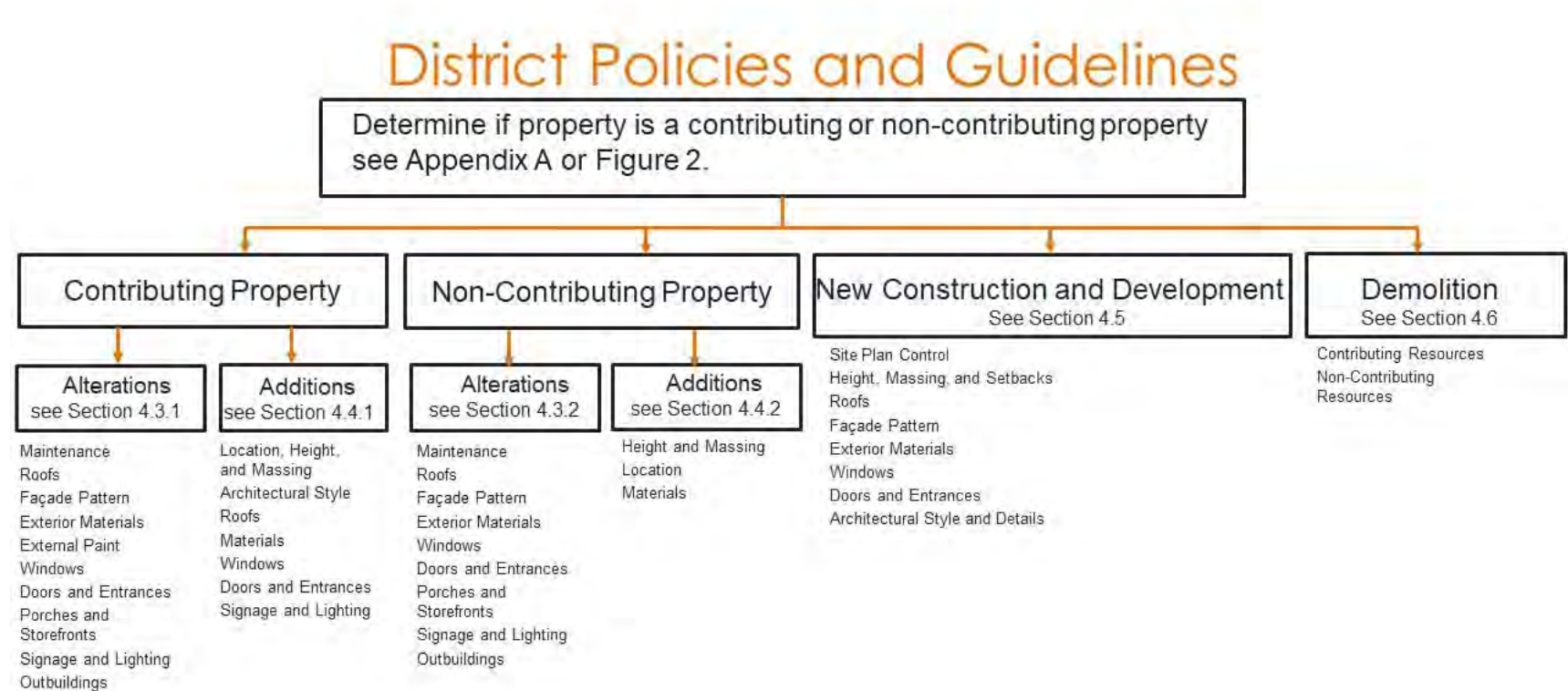
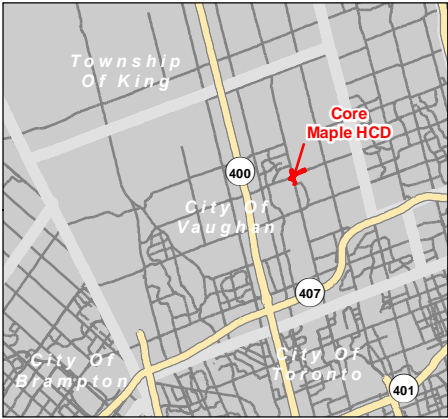
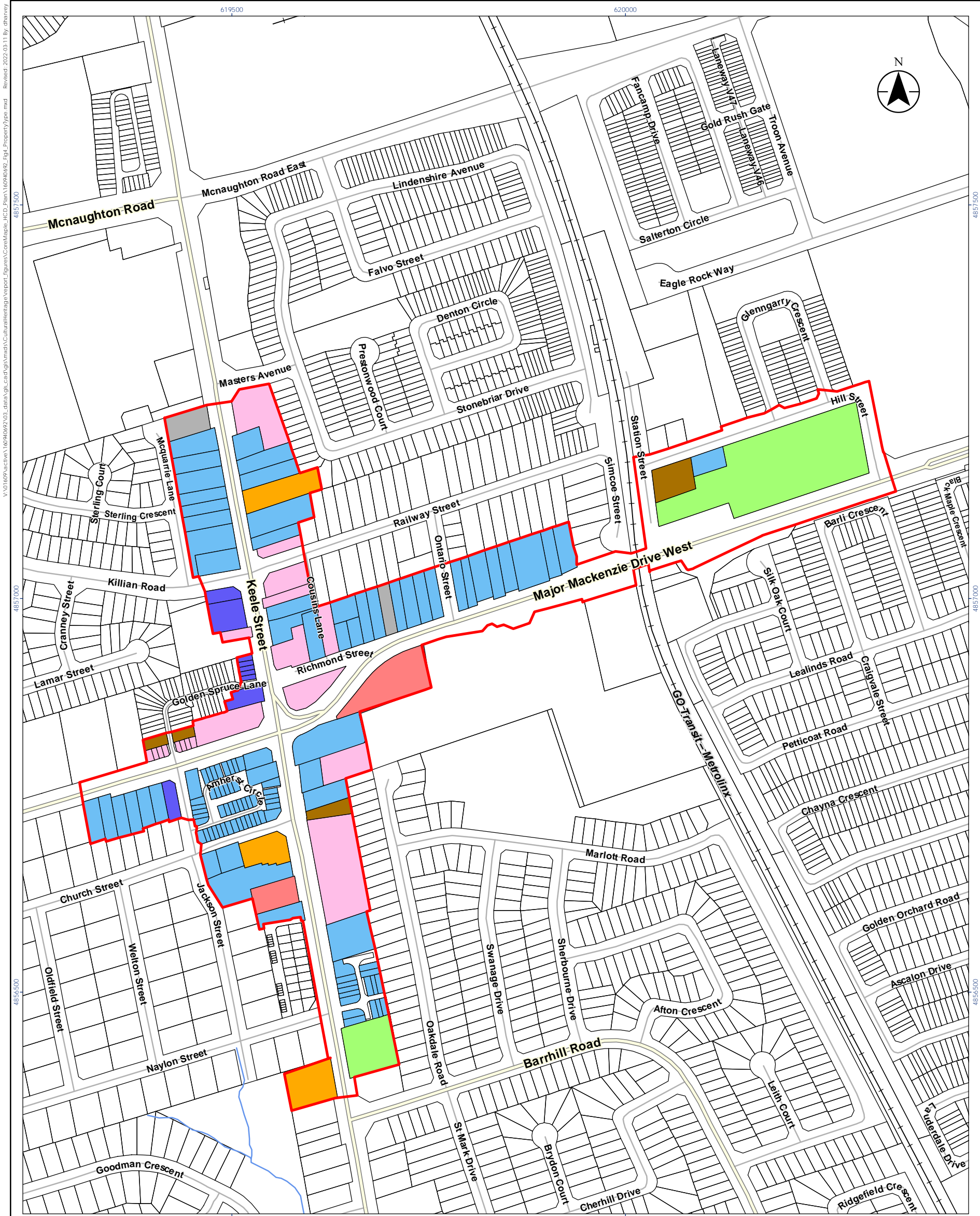


Figure 3: District Policies and Guidelines Flowchart





Notes

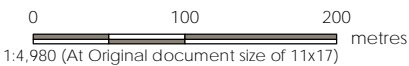
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

Legend

- Core Maple HCD Boundary
- Railway
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Road
- Waterbody

Property Type

- Cemetery
- Civic
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Parking Lot
- Place of Worship
- Residential
- Vacant



Project Location: City of Vaughan
160940692 REVA
Prepared by DH on 2022-03-11

Client/Project
CITY OF VAUGHAN
CORE MAPLE HCD PLAN

Figure No.
4
Title

Property Building

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

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4.2 DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

The development pattern of the HCD is an important part of its historic character. The development pattern in the Core Maple HCD is largely based around the former 'crossroads' village at the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street. Development was concentrated at the crossroads from the mid-19th to the early 20th century, with branches of development along smaller side streets. Following the formation of Maple as a Police Village in 1928, growth was scattered until the post-war period when mid-century subdivisions began to develop in the surrounding area. Changes in the Core Maple HCD increased rapidly from the 1980s to the present with the construction of commercial shopping plazas and residential townhouse/rowhouse developments. All the contributing properties in the Core Maple HCD are single detached structures. Non-contributing properties include townhouse/rowhouse style buildings, semi-detached buildings, commercial plazas, and some single-detached buildings.

Policies

- Maintain and enhance the historic development pattern near the intersection of Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, consisting predominantly of purpose-built one to three storey commercial, residential, mixed use, and places of worship buildings
- Maintain and preserve the existing historic architectural styles and influences including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Edwardian, Second Empire, Period Revival, Colonial Revival, Georgian, and Arts and Crafts/Craftsman
- Maintain the characteristic of lot development consisting of a single detached building fronting the streetscape, where applicable
- Maintain setbacks consistent with neighbouring properties and abutting exterior walls

4.3 ALTERATIONS

4.3.1 Contributing Properties

4.3.1.1 Maintenance

Maintenance is crucial to the preservation of buildings in the HCD. Guidelines for the preservation and restoration are based on the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* (Parks Canada 2010). General Maintenance guidelines can be found in Appendix C. Demolition by neglect (the act of allowing a building to slowly decay through lack of maintenance or vacancy) is strongly discouraged.

Policies

- Adhere to property maintenance standards of the City's Property Standards By-law 231-2001 as it applies to all properties within the municipality.



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Guidelines

- Undertake regular maintenance and upkeep of the exterior of contributing resources as the appearance of these buildings and their visible exterior condition can greatly benefit and impact the overall character. Regular maintenance and repairs of historic features and materials can enhance their longevity and avoid costly replacements in the future.

4.3.1.2 Roofs

The roofline of the streetscape in the Core Maple HCD is not uniform but contributing properties are of similar heights between one and one half to two and one half stories. The roof is an important character defining element and they are most important when visible from street level. Original roofing may have been wood shingles, slates, or sheet metal roofing. Very few of the original roof materials remain and asphalt shingles are the dominant roof materials in the Core Maple HCD. Elements of the roof assemblies include: chimneys, cupolas, parapets, gutters, gables, eaves, dormers, soffits and fascia, and components such as the cladding, substructure, insulation, vapour controls, flashing, and ventilation. Roofs are particularly exposed to the elements more than any other part of the building and their maintenance is critical.

Policies

- Conserve, maintain, and restore character defining roof features and original historic roofing materials.
- Maintain the original roof shape of the building (e.g., flat, gabled, hipped, etc.) and maintain the original pitch (high pitch, medium pitch, low pitch).
- Allow for contemporary roofing materials such as asphalt, metal, and composites where non-original roofing materials exist.
- Set features such as mechanical equipment, penthouses, and other rooftop elements back from the façade line so that the new features are not visible from street level.

Guidelines

- Protect and maintain rooftop features by ensuring that water is properly drained through gutters, downspouts, and roof drains.
- Repair based on historical evidence or replace in kind or with sympathetic materials when roof materials are deteriorated.
- Consider neutral colours (grey, black, brown) for roof pitches visible from the street.



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Photo 4-1: Examples of roof materials, shapes, pitches, and other elements in the HCD (chimneys, dormers, cupola)

4.3.1.3 Façade Pattern

Façade patterns are the vertical and horizontal patterns created by architectural elements in the main or key elevations of the properties, such as windows, doors, massing, form, and heights. Façade patterns within the HCD include cohesive use of materials, setback, heights, and massing that together capture a visual representation of the historical development of the former Police Village of Maple during the mid 19th to early 20th centuries.

Policies

- Maintain the original size and location of historic windows. If interior room configurations are changed, avoid visual changes that affect the exterior façade.



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- Maintain and restore existing architectural elements that divide and break up the façade into smaller sections: Retaining the original form of one and one-half to two and one-half storey residences in this area is critical to its heritage character.
- Maintain and restore existing front porches.
- Avoid covering up and building in existing openings.
- Avoid changing the existing façade elements by removing and altering architectural elements.
- Retain original setbacks to the front entrances from the street, consistent with the location.
- Avoid removal of aspects of the façade that could result in “blank walls” with no window and door openings.

Guidelines

- Preserve and restore features on contributing resources wherever possible. Should there be a part of the building that is beyond repair and cannot be restored, use materials and forms that restore by existing evidence or replace in kind or with sympathetic materials.
- Avoid making imitations based on conjecture rather than evidence in documents or existing building elements.



Photo 4-2: Keele Street façade pattern with consistent brick materials, gabled rooflines, massings, heights, and setbacks

4.3.1.4 Exterior Materials

Most buildings in the Core Maple HCD are constructed with red and buff brick. Brick was a common construction material in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries in the former Township of Vaughan. It was used for structural construction, cladding/veneer, and decoration. As a heritage attribute of the HCD, brick plays an important visual role in contributing to the district's sense of time and place to the former Police



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Village of Maple. While brick exteriors are what has been preserved in the HCD, wood cladding did also historically exist and is encouraged for future use in exterior cladding alterations.

Brick

Policies

- Avoid painting unpainted exterior surfaces such as brick masonry with acrylic paints as they create a non-permeable coating that does not allow for moisture to dry through the brick. Brick that has previously been painted may be repainted.
- Clean masonry with gentle techniques where original brick has been heavily soiled, has graffiti, or paint that is damaging to the masonry. However, any type of masonry cleaning is damaging to the material, so it is recommended that cleaning is done only when necessary.
- Avoid abrasive cleaning methods, such as sandblasting, sanding disks, and grinders, as they clean by removing a small portion of the brick surface and permanently damage the material. Cleaning methods recommended for brick are water cleaning (the gentlest cleaning method) and chemical cleaning. Examples of cleaning with water are low pressure water cleaning and using detergents. When cleaning with water keep in mind freezing temperatures and time needed for brick to dry.
- Moisture is masonry's biggest challenge. The freezing of water under the surface of the brick will cause spalling.
- Maintain and restore brick masonry by using appropriate techniques for repointing and using compatible mortar. Older buildings use high lime content mortar, which is weaker than contemporary Portland cement mortar. Using appropriate mortar will prevent further deterioration. For more information on mortar type and mortar strength refer to Appendix C.
- Choose an appropriate mortar when repointing historic masonry. The mortar in masonry assembly is the sacrificial element, being the weakest in strength. Mortar strength should be appropriate to the brick so that all the thermal expansion happens at the mortar joints first. For more information on mortar type and mortar strength refer to Appendix C.
- Choose materials that are similar in kind, colour, strength, and durability when using mortars and masonry units to replace existing deteriorated units. Using materials that are incompatible can cause more damage in the long term.

Guidelines

- Undertake repointing early in the year to allow mortar to dry and cure before cold weather sets in.
- Repair structural damage before repointing. Structural cracks may be letting in the moisture that is eroding the mortar.



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- Do not use power tools to remove old mortar. They can damage the weather-resistant skin of the brick and cause future deterioration of the wall.
- Refer to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places*, available online, for in depth information about masonry restoration (Parks Canada 2010).



Photo 4-3: Examples in Core Maple HCD of red and buff brickwork and brick detailing including voussoirs, drip moulds, horizontal banding, quoins, and decorative clay elements in brickwork

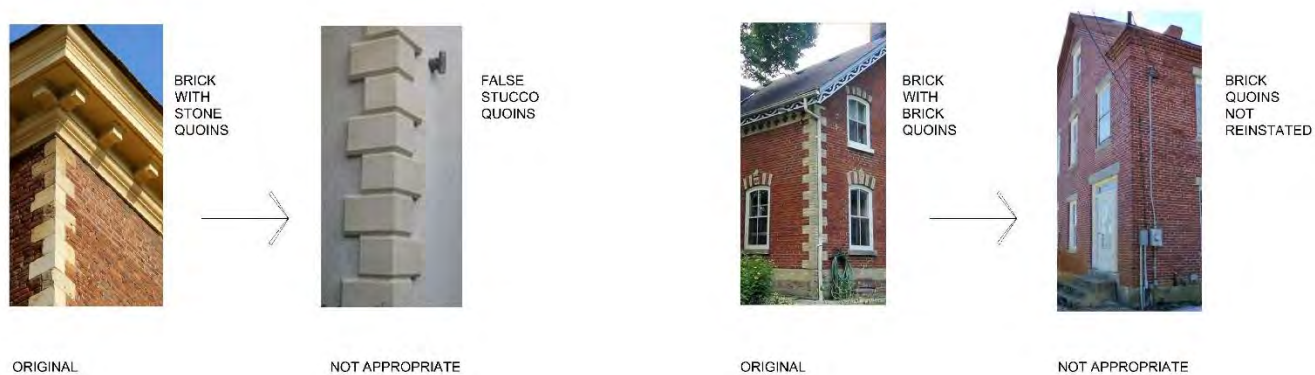


Plate 4-1: Not appropriate: Original quoins replaced with false stucco quoins or brick quoins not reinstated



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Metals

Some buildings in the HCD feature metal gutters, cladding or flashings. Identifying the type of metal will help to determine the most appropriate conservation, maintenance, and cleaning techniques.

Policies

- Conserve historic metal features on front facades. Retain sound and repairable metals.
- Re-apply appropriate paint or coating to decrease corrosion rate.
- Stabilize deteriorated metals by reinforcement and weather protection.
- Determine the metal type and appropriate cleaning method. Soft metals such as lead, tin, copper, aluminum, brass, silver, bronze and zinc should be cleaned with non-abrasive methods. Use gentle cleaning methods on hard metals.

Guidelines

- Replace deteriorated or missing elements in kind or with sympathetic materials based on documentary evidence.
- Refer to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* for a more detailed list of recommendations for maintenance and preservation (Parks Canada 2010).

Woodwork

Policies

- Retain sound and repairable wood that contributes to the character of the building or HCD. Decorative woodwork should be repaired rather than replaced.
- Replace in kind or with sympathetic materials when repair is not feasible.

Guidelines

- Apply coatings which are compatible and only after proper surface preparation, such as cleaning with tri-sodium phosphate.
- Inspect existing paint. Blisters or peeling paint can mean water is getting into the wood, and the source of water should be corrected.
- Do not use chemical strippers or torches to remove paint.
- Stabilize deteriorated wood by providing reinforcement and weather protection.



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- Replace decayed or damaged wood and find cause of deterioration where possible to avoid future damage.
- Prevent water penetration and weathering by providing proper drainage.
- Refer to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places* for a more detailed list of recommendations for wood maintenance and preservation (Parks Canada 2010).

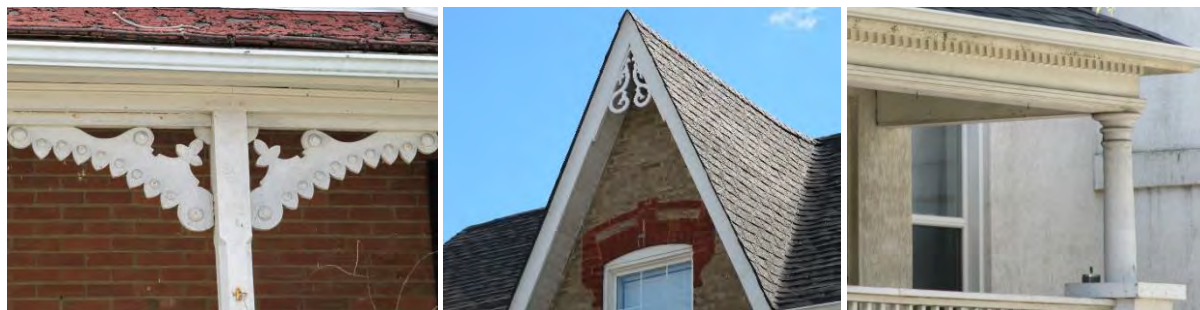


Photo 4-4: Examples of wood elements: decorative brackets, gable bargeboard, wood dentils, and columns in the HCD

Glass and Glass Products

Policies

- Retain historic glass, particularly decorative leaded or stained glass, when possible.
- Replace irreparable or missing glass panels in kind or with sympathetic material, whenever repair is not possible.

Guidelines

- Protect glass from breakage, chipping, and abrasion.
- Assess the reason for the breakage and deterioration of glass which might be due to its frame and structure.
- Consider contacting a knowledgeable and experienced practitioner when undertaking restoration of lead glass.



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Photo 4-5: Example of leaded glass window on church in HCD

4.3.1.5 External Paint

Traditional oil-based paint such as linseed oil paint were used historically. When applied properly, oil-based paints are long-lasting as they are absorbed into surfaces, thus allowing them to penetrate and the materials to breathe. Contemporary oil-based paints are available from various companies.

Mineral based paints are appropriate for surfaces such as brick, stucco, metal, etc. Mineral based paints work like a stain rather than paint- they are long lasting, allow surfaces to breathe and they do not create an impermeable layer which keeps moisture from drying out.

Acrylic based paints are readily available and used prominently today. However, acrylic based paints might not be the best solution for historic buildings and especially materials such as masonry and wood. Keep in mind that acrylic paint creates a film on top of the surface it is painted on, and thus seals it, making the material unable to dissipate moisture.

It is important that in preparation the surfaces are cleaned properly from dirt and previous paint.

Policies

- Painting masonry surfaces including brick is discouraged as it prevents the proper drying of the brick and ultimately damages the masonry. Paint may only be applied where deterioration of the masonry leaves no other choice. Paint must be vapour-permeable (breathing-type) to prevent deterioration.

Guidelines

- Avoid painting with colours that do not complement the character of the HCD, such as overly bright or neon colours. There are many paint companies that provide a heritage or historical selection that would be complementary in an HCD.



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- Consider cohesive color schemes. Paint can have a dramatic effect on the building, highlighting different elements such as windows, trim, sculptural detail, etc.
- Consider identifying original paint colours, if desired. For owners who would like to determine the original colour of their building and have the financial means, a paint analysis can be conducted. For owners who are on a budget and want to find a close match to the original paint colour, it is advisable to peel off a small area of paint in an inconspicuous area of the building.
- Consider consulting a heritage masonry specialist for exterior brick surfaces that have been already painted to determine whether to repaint peeling paint or remove paint completely (see Appendix C for further information regarding heritage professionals).

Overcladding

Overcladding is the covering of original materials with more modern materials. When covering original materials, important architectural elements of the building are hidden. Often, overcladding is done with the purpose of creating a more modern look to the façade but results in mismatching materials that are not in harmony with the surrounding buildings. Sometimes overcladding designs are done with the end goal of creating a “blank façade wall” which is undesirable as it does not relate to the street and the passerby.

Overcladding is not an appropriate substitute for maintenance. Covering up deteriorated facades does not solve the problem of regular maintenance and may create more serious problems such as rotting, rusting, cracking, and spalling of brick and deterioration of mortar joints, which can cause serious structural issues. To properly maintain a historic building, overcladding should be avoided and existing overclad materials should be removed.

Policies

- Avoid covering up original elevations and elements with materials that do not complement the HCD, drastically change the look of the building, damage the original materials, and/or create “blank walls”.

Guidelines

- Remove existing overcladding to reveal, repair, restore, or appropriately replace historical elements underneath.
- Remove overcladding in sections if removal of all overcladding is not possible, keep overcladding in place with the intention of removing it in future.



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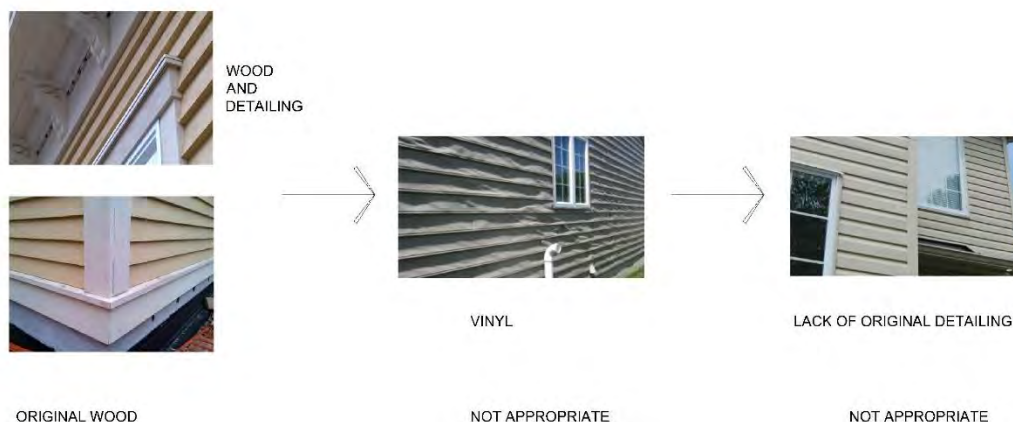


Plate 4-2: Not appropriate: Covering up original elevations and detailing with materials that do not complement the HCD

4.3.1.6 Windows

Windows in the heritage area are important elements that contribute to the vertical and horizontal patterns of the district. Windows are often a significant heritage element of contributing resources and where original, efforts should be made to retain them.

Policies

- Conserve, repair and maintain rather than remove all important character-defining elements to windows including but not limited to: steel, aluminum and wood frames and windows, muntin and sash profiles, dimensions of openings, operable double and single hung windows, original opening mechanisms and hardware and decorative surrounds.
- Retain original wood framed windows wherever possible. Heritage windows can be as efficient as new thermal units if they are maintained properly. If maintained, they are longer lasting than the newer thermal units.
- Replace original windows when they cannot be repaired. Keep current proportions and glazing configuration. Keep operable. Retain and/or replace storms in-situ, with like-for-like, where original storms are present. Replacement windows may be of contemporary materials but should reflect the character and style of the building. If muntins or grilles are used, they should be applied to the exterior of the window rather than between the panes for a more historically appropriate appearance.
- Do not block or alter the shape and size of existing historic window openings. It is strongly discouraged to seal windows shut.



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- Do not replace original windows with units that are radically different than original in proportion, colour, functionality, and configuration.
- Allow for replacement of contemporary windows with other contemporary windows. Maintain the original shape and opening of the window.

Guidelines

- If some windows have already been updated with contemporary units, they may be replaced with historically accurate windows based on documentary evidence or existing windows.
- Maintain the solid wall to openings proportions from the existing streetscape. Traditionally, windows are between 15% and 20% of a wall, and windows are taller than they are wide, usually with a ratio of 2:1 or more.



Photo 4-6: Original window examples in HCD including rectangular multi-sash, segmental storm windows, semi-elliptical sash, pointed arched, semi-circular sash, and rectangular 3/1



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Photo 4-7: Examples of appropriate replacement windows in HCD including fixed sash, 2/2 sash windows within a segmental frame, and 2/1 fixed windows within original wood frames

WINDOWS

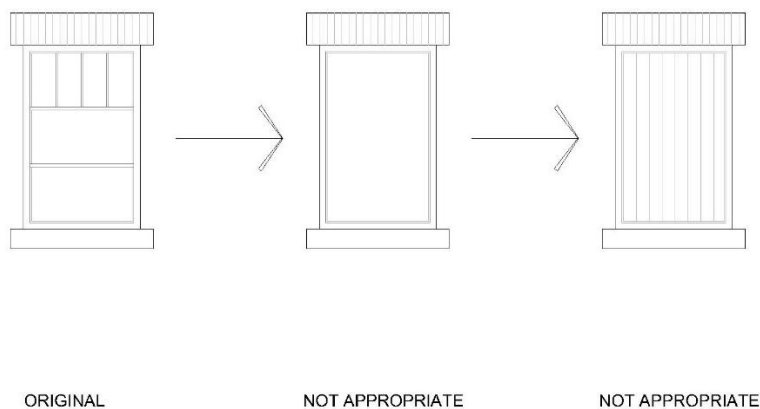


Plate 4-3: Not appropriate: Original historic windows replaced with a different proportion or character, or boarded up rather than restored or replaced



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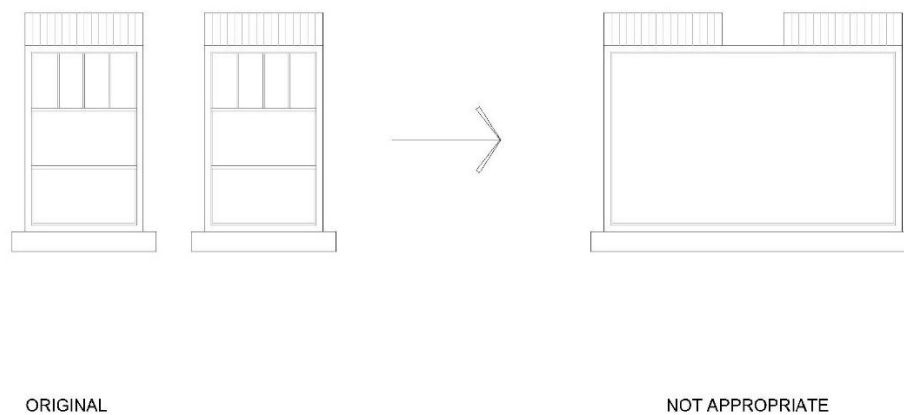


Plate 4-4: Not appropriate: Two original historical windows, replaced by a window of inappropriate proportion

4.3.1.7 Doors and Entrances

Entrances in heritage buildings are usually provided with some elaboration. The proportional scheme of the building governed the design, so that even ornate entrances did not overwhelm the building.

Policies

- Conserve, repair and maintain rather than remove all important character-defining elements to doors and entrances including mouldings and sidelights.
- Avoid blocking or altering the shape and size of existing historic door openings.
- Avoid replacing original doors with units that are radically different than original in proportion, colour, functionality, and configuration.



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Guidelines

- Commercial entrances shall face the principal street. Corner entrances are encouraged for corner lots.

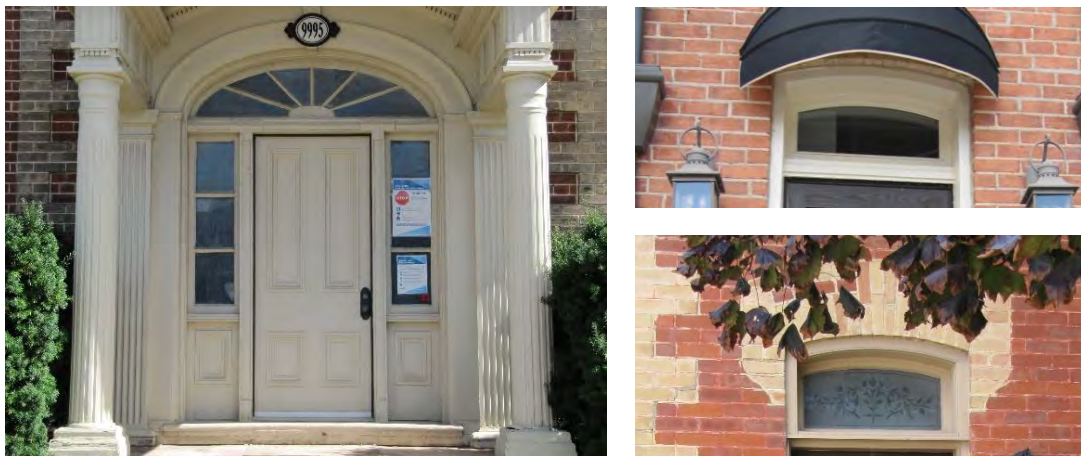


Photo 4-8: Examples in HCD of original door sidelights, fanlight, mouldings, and segmental transoms



Photo 4-9: Examples of appropriate replacement doors in the HCD that retain the original door shape, transom, sill, and voussoir details



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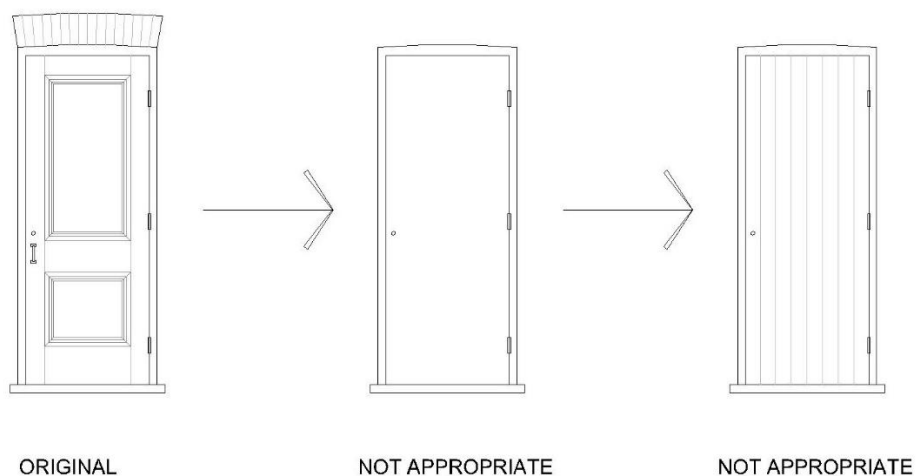


Plate 4-5: Not appropriate: Original historical door replaced with a different design not keeping with the historic character and the removal of the original voussoir

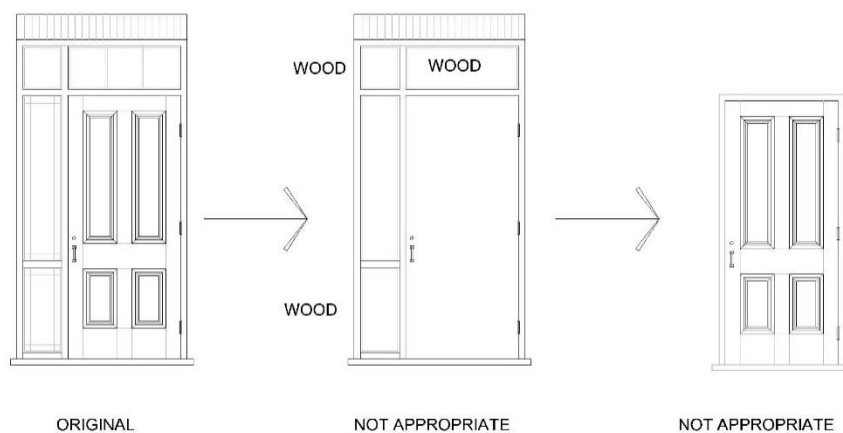


Plate 4-6: Not appropriate: Original historic sidelights and transom boarded up or removed



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4.3.1.8 Porches and Storefronts

Porches are located on the main floor of residential and commercial buildings, and they make up the public part of the building. They form the formal access to an outdoor sitting area or main entrance of a residence or commercial building. The Core Maple HCD includes a mixture of covered partial and full-width porches.

Policies

- Conserve, maintain and restore features such as wood posts, beams, cornices, cornerposts and the materials they are made from, wherever possible; typical materials include wood and metal.
- Avoid altering the geometry of the porches, such as location of posts, openings for access, steps and decking, railings (posts and spandrels).
- Replace in kind or in a manner compatible to the character of the HCD where conservation and restoration of original porch materials is not possible.
- Avoid enclosing existing open porches with screens or other enclosures. If enclosure is considered, make changes reversible and avoid damaging or removing historic trim or detailing.

Guidelines

- If porches have already been updated with contemporary features, they may be replaced with historically accurate or historically appropriate porches based on documentary evidence or consideration of the typical features of the residence's architectural style or influence.
- Create new porches so that the form and integrity of the contributing property will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future. Reversible interventions are those that can be removed later without damaging the heritage attributes.



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Photo 4-10: Examples of covered partial wood front porches on Keele Street south of Major Mackenzie Drive West



Photo 4-11: Examples of covered wood full-width front porches on Keele Street north of Major Mackenzie Drive West

4.3.1.9 Signage and Lighting

Signage for commercial properties in the Core Maple HCD is an important aspect of the urban fabric. It has an impact on the atmosphere of the street and it very important for the well-being of businesses.

Policies

- Adhere to the City's *Signs* By-law 140-2018. Maple, under Section 11 and Schedule D is defined as a Special Sign District.
- Install signage in a manner that avoids covering windows or important elements of the building façade and is conducive to HCD properties.
- Avoid internally illuminated signs as per the City's *Signs* By-law
- Avoid 'pylon' style signage.
- Rehabilitate important heritage lights as needed to adapt to current lighting requirements and code requirements before opting for replacement.
- If replacing, consider lights similar in style and character to the contributing heritage resources.



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Guidelines

- Retain signs that are pre-existing and contribute to the character of the building.
- Incorporate signage in the valence of awnings, above storefronts, on canopies, sandwich boards, small-scale projecting or hanging items and temporary window decals.
- Use signage that is an appropriate size to be read from across the street.
- Provide external lighting that is compatible with the character of the area, and the contributing resources. Repair and replace original external light fixtures where possible with like-for-like. Consider low-profile, but similar in design, material, and form to original lighting.
- Lighting is appropriate for illuminating commercial signage (e.g., 'gooseneck' lighting), address numbers, or entrances.
- Encourage use of energy efficient L.E.D. lights of an appropriate brightness to avoid excess light pollution. Lighting too bright appears harsh. When possible, businesses should try to match the colour temperature of municipal street lighting to provide a uniform appearance to the district.



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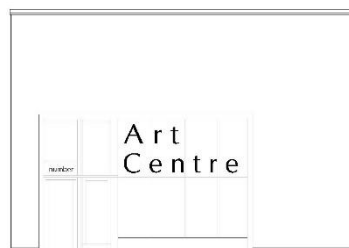


APPROPRIATE

LIGHTING
DIRECTED AT
SIGNAGE

RAISED LETTERS
NON ILLUMINATED

ADDRESS IN
WINDOW FILM



APPROPRIATE

STRUCTURAL
GLAZING

LIGHTING FROM
BUILDING INTERIOR

LETTERS IN
WINDOW FILM

ADDRESS IN
WINDOW FILM



APPROPRIATE

LIGHTING
DIRECTED AT
SIGNAGE

PANEL SIGN
PAINTED OR DECAL
LETTERING

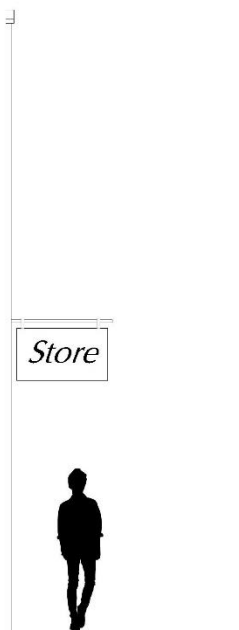
ADDRESS IN
WINDOW FILM



NOT APPROPRIATE

NEON or LED SIGN

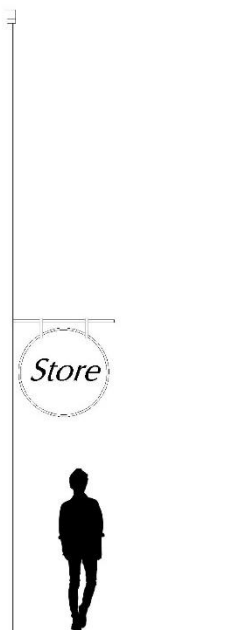
Plate 4-7: Appropriate and not appropriate commercial signage examples



APPROPRIATE

SUPPORTS AND
SIGN PANEL
PROJECTING FROM
BUILDING

PANEL SIGNS
PAINTED OR DECAL
LETTERING



APPROPRIATE

Plate 4-8: Appropriate projecting signage examples



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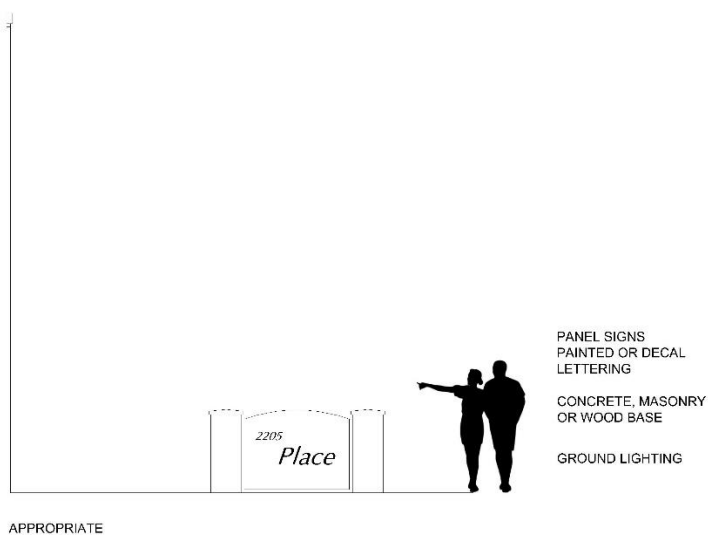


Plate 4-9: Appropriate ground signage example

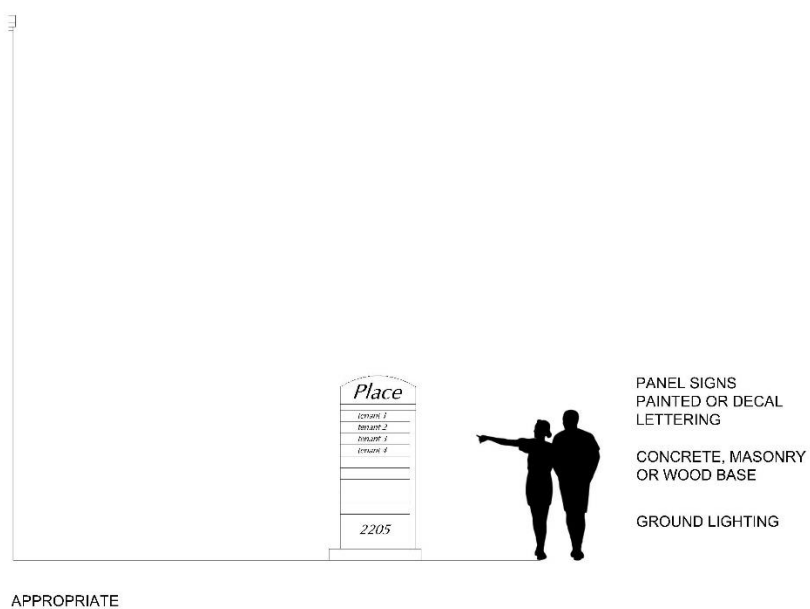


Plate 4-10: Appropriate ground signage example



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4.3.1.10 Outbuildings

Policies

- New outbuildings (sheds, detached garages) may be constructed. New outbuildings should be set back from the front façade of the residential or commercial building and follow guidelines for new construction that is sympathetic to the character of the HCD.

4.3.2 Non-Contributing Properties

Alterations and additions to non-contributing properties have an impact on the adjacent contributing properties and the overall streetscape of the Core Maple HCD.

4.3.2.1 Maintenance

Maintenance is crucial to the preservation of buildings in the HCD. Demolition by neglect (the act of allowing a building to slowly decay through lack of maintenance or vacancy) is not acceptable.

Policies

- Adhere to the City's Property Standards By-law 231-2011 as it applies to all properties within the City.

Guidelines

- Conduct regular maintenance on the property as needed, including side and rear elevations where visible from the public realm.

4.3.2.2 Roofs

Policies

- Replace roofing materials on an as-needed basis. Contemporary materials (asphalt shingles, metal, or composite roofing) are appropriate.
- Maintain gable, hip, or mansard types with medium to steep pitch to be consistent with the HCD character.
- Protect and maintain rooftop features by ensuring that water is properly drained through gutters, downspouts, and roof drains.
- Set rooftop mechanical equipment back from the roofline so that it is not visible from street level.

Guidelines

- Where roofing materials are visible from the street level and are to be replaced, encourage neutral colours (black, brown, grey).



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4.3.2.3 Façade Patterns

Façade patterns within the HCD include cohesive use of materials, setback, heights, and massing that together capture a visual representation of the historical development of the former Police Village of Maple during the mid 19th to early 20th centuries. Any alterations to non-contributing properties should be undertaken to complement the materials, setback, heights, and massing of the HCD and adjacent contributing properties.

Policies

- Maintain the overall proportions and façade pattern typical to a residential, commercial, or mixed-use building, if changes are made to the organization of a façade by adding, removing, or altering the location or position of windows and entrances.
- Support the character of the HCD when making changes in the façade composition of non-contributing buildings, by choosing complementary or compatible window and door openings, materials, and proportions.
- Avoid designing “blank walls” with no window and door openings.

4.3.2.4 Exterior Materials

Policies

- Removal of overcladding on non-contributing residential and commercial buildings is permitted. Care should be taken during removal to determine the presence of historic materials beneath that may change the course of an alteration permit.
- If historic fabric is present and City staff, Heritage Vaughan Committee, and Council agree that the building now meets the definition of a contributing property, guidelines for cladding in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** should be followed.
- If historic fabric is not present, replacement cladding may be installed. It is encouraged to use cladding that complements the character of the HCD, such as brick, stone, or wood cladding, particularly on the front (street-facing) façade of the building. Contemporary materials such as “hardie board” siding, aluminum, and vinyl siding may also be permitted on a case-by-case basis. Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) should be avoided, as it is not sympathetic to the HCD character.



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Guidelines

- Select materials that are complementary of the character of the HCD when renovating facades of non-contributing buildings. It is recommended to use materials already commonly found in the HCD such as brick as a dominant material that help to transition the non-contributing building into its surroundings.
- Complement the character of the HCD on side elevations visible from the public realm regarding material type, and proportion of material (e.g., brick/masonry or siding sizes compatible with surrounding buildings), and colour.
- Choose a paint scheme that complements the existing colours of the contributing resources in the HCD, based on a historic colour palette or neutral shades that complement the historic character. Avoid overly bright or neon colours.

4.3.2.5 Windows

Policies

- Replace existing windows and entrances when required. Contemporary materials are appropriate for non-contributing buildings but should maintain the existing opening sizes and proportions of the original window.
- Avoid covering up and filling in existing original windows.
- Maintain the solid wall to openings proportions from the existing streetscape. Traditionally, windows are between 15% and 20% of a wall, and windows are taller than they are wide, usually with a ratio of 2:1 or more.



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Photo 4-12: Examples of appropriate contemporary windows in the HCD

4.3.2.6 Doors and Entrances

Polices

- Avoid covering up and filling in existing entrances.
- For commercial properties, single entrances may be expanded to double entrances to improve accessibility but should adhere to universal accessibility requirements.



Photo 4-13: Examples of appropriate contemporary doors in the HCD



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4.3.2.7 Porches and Storefronts

Porches form the formal access to an outdoor sitting area or main entrance of a residence, commercial, or mixed-use building. Any alterations to an existing porch or the construction of a new porch should be stylistically appropriate to the original design of the building and complement the character of the HCD.

Guidelines

- Porches are permitted on non-contributing residential buildings. If new porches are proposed, they should be a single storey to be consistent with the majority of the HCD character.
- Open porches are encouraged over closed/screened porches.
- Porches (if present) may be removed from non-contributing buildings, provided there are no structural implications to their removal.



Photo 4-14: Examples of appropriate single storey open porches in the HCD

4.3.2.8 Signage and Lighting

Policies

- Adhere to the City's *Signs* By-law 140-2018. Maple, under Section 11 and Schedule D is defined as a Special Sign District.
- Install signage in a manner that avoids covering windows or important elements of the building façade.
- Avoid internally illuminated signs as per the City's *Signs* By-law 140-2018.



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- Consider external lighting that is compatible with the character of the area and is low-profile. Lighting is appropriate for illuminating commercial signage (e.g., 'gooseneck' lighting), address numbers, or entrances.
- Exterior building lighting is permitted on non-contributing residential properties to illuminate address numbers, entrances, and porches. Lighting should be of a scale that is compatible to residential or commercial buildings and should avoid fixtures that shine directly and brightly towards adjacent properties.
- Encourage use of energy efficient L.E.D. lights of an appropriate brightness to avoid excess light pollution. Lighting too bright appears harsh. When possible, businesses should try to match the colour temperature of municipal street lighting to provide a uniform appearance to the district.

Guidelines

- Incorporate signage in the valence of awnings, above storefronts, on canopies, sandwich boards, small-scale projecting or hanging items and temporary window decals.
- Use signage that is appropriate size to be read from across the street.

4.3.2.9 Outbuildings

Policies

- New outbuildings (sheds, detached garages) may be constructed. New outbuildings should be set back from the front façade of the residential building and follow guidelines for new construction that is sympathetic to the character of the HCD.

4.4 ADDITIONS

4.4.1 Contributing Properties

Contributing properties in the Core Maple HCD support the mid 19th to early 20th century streetscape of the former Police Village of Maple. The following sections provide policies and guidelines for contributing properties within the HCD where an addition is proposed. Some of these considerations include location, height and massing, architecture and style, windows, doors and entrances, and roof design. In general, the following key aspects should be considered:

- New additions must not obscure, radically change, or have a negative impact on contributing heritage resources, heritage elements, forms, use, or exterior configuration.
- Any additions considered must first document the contributing resource(s) impacted.
- Additions to contributing resources, specifically heritage designated properties, should be reversible.



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4.4.1.1 Location, Height, and Massing

The most important aspect of adding to a contributing resource involves consideration of the location, height, and massing of the addition. New additions must be visually compatible with, yet distinguishable from, the contributing resources. Often, the location, height and massing play the key role in ensuring a proper balance between imitation versus pointed contrast, so that balance is met that respects the heritage fabric. Consideration of additions must respect the contributing resources.

Policies

- Design additions to contributing resources to an appropriate height to contributing properties, less than the existing height of the original structure and be scaled appropriately so as to not compete with the original structure.
- Design massing for new additions that is subordinate to the existing residences. Additions should not cover or overwhelm the original structure but should not be too small in scale and size either.
- Locate additions to contributing residences at the back or side of the building, wherever possible. Any side additions must be set back from the front façade, wherever possible.
- Additions should be sympathetic and complementary in design, and clearly distinguishable from the original construction by form or detail.
- Preserve original material when designing additions and minimize the removal of original building structure and materials, where possible.
- Choose materials for additions that are distinguishable as contemporary design, and do not mimic historic architecture but complement its character to clearly distinguish between new and old.
- Avoid removing existing mature vegetation, where feasible, when planning the location for additions.



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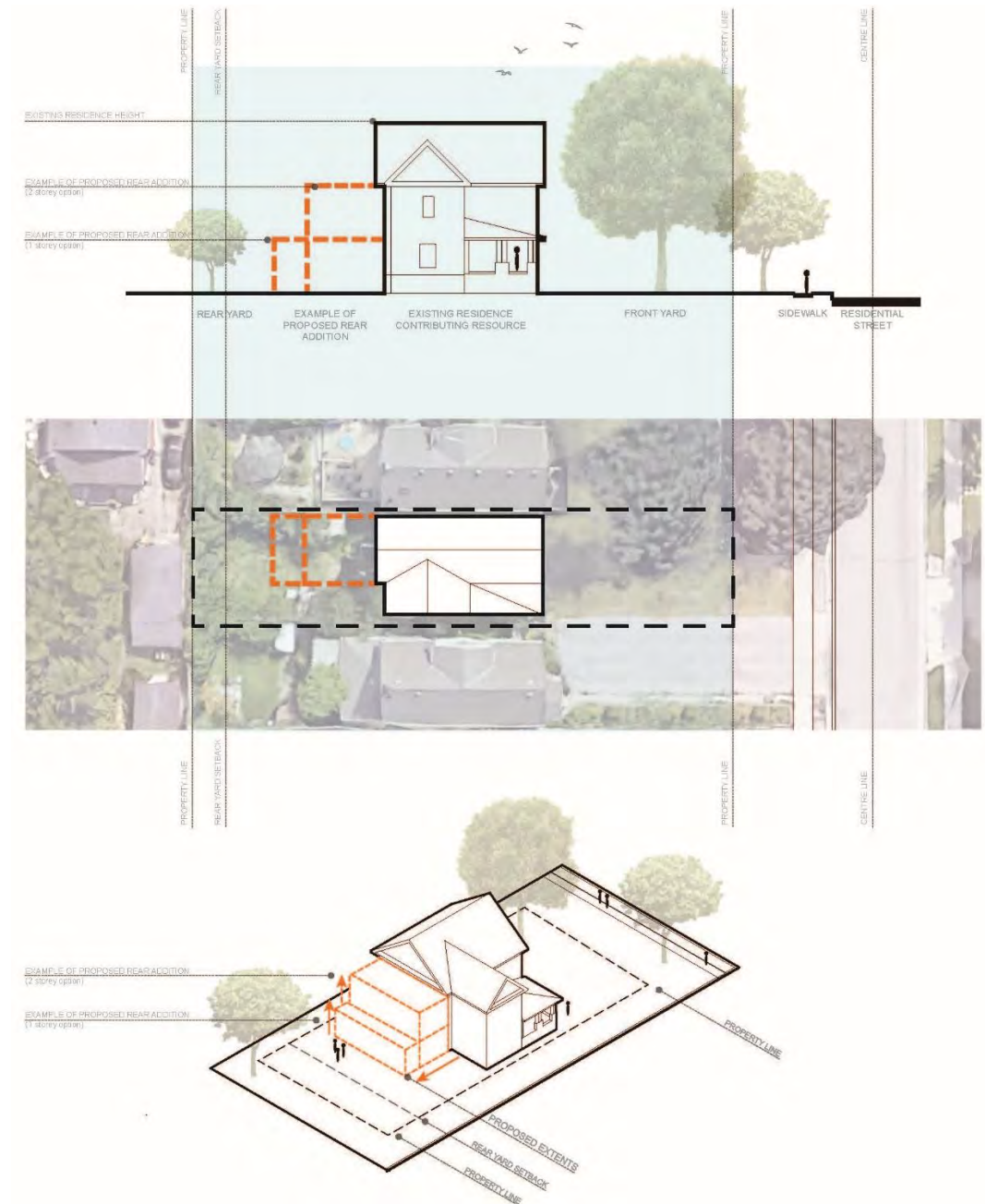


Plate 4-11: Plan shows recommended location for additions on contributing properties



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Architectural Style

Architectural style includes many elements of a building and façade, including overall design of fenestration, entrances as well as proportions, roof line design, and details.

Policies

- Additions should consider the original architectural style of a building and adopt a subtle approach that does not detract from the original heritage fabric, using compatible scale, proportions, openings and fenestration, materials and details that acknowledge the original residence.
- Avoid changing the existing façade elements by removing and altering architectural elements during additions. If these must be altered, these removals should be reversible where possible.
- Additions should maintain overall setback that forms the unified, consistent streetscape and heritage fabric of the area. Additions should not obscure or remove important architectural features of a contributing resource.

Guidelines

- Wherever possible, use existing window or door openings to provide access and retain the original window or door removed for future reversibility, particularly if additions are made in locations other than the back of the residence.

4.4.1.2 Roofs

Policies

- The roofline of the streetscapes in the Core Maple HCD are not uniform but of similar heights between one and one half to two and one half stories. New additions should consider the rooflines and work to align with these rooflines. The design of new addition rooflines should not necessarily replicate the original roofline but should complement the style of the existing dwelling, though this may be unique to each individual property in the HCD.

Guidelines

- Protect and maintain rooftop features by ensuring that water is properly drained through gutters, downspouts, and roof drains, and draining away from the original heritage building.
- Consider neutral colours (grey, black, brown) for roof pitches visible from the street.

4.4.1.3 Materials

Most buildings in the Core Maple HCD are constructed with red and buff brick. Brick was a common construction material in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries in the former Township of Vaughan. It was used for structural construction, cladding/veneer, and decoration. As a heritage attribute of the HCD, brick



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plays an important visual role in contributing to the district's sense of time and place to the former Police Village of Maple. While brick exteriors are what has been preserved in the HCD, wood cladding did also historically exist and is encouraged for future cladding use on additions.

Policies

- New additions can use similar materials and form as the original heritage building, but should be done so in such a way as to not cause confusion between what is original heritage fabric and what is a new addition.

Guidelines

- Consider complementary materials to existing brick buildings such as wood and glass, to create an addition that is discernable.

4.4.1.4 Windows

Policies

- Windows are important elements that contribute to the vertical and horizontal patterns of the district. When considering new additions, align new windows and the overall fenestration, where possible, so that it is consistent with the contributing resources.
- Consider the design, style, and organization of openings so that it is clearly discernable from the original heritage fabric but creates a harmonious relationship with that contributing resource.
- Windows should reflect the character and style of the building. If muntins or grilles are used, they should be applied to the exterior of the window rather than between the panes for a more historically appropriate appearance.

4.4.1.5 Doors and Entrances

Policies

- Consider the design, style, and organization of openings so that it is clearly discernable from the original heritage fabric but creates a harmonious relationship with that contributing resource.

4.4.1.6 Signage and Lighting

Policies

- Lighting on new additions should be complementary not only to the new building, but also to the contributing resources.



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- New lighting on additions should not cause light pollution or detract from the original heritage elements, fabric, and facades; consider the scale of lighting so it complements existing lighting in the neighbourhood.

Guidelines

- Provide external lighting that is compatible with the character of the area, and the contributing resources.
- Lighting is appropriate for illuminating address numbers or entrances.
- Encourage use of energy efficient L.E.D. lights of an appropriate brightness to avoid excess light pollution.

4.4.2 Non-Contributing Properties

4.4.2.1 Height and Massing

Policies

- Design additions to non-contributing resources to an appropriate height to the HCD Character. Additions shall be no taller than the existing building or immediately adjacent buildings.
- Rear additions may contain additional storeys, to a maximum of 9.5 metres for residential properties, and 12.2 metres for central commercial properties, if approved by Council, only if they are set back at least five metres from the front building line. Each additional storey shall be set back from the street within a 45-degree angular plane.

4.4.2.2 Location

Policies

- Additions are preferred to the rear of existing buildings.
- Where space permits, and in compliance with municipal setback requirements, additions may be located at the side of a building but are to be set back from the front façade by at least one metre.

4.4.2.3 Materials

Guidelines

- Use materials that are complementary to the character of the HCD, especially if materials are visible from street level.
- Allow for sympathetic contemporary materials on non-contributing buildings.



4.5 NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Most properties within the Core Maple HCD have already been developed; however, there is potential for development in the future. Opportunities for new development can occur in the form of infill or new development due to loss of a building through fire, natural disaster, severe structural instability, or approved demolition. In keeping with heritage conservation principles, new development should be recognizable as a product of its own time and not attempt to mimic or directly replicate historical architectural styles. New development can be modern but still sympathetic and compatible to the historic character of the district regarding form, massing, materials, and façade organization. When new development is proposed in the Core Maple HCD, the following policies and guidelines apply. Once new buildings are constructed, future alterations or additions are to follow the policies and guidelines for Non-Contributing buildings.

4.5.1 Site Plan Control

Section 41 of the *Planning Act* allows municipalities to review and regulate the location of buildings, structures, and specified facilities and works through a Site Plan Control by-law. The Site Plan Control process helps ensure appropriate siting, massing and scale of proposed development and site alteration to address efficiency of land use, servicing, safety, attractiveness, and compatibility.

Guidelines

- To encourage the integration of new development with adjacent land uses, Council may require public notification and a public meeting at the Site Plan Approval stage for applications for proposed development or site alteration within the HCD, developed in accordance with their current practices of notifying property owners.
- An application for Site Plan Approval should address all matters relating to the conceptual design and specific location of buildings and structures and all other site considerations usually required by the municipality and be consistent with the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan.

4.5.2 Height, Massing, and Setbacks

Policies

- When determining the siting of new construction, follow the policies and guidelines in Section 4.2.
- Conserve the existing character of the streetscape by limiting the height of new buildings to be consistent with immediately adjacent properties. If adjacent properties are of different heights, the height of the new building can match the taller building, to a maximum of 9.5 metres for residential properties, and 12.2 metres for central commercial properties, including mezzanine.
- Additional height of new buildings, to a maximum of 12.2 metres in the central commercial area, and 9.5 metres in the residential area, may be approved if the additional storeys are set back from the



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façade roofline by at least five metres. Additional stories should be approved only where shadow studies demonstrate no adverse impacts on adjacent heritage attributes. Where additional height is approved, further step-backs are encouraged to maintain the experience at the pedestrian realm and avoid the bulk of a solid mass and to transition the taller building form towards adjacent lower height buildings.

- Keep setbacks up to the sidewalk for commercial properties along Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West to be consistent with adjacent properties of mixed commercial and residential uses.

4.5.3 Roofs

Policies

- Use pitched rooflines, low to steeply pitched, of gable, hip, or mansard styles in the Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West areas wherever possible to complement the HCD character. Irregular rooflines that contain combinations of gable and hip types are also appropriate.
- Use contemporary roofing materials on new construction (asphalt, metal, or composite).
- Select colour palettes for roofing materials that are neutral (black, brown, grey) with pitched rooflines that are visible from the public realm.

Guidelines

- Allow for and encourage 'green' roof and sustainable design where feasible.

4.5.4 Façade Pattern

Policies

- Complement the mixed commercial and residential character of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West in the Core Maple HCD with similar façade pattern on new construction.
- Façade pattern of residential properties may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, but typically demonstrate balanced proportions and at least some vertical alignments of 'bays' or windows and entrances.
- New commercial buildings should have single storey commercial façades on the ground level, with between 50% and 80% glazing. Avoid blank walls facing these major streets/arteries within the Core Maple HCD. Notwithstanding, the glazing proportions, sizes, and details should be consistent with the character of the adjacent buildings and avoid large spandrel glazing.
- Include between 25% and 50% glazing on the upper stories of street-facing commercial façades of new development, using repeated patterns of window openings with clear vertical alignments, reflecting the established historical pattern of upper windows on contributing buildings in the Core



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Maple HCD. Many of the contributing properties (both commercial and residential) are found in residential – style homes that have either been converted to commercial or are still used as residential properties. The facades should incorporate these fenestration patterns into the upper stories to reflect this.

- New residential construction does not need to replicate historical façade patterns but should contain street-facing entrances, and 25-50% glazing on each storey.
- Require breaks in all exterior building elevations longer than 15 metres that are visible from Keele Street or Major Mackenzie Drive West, either through design elements, changes in material, or architectural articulation
- Maintain consistency of floor to ceiling heights of new design with adjacent buildings.
- Avoid blank walls facing Keele Street or Major Mackenzie Drive West

4.5.5 Exterior Materials

Policies

- Use brick, especially red or buff brick, as a primary cladding material on new construction for street-facing façades. Façades not visible from the public realm may be clad in alternate materials.

Guidelines

- Secondary cladding materials may also be used that are compatible with the Core Maple HCD character, including stone, metal, wood, glass, stucco, concrete, or composite siding products such as 'hardie board' siding.
- Contemporary materials may also be used on new construction to indicate that the building is designed in its own era. Wherever possible, consider blending contemporary materials (such as glass, concrete, or composite materials) with brick, stone, wood or historically used materials to allow the building to be compatible with the surrounding environment.

4.5.6 Windows

Policies

- Use contemporary metal, vinyl, or wood frame windows on new construction.
- Position windows on upper storeys in evenly spaced rhythms and vertical alignments in a manner that is compatible with adjacent buildings.
- Include large storefront/display style windows on ground floors of commercial buildings and new construction in the Keele and Major Mackenzie Drive West area, such that the windows still create a rhythm and pattern that considers many of the nearby contributing properties, many of which are



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residential style in nature but have been converted. Encourage storefronts with large windows and display windows allowing pedestrians visibility. This promotes an attractive and vibrant core and maintains the existing character of the streetscape.

Guidelines

- Dormer windows, if included in new design, should be complementary to the roof pitch and type.

4.5.7 Doors and Entrances

Guidelines

- Include covered entrances on ground floors, where feasible, to reflect the character of historic commercial buildings, of which many are converted from residential properties.
- Porches (either full or partial) or entrance landings at main entrances are common on historic residential properties and are encouraged on new residential design.
- Use single or double entrance doors that have full or partial glazing and adhere to *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (AODA) standards.
- Select doors that are made with traditional (wood and glass) or complementary contemporary materials (glass, metal, and fiberglass).

4.5.8 Architectural Style and Details

Policy

- Design new buildings using contemporary design that is sympathetic and compatible to the character of the Core Maple HCD. Sympathetic does not mean new buildings should directly copy or mimic historic buildings by installing historically accurate decorative brackets, bargeboard, window surrounds, etc. Compatibility with historic buildings is best achieved through form, scale, and materials rather than mimicking historical details and creating a false sense of history.

4.6 DEMOLITION

4.6.1 Demolition of Contributing Resources

The City is committed to conserving the heritage attributes of the Core Maple HCD. To support the conservation of the HCD's attributes, the demolition of contributing buildings within the HCD is strongly discouraged. Contributing buildings are to be conserved, maintained, and restored instead of allowing them to deteriorate. Demolition by neglect (the act of allowing a building to slowly decay through lack of maintenance or vacancy) is not acceptable. It is, however, noted that demolition of contributing buildings



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may occur in exceptional circumstances. The following policies and guidelines apply to demolition requests for contributing buildings, including municipally owned properties.

Policies

- Council may permit demolition of contributing buildings within the HCD only under extenuating circumstances such as catastrophic damage from fire, natural disaster, or, in select circumstances, severe structural instability. If a property owner proposes the demolition of a contributing building, Council may consider the application. The application must be accompanied by a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) prepared by a qualified heritage professional and member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals that outlines potential impacts to the heritage resource(s) and heritage attributes of the HCD. The CHIA shall contain mitigation measures where adverse impacts are anticipated. Council has the authority to refuse applications for demolition if they determine demolition does not support the goals and objectives of the HCD Plan, or if the demolition poses adverse impact on the heritage attributes of an individual property or the district heritage attribute.
- If a contributing building is approved for demolition, new development is to adhere to the HCD policies and guidelines for new construction in Section 4.5 if a new building is proposed for the site of the property to be demolished.

Guidelines

- If demolition is approved by Council, document buildings prior to demolition. Documentation can be achieved through written/photographic form for deposition in municipal archives. Consideration should be given to salvaging materials from the building to be demolished, and where possible, reusing the salvaged materials in future construction or site features.
- Where appropriate, encourage commemorative or interpretive features, such as plaques or panels at the site where contributing buildings are demolished, particularly if the CHIA identifies a significant person, event, group, organization, or theme associated with the property.

4.6.2 Demolition of Non-Contributing Resources

Non-contributing resources may not contribute the same historic architectural styles or materials to the HCD Streetscape as contributing buildings. They may be newer construction or older buildings that have been irreparably altered. While demolition of these properties may not result directly in the loss of heritage attributes of a particular building, their loss can impact the broader HCD character and street wall by creating gaps or vacant areas inconsistent with the look and feel of the HCD. Therefore, Council will adhere to the following policies on the demolition of non-contributing properties:

Policies

- Council may permit the demolition of non-contributing buildings in the HCD following approval of a heritage permit. Applications for the demolition of non-contributing building shall be accompanied by a



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development proposal or plan for the property. A CHIA may also be requested by the City to supplement an application.

- Where new development is proposed, it must follow the policies for new construction outlined in Section 4.5 of this Plan.

4.7 STREETSCAPING AND LANDSCAPING

4.7.1 Introduction

Cultural and natural landscapes are living heritage resources in a continuous cycle of growth, decline, and regeneration. In general terms, unlike most built structures, vegetation such as trees and shrubs have finite lifespans. The cultural landscape that is found within the Core Maple HCD reflects the past and present settlement patterns: from large, canopied landscaped lawns of the residential properties in the core area, to the bustling nature of the commercial area that is trying to retain (or replicate) a tree lined street using landscape elements sympathetic to the HCD such as stone and brick walls, fencing, street furniture, and exterior lighting.

Landscape elements can provide an opportunity to unite a streetscape and harmonize fragmented or non-sympathetic built elements. The umbrella-like canopies of mature street trees, for instance, provide a strong unifying element throughout the Core Maple HCD and support a historic connection to the past. They are the one common element that is repeated rhythmically throughout the entire area, and they are often of such mass and presence that they can overcome other disjointed elements within the streetscape and maintain the sense of the place within the district.

The cultural landscape is an aggregate of elements that are both public and private. Often it is the public space that is thought of as the streetscape, however, many of the elements found within the private realm can make powerful contributions to the streetscape. The character of the landscape is often defined within the public realm by elements such as the street trees, boulevards and parks and open spaces, as well as lighting and street furniture. Features of the private realm also contribute significantly to the overall character of a streetscape. Within the Core Maple HCD, the massing and setbacks of buildings, both residential and commercial, as well as trees and gardens, all contribute to the streetscape. It is this combination of public and private that form the streetscape as a whole.

Many aspects of both our public and private spaces will have to transform in response to over-arching issues, such as climate change, that will affect not only how we use our landscapes, but their very composition and make-up. The intent of the heritage designation with respect to the landscape is to encourage preservation of the core elements that make up the landscape, such as mature street tree canopy, setback, size, form, and massing to protect the unified character of the neighbourhood.

The following conservation and design guidelines are intended to provide both the City and private landowners with policies and guidelines for both the public and private cultural landscape within the HCD.



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4.7.2 Public Realm

4.7.2.1 Gateways and Approaches

Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street are the most prominent and travelled gateway and entry points into the Core Maple HCD and are an excellent candidate for the incorporation of gateway features or treatments, which would enhance the sense of arrival into the district and reinforce the streetscape character of the neighbourhood. Gateways identifying the key HCD entry points should also be given consideration to enhance and unify the character of the HCD such as southbound on Keele Street at Masters Avenue and westbound on Major Mackenzie Drive West at Hill Street.

Guidelines

- Banners using the same style and poles that are already in use can be created and placed at entrances into the heritage conservation district.
- Elements such as public art, signage, and landscaping could also be considered for inclusion in these areas.

4.7.2.2 Streets and Sidewalks

Streets and sidewalks tie the landscape together, linking people and places with one another. Not only are they integral to transportation and movement, they are also the physical and visual conduits through which much of our public life passes and can play a fundamental role in the vitality of our communities. Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West are both the physical and commercial centre of the district. The streets serve as an important pedestrian and vehicular linkage, but also function as a destination, providing the community with shops, services, and institutional facilities. With respect to the Core Maple HCD area, the following policies apply to streets and sidewalks:

Policies

- Maintain well landscaped boulevards/public areas along sidewalks, i.e., seating areas, to create visual character and vibrancy along the street.
- Maintain the establishment of distinct and unified street furniture and lighting along both Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West that is sensitive to the heritage character of the streetscape but does not create a false sense of heritage. Where there is opportunity and budget, select high end street furniture sympathetic to the heritage character of the core area already in use (**Error! Reference source not found.**).
- Maintain and enhance the establishment of a pedestrian realm through the use of unified paving materials, composition (design relation with concrete paving) and patterns that are sensitive to the heritage character of the streetscape. Paving specifications such as colour definition, materials and direction of pattern should be AODA compliant.



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- Maintain the overall proportions of the street, boulevard, and sidewalk so that setbacks and the relationships between built form and the street remain consistent.



Photo 4-15: Existing grassed and treed boulevards, public sidewalks, and streetlighting on Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Drive West



Photo 4-16: Example of bench in HCD sympathetic to the heritage character

4.7.2.3 Boulevards

As previously described, boulevards are typically defined as the area between the edge of pavement or curb if present, and the sidewalk or property line if no sidewalk exists. In the HCD, boulevards play an important role in contributing to the character of the streetscape. The following policies apply to the City regarding the conservation and enhancement of boulevards.



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Policies

- Maintain and conserve existing boulevards, in the HCD with regard to their location, size, and capacity for turf, vegetation, and street trees.
- When road reconstruction occurs, and where health and safety issues are not of concern, boulevards should be maintained as green space, serving as an important buffer between vehicular and pedestrian space within the streetscape.
- Where feasible, maintain original soils and/or topsoil depths to support the longevity of the street trees.

Guidelines

- Refer to *Maple Streetscape & Urban Design Guidelines* for existing boulevard specifications

4.7.2.4 Street Trees and Vegetation

Any City department contemplating tree removal must consider the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan and receive Council approval prior to taking any actions which may detract from the heritage character of the area. Staff responsible for tree removal shall adopt the policies and guidelines provided below and where possible, communicate with planning staff regarding additions and replacements of vegetation over the future. The overall management of the urban forest which includes boulevard trees and vegetation located in parks and public open space would best be addressed by developing an urban forest management plan (complementary to the York Region Forestry Management Plan) for the long-term retention of the tree canopy.

A multitude of changing and evolving environmental conditions such as Asian Long Horn Beetle, global warming/droughts, rusts, and blights puts particular tree species under siege and threatens their very existence. Subsequently, species selections for infill and replacement of mortalities within the HCD shall be at the discretion of qualified staff or consultants.

Some of the mature species are living narratives of what was planted in the past as street trees, such as Silver maple. Siberian elm had been planted along Major Mackenzie Drive West near City Hall and appear to be enduring the harsh urban environment. Typically, Horse chestnut is not currently planted due to the fruits being considered a hazard to personal and property well-being, and Silver maple are not in favour due to their expansive root system and keys (seeds) collecting in catch basins. It was also observed that ornamental pear was planted more recently and at the time of this report are also surviving the harsher urban environment.

Most municipalities or regional/county governments have standards governing the installation of plant material and trees; these standards and details for boulevard street tree planting should be considered the minimum requirements for trees planted within the district. Specific to the Core Maple HCD is the knowledge that most of the street trees located in the public and private domain proximal to residential



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and contributing buildings in general terms are in the original soils. This means that unlike many modern developments where there may only be a few inches (i.e., less than 4 inches/10cm) of topsoil, the older vegetation in both the curb side and house side of sidewalks are in the original topsoil which supports the longevity of the street trees and trees in public open spaces such as the Maple United Cemetery. It is recommended that the City adopt a policy to preserve original soils wherever possible to support the longevity of trees located in the public domain.

Policies

- When planting or replacing street trees, select a species that will approximate the same visual character of the streetscape to retain the consistency of the pattern and canopy structure.
- Select street trees that are hardy, drought, disease, and salt spray tolerant, such as:
 - species of smaller maples trees (*Acer* spp) than Silver maple (medium sized)
 - newer cultivars of hybrid Asian elms resistant to Dutch elm disease such as Accolade™; Cathedral; Discovery; Triumph™; Commendation™; Danada Charm™ (*Ulmus* 'Morton Red Tip')
 - American elm hybrids, such as Princeton, Prairie Expedition, New Harmony, and St. Croix. Note that these species tend to be larger than the Asian species so larger growing areas are recommended
- Any roadworks or general construction, including infrastructure improvements that will impact the root zones or otherwise have the potential to seriously affect the health, growth and survival of the street trees must have an approved Tree Preservation Plan/Tree Management Plan developed by a Certified Arborist or Registered Professional Forester. Engineering drawings, inclusive of road works, lighting, underground services must be reviewed and approved by City staff.
- Communication must be provided by either the outside consultant or City department when construction is about to commence to acknowledge that tree protection/root zone measures are in place. Tree inspections shall include an examination of tree protection/root zone measures and conditions during construction, and examination of the restoration of the root protection zone to an equal or better condition during post-construction.
- Where the City staff prepares an assessment of existing trees and recommendations for replacements, the consulting engineer shall include this information within their construction package/tender and include suitable tree preservation/mitigation measures and specifications.

Guidelines

- Where gaps in the continuity of tree plantings have appeared in the streetscape, they should be filled as expediently as possible given scheduling and budgets. The potential to replace trees on the private side of the property line should be explored where suitable growing conditions no longer exist on the public side.



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- If and where feasible, consideration should be given to the caliper size of replacement trees when infill planting amongst mature trees; larger caliper infill trees should be selected in order to respect the size of the existing mature trees, and in respect to the character of the district.
- If it is observed that an over-mature tree is in decline and may be removed in the future, such as the surviving Silver maple, consideration should be given to planting its replacement before the tree is removed, to permit time for the newly planted tree, typically of smaller caliper, to grow in size.
- Where appropriate (as determined by qualified City staff or consultants) infill trees should be either the same species as the trees adjacent to the infill location or of a similar form and size at maturity. Where infill or replacements are to be located amongst species that are deemed undesirable, replacement species shall be at the discretion of City staff or consultants with an understanding of maintaining the visual character of the streetscape.
- Where construction and/or construction activities on private property may impact publicly owned trees, submissions for site plan approvals/permits shall be accompanied by a tree preservation plan clearly indicating measures to preserve the City owned tree and approved by the Forestry Group. The tree preservation plan shall be prepared by a Certified Arborist or Registered Professional Forester.

4.7.2.5 Lighting

The way in which a street is lit can be a defining feature within a streetscape, not only because our night environment can be significantly enhanced by the quality of light provided, but also because the character of a street during the day can be significantly affected by the form of the light standard. Although in most cases it is not feasible to duplicate original light features, installing standards that complement the historic fabric of the area is an issue of sensitivity to existing heritage character, much the same as an adaptive reuse of the built form.

The following policies with respect to street lighting are made with the understanding that they will be followed as part of the natural course of street lighting repairs and upgrades and are subject to funding availability.

Policies

- Maintain and continue the existing street lighting of 'historically themed' lighting fixtures throughout the HCD to enhance consistency with the character of the heritage district.
- New or replacement lighting should be 'dark-sky friendly' with a full cut-off to eliminate upward light spillage.
- New or replacement lighting should be energy efficient and implement a light-emitting diode (LED) or equivalent technology.



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4.7.2.6 Street Signage

Street signage is often referred to as a wayfinding tool; however, it can also serve as an identifying element within a streetscape. Given that street signs are common elements throughout a neighbourhood, they can be employed as tools to define areas of unique or special status.

Guidelines

- Continue the current practice of street signage in consistency with City standards.
- Separate road and traffic signage from interpretive/commemorative and wayfinding signage from traffic signage so the two do not distract from each other.
- Consider establishing signage (e.g., street name signage) with unique colour and logo identifying the area as the Maple HCD. New street signs shall comply with City standards.
- Encourage the continued use of decorative banners throughout the HCD along Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street; particularly decorative banners affixed to light poles as they are an effective means of strengthening sense of place within the district.
- When included on new or retrofitted light standards, the banners should be coordinated with other elements within the district, such as the street signage, and installed along important thoroughfares that bound the area, or at the gateways into the area.
- The additional banners in the HCD should be undertaken in consultation with the City's street lighting division so that banners are appropriately located and that the light standards are adequate to support them.

4.7.2.7 Street Furniture

Street furniture can have a strong unifying effect upon a streetscape if it is well coordinated. Placed in strategic areas, coordinated street furniture can be used to identify a space, set it apart from other neighbouring areas, and draw visitors into particular spaces. The following are guidelines aimed at unifying the streetscape through use of street furniture.

Guidelines

- Maintain and enhance the current street furniture character that currently includes "heritage style" furnishings with similar sympathetic heritage themed furnishings. This gives a unique character to the area and contributes to Maple's sense of place.
- Where possible, install decorative heritage themed trash receptacles, bike racks, bus shelters, and benches rather than standard utilitarian ones. Otherwise consider bright, artistic furnishings such as sculptural bike racks as they act as public art within the streetscape and add to the visual appeal to



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the community and tie into the modern architecture of the City Hall and the Civic Centre Resource Library.

- Decorative street furniture should be coordinated and if possible sourced from the same supplier to achieve economy of scale and a consistent and coherent appearance.

4.7.2.8 Commemorative and Interpretative Elements, Public Art, and Murals

Commemorative and interpretive features, such as plaques, signs, monuments, murals, and public art, play an important role in creating a district community space and highlighting important events, groups, or themes in a community. While many of these features may not in themselves be 'historic', they add to the experience and sense of character to the Core Maple HCD.

Policies

- Support the continued installation of commemorative character elements within the HCD. Retain, maintain, and enhance commemorative character elements within the HCD, including historically themed murals, banners, commemorative or interpretive signs, and plaques.
- When planning the location of murals, consider side façades of non-contributing buildings or those that do not contain original masonry to avoid damaging or obscuring original building materials when adding new painted murals. If contributing buildings are considered, use tactics to minimize damage to historic materials by applying removable covers or consulting with a building condition specialist prior to conducting work

Guidelines

- When updating existing or establishing new commemorative features and public art engage in consultation with the community to reflect a more diverse historical narrative.
- Other methods such as Quick Response (QR) Systems can also be considered for new or additions to commemorative, interpretive or public art installments, or to link to existing or future walking tours.
- Consider the placement and composition of interpretive and commemorative elements to avoid creating areas that are over-crowded when adding additional commemorative character elements.

4.7.2.9 Parking

Parking in the Core Maple HCD is generally constrained to the lots in commercial shopping plazas and commercial properties. Both Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street, as major arterial roads, do not permit on-street parking. Parking is available on one side of select side streets such as Church Street, Jackson Street, and Richmond Street.

Policies



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- Continue the pattern of on-street parking in a single lane on side streets in accordance with the City's By-Law 064-2019.
- Encourage the location of surface parking lots to the rear of buildings. Include vegetative elements to soften the appearance of visible parking areas, such as hedge or vegetated screening, and/or the inclusion of planted 'islands' or trees.

4.7.2.10 Commercial Areas

The Major Mackenzie Drive West and Keele Street intersection is geographically located at the centre of the Core Maple HCD but is also an intersection with visible signs of a harsh environment, including noise from heavy traffic and winter salt spray which creates an inhospitable environment for street trees. However, opportunities to enhance the heritage character of the intersection on the north side exist through mechanisms such as enhanced pavement, streetscape furnishings, and street trees that will all contribute to a sense of place and, in the case of the HCD, familiarity of place. The presence of enhanced streetscape elements creates a unique streetscape and sets the stage for attractive and compelling outdoor spaces. However, it is suggested to introduce imaginative and creative solutions to tame or mitigate the harsh atmosphere by buffering the man-made environmental challenges. This would include creative ways to plant street trees behind barriers such as glass panels and/or with enhanced structural soils to optimize growing conditions.

Guidelines

- Maintain and expand enhanced paving materials and landscape elements, such as street furniture and lighting, to further define the pedestrian realm and further identify these areas as community space, where appropriate.
- Ensure exterior spaces meet or exceed universal accessibility standards.
- Consider barriers such as handrails with glass panels to intercept and buffer salt spray to support better growing conditions for street trees, innovative soil and mulch techniques to intercept salt spray and run-off, or alternative to trees such as sculptural elements that introduce the "idea" of canopy.

4.7.2.11 Views and Vistas

Views and vistas serve as the windows to, from, or within the district. Views can take on a number of forms, each of which contribute differently to the look and feel of a place. Views to a landmark feature can provide a sense of unity within the surrounding neighbourhood by providing a central focal point to which the neighbourhood can connect to and can be a defining feature of a place. Designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* can only relate to real property, and as such only vantage points from within the HCD can be managed by the policies and guidelines of an HCD plan, even when a view or vista extends beyond the HCD boundaries.

One key vantage point is on Keele Street, looking south from Masters Avenue. This vista, looking south from Masters Ave and Keele, captures the heritage "village" character of the core HCD. This vista is an



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important historical view that speaks of a narrative of Maple's past and its conservation is an important effort to maintaining the heritage character and 'feel' of the HCD. A similar view is noted at the south end of the HCD. Looking north from the intersection of Keele Street and Barhill Road, with St. Andrews Presbyterian Church on the west and the cemetery on the east, the historic character of the area is experienced.

Guidelines

- Maintain existing boulevard configuration, if possible, from Masters Ave to Railway St./Killian Road to conserve view.
- The City should work with homeowners in this area to help conserve treed boulevards on both private property and public right-of-way. Such as anticipating the decline of over-mature trees and planting trees on the public right-of-way of the boulevard prior to removal of dying trees. This will help maintain the composition of the historical views.
- Relocate utilitarian visual distractions such as trash receptacles and utility infrastructure where possible to avoid obstructing views.
- The City should consider introduction of gateway elements at each entrance to the HCD from Major Mackenzie and Keele Street.

4.7.3 Private Realm

4.7.3.1 Trees

Mature trees located on private property and within public view greatly contribute to defining the heritage character of a neighbourhood. Where boulevard space is insufficient or nonexistent for public planting, trees on private property often compensate for gaps found in the streetscape canopy. By framing scenic vistas and screening undesirable views, privately owned trees can play a significant role in the streetscape and enhance the visual aesthetics of the district.

The conservation and management of trees on private land generally is at the discretion of the property owner. Mature trees located on private property are a valuable resource to the property owner not only for the benefits provided in terms of shading homes in the summer, increasing property values, but also for the overall sense of wellbeing that trees can inspire. These trees can also be considered as a significant heritage resource and can be designated as a heritage tree through the *Ontario Heritage Act*, under the following definition from the Ontario Heritage Tree Alliance:

"A notable specimen because of its size, form, shape, beauty, age, colour, rarity, genetic constitution, or other distinctive features; a living relic that displays evidence of cultural modification by Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people, including strips of bark or knot-free wood removed, test hole cut to determine soundness, furrows cut to collect pitch or sap, or blazes to mark a trail; a prominent community landmarks; a specimen associated with a historic person, place event or period; a representative of a crop grown by ancestors and their successors that is at risk of disappearing from cultivation; a tree associated with



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local folklore, myths, legends or traditions; a specimen identified by members of a community as deserving heritage recognition”.

(Ontario Heritage Tree Alliance 2006)

The care, maintenance, and replacement of the neighbourhood’s street trees are integral to sustaining the broad, green canopy that has become associated with parts of the Core Maple HCD.

Policies

- The City should be consulted before removal of mature trees on private land. The definition of “mature” for the purposes of this plan is a tree that is over 20 centimetres diameter at breast height.
- Seek the assistance of a certified arborist for pruning or removal of mature trees.
- Encourage the replacement of mature trees with new species selected from the list in Section 4.7.3.2.

While the City is responsible for the management of public street trees, maintenance of areas around street trees in residential areas often falls upon private landowners. Property owners can assist the City in maintaining street trees adjacent to their property through the following guidelines.

Guidelines

- Avoid cutting down or damaging publicly owned street trees that are adjacent to your property. Remember that a publicly owned boulevard street tree can be on either side of the sidewalk, so confirm ownership before considering any action to the tree.
- If a street tree or other publicly owned tree, such as trees located in public open spaces or parks, appears to be in poor health, severely damaged or in serious need of major pruning, contact the City.
- Use care when cutting grass and using power lawn care equipment directly adjacent to street trees.
- If new street trees have been planted adjacent to your property, monitor them and water them regularly during periods of dry weather.
- Contact the City for requests to plant trees within the boulevard.

4.7.3.2 Landscaping and Gardens

Most landscaped and garden areas on private property have continually evolved and changed throughout the seasons and property ownership. It is expected that private gardens will continue to do so, and that private landscaping will support the character of the Core Maple HCD by being sympathetic and compatible while still allowing for individual expression, seasonal decisions, and site conditions.

Policies

- Avoid the use of synthetic lawn materials such as artificial turf and plastics, encouraging live plant materials such as lawn, plantings, or groundcovers.



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- Retain and repair historic fencing and garden walls, including metal and stone. Replace in kind where possible, or with sympathetic replacements.
- Allow sympathetic low metal or wood fencing, garden walls, retaining walls or border stones. Fencing or walls should be no taller than one metre. Avoid wood fencing that is a solid mass in favor of 'picket' style fencing. Low walls may be composed of brick or stone.
- Fencing layout of front and side yards approaching street intersections must respect the 'daylight triangle' of visibility to provide maximum visual access of corner intersections. It is highly recommended that fencing abutting corner intersections provide open views to traffic and not be solid (i.e., privacy fencing) in nature.

Guidelines

- Encourage a variety of landscaped front yards on private property, including lawn, formal planted beds, informal 'cottage' style or pollinator plantings, maintained vegetable gardens.
- Maintain a balance of softscaping (e.g., lawn or vegetation) and hardscaping (walkways, driveways, surface paving).
- Encourage the use of plant materials that were typical in a front garden landscape in mid-19th to early 20th century southern Ontario residential landscapes, or plants that are historically sympathetic, such as those found in Table 4-1 to Table 4-4.

Table 4-1: Deciduous Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western catalpa
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud
<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>	Purple beech
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	gingko
<i>Malus sargentii "Rosea"</i>	Pink Sargeant crab apple
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak

Table 4-2: Coniferous Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Abie balsamea</i>	Balsam fir
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce



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Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Picea pungens</i> 'glauca'	Colorado blue spruce
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern white cedar

Table 4-3: Deciduous Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red osier dogwood
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	slender deutzia
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	burningbush
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> 'spectabilis'	showy forsythia
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> 'grandiflora'	snowhill hydrangea
<i>Kerria japonica</i> 'Pleniflora'	Japanese kerria
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur privet
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	saucer magnolia
<i>Philadelphus coronaries</i> 'Aurens'	golden mock orange
<i>Prunus triloba</i> var <i>multiplex</i>	flowering almond
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Alpine current
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac
<i>Syringa x vulgaris</i> 'Belle de Nancy'	Belle de Nancy lilac
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Sterile'	European snowball viburnum

Table 4-4: Perennials

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> 'Compacta'	Basket of Gold
<i>Anemone x hybrida</i> 'Whirlwind'	Whirlwind anemone
<i>Agueilegia canadensis</i>	Wild Columbine
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> var	Bellflower varieties
<i>Centura dealbata</i>	Persian Cornflower
<i>Coreopsis</i> sp.	Coreopsis species
<i>Delphinium</i> sp.	Delphinium species
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> var.	Sweet William varieties
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove species
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Cone Flower
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Bearded Iris



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Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Iris pseudoacorus</i>	Yellow Flag Iris
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star
<i>Lupinus</i> var.	Lupine varieties
<i>Monarda didyma</i> var.	Bergamot/Bee Balm varieties
<i>Paeonia</i> sp.	Peony species
<i>Papavar orientale</i> var.	Oriental Poppy varieties
<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.	Cone Flower species

4.7.3.3 Paving and Hardscaping

Many residential or commercial properties contain paving in the form of parking or driveway areas and pathways to building entrances. These are often necessary features of modern life and can be compatible with the HCD character when appropriately scaled.

Policy

- Allow for a range of paving materials on private property, including concrete, stamped concrete, asphalt, interlocking pavers, stone, and gravel.

Guideline

- Paths and walkways may take linear or curvilinear forms. Encourage pathways that lead from the sidewalk to the main entrance of the property, in keeping with traditional historical landscaping patterns.



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Photo 4-17: Examples of appropriate paths and hardscaping with linear and curvilinear forms, paths to the main entrances, and use a variety of materials

4.7.3.4 Boulevards

Boulevards are typically defined as the area between the edge of pavement or curb if present, and the sidewalk or property line if no sidewalk exists. When grassed, they serve to break up what can sometimes be an expansive sea of pavement within a streetscape. Boulevards also offer an opportunity for street tree growth when they afford adequate space and are not already dominated by hydro lines. While boulevards fall within the public realm, they are most often maintained by private landowners, which can leave them susceptible to varying levels of treatment and care. Maintaining the visual appeal and functional characteristics of boulevards can be enhanced if the following guidelines are followed.

Guidelines

- Where boulevards are grassed, landowners should maintain the boulevards as part of overall lawn care responsibilities (i.e., watering, fertilizing, mowing, etc. as required).
- When road reconstruction occurs, and where health and safety issues are not of concern, boulevards should be maintained as green space, serving as an important buffer between vehicular and pedestrian space within the streetscape.

4.8 ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility is an important consideration in an HCD. Historically, buildings were not often designed with accessibility in mind. However, through alterations and new construction, accessibility can be introduced and enhanced by adhering to the following policies and guidelines:



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Policies

- Include barrier-free design in all new construction. This includes commercial, residential, and institutional building types.
- Include barrier-free design for all new streetscape, open space, and park design to remove barriers for people with disabilities.
- Include barrier-free design on existing buildings when making alterations to entrances or other building features wherever possible, while avoiding damage or adverse impacts to original historic materials or heritage attributes.
- Wayfinding materials and signage should be visibly legible under AODA guidelines.

Guidelines

- Allow for temporary or transportable ramps to access commercial properties to improve access for people with disabilities even when alterations to entrances are not being proposed.
- Allow for the use of markers, grip-tape or finishes or similar devices on entry surfaces such as steps, landings, or ramps.
- Allow the use of accessible door handles and railings at entrances on contributing and non-contributing properties.

4.9 SUSTAINABILITY AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Research and new technologies continue to uncover more ways to improve the sustainability of new and existing buildings. Consideration should be given to improving the sustainability of HCD resources and allowing for appropriate means of alternative energy. Council should consider the following guidelines related to sustainability and alternative energy:

Guidelines

- Allow for the installation of solar panels on roofs, particularly on flat roof buildings or those that have low pitched roofs masked by parapets.
- Install solar panels, related infrastructure, or other alternative energy sources set back from the roofline or parapet to be inconspicuous from the street level.
- Avoid removing or damaging historic materials when installing solar panels or related infrastructure.
- Encourage property owners to conduct an energy audit prior to replacing original historic windows or doors to determine the greatest sources of heat loss. In some cases, minor repairs can provide as much improvement as full replacement.



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- Allow for the use of ‘green’ building materials and techniques on new construction where the designs are compatible with the HCD character and consistent with guidelines in Section 4.5 for new construction.
- Encourage property owners to source materials from local suppliers and manufacturers, where possible.

4.10 PART IV DESIGNATIONS

The policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan apply to all properties currently designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within the district. Any interior and exterior elements of the building/property protected under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* continue to remain protected in the same way prior to their designation under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Property owners and the Municipality are to adhere to the requirements of Part IV designations within the HCD, unless otherwise repealed by Council. The process for making alterations or additions to Part IV designated properties must consider the heritage attributes or character defining elements outlined in the designating by-law for the property, as well as the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan.

4.11 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Development or alterations outside of the Core Maple HCD boundary are not subject to the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan, nor are they required to obtain heritage alteration permits. However, site alteration and development adjacent to the HCD is required to conform to the PPS. In accordance with Policy 2.6.3, proposed redevelopment and significant alterations adjacent to the Core Maple HCD must demonstrate that the heritage attributes of the adjacent HCD and/or heritage property will be conserved. To achieve this, the City may require the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) carried out by a qualified professional for development adjacent to the HCD. The CHIA should be conducted by a member in good standing of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and be prepared according to the City's Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (City of Vaughan 2017). The City, the Heritage Vaughan Committee, and Council may require that a proponent implement mitigative measures where impacts on the HCD attributes are identified, as outlined in the CHIA.



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5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The City's Official Plan contains the framework for establishing HCDs. To implement the Core Maple HCD, the City will adopt a new by-law designating the area as an HCD, requiring alterations and development to follow a heritage permit process. The new by-law will be adopted concurrently with amendments to the existing Maple HCD by-law to remove the area within the boundaries of the Core Maple HCD as these will be subject to the new by-law. Outside of the Core Maple HCD boundary, the original by-law will remain in effect. The City will serve a notice of intention to adopt the by-law to all property owners within the district boundary. Individuals who object to the by-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal. Objections must be filed with the Tribunal and City Clerk within 30 days after the notice of intention to designate is published. The Tribunal may dismiss the appeal, amend the by-law, direct Council to repeal the by-law, or direct Council to amend the by-law.

When the by-law is adopted, it will be registered on title with all property owners. The registration will remain on title for the property in perpetuity. The City will file a notice with the Ontario Heritage Trust that the by-law establishing the HCD has been adopted.

Where required, the City will make changes to the Official Plan or by-laws to support the establishment of the HCD Plan. The following sections provide an overview of the heritage permit process, as well as other tools that are useful in implementing the HCD.

5.2 CITY POLICIES

5.2.1 Applicability

The policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan will be applicable only to the properties located within the Core Maple HCD Boundary (See Figure 1). All properties outside of this area that are in the 2007 Maple HCD boundary will remain subject to the policies of the Maple HCD Plan, which will remain unchanged.

The intent in updating the Maple HCD Boundaries and creating the Core Maple HCD is not to prevent future change, reinvestment, and/or redevelopment. Rather, the primary focus of the HCD Plan is to *manage change* in a similar manner as has been done in the HCD since 2007. This HCD Plan requires that contributing resources are not demolished without due cause (see Section 4.6.1), and that any alterations or additions, redevelopment, and public infrastructure projects within the heritage conservation district are in keeping with the guidelines of this Plan. It is expected that over time applications subject to other municipal policies (such as Zoning by-law amendments, consents, and minor variances, or development/planning permits) will be made within the HCD. The municipal policy framework with respect to zoning and Official Plan policies will remain in effect when the Core Maple HCD is established, and the typical processes will be followed regarding any zoning by-law or official plan amendments. However, as



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established by the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in the case where an existing or proposed City by-law is in conflict with the policies of the HCD Plan, the policies of the HCD Plan will prevail to the extent of the conflict.

5.2.2 Coordination with the Community Planning Permit System Program

The Core Maple HCD Plan is taking a unique approach to HCD designation by establishing a new HCD within an existing larger HCD. The intended outcome of this process is recommended to replace the regulation within the original boundaries of the 2007 Maple HCD with a new planning framework under the City's Official plan called a Community Planning Permit System (CPPS). Individual properties that are of heritage value will be listed on the City's heritage register or designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to protect their CHVI when the 2007 HCD is repealed. A CPPS is a tool permitted under the Planning Act that combines aspects of zoning, site plan, and variance approvals under a single process that can be created to support specific policy outcomes (in this case the provision of heritage-appropriate new development) in a manner that simplifies the approvals and design review processes.

The CPPS will be a separate process and planning tool from the Core Maple HCD, though the two will work in tandem. It is anticipated that the policies and guidelines of the Core Maple HCD Plan, particularly those for alterations and additions to contributing buildings, could form the basis for design guidelines and policies for heritage buildings within the CPPS area. Similarly, some of the policies and guidelines identified within the Core Maple HCD Plan for new construction may form a basis for design guidelines in the CPPS. While the policies and guidelines should not be identical, as the CPPS area has a different character than the Core Maple HCD, creating policies that are similar, but contextually appropriate and 'speak' to the HCD policies and guidelines can promote harmony between the two areas.

The CPPS will also apply to the Core Maple HCD, but the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan will prevail in the event that there is a conflict between the two. Heritage Permits will still be required in the Core Maple HCD for alterations, additions, new construction, and demolition even if a CPPS is in effect. The CPPS should have similar language regarding the retention of mature vegetation as the Core Maple HCD Plan, and include similar guidance or streetscaping, landscaping, and urban design of the public realm to encourage a coherent and consistent approach to these elements throughout the community.

When prepared, the CPPS or other planning tools should clearly reference the presence of the Core Maple HCD and the requirement to adhere to the policies, guidelines, and processes of the HCD Plan.

5.3 HERITAGE PERMIT PROCESS

HCDs are managed by City Heritage Planning staff, the Heritage Vaughan Committee, and Council in cooperation with property owners. Each group has their own roles and responsibilities to play in maintaining a successful HCD, as outlined below.



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5.3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Heritage Planning Staff

- Advise property owners when heritage permits are required
- Receive and review heritage permits for completion
- Determine if alteration is delegated to staff approval (if applicable)
- Acknowledge receipt of application and begin 90-day process to grant (with or without conditions), if permit is delegated to staff authority
- Forward alteration permit application to the Heritage Vaughan Committee for discussion and review at next available meeting, where applicable
- Work with property owner to modify application/plans, if required
- Grant or refuse permit

Heritage Vaughan Committee

- Include staff reports and heritage permit applications during regularly scheduled meetings
- Receive delegations at committee meetings to speak on behalf of their applications
- Review alteration permit applications and their adherence to the HCD policies and guidelines
- Provide constructive comments or feedback where applications may need revision to meet the HCD policies and guidelines
- Make recommendation on granting, granting with conditions, or refusing heritage permits

Council

- Acknowledge receipt of application and begin 90-day process to grant or refuse permit
- Include the Heritage Vaughan Committee resolutions, staff reports, and heritage permit applications during regularly scheduled meetings
- Receive supporting staff reports, applications, or other documentation regarding alteration permit applications
- Receive delegations at Council meetings to speak on behalf of their applications, if applicable
- Make decision on granting, granting with conditions, or refusing heritage permits within 90 days of receiving the application
- Revise decisions regarding Ontario Land Tribunal regarding application permits, if applicable



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Property Owners

- Review the HCD Plan to determine if a heritage permit is required for the proposed work
- Consult with Heritage Planning Staff to discuss the nature of the proposed alteration or development and confirm requirements of the heritage permit
- Review the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan
- Apply for heritage permit with required supporting documentation
- Undertake alterations and development in accordance with the principles, policies, and guidelines outlined in the HCD Plan

5.3.2 Heritage Permit Applications

The City currently has a heritage permit system in place to manage heritage permit applications for properties designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The existing permit system requires review and approval by the Director of Recreation and Culture, or designate, which was delegated under Core Maple HCD by-law. Council is the ultimate decision maker in the heritage permit process unless there is an appeal process (see Section 5.3.5).

Heritage permit applications are currently required to contain the following information:

- Description of property (municipal address and legal description)
- Description of proposed work (indication of whether the application relates to an alteration, addition or demolition, new construction, or sign permit, and a brief description of what is proposed)
- Identification of other applications required (e.g., Official Plan Amendment or Zoning By-law Amendment, Site Plan Approval, Building Permit)
- Additional documents that may be required by Staff depending on the nature of the application (to be determined during consultation with staff, but may include context plan, photographs, surveys, arborist report, tree preservation plan, tree inventory, site plan, building elevations, materials and methodology, landscaping details, grading plan, cultural heritage impact assessment, HCD conformity report, archaeological assessment, building code review, or letter of authorization).
- Applicant information (property owner name, mailing address and contact number, email, and agent/applicant information if applicable).

5.3.3 Heritage Permit Exemptions

The *Ontario Heritage Act* requires a list of alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and do not require a heritage alteration permit. The following provides a list of alterations that are exempt from permits:



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- Interior work (unless otherwise specified from a Part IV designation)
- Alterations to rear facades that are not visible from the public realm of the Core Maple HCD
- Minor repairs (e.g., patching holes, re-affixing existing features) and cleaning
- Painting trim, window frames, and entrance doors
- Painting brick or cladding surfaces that have already been painted
- Painting non-painted brick or cladding surfaces on non-contributing buildings
- Replacing existing windows or doors with new features of the same materials, styles, and dimensions
- Replacing roofing material with the same materials (e.g., asphalt to asphalt, metal to metal, cedar shingles to cedar shingles)
- Replacing existing gutters, downspouts, and soffits with the same materials
- Changes to existing exterior lighting on residential properties
- Vegetative landscaping (softscaping) e.g., planting flower gardens, shrubs, laying or removing sod, adding or modifying garden beds or planters
- Re-paving residential driveways and walkways with the same material and the same dimensions (e.g., asphalt to asphalt, interlock pavers to interlock pavers, concrete to concrete)

All other activities not included on the list above require a heritage alteration permit. It is recommended that property owners consult the City if they have any questions about whether a particular activity may or may not require a permit.

5.3.4 City and Regional Public Works

The City is required to follow the requirements of the Core Maple HCD Plan when undertaking public works. As outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the Council of a municipality may not carry out any public work in a heritage conservation district that is contrary to the objectives of the Plan. York Region Official Plan, in Section 3.4 also contains guidelines for the conservation of cultural heritage resources in relation to HCDs. Under Section 3.4.4, York Region is to support City efforts to establish HCDs. While under Section 3.4.5, York Region is to “ensure that identified *cultural heritage resources* are evaluated and conserved in capital public works projects (York Region 2010: 50).”

As such, Heritage Vaughan Committee review and Council approval is required for municipal and regional infrastructure, streetscaping, major park landscaping projects, or the installation of public art/murals, to ensure they are consistent with the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan. The following City actions are exempt from requiring the Heritage Vaughan Committee and Council approval:



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- Changes to road signage
- Replacing existing light standards in-kind
- Replacing existing street furniture in-kind
- Annual streetscape planters and park landscaping (e.g., planting of annuals in existing garden beds)
- Routine park/open space maintenance (mowing lawn, trimming vegetation, cleaning/repairing street furniture)

5.3.5 Appeals Process

As per the *Ontario Heritage Act*, property owners have the right to appeal the decision of Council to refuse a heritage alteration permit or the terms and conditions applied to the granting of a heritage alteration permit. Appeals will be directed to the Ontario Land Tribunal. A property owner must appeal the decision of council to refuse or apply terms and conditions to the permit with 30 days of receiving notice of Council's decision.

The Tribunal shall hear the appeal and may take one of the following actions:

- Dismiss the appeal
- Direct that the permit be issued without terms and conditions or with such terms and conditions as ordered by the Tribunal

5.4 EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

Education and promotion can be a valuable part of successfully managing an HCD. Providing property owners, the heritage committee, and Council with tools to understand the HCD process and tools at their disposal helps to get all parties on the same page with proposing or reviewing applications for alterations or new development.

Since the City has already had an HCD in Maple for over a decade, it is likely that there does not need to be a substantial increase in education and promotion within the City, Vaughan Heritage Committee, or Council. This may only be necessary when there are changes and turnover within the Heritage Vaughan Committee or Council.

The City maintains a page on its website dedicated to Heritage Preservation, including links to HCD Plans, heritage permit applications, and related links. This should be maintained and updated with additional information when required or when there are legislative changes.

While many property owners and developers within the community will be familiar with the existing Maple HCD, property ownership can change frequently. The City is encouraged to provide regular updates to property owners (e.g., through an annual mailout or 'postcard' to inform/remind them of their property



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being within an HCD, the requirement to adhere to the HCD Plan, and requirement to obtain heritage permits).

It may also be beneficial to provide tools to educate property owners and business owners on other aspects of the HCD outside of the implementation details. This may include providing an overview of how property owner's investments in their properties can be protected by the HCD process, links to groups or organizations that can provide support or resources for property owners (see Appendix C), information on financial incentives available for property owners (if applicable), and answers to frequently asked questions about HCDs. Links to these tools in a dedicated place can be valuable resources when an HCD is newly implemented. Over the long term, as properties change hands, these tools can continue to be useful resources for new property owners.

Promoting the HCD within and outside of the community is in line with the City's direction in promoting Maple as a thriving residential and commercial destination within the City. Encouraging community engagement in the HCD through festivals, events, guided and self-guided tours, and "Doors Open" events can draw interest from those outside the HCD. It is recommended that the City engage with business owners, residents, and organizations to establish appropriate promotional materials and events.

Other means of promoting the HCD may come through recognizing the efforts of property owners by establishing local awards programs, such as urban design awards or heritage focused awards. Annual awards created by the City or local heritage organizations may highlight examples of restoration, façade improvements, or new development that complies with HCD policies and heritage best practices.

5.5 MONITORING PROGRAMS

Policies and best practices change and evolve over time. It is recommended that the Core Maple HCD plan be reviewed and updated occasionally so that it remains reflective of the appropriate planning and heritage frameworks. Review should typically occur within a five-to-ten-year period of its publication, or as applicable based on municipal requirements and budgetary considerations. If a CPPS is implemented, it may be beneficial to consider review and updates to the Core Maple HCD Plan if or when changes are made to the Official Plan regarding the CPPS or other planning tools implemented in the area surrounding/including the Core Maple HCD.

5.6 INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Under the *Municipal Act*, municipalities also have the authority to provide tax relief to heritage property owners by passing by-laws to create a property tax incentive program for heritage properties. Tax relief can be between 10 and 40 percent of the owner's property taxes. Relief may come in the following forms, as outlined in *Getting Started: Heritage Property Tax Relief, a Guide for Municipalities* (Government of Ontario 2005):



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- Reduction of taxes by applying a credit against the owner's property tax account to reduce the total balance owed in the current year (owners would see a credit adjustment posted on their property tax bill)
- Refunding taxes by issuing a cheque
- Crediting all or part of the tax reduction against the owner's outstanding property tax liability from the current year and/or previous years, if applicable

At present, the City does not have any financial incentive programs in place for heritage property owners. It is recommended that the City explore financial incentive opportunities to assist property owners in the HCD to maintain, restore and repair heritage properties, as this benefits the community by helping to achieve the goals and objectives of the HCD.

5.7 HERITAGE REGISTER

The *Ontario Heritage Act* requires the Clerk of a municipality to maintain a register of heritage properties within the municipality, including heritage conservation districts. It is recommended that the City update their existing heritage register to include a map and description of the Core Maple HCD. It is further recommended that the City update the register to include the addresses of each property within the Core Maple HCD (potentially in a separate section of the register noting that the properties are designated under Part V). It is recommended that the City maintain an up-to-date copy of the Register on their website for ease of public access.



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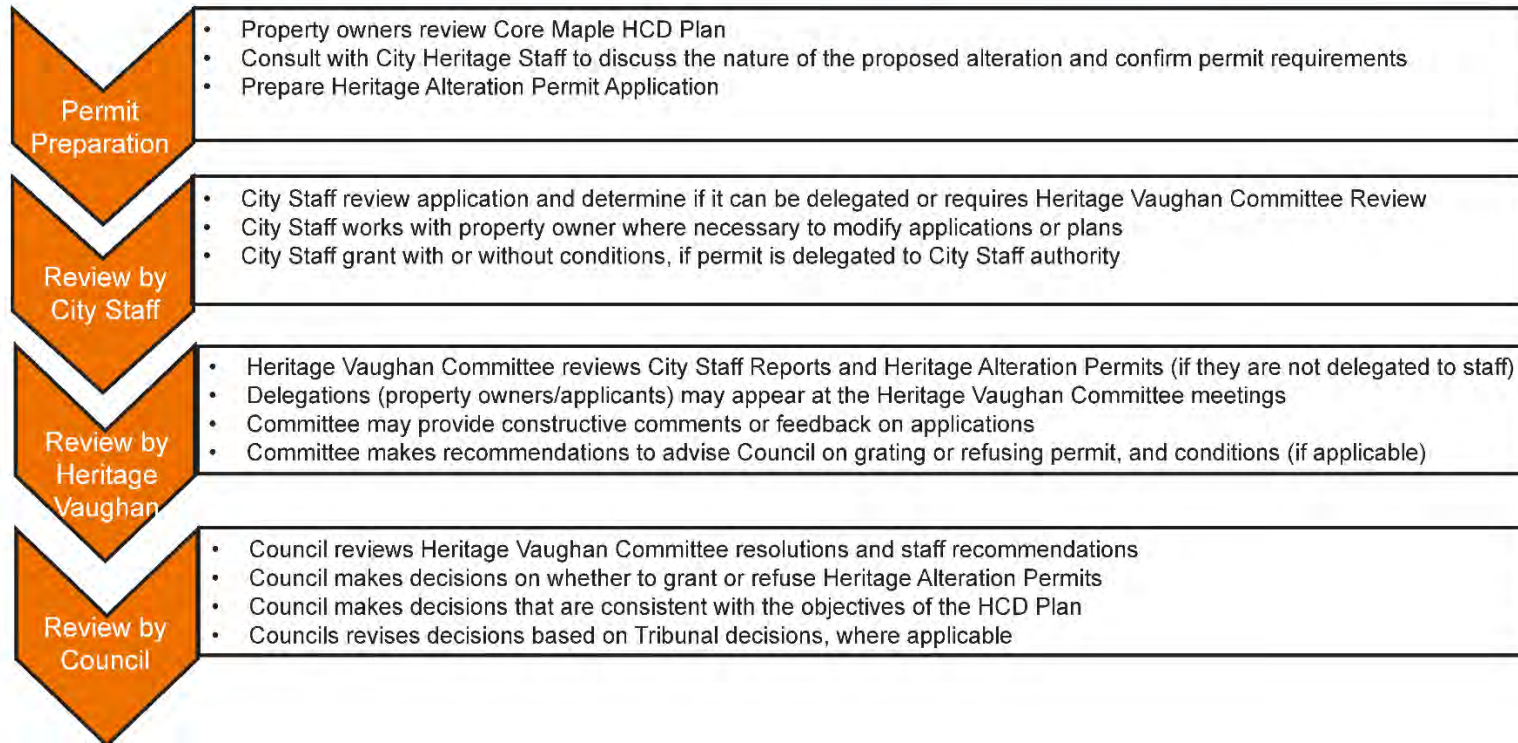


Figure 5: Heritage Alteration Permit Flowchart



6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The contents of this Plan are intended to guide the City, Heritage Vaughan Committee, Council, and property owners in working together to conserve the cultural heritage value of the Core Maple HCD. Through managing the changes in the HCD, the community has a stake in how the HCD continues to evolve over time. This HCD Plan provides the roadmap to decision-making for the most common types of change an HCD is likely to encounter, including the alteration of a variety of building types, additions to existing buildings, and new development. The Plan also provides guidance on streetscaping and landscaping throughout the HCD. As communities continue to evolve and grow, and policy frameworks inevitably change, the HCD Plan cannot imagine all the possibilities of change that may occur or be proposed within the HCD. Where specific scenarios are not present within this plan, the overall objective of the Core Maple HCD Plan and Principles should be consulted for guidance on decision-making, as these relate to the core values identified for the HCD, and long-standing heritage best practices. Through this approach, the cultural heritage values of the Core Maple HCD can be retained for future generations and managed in such a way that reflects the continually evolving nature of human society.



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References

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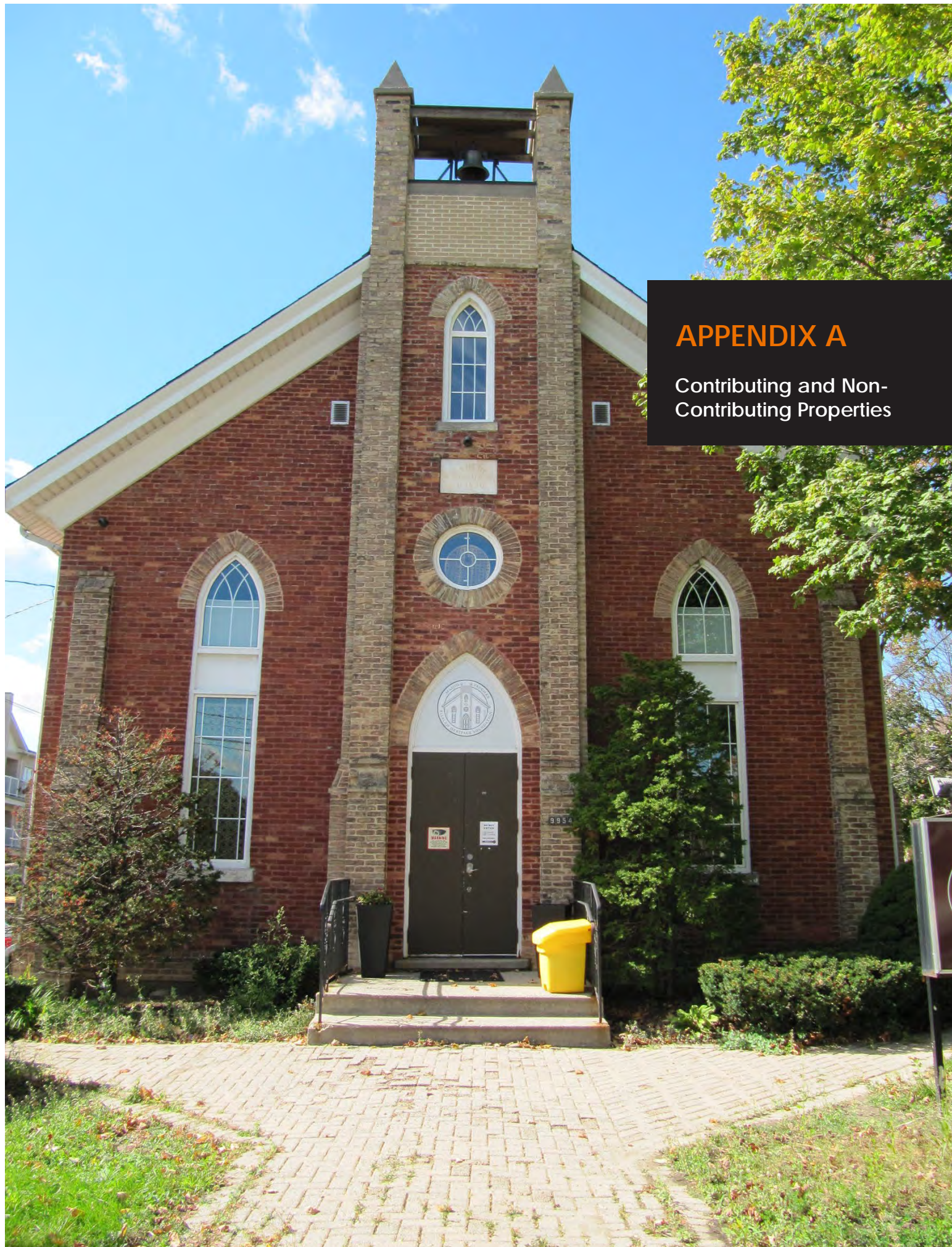
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APPENDIX A

Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

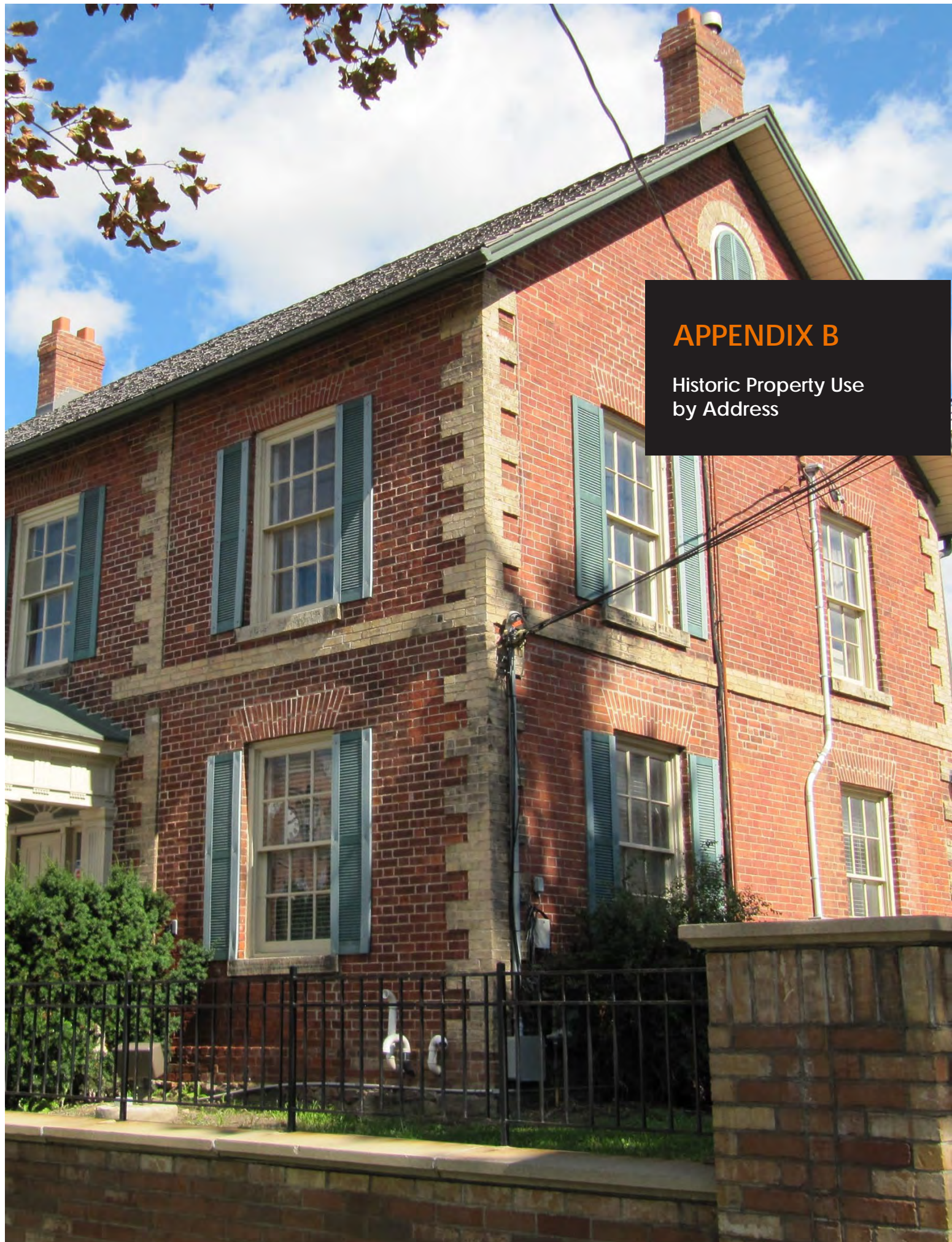
Address Number	Street Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing
2	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
5	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
6	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
7	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
10	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
11	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
12	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
13	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
16	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
19	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
20	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
23	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
25	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
29	Amherst Circle	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 1	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 2	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 3	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 4	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 5	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 6	Non-Contributing
2	Church Street, Unit 7	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 1	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 2	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 3	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 4	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 5	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 6	Non-Contributing
8	Church Street, Unit 7	Non-Contributing
11	Church Street	Contributing
15	Church Street	Non-Contributing
9	Hill Street	Contributing
9	Jackson Street, Unit 1	Non-Contributing
9	Jackson Street, Unit 2	Non-Contributing
9	Jackson Street, Unit 3	Non-Contributing
9	Jackson Street, Unit 4	Non-Contributing
9	Jackson Street, Unit 5	Non-Contributing
N/A	Keele Street (cemetery)	Contributing

Address Number	Street Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing
9860	Keele Street	Contributing
9869	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9873	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9877	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9981	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9985	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9987	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9989	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9891	Keele Street	Contributing
9901	Keele Street	Contributing
9920	Keele Street	Contributing
9926	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9929	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9944	Keele Street	Contributing
9946	Keele Street	Contributing
9964	Keele Street	Contributing
9966	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9970	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9972	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9973	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9976	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
9980	Keele Street	Contributing
9983	Keele Street	Contributing
9986	Keele Street	Contributing
9994	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10019	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10020	Keele Street	Contributing
10024	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10030	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10032	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10034	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10037	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10038	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10048	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10049	Keele Street	Contributing
10055	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10056	Keele Street	Non-Contributing

Address Number	Street Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing
10059	Keele Street	Contributing
10065	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10068	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10083	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10084	Keele Street	Contributing
10089	Keele Street	Contributing
10090	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10101	Keele Street	Contributing
10103	Keele Street	Contributing
10104	Keele Street	Contributing
10108	Keele Street	Contributing
10114	Keele Street	Contributing
10117	Keele Street	Contributing
10122	Keele Street	Contributing
10125	Keele Street	Contributing
10128	Keele Street	Contributing
10137	Keele Street	Contributing
10138	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10150	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
10175	Keele Street	Non-Contributing
2000	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2100	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2108	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2116	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2126	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2134	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2141	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2142	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2146	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2150	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2162	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2168	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2174	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2178	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2184	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2190	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2191	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing

Address Number	Street Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing
2194	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2265	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2266	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2267	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2271	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2273	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2277	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2279	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2283	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2285	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2286	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2288	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2290	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2291	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2292	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2296	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2298	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2300	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2301	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2302	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2311	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2321	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2327	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Non-Contributing
2333	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2339	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2347	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Contributing
2	Richmond Street	Contributing
4	Richmond Street	Non-Contributing
6	Richmond Street	Contributing
10	Richmond Street	Non-Contributing
18	Richmond Street	Contributing
1	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
9	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
15	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
19	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
23	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
27	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing

Address Number	Street Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing
31	Saint Julien Court	Non-Contributing
11	Station Street	Non-Contributing



APPENDIX B

Historic Property Use
by Address

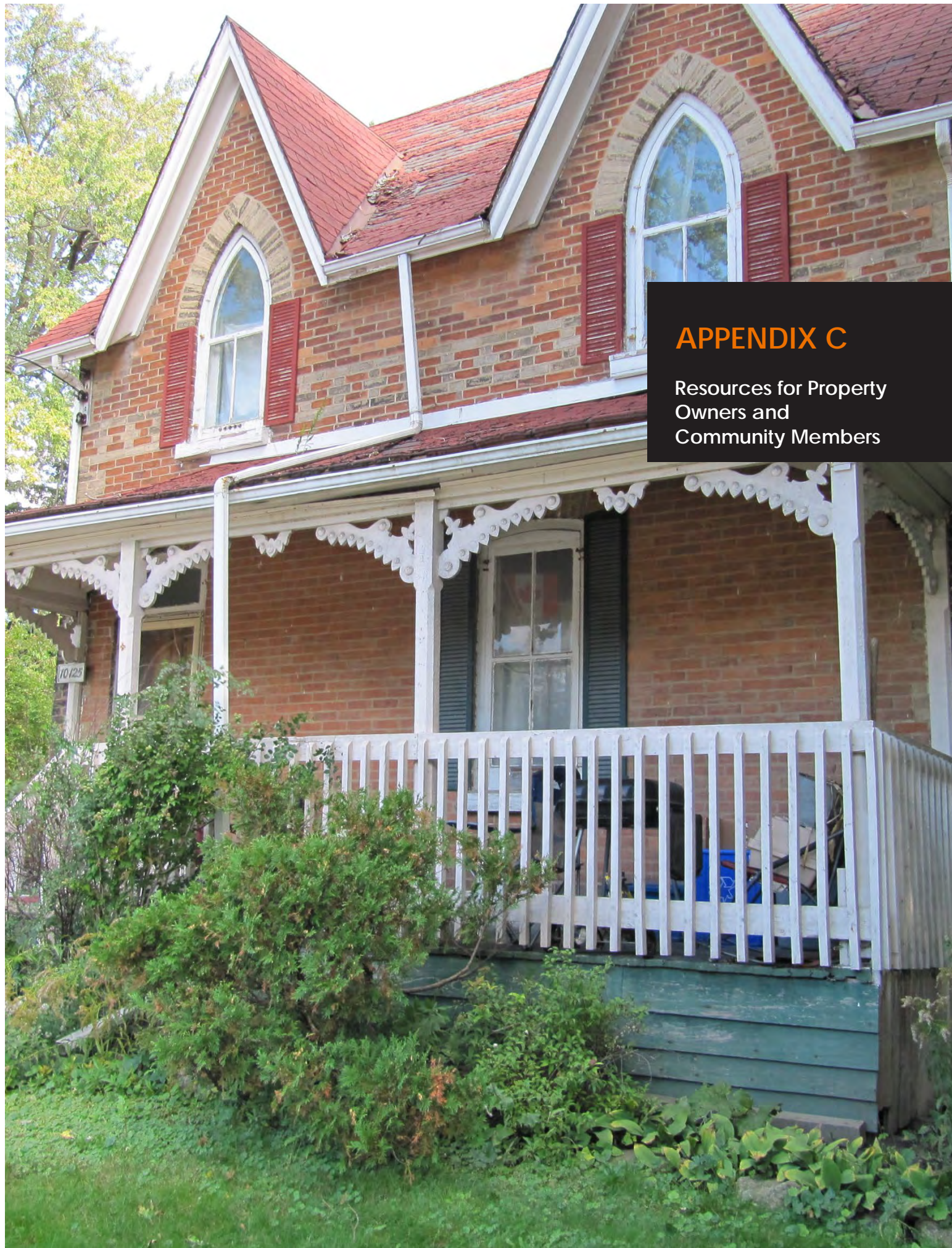
Address Number	Street Address	Historical Building Type
2	Amherst Circle	Residential
5	Amherst Circle	Residential
6	Amherst Circle	Residential
7	Amherst Circle	Residential
10	Amherst Circle	Residential
11	Amherst Circle	Residential
12	Amherst Circle	Residential
13	Amherst Circle	Residential
16	Amherst Circle	Residential
19	Amherst Circle	Residential
20	Amherst Circle	Residential
23	Amherst Circle	Residential
25	Amherst Circle	Residential
29	Amherst Circle	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 1	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 2	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 3	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 4	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 5	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 6	Residential
2	Church Street, Unit 7	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 1	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 2	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 3	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 4	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 5	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 6	Residential
8	Church Street, Unit 7	Residential
11	Church Street	Residential
15	Church Street	Residential
9	Hill Street	Residential
9	Jackson Street, Unit 1	Residential
9	Jackson Street, Unit 2	Residential
9	Jackson Street, Unit 3	Residential
9	Jackson Street, Unit 4	Residential
9	Jackson Street, Unit 5	Residential
N/A	Keele Street	Cemetery

Address Number	Street Address	Historical Building Type
9860	Keele Street	Place of Worship
9869	Keele Street	Residential
9873	Keele Street	Residential
9877	Keele Street	Residential
9881	Keele Street	Residential
9885	Keele Street	Residential
9887	Keele Street	Residential
9889	Keele Street	Residential
9891	Keele Street	Residential
9901	Keele Street	Residential
9920	Keele Street	Residential
9926	Keele Street	Civic
9929	Keele Street	Commercial
9944	Keele Street	Residential
9946	Keele Street	Place of Worship
9964	Keele Street	Residential
9966	Keele Street	Residential
9970	Keele Street	Residential
9972	Keele Street	Residential
9973	Keele Street	Residential
9976	Keele Street	Residential
9980	Keele Street	Residential
9983	Keele Street	Residential
9986	Keele Street	Residential
9994	Keele Street	Commercial
10019	Keele Street	Commercial
10020	Keele Street	Residential
10024	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10030	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10032	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10034	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10037	Keele Street	Commercial
10038	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10048	Keele Street	Commercial
10049	Keele Street	Residential
10055	Keele Street	Residential
10056	Keele Street	Mixed Use

Address Number	Street Address	Historical Building Type
10059	Keele Street	Commercial
10065	Keele Street	Commercial
10068	Keele Street	Mixed Use
10083	Keele Street	Commercial
10084	Keele Street	Residential
10089	Keele Street	Residential
10090	Keele Street	Residential
10101	Keele Street	Residential
10103	Keele Street	Place of Worship
10104	Keele Street	Residential
10108	Keele Street	Residential
10114	Keele Street	Residential
10117	Keele Street	Residential
10122	Keele Street	Residential
10125	Keele Street	Residential
10128	Keele Street	Residential
10137	Keele Street	Residential
10138	Keele Street	Residential
10150	Keele Street	N/A--Vacant
10175	Keele Street	Commercial
2000	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Cemetery
2100	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2108	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2116	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2126	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2134	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2141	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2142	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2146	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2150	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2162	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2168	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2174	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2178	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2184	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2190	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2191	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Civic

Address Number	Street Address	Historical Building Type
2194	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2265	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2266	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Commercial
2267	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2271	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2273	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2277	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2279	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2283	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2285	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2286	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2288	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2290	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2291	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2292	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2296	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2298	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2300	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2301	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Mixed Use
2302	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2311	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Mixed Use
2321	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2327	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2333	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2339	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2347	Major Mackenzie Drive West	Residential
2	Richmond Street	Residential
4	Richmond Street	Residential
6	Richmond Street	Residential
10	Richmond Street	Commercial
18	Richmond Street	Residential
1	Saint Julien Court	Residential
9	Saint Julien Court	Residential
15	Saint Julien Court	Residential
19	Saint Julien Court	Residential
23	Saint Julien Court	Residential
27	Saint Julien Court	Residential

Address Number	Street Address	Historical Building Type
31	Saint Julien Court	Residential
11	Station Street	N/A--Parking Lot



APPENDIX C

Resources for Property
Owners and
Community Members

The principles at the core of an HCD Plan are drawn from heritage best practices established at the provincial, federal, and international level through guiding documents and charters. The principles outlined in this report are derived from the 2007 publication the *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* and the 2010 publication the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. These documents provide overarching guidance on how to approach conservation, restoration or rehabilitation projects on historic buildings and can help property owners and community members understand the bigger picture of heritage conservation:

- Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/InfoSheet_8%20Guiding_Principles.pdf
- Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>

The policies and guidelines in this HCD Plan require and suggest maintenance and repair of heritage materials and features of the buildings in the HCD. Some policies and guidelines refer to specific materials or techniques that may be new to property owners not familiar with caring for heritage buildings. The National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior offers a series of Technical Preservation Briefs that provide useful guidance on preserving, rehabilitating and restoring historic buildings:

- National Park Service Preservation Briefs: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

Several specific briefs may be useful to property owners in Maple, such as:

- Repointing mortar joints (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/2-repoint-mortar-joints.htm>)
- Cleaning masonry buildings (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/1-cleaning-water-repellent.htm>)
- Improving energy efficiency (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/3-improve-energy-efficiency.htm>)
- Dangers of abrasive cleaning (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/6-dangers-abrasive-cleaning.htm>)
- Rehabilitating historic storefronts (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/11-storefronts.htm>)
- Applying alternative siding (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/8-aluminum-vinyl-siding.htm>)
- Making historic properties accessible (<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/32-accessibility.htm>)

Maintaining, repairing, and restoring historic buildings can require special approaches, tools, and methods. It is important to understand the nature of your building, its materials, and its needs before you begin your work. Seeking the advice of qualified professionals is advisable, particularly those with experience working with older buildings.

To find professionals with experience working with historic buildings and structures, you can search the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) directory to find architects, consultants, tradespeople, historians, and other specialists:

- CAHP Website: <https://cahp-acecp.ca/professionals/>

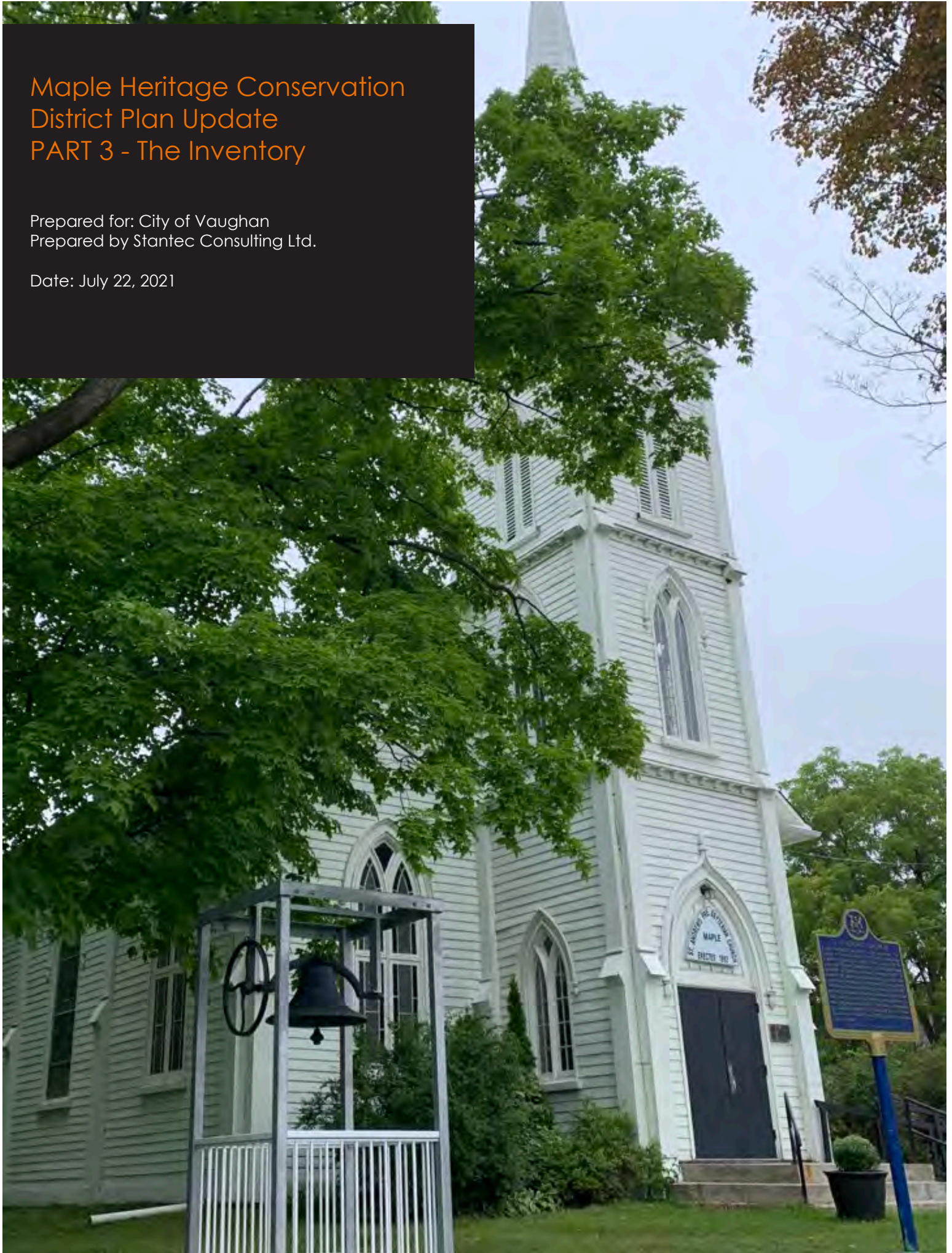
Regeneration Works, a project of the National Trust for Canada, provides tools for communities, organizations and property owners who are working to renew and protect heritage places. Regeneration Works provides learning opportunities (webinars and in-person events) on topics geared towards raising funds, increasing revenue in heritage places, and revitalizing heritage places or downtown main streets. Regeneration Works also offers a program called Launch Pad, which provides grants to community organizations to help them pay for professional expertise to help them renew historic places. Browse the Regeneration Works website to see what tools might be useful to your community heritage projects:

- Regeneration Works Website: <https://regenerationworks.ca/>

Maple Heritage Conservation District Plan Update PART 3 - The Inventory

Prepared for: City of Vaughan
Prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Date: July 22, 2021



MAPLE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

2022 INVENTORY

NOTES:

address within Maple Core HCD

address is Part IV designated

AMHERST CIRCLE

UNITS 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13,
16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 29

BARRHILL ROAD

5 Barrhill Road

CHURCH STREET

2 Church Street
8 Church Street
10 Church Street
11 Church Street
12 Church Street
14 Church Street
15 Church Street
17 Church Street

CROMWELL ROAD

1 Cromwell Road

GOLDEN SPRUCE LANE

10 - 62
17-29, 55-63

GRAM STREET

1 Gram Street
2 Gram Street

HILL STREET

2 Hill Street
4 Hill Street
6 Hill Street
9 Hill Street

JACKSON STREET

1 Jackson Street
9 Jackson Street

KEELE STREET

9470 Keele Street
9505 Keele Street
9519 Keele Street
9529 Keele Street
9556 Keele Street
9560 Keele Street
9570 Keele Street
9575 Keele Street
9576 Keele Street
9580 Keele Street
9589 Keele Street
9593 Keele Street
9597 Keele Street
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9611 Keele Street
9631 Keele Street
9635 Keele Street
9643 Keele Street
9649 Keele Street
9652 Keele Street
9654 Keele Street
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9656 Keele Street
9664 Keele Street (was 9 Jackson)

9665 Keele Street
9672 Keele Street
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9680 Keele Street
9687 Keele Street
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9697 Keele Street
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9701 Keele Street
9706 Keele Street
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9818 Keele Street
9833 Keele Street
9836 Keele Street
9846/9850 Keele Street
9860 Keele Street
9869 Keele Street
9873 Keele Street
9877 Keele Street
9880-9918 Keele Street

9881 Keele Street
9885 Keele Street
9887 Keele Street
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9891 Keele Street
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10200 Keele Street
10211 Keele Street
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10274 Keele Street
10275 Keele Street
10278 Keele Street
10282 Keele Street
10286 Keele Street
10302 Keele Street
10306 Keele Street
10310 Keele Street
10311 Keele Street

10316 Keele Street

KENNISIS WAY

5 Kennisis Way
9 Kennisis Way
13 Kennisis Way
17 Kennisis Way
21 Kennisis Way
25 Kennisis Way
29 Kennisis Way
31 Kennisis Way

MCCONAGHY COURT

1 McConaughy Court
5 McConaughy Court
9 McConaughy Court
13 McConaughy Court
17 McConaughy Court
21 McConaughy Court
33 McConaughy Court
37 McConaughy Court
41 McConaughy Court
45 McConaughy Court
49 McConaughy Court

MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE

2000 Major Mackenzie Drive
2100 Major Mackenzie Drive
2108 Major Mackenzie Drive
2116 Major Mackenzie Drive
2126 Major Mackenzie Drive
2134 Major Mackenzie Drive
2141 Major Mackenzie Drive
2142 Major Mackenzie Drive
2146 Major Mackenzie Drive
2150 Major Mackenzie Drive
2162 Major Mackenzie Drive
2168 Major Mackenzie Drive
2174 Major Mackenzie Drive
2178 Major Mackenzie Drive
2184 Major Mackenzie Drive
2190 Major Mackenzie Drive
2191 Major Mackenzie Drive

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2298 Major Mackenzie Drive
2300 Major Mackenzie Drive
2301 Major Mackenzie Drive
2302 Major Mackenzie Drive
2311 Major Mackenzie Drive
2316 Major Mackenzie Drive
2317 Major Mackenzie Drive
2321 Major Mackenzie Drive
2333 Major Mackenzie Drive
2338 Major Mackenzie Drive
2339 Major Mackenzie Drive
2347 Major Mackenzie Drive
2354 Major Mackenzie Drive
2355 Major Mackenzie Drive
2365 Major Mackenzie Drive
2377 Major Mackenzie Drive
2381 Major Mackenzie Drive
2389 Major Mackenzie Drive
2396 Major Mackenzie Drive
2401 Major Mackenzie Drive
2414 Major Mackenzie Drive

MERINO ROAD

1 Merino Road-(was 9770 Keele Street)

NAYLON STREET

1 Naylon Street

3 Naylon Street
5 Naylon Street
9 Naylon Street
11 Naylon Street
14 Naylon Street
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27 Naylon Street
29 Naylon Street
30 Naylon Street

ONTARIO STREET

9 Ontario Street
11 Ontario Street

RAILWAY STREET

9 Railway Street
10 Railway Street
12 Railway Street
13 Railway Street
14 Railway Street
15 Railway Street
16 Railway Street
17 Railway Street
18 Railway Street
19 Railway Street
20 Railway Street
21 Railway Street
22 Railway Street
23 Railway Street
24 Railway Street
26 Railway Street
30 Railway Street
32 Railway Street
34 Railway Street
35 Railway Street
36 Railway Street
37 Railway Street
38 Railway Street

40 Railway Street
41 Railway Street
42 Railway Street
43 Railway Street
45 Railway Street
47 Railway Street
49 Railway Street
51 Railway Street

RICHMOND STREET

2 Richmond Street
4 Richmond Street
6 Richmond Street
10 Richmond Street
10 Richmond Street - Lane Building
18 Richmond Street

SAINT JULIEN COURT

1 Saint Julien Court
9 Saint Julien Court
15 Saint Julien Court
19 Saint Julien Court
23 Saint Julien Court
27 Saint Julien Court
31 Saint Julien Court

SEACOASTS CIRCLE

UNITS 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34,
35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58,
59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 74, 78

STATION STREET

11 Station Street (was 11 Hill)

23 Station Street

30 Station Street

33 Station Street

NEW BUILD

AMHERST CIRCLE - CORE MAPLE HCD

UNITS 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13,
16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 29



5 BARRHILL ROAD



2 CHURCH STREET UNITS 1-7 - CORE MAPLE HCD

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duffy and Miss Morrison, schoolteacher (Garrow).

Modest, 1½ storey Georgian clapboard house with elegant door frame, later verandah (c.1860) House is set on deep lot, close to narrow street, with short driveway at west side.

COMMENTS

This is a charming set in what seems a country lane, and enhances the old village context within this short, leafy stretch of Church Street. Building appears to be in good original condition, including simple, but not inappropriate, verandah; though a wooden, tongue-and-groove deck should be visible on this. Side

walls badly need painting, but woodwork is probably generally in good repair, and asphalt shingles will need replacement soon. Extension at rear may be contemporary with front verandah and has settled considerably.

Symmetrical, pitched-roof frame building sits well above grade, with imposing front doorframe somewhat obscured by later pitched-roof verandah. Verandah has concealed deck built off concrete blocks, but chamfered posts suggest wooden elements above are probably a century old. Door frame is most elegant, comprising tapered pilasters with tall bases and gracefully moulded, integral capitals with imposts above rising to multiple cornices at lintel. Front door is five-panel unit with raised panels (behind metal storm), and is assumed to be later, and contemporary with verandah. Front windows are two, 2/2 units (behind metal storms) with plain casings having typical back-band moulding. Finely spaced clapboard at front is assumed to be original and seems in good repair; similarly with simple, narrow corner-boards. Front wall is crowned with small bullnose moulding under modest frieze, with ogee moulding above. Soffits are trimmed with plain boards and fascia are extremely narrow, with characteristic returns at both front and rear of side elevations. Gable walls have clapboard and windows as described and are virtually without fascia; clad roof-deck extends beyond walls to form eaves. A later, red-brick chimney exists at west elevation, and a sagging, one-storey, clapboard extension is visible at rear of west elevation. Extensive foliage seems to belong to trees on adjacent properties.

DEMOLISHED



8 CHURCH STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

1½ storey, asphalt shingle-clad, pitched roof house with enclosed verandah (c. 1880). House is set on deep, narrow lot, with various maples at front and rear. Gravel drive lends a rural quality to the property, and narrow street at front is like a country lane.

COMMENTS

Rectangular-plan building, with gables to front and rear, is an unusual structure within the village, oriented this way to take advantage of deep but narrow lot. Building seems something of a sleeping beauty, with front elevation and original cladding not apparent; though perhaps remaining, hidden by later elements. Verandah piers seem to need attention, as do deck boards below, but house generally appears sound, and enhances the old village context within this short, leafy stretch of Church Street.

Modest, frame house has unusual orientation, with gable wall to front. Enclosed verandah consists of three, plain posts, with tongue-and-groove deck visible at low level, above white trellis. At ground floor, front door and window are hidden by enclosed verandah, but are assumed to comprise originally a doorway to RH side, and probably 2/2 front window to left; what remains within cannot now be determined. At second floor, original window is gone, with metal storm-window only remaining. Asphalt shingles cover unknown original finish, which was probably plaster on wooden lath, above which are narrow soffits and fascia, finished in plain boards. At east elevation, concrete foundation is visible, then broad wooden fascia (typical of rendered, wood-frame houses), and pair of 2/2 windows (with metal storms) remain at ground-floor level. An open verandah, visible at rear of house, appears to be a recent addition.

DEMOLISHED



11 CHURCH STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

William Ingram House (LACAC); home of Charles Ham (Garrow).

1½ storey, symmetrical, pitched roof, rendered house with enclosed verandah (c. 1870). House is set mid-way back on shallow but very wide lot. Various trees and shrubs surround structure, and deciduous tree southeast corner of verandah should be removed. A venerable silver maple exists directly in front of central entry, adjacent to narrow road.

COMMENTS

Large, vernacular building may well be in better condition than it seems. House is set well above grade, and this will protect wooden elements from rot. Sagging plaster, visible at east side in particular, will in due course damage structure within and this should be repaired. Various original windows remain and altered verandah, although not original, has old and interesting windows, and merits retention. Traditional house and large lot complements the rural village character at the east end of Church Street.

Modest, frame house is set well above grade on rendered foundation, assumed to be built of fieldstone. Structure is unusually wide, though apparently with only one front window either side of central door. Verandah spans half of building width, with corner posts having unusually wide chamfers, and two assumed central posts now gone. Verandah is enclosed at front and sides with vertical v-jointed boards under groups of three casement units, each having three horizontal panes. Front door into house is concealed by metal storm door, and is of unknown type, but may have sidelights and transom windows, in manner of a Georgian-style house. Visible windows at either side of verandah are old, 2/2 units over unusually narrow wooden sills; decorative shutters are not original and non-functional. Upper wall is unornamented; soffits are narrow, with plain boards adjacent simple batten at wall- head, and fascia are narrow and plain. At east elevation, windows exist at second floor only, and are 2/2 (behind metal storms). Lean-to addition at rear is of unknown age, and may be summer kitchen contemporary with house, as suggested by similarly sagging render. A crumbling grey-brick chimney exists at east gable.



12 CHURCH STREET

1904 - site of home of Miss Paton and Mrs. Osler (George Garrow).

Red-brick bungalow with brick gate posts, double-car garage, and front verandah recessed within pitch of hipped roof (c. 1980). Garden, and house, is hidden by dense plantings of various foreign coniferous and deciduous trees.

DEMOLISHED



15 CHURCH STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

Stuccoed house was formerly c. 1950 hip-roofed bungalow, altered c. 2000.

COMMENTS

Alterations include north gabled porch and at west side, two-car garage, and stucco throughout, with projecting quoins at north elevation. Windows are now fixed upper pane over bottom-slider windows. (Evidence of older masonry structure remains in segmental arches at basement windows.) Garden is conspicuously without trees.



1 CROMWELL ROAD



1 GRAM STREET - MAPLE

c. 1960 hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Angelstone base under beige brick. Attached 1½ car garage, replacement glazing and integral, Angelstone-clad planters both sides of front door. Garden is screened from Major Mackenzie Road by tall wooden fence built of staggered vertical 1x6 boards with lattice above. Fence returns to south along west side of property.



2 GRAM STREET - MAPLE

c. 1960 pitched-roof, brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Verandah supported by three, round, HSS columns on low beige-brick wall, recessed under front pitch. Later, gabled, red-brick two-car garage at LH side. Facing materials, a combination of Angelstone dwarf-wall under original nine-pane front window, and vertical boards at RH side and at gables. Side and rear garden is screened from Major Mackenzie Road by tall fence built of staggered 1x6 boards. Fence returns to south along plane of front wall of house, leaving front garden fully exposed to busy road.



NEW BUILD

GOLDEN SPRUCE LANE

UNITS 10 - 62

UNITS 17-29

UNITS 55-63



9 HILL STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1870 two-storey, gabled Victorian farmhouse

COMMENTS

Modest front and side verandahs Aluminum-clad, vernacular Ontario farmhouse is set in deep verdure, with side elevation to street. West-facing front elevation is visible only in winter and comprises projecting gabled block at LH side. Modest verandah to right, has hipped-roof supported on slender turned posts, and minor, fretwork-type gingerbread adjacent shallow beam. Unusual half-glazed wooden door remains, as does period window (with metal storm) to right. Similar 1/1 window (with metal storm) seems to exist at projecting block, upper level, whereas windows elsewhere are a variety of replacements, with original sills apparently removed. North elevation, faintly visible beyond small barn at roadside, has similar columns and gingerbread, and contains recent, wide window in much- altered opening, with former back door to right. At southeast corner,

visible only from cemetery, are sliding glass doors at ground floor, and large pop-up dormer above. Small, high-level window at east elevation ground floor seems to house stained-glass and is strangely placed. Soffits and plain fascia are also aluminum-clad throughout.

1960 - home of Mrs. Redman; 1960 - home of Mrs. Bone; also mention of the Bishop family living “along east side of cemetery” (Garrow).

House is set close to road, but well hidden by densest foliage. Sloping site has a variety of old wooden outbuildings, including barn on Hill Street, small shed to south, and a third, good- sized structure at southwest corner of lot. Lush, rather wild garden contains a variety of deciduous species including, a large, centrally located apple tree.

This attractive house, set on a very rural lot situated in a quiet corner of the cemetery, is a hidden treasure of the village periphery. Form of original house is clear, and various original elements remain, and original cladding (whether stucco or wood) is assumed to exist beneath aluminum. Charming and diverse collection of traditional outbuildings, apparently in good repair, complement the rustic feel of a most secluded site.



1 JACKSON STREET – MAPLE

Harold Wilson House (LACAC); occupied by eponymous Bert Jackson (Garrow). See also George Reaman and Barbara Plander.

c. 1870 Victorian, T-plan dichromatic-brick house with front bay window and verandah

COMMENTS

Large, two-storey, buff-brick house has various elements of red-brick trim, including panels at bay window, flush quoins, segmental arches, and multiple band-course at mid-height. House is raised well above grade on fieldstone foundation. Verandah, at south-west corner, has concrete slab on concrete blocks, with solid railing of v-jointed boards between top and bottom rails. Posts are deeply chamfered throughout upper portions, and decorative elements remain at high-level, including modest caps,

paired, double moulded brackets, wide gingerbread and one pendant finial. Unusual, framed spandrel panels enclose tops of bays. Front door is replacement unit with 6 upper panes and panels below (behind metal storm). Window to right is 2/2 with segmental top rail (behind 4-pane storm). At gabled wing, bay window retains 2/2 central window (with altered 4-pane storm) and one 1/1 window (and storm); LH window is recent bottom-slider. Above narrow soffits, Mansard roof of bay is metal-clad, with robust upper mouldings. Window in gable above is another 2/2 original. Soffits throughout are finished with plain boards, with simple mouldings at wall-head and plain, narrow fascia. At side elevations, various original windows remain; and a second verandah exists at SE corner. Single, red-brick chimney at north wall is later.

House is set in middle of large lot with few trees, aside from lone spruce to south-west. A modest, clapboard, one-car garage exists to south-east of house.

Size, type, and placement of building suggest this is an old farmhouse, one which, unusually, does not face nearby concession road (i.e., Major Mackenzie). Rambling old house is most impressive, perhaps even more so for its slightly neglected condition, and for the quality of brickwork and various wooden elements, and original windows, which remain. Building seems fundamentally in sound condition but does require some TLC.

DEMOLISHED



9 JACKSON STREET - MAPLE UNITS 1-5



9470 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1½ storey, pitched-roof log cabin set well back from street, and within George Robson Woodlot.

COMMENTS

Simple log cabin is built of massive, hewn logs, dovetailed at corners and with mortar chinking between. Lean-to front verandah (facing northeast) appears to be a somewhat awkward, recent addition, repaired in some areas and with evidently reclaimed posts at corners. Windows throughout are recent, 2/2 units within plain frames. Gable has unpainted board-and-batten cladding and this, as well as unpainted roof fascia, appears also to be recent. Roof is clad in cedar shingles in fair condition and there are no gutters nor downspouts. Addition at rear has low-

pitch roof and is built of small, stained, rounded logs typical of Viceroy-type construction.

Log cabin is an impressive little structure, given the massiveness of the logs themselves. Verandah could benefit from some rationalization of the structure, including ad hoc repairs. Location of building, at edge of park and schoolyard, is prominent to the pedestrian, and woodlot itself appears to be a remarkable natural asset, although access seems to be limited. Apparently virgin forest is a significant asset at the south end of the old village.



9529 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

C. 2000 large, Post Modern, masonry-and-stucco condominium building

COMMENTS

Three-storey residential structure is built with stucco at projecting porches and balconies, precast masonry throughout ground floor, and brick cladding at two upper floors. Building has nearly symmetrical form, with principal entrance via single wide, 4-pane door between similar sidelights, set in projecting vestibule under covered balcony with open balcony above; all set within projecting, tall, three-bay, gabled pavilion. Various grade-level entries to north and south of central pavilion, all have balconies over, and are below or adjacent to recessed balconies at two upper floors. Windows are paired casement units throughout, each sash having three, horizontal panes; and all windows a lower two floors have plain precast sills and casings,

and moulded cornices above. At third-floor level, window-heads are set hard against architrave of continuous, high-level cornice, which is supported by brick pilasters having somewhat incongruous articulated capitals integral with cornice. Pilasters are ultimately crowned by small gables having horizontal cladding and these may, or may not, relate to ground-floor door locations. Roof has low pitch and is unusually discreet, its presence further diminished by central and secondary gables.

Contemporary structure is considerably taller and longer than majority of buildings to north, but does provide a strong, somewhat-historicist presence at the south end of the old village. Building addresses, and is set quite close to, Keele Street, and in this sense sets the pattern for the properties to the north. There is a wide grassy area between sidewalk and metal railings which enclose small front gardens, and this has been planted with deciduous trees. Parking is not visible from street, which marks a break from typical suburban practices. Traditional-style lampposts may relate to this building, but these should not set the precedent for future lighting in the former village.



9560 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1½ storey, red-brick house with large gabled block between hipped-roof wings (1950s).

COMMENTS

South-facing house appears to be late interpretation of Arts-and-Crafts style, with variety of multiple-pane, double-hung wooden windows and storm windows, and with wooden trim throughout. East elevation faces Keele Street, and consists of one-storey, hipped-roof pavilion with central, paired 6/6 windows (behind 2-pane storms). Apertures have pre-cast sills, decorative wooden shutters, and header bricks over steel lintels (except at paired windows, which may be later). Entrance is to north, consisting of

solid, panelled door (behind metal storm). Principal elevation is south façade, which is symmetrical composition of large, gabled central block and slightly recessed, hip-roofed wings to either side, in ABA rhythm. Central, gabled block has asymmetrical fenestration at ground floor, with triple, 6/6 windows to left of centre, and smaller, 3/1 unit to right: all with pre-cast sills and decorative shutters and, in this location, with header-course of red bricks over metal lintel. Windows in south elevation, side pavilions are single, 6/6 units, with other elements as described. All windows have multiple-pane wooden storms. Soffits are trimmed with v-jointed boards, and gable has narrow wooden fascia with simple batten as shingle-moulding. Roof is clad in asphalt shingles and there are no chimneys. A single-bay, flat-roof, red-brick garage is built against north wall of house.

An unusual house, in good original condition and attractive in a variety of ways. House might be considered last-gasp Arts-and-Crafts, or even precursor to post-Modernism; but using traditional materials throughout, with exception of concrete block at prominent foundation level. House is well screened from roads by combination of coniferous and deciduous trees in various sizes. Building provides fitting and dignified presence at south end of village.

DEMOLISHED



9570 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c.1950 1½ storey, pitched-roof house

COMMENTS

Modest, stone-clad house with central large, gabled, second-floor dormer, split-faced, random-course-rubble sandstone cladding throughout ground floor. Building is roughly symmetrical, with entry invisible from street, set in gabled north elevation. Ground floor has projecting central block, with large, asymmetrical window at north and small, tall window at south. North window consists of large, wooden, single-pane fixed sash, with 1/1 unit to right, while south window is unusual be 12-pane unit with metal muntin. At north wing, window is wide 1/1 unit (with metal storm), and at south wing, fenestration consists of 1/1 units flanking large, single-pane fixed sash (all behind single-pane wooden storms. Windows throughout robust stone sills and modest stone lintels,

suggesting steel lintels behind. Large, gabled, second-floor dormer exists at central block, set above small asphalt-shingled roof. Dormer is clad in horizontal aluminum siding, presumably over similar wooden siding. Soffits and eaves are clad throughout in aluminum, again assumed to hide original wooden trim beneath. Roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A pitched-roof, stone-clad, single-bay garage, with aluminum gladding at front gable, exists to north of house.

An intriguing house, combining elements of the bungalow with more traditional element of gabled central upper floor. Use of coursed-rubble cladding, with large masonry units, is reminiscent of traditional construction, though stone in this instance if from unknown and non-local source – possible Credit Valley sandstone. House is set in heavily treed garden, with large conifer to south, and large deciduous tree to north. Building is a good fit within block of early suburban Maple Village.

DEMOLISHED



9575 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

DEMOLISHED



9580 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

C.1950 1½ storey, red-brick house

COMMENTS

L-plan, brick house has prominent presence on account of with large front gable and recessed entry to north, clad entirely in running-bond masonry. At ground floor, gabled block has pair of vinyl casement windows (with false muntin) at extreme left- and right-hand sides. Windows have thick, pre-cast sills and concealed steel lintels above. Second floor gable is later addition, with single central window as described. Recessed entry is within lean-to porch to north, and has recent, half-glazed, two panel door (in steel or vinyl) and tall, (apparent) 6-pane sidelight to right. North wing of house has later gable (facing north), and to right of entry, at lower level, is single casement with false muntin,

also with narrow limestone sill as at gable. Roofing is asphalt shingles. There is no garage.

Building is assumed to be a modified 1950s bungalow, with later upper floor and west and north gables built in red clay brick. Site has large expanse of paving at northeast corner, and garden is enhanced by large deciduous tree to south, and rows of old sugar maples immediately adjacent on school lot to north. Altered building still fits well within block of early suburban Maple Village.

DEMOLISHED



9593 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 hipped-roof, two-storey New-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of mottled dark- brown brick with beige-brick quoins. Projecting block has double-car garage under lower, full-width gable, and Serliana under steep gable above. Lot has additional paved area near sidewalk



9597 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 2000 hipped-roof, two-storey New-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of beige brick with dark-brown quoins. Projecting block has double-car garage under lower, full-width gable, and pair of windows, with headers on metal lintels, above.



9600 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 1960 George Bailey Public School; unaltered “Modern” school building

COMMENTS

Facade of long, low institutional building is set well back from Keele Street. Front elevation consists of twelve-bay, single-story, flat-roofed classroom area buttressed by taller, single-storey, glazed blue- and buff-brick block to south and two-story, buff-brick block to north, both entirely without windows. Lower central bays contain original, 9-pane, wood-framed windows with functioning central awning-type window; except at entry, which is set offset to right of centre. Bays are articulated by wooden posts rising to simple tapered wooden beams (now clad in plywood) which support broad soffit finished in v-jointed boards. Entrance bay is articulated by brick fin-wall at left, built of progressively corbelled bricks, and brick pier at right. Pair of

(replacement) flush-ply wooden doors, with small vertical windows, are set below very tall, 3-pane transom window, and between large sidelights. Fascia and brick wall-heads are clad throughout with pre-finished aluminum flashing.

Glazed blue brick at LH side of front elevation are an unusual touch. Large site has three (somewhat broken) rows of large sugar maples at SE corner of Keele Street frontage, and row of more recently planted maples on ridge parallel to along street frontage. A park and walkway extend south from southern edge of schoolyard, and at rear (to west) of this is an extensive and heavily forested woodlot (Frank Robson Woodlot), a site which has perhaps never been cleared. Building and site effectively complete north end of this block and are an effective representative of both early suburban architecture and un-cleared rural land.

DEMOLISHED



9611 KEELE STREET- MAPLE

c. 1960 hipped-roof, bungalow

COMMENTS

Built of reddish-brown brick, with raised verandah within front roof pitch, large living-room windows over panel of Angelstone, and double-car garage. Modest house is on wide lot with very wide driveway; and is immediately south of wooded gully containing small stream, which has distinctly rural aspect.



9631 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 2000 hipped-roof, two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of brown brick with dark-brown brick quoins, lintels, and sills. House has projecting, gabled, two-car garage at LH side, and projecting, gabled two-story volume at RH side. Apertures generally have segmental arches, with dark-brown brick voussoirs and jambs and pre-cast keystones. Lot has additional area for parking, on pre-cast pavers, near sidewalk.



9635 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 hipped-roof, two-storey house

COMMENTS

Built of brown brick with dark-brown brick quoins, lintels and sills. Boxy house has projecting, hipped-roof two-car garage at RH side. Wide paved driveway is flanked at both sides by paths of pre-cast pavers.



9643 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1960s elongated, hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Expanded, two-car garage at LH side. House has verandah set within front pitch of roof, and replacement windows over thick, rock-faced stone sills. House is set on wide lot, with two large maple trees adjacent street, beyond sidewalk.



9649 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 large, Post-Modern, taupe-brick, Neo-Georgian two-storey house

COMMENTS

Hipped roofs, projecting two-car garage at RH side and bay window at LH side, and with projecting, central stuccoed volume at upper floor, above recessed entry. Front garden is largely occupied by paved, loop driveway, with lone, small maple tree centrally located in stone-lined area within drive.



9655 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 large, Post-Modern, pink-brick, Neo-Georgian two-storey house

COMMENTS

Projecting gabled two-car garage at LH side, gabled bay window at RH side, and with projecting central volume within stuccoed upper floor, with quoins. Front garden is largely occupied by paved, loop driveway, with small cast sculpture, resembling a fountain, centrally located in stone-lined planter within drive.



9652 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 large, pinkish grey, hipped-roof, Post-Modern house

COMMENTS

Stone base with stucco above and a two-car garage is within lower extension at south side, with doors facing southeast.



9654 KEELE STREET- MAPLE

1990s Neo-Georgian, hipped-roof, beige-brick house

COMMENTS

Pre-cast sills and lintels, front verandah, and integral two-car garage



9656 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1950s bungalow

COMMENTS

Replacement windows, recent (c. 2000) front gables and grey stone and stucco cladding, and integral single-car garage at right side.



9664 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 1960 hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Original, horizontal-pane, 2/2 windows (and storms) at central area, now clad in modern, board-and-batten-type siding. Group of three tall windows at left is set over robust, rock-faced sill which runs full width brick block. Integral single-car garage at RH side. Front garden has good-sized maple tree near sidewalk.



9665 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 large, hipped-roof two-storey house

COMMENTS

Built of light-brown brick, with tall, projecting, triple-car garage at LH side, and raised verandah to right. Front garden is without trees and has additional paved area extending to right of wide driveway.



9672 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1950s pitched-roof, clapboard bungalow

COMMENTS

Stone cladding at central and lower, single-car garage. Original windows and storms remain, and front garden has good-sized maple tree at southeast corner, adjacent sidewalk.



DEMOLISHED

9675 KEELE STREET- MAPLE

1960s hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Built of reddish-brown brick. House has three- vent Angelstone chimney set to right of entry, and unusual fenestration at northwest corner. Doors and windows are replacement units, and flat-roofed, two-car garage, with extension to north, is later addition. Wide front garden has additional paved area extending to right of wide driveway, is without large trees.



9680 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 2000, large, hipped-roof, Post-Modern house

COMMENTS

Clad in grey stone, and with projecting two-car garage at RH side, all on large lot. An additional single-car garage/outbuilding exists deep within lot, in keeping with traditional village outbuildings but of unknown age. A small clapboard cabin north of house, with old 4-pane window and adjacent shelf, appears to be a fruit-and-vegetable stand. Both structures allude to older village character in an area of predominantly new houses.



DEMOLISHED

9687 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1960s attenuated, pitched-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Built of mottled-brown brick the house has a centrally located, recessed entry lined with Angelstone. Windows are a variety of replacements, over thick, rock-faced sills. Lower level of two-storey volume at north end appears to have been former garage, now converted residential use, with elongated stone cladding like that at the entry. Wide lot has mature maple at north side, towards driveway, which has additional parking extending from south side.



9690 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

“Was Henry Line’s farmhouse” (George Garrow) since became Rumble farmhouse?

c.1860 1½ storey, board-and-batten house with bell-cast verandah and central dormer

COMMENTS

Classic, vernacular, wood-frame house has basic symmetry and full-width verandah typical of genre. Vertical cladding seems original, with wide, slightly rounded battens rising to unusual, arcaded fascia at wall-head. Simple verandah retains original, bell- cast roof, but plain, narrow posts, built off concrete slab throughout, are assumed to be replacements. Centrally placed entrance has (replacement) 3-light flush-ply door framed by wood-clad elements suggesting sidelights and transom window remain behind (note low, projecting wooden sills either side of

door). 6/6 windows to either side (with period four-pane storms) have low, thick wooden sills and are framed with plain casing at jambs and head, the latter projecting to either side beyond outer line of jam casings. At second floor, central, pop- up dormer is assumed to be later alteration, from early 20th century, with group of three, 2/1, unequal-sash, double-hung windows. Windowsills are thinner here, and casings are narrower, without projecting ends at window heads. Minor cladding of horizontal wooden boards exists at face and sides of dormer. Wide soffit boards and narrow fascia complete upper level of original house. Pitched roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and later, single chimney projects from wall and through eaves at north gable. Gable walls have cladding and fenestration – original windows, storms and casings – all as previously described.

House is a classic vernacular rural house, with original elements of cladding, windows, verandah roof and, apparently, central door-piece; and building seems in sound condition. Row of three large, old coniferous trees to south lend a traditional, shady aspect to an otherwise bare lawn.



9696 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1970s brownish-brick, hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Recessed central entry, replacement windows and double-car garage at LH side. Driveway has been extended across full width of house, while two modest trees exist on remainder of front garden, close to sidewalk.



1904: House of John George Constable (George Garrow, p. 4)

An attractive village grouping on a well-treed lot, including conifers by garage and medium-size maple tree in front yard. Replacement windows are inappropriate in type relative to originals (which were probably 2/2 except at bay window) but are in keeping with post-modern practices. Garden has been recently enclosed with high, suburban-type fence at north side, returning south adjacent sidewalk, screening off property considerably from street. In addition, former gravel drive to garage, extending also south of house, is now paved with large expanse of concrete. Both changes are not in keeping with traditional practices, and commensurately reduce rural aspect of property.

9697 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

Gabled, L-plan, Ontario Vernacular frame house with fieldstone chimney and front shed

COMMENTS

Clapboard house with (later) prominent, two-vent fieldstone front chimney rising from cast-in-situ concrete base. Both chimney and projecting, square-bay window with mini-mansard roof (to left), suggest an older house remodelled in early 20th century. Widely spaced wooden cladding is assumed to replace original cladding material (of unknown type) and is in good condition. Windows are recent replacements throughout house. Soffits are clad in aluminum and a robust shingle moulding is flashes over at the rake edges (throughout). Two-door garage at NW corner has pitched-roof, is clad as house, and has appealing, strip window at high level, facing Keele Street.



9700 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1990s tall, hipped-roof, Neo-Georgian house built

COMMENTS

Taupe brick and with prominent, two-car garage in projecting, gabled two-storey volume. Driveway extends beyond width of garage and comprises more than 50% of front garden.



9701 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 2000 towering, pink-brick, Post Modern house

COMMENTS

Two-storey, chamfered bay at LH side, and balancing projecting block, with steep central gable, at RH side. Hipped- roof, double-car garage projects from RH side of house, with entry facing north and pair of windows to street. Majority of front garden is paved, and remainder is without trees; though tall, old maple exists immediately to south of garage, possibly on adjoining property.



aluminum siding, and soffits and fascia throughout are also in aluminum. Gable walls are extremely long, again with replacement windows. A wide, red-brick chimney with corbelled upper elements is set towards front at south elevation. Long, low, pitched-roof addition to south is of unknown age, but six, 1/1 wooden windows may even be originals from elsewhere in building. Plain entrance door is to right of strip of windows, and has smaller 1/1 window to right, and cladding is clapboard.

House is an unusual version or early suburban buildings, particularly so for stone at base of bay window, and for extreme depth relative to width of façade. “Potting shed” to south adds a rural element to a somewhat altered house. House is set on large, treeless lot, with a large amount of (gravel) drive and parking area in front of and to south of house.

9706 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

C.1950 1½ storey, Cape-Cod house with bay window and large glazed south addition

COMMENTS

Asymmetrical, aluminum-clad house has modest frontage, with front door off small concrete landing at LH side. Door may be original: slab-type, with three, equally spaced, lozenge-shaped windows. Large bay window rests on robust, rubble-stone base rising to thick stone sill. Fenestration consists of large, central fixed sash and 1/1 units at either side, all apparently aluminum replacements. Walls are clad in (later) horizontal aluminum siding except over bay window, where cladding is vertical. At central, pop-up dormer, pair of wide, single-pane units are set above bottom sliders. (Original windows are assumed to have been pair of 1/1 or similar, in each aperture.) Dormer is clad in horizontal



DESCRIPTION

1½ storey, pitched-roof house is built off fieldstone foundation. Hipped-roof verandah has replacement deck, railings and posts, with apparently re-used now in new locations at high level. Original rectangular 2/2, and pointed-arch 1/1, wooden windows (with wooden storms) remain at ground floor and upper gable respectively. Wood trim at front and end gables remains, including elegant gingerbread and ogee shingle moulding. Projecting two-vent chimney at north gable is rebuilt (in grey brick) off buff-brick base.

9715 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1904: Home of Maggie McMurchy, with Dora Rupert and Mons Gardiner; the latter killed in 1916 in WW1 (George Garrow, p. 4).

Victorian Gothic buff-brick, frame house with front verandah and steep central gable (c.1860)

COMMENTS

An attractive Victorian house, set close to street, with large coniferous and chestnut tree remaining in a small front yard containing many recent embellishments. House is in good repair; period windows and gingerbread are especially valuable. Verandah would benefit from reinstatement of supports more in keeping with original/period configuration.



9718 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1960s hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Added double-car garage at LH side, and recently refaced in pink brick. Paved driveway is considerably wider than garage; and two somewhat gnarled fruit trees exist in otherwise bare front garden.



9720 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1980s modest, eclectic house

COMMENTS

Built of grey brick, with raised front verandah and double-car garage at RH side. Paving extends also to south, across central front garden, and a lone, small, deciduous tree exists close to sidewalk.



9721 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

Pitched-roof, bungalow of unknown date

COMMENTS

Clad in vertical, v-jointed boards. House appears to be an older structure, with later, gabled, two-story additions at north and south sides, and small gable over entry. Doors and windows are recent replacement, and scalloped, red asphalt-shingles, without valley flashings, are prominent. Lot has a variety of small trees and bushes, and has a lively, cottage-like aspect not out of keeping with early suburban Maple.



9725 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1960s hipped-roof, Angelstone-clad split-level house

COMMENTS

Large addition at north end. House has three chimneys, a prominent roof clad in scalloped, reddish asphalt shingles, and various topiary-like evergreens at front garden.



9730 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 2000 tall, eclectic Post-Modern house

COMMENTS

Has round- and square-headed apertures, sunken garage, and is faced with bright, cream-coloured stucco. A good-sized deciduous tree exists at front garden adjacent sidewalk.



9733 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of ochre brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Garden has additional paved area to right of drive, and young maple adjacent to sidewalk.



9736 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 1960 modest, pitched-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Clad in elongated taupe brick, with Angelstone cladding at much of recessed central area, and with integral single-car garage at LH side.



9741 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of light-brown brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Garden has additional paved area to left right of drive, and young maple adjacent to sidewalk.



9746 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 1960 hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Built of grey brick, with recessed central verandah, and with replacement windows in original apertures. An integral, single-car garage exists at RH side, and front garden has additional paved area at front, with mature fruit tree behind.



9747 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of reddish-brown brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Verandah and forecourt are enclosed with ornate pre-cast balustrade, while front garden is otherwise almost entirely paved. A young maple tree exists adjacent to sidewalk.



9755 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of ochre brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Front garden has extensive additional paving to left but has also a medium-size evergreen adjacent house, and a young maple tree exists near to sidewalk.



9762 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1970s hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Double-car garage and front garden has cluster of three good-sized trees: white birch, maple and coniferous.



9763 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of reddish-brown brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Front garden has a variety of topiary, and additional paving to right of drive. A young maple tree exists in front, near to sidewalk.



9767 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1990s two-storey, Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Built of pinkish-grey brick, with projecting, gabled two-car garage, verandah at entry and modest central gable. Front garden has medium-sized conifer, and additional paving to left of drive. Two young maple tree exists adjacent to sidewalk.



9770 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1960s hipped-roof, light-brown-brick bungalow

COMMENTS

On corner lot facing onto Merino Street. House presents blank wall to Keele, with garden fringed by young cedar trees/ Front elevation, to north, indicates a split-level house, with smaller casement windows at LH side, recessed central area, clad in Angelstone, housing front door flanked by large living-room windows, and double-car garage at RH side. Front garden contains pair of old fruit trees adjacent to sidewalk, and at west end of garden, in small gully with stream, is at truly massive old deciduous tree, believed to be a silver maple.



9773 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

Two-storey, c. 1870 Victorian, dichromatic brick house with c. 1890 front wing and gables.

COMMENTS

Two-storey red-brick Victorian house is built off fieldstone foundation. Original house has buff-brick trim at projecting quoins and elaborate central bandcourse with row of central crosses. Original entry, with sidelights and transom window, remain, while door is inappropriate replacement for original (all behind recent aluminum storms). Elsewhere, replacement windows retain heavy wooden sills (now aluminum-flashed) and have tall voussoirs in rubbed, red brick. Soffits have v-jointed boards with modest wooden moulding at wall-head and aluminum-flashed shingle-moulding at rake edge. South chimney is gone, and north chimney is rebuilt to smaller size. Later, period

additions, also built-in load-bearing red brick, consist of projecting LH wing (forming L-plan house) and small central gable. At LH wing, two elliptical-headed windows have buff-brick voussoirs and flush hood-mouldings, while central gable has buff-brick flat-arch and flush hood-mouldings, under rather ungainly red-brick gable. Sloping fascia at both gables retain original wooden mouldings, including regularly spaced wooden disks and ogee shingle mouldings. Roof is clad in patterned asphalt-shingles, perhaps reminiscent of a c. 1890 slate roof: but perhaps not.

“House remodelled by George Keffer c. 1890” (B.P. p 28); 1904: “Keffer Farm – had 4 children, including Annie (later Mrs. Charles Snider)” (George Garrow, p. 4).

An attractive and most interesting Victorian house, particularly for 1890 alterations, including unusual aspect of elliptical window at upper floor – an indication of the do-it-yourself nature of Mr. George Keffer. House is set well back from street and on a slight rise in the ground. Loss of front verandah, and replacement windows, are unfortunate, while existence of original wooden trim at roof level is surprising and appreciated. House is now largely hidden by high wooden fence, which shows suburban attitude and hides recent plantings of scotch pines and cedar hedge. Missing is a silver maple or two, which might be beneficially planted towards front of large garden. At south, pitched-roof shed (giving access to basement) is not conspicuous, nor is large modern addition to rear.

NEW BUILD

9787 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

9789 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



9796 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c.1920 Large, 1½ storey, eclectic, Arts-and-Crafts brick house

COMMENTS

Many unusual features - extraordinary pitched-roof house has principal, gabled façade facing south, and prominent gabled façade towards Keele Street. Masonry is in mottled, textured reddish-brown bricks throughout, with recessed pointing, and with classically inspired, dentilled wooden cornice around entire building at eaves height. South elevation is dominated by projecting, central gabled volume. Entrance is reached via modest concrete steps and landing at RH side. Front door, framed by classically inspired, gabled aedicule, contains 1/3-glazed door with four lower panels having bolection mouldings (behind metal storm). Fenestration to left consists of pair of 6/6 windows (with 2-pane wooden storms) and unusual, decorative,

half-louvred shutters. At gable, second floor has pair of 6/6 windows, with storms, shutters, sills and lintel as described at ground floor. Gable is framed by modest pitched roof below, and plain soffits, with wall head and shingle mouldings, adjacent pitched roof. East and west wings are embellished with diverse elements. West wing has small verandah, with bell-cast roof supported by slender turned posts with ornate gingerbread above. East wing has projecting bay window, with large, single-pane central sash and 4/4 units at sides. Above central sash is elliptical-headed, leaded-light unit which rises to just below dentilled cornice of bay window itself. East elevation is generally symmetrical, with 6/6 window at left, and 12-pane wooden door at right, both built with, in this instance, segmental- arches of double-row, header bricks. A wide chimney-breast projects between these apertures, with elaborate pitched and corbelled elements adjacent cornice. At second floor, gable is framed as south gable, and houses pair of 6/6 windows (behind 2-pane wooden storms). Wide, projecting chimneybreast rises through soffits and fascia to two-vent stack with modest concrete cope.

House is an unique interpretation of Arts-and-Crafts, classical and other elements and in remarkable original condition. Lot is open to adjacent roads, with various mature trees throughout, especially in wooded gully to west, and entire ensemble provides delightful presence within south end of village.



A once-attractive house which is the lone representative of its type in Maple. Small house is unfortunately much compromised by later alterations, though restoration would not be difficult; and an addition could be easily accommodated at rear of house. Garage is a later addition, and without heritage value. Very large lot has large deciduous tree at NW corner, and tall conifer at SE corner.

9797 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c.1940 1½ storey (rendered) Cape Cod house with cantilevered rectangular bay window

COMMENTS

Modest pitched-roof bungalow has been substantially altered over the years, with render assumed to cover original exterior wall surface, which is assumed to have been red brick, as at (rebuilt) single-vent central chimney. Projecting, central bay window was probably clad in wooden siding, as remains at north and south gables, and would have been a decorative feature. Windows have been replaced and original window types, probably with smaller, multiple-pane upper sashes over taller, single-pane lower sashes, are now gone.

1968: “the home of Agnes Witherspoon” (source unknown).

DEMOLISHED



NEW BUILD

9801 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



9804 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

1950s modest, pitched roof, red-brick bungalow,

COMMENTS

Angelstone throughout lower front walls. Large lot has few trees at front but is surrounded by tall deciduous trees at both sides and at rear, along small gully.



NEW BUILD

9805 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

9809 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

9813 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

9817 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



9818 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1950s pitched-roof, 1½ storey clapboard house

COMMENTS

Having unusual massing, with two, peaked, dormers at roof of projecting block. Large lot is well-treed, with good sized deciduous tree centrally located on front lawn, and with massive trees along north side of property, adjacent modest driveway. There is no garage.



bushes and trees. Plaza is an attractive component suitable to the heritage context. Direct access into corner shop from Keele would improve connection to the adjacent main street.

9833 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1990s Post Modern, pitched-roof, brick strip-mall with two-storey corner tower

COMMENTS

Three blind gables facing south. Building faces south onto Barrhill Road with parking in front and has modest presence on Keele Street. Brick corner-tower appears to provide office space, with three, tall windows at west and south sides, under hipped roof with gablets centred within roof pitches. Access to shops is only from south elevation, with pair ed, recessed entries centred under blind gabled, and two large apertures housing various window types set between entries. Brickwork is plain aside from double course of soldiers at upper level throughout (and above tower windows), with modest signage above, adjacent eaves. Parking area is screened from Keele Street by variety of deciduous



9836 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

2005 eclectic, pitched-roof Neo-Georgian house

COMMENTS

Two front gables, each having central circular window. House (one of symmetrical pair) is built of pinkish-beige brick with brown-brick quoins, and similar voussoirs at segmental-arch front windows, and with prominent, attached, flat-roof double-car garage.



9846 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 1980 pitched-roof, red-brick, two-storey house

COMMENTS

Aluminum-clad upper floor, original 1/1 windows, and attached two-car garage at LH side. Front garden has large coniferous tree towards garage, and various large trees at north side, including good-sized deciduous tree near sidewalk.



9860 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

1862 Victorian, Carpenter Gothic, Presbyterian Church with tall tower, capped by spire

COMMENTS

Elegant, white, clapboard church has central tower projecting well beyond full-width front gable and has various elements reminiscent of James Gibbs church architecture. Entry consists of pair of plain, vertically boarded doors reached by recent concrete steps and landing. Doors are set within pointed arch, with blind transom window above; and framed at top by elegant, ogee hood- moulding, with turned finials both above and below. Tower is articulated into three levels by modest projections on simple

corbels, with wooden coping board at either side, interrupting broad, pilaster-like trim. Second level contains two, multiple-pane, pointed-arch sashes with bifurcated mullion, within wider arch under hood- moulding. Third level is similar, but with louvred apertures. Tower terminates with modest, pointed-arch machicolations built off inverted finials, and metal-clad, gabled piers rise above at corners. Octagonal spire is set well back from edge of tower below, and has pair of louvered in each face, each with small gable above, and with one large framing gable within each facet. Metal-clad tower (in pre-painted aluminum) terminates at unpainted metal globe, with weathervane above. Front elevation to either side of tower has tall, two-light, pointed-arch window within arched hood- moulding on pendant finials. Glazing within each lancet consists of large, clear, textured central panes within peripheral narrow panes of dark red and dark blue glass. Corner treatment echoes that of tower, with simple pilaster-like board capped by projecting wooden coping. At gable eaves, wooden trim forms frieze and modest cornice, broken regularly by Italianate brackets, again with pendant finials. Gable has wide returns, frieze, cornice, and brackets continue up pitch. Soffits appear to be clad in plywood, and wooden fascia are narrow throughout. Side elevations are divided into four bays, with similar window apertures and trim, but with varied mullions and glazing at windows.

Tall, elegant church has mature silver maple trees along south and east sides, and large property is adjacent small park to west. Building is generally in good repair, but with some rot apparent in boards at tower. Metal cladding at high-level is not so noticeable; and protective glazing might be considered for windows.

NEW BUILD

9869 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

NEW BUILD

9873 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

NEW BUILD

9877 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD



9880 – 9918 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 2000 Group of several dichromatic-brick, pitched-roof, semi-detached houses

COMMENTS

With small front gables, the units are separated by east-west lanes, with entrances off lanes, and with vehicular access via lane running north off Naylor Street, leading to pedestrian lanes to east, and clusters of pitched-roof garages to west. Keele Street frontage has low red-brick wall, with modest railing above, adjacent sidewalk, and gardens contain a variety of small

NEW BUILD

9881 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

NEW BUILD

9885 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

NEW BUILD

9887 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD



NEW BUILD

9889 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD



9891 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

1904: “Michael Duffy, a retired farmer, lived here; now the home of Mrs. George Bailey” (George Garrow).

c.1860 1½ storey, Victorian Gothic frame house

COMMENTS

Broad clapboard and multiple gables. Attractive Victorian vernacular house has unusual aspect of main front on Keele Street and symmetrical façade facing to south. Building is clad in original, wide wooden boards with upper cove moulding, at north, west and east sides. South elevation retains original 2/2 windows either side of narrow 1/1 window, while above is Gothic, 2/2 window set within steep gable. Hydro-wire insulators at gable are an intriguing remnant of earlier wiring installations. West elevation has 2/2 windows at RH, gabled wing and at ground

floor (within verandah), and Gothic, 2/2 window within steep gable above. Windows throughout retain original trim, sills and, most remarkably, shutters. Front verandah has sweeping bell-cast roof and retains original turned wooden posts (on concrete deck), with original gingerbread above. Gables throughout have plain soffit boards and robust mouldings, including thick roll moulding at rake edge. At rear is a later addition, also of some antiquity, and worth retention if feasible. Garage at NE corner of lot has wide pitched roof with gable towards Keele. Building retains cove-type siding, and panelled doors at RH bay, including unusual, vertically lined, triple doors, with four upper panes, at LH aperture.

A venerable frame house, with original siding and windows and trim, and with old verandah, shutters etc., all in remarkably sound original condition, including later addition at rear. Early garage is also of heritage value and should be retained, if possible, even if moved elsewhere on large lot. Very tall coniferous tree in front of house appears to be one of former pair and should definitely be retained.



9901 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

“Until 1900, home of Shunk family, which had 3 (or 6?) children; home of Henry and Hiram Keffer c. 1900 – 1940” (George Garrow).

C.1860 Victorian, 2-storey, frame house with dichromatic-brick facing and multiple gables

COMMENTS

Large, Ontario vernacular farmhouse is richly embellished with buff-brick trim on red- brick masonry. Front elevation has

projecting gabled wing at LH side, flat-roofed verandah to right. Ornamental, buff-brick elements consist of stylised quoins, broad band-course around building and, at gables, chevron-type ornament above band course. Verandah retains gingerbread and small, metal-clad mansard roof; posts, railings etc. are replacements, over original decking. Front door is original, four- panel door, with tall sidelights over lower panels, and with 3-light transom window above, set within broad segmental arch. Panels are framed by robust bolection mouldings throughout. At LH wing, ground-floor bay window retains original 1/1 windows at sides, all set over dog-toothed brick panels. Window apertures generally have segmental arches built of buff-brick voussoirs, with tear-drop motifs at sides; second floor pointed-arch window has simpler voussoirs. Wooden sills, and sashes (including curved-headed upper sashes) remain throughout, and with much original glass. South elevation has bay window like front unit, and adjacent verandah to rear, with Gothic window above. North elevation has enclosed verandah at rear, also under Gothic window. Remnant of original chimney remains at peak of east gable.

A wonderful rambling Victorian Ontario farmhouse which deserves careful conservation throughout, probably also at interior. House appears to be in very sound, original condition. Proximity of Keele Street is unfortunate, but old trees at front absolutely should have been preserved.



9920 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

“Located on Gram farm” (George Garrow)

C. 1870 1½ storey, dichromatic, Victorian brick house with period gingerbread verandah

COMMENTS

Pitched-roof, L-plan, red-brick house has buff-brick trim at flush quoins and at segmental-headed, eared arches to all apertures. Projecting, gabled, north bock has bell-cast verandah abutting from south. Verandah is now reached by recently built flight of stone steps built south of house. Original wooden deck is assumed to remain below, while turned columns are recent replacements, as is plain railing, built to current Building Code requirements. At upper level, capital mouldings remain, as do several scroll-type gingerbread ornaments. Front door, at RH

side, is 4-panel with bolection mouldings and is, unusually, without transom window, while window to left is replacement 1/1 unit. At projecting block, windows are original 2/2 at ground and upper floors (with wooden, 4-pane storms); similar windows exist at north and south gables. Front and end gables all have plain boards at soffits and robust shingle-moulding at narrow eaves. Decorative finials, extending both above and below roof peaks, remain at all gables. Roofs are clad in rather tired asphalt shingles, and remnant of a dichromatic chimneys remains at north and south peak. Gabled masonry extension, similar in construction to body of house, projects from rear, north side of building, while long, clapboard addition, assumed to be more recent, extends from rear, south side.

House is an attractive Victorian house, set well back from Keele Street. Survival of upper verandah, original windows and, in particular, finials, is remarkable. Reconstruction of chimneys is encouraged. Present landscaping is not suitable to house, especially raised aspect and recent, sawn stone retaining wall; and large expanse of asphalt surrounding building. Presence of old silver maple trees at northeast corner and at rear of lot contribute significantly to a site where there is so little lawn.



9924 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1970 Post Office built of beige brick with metal spandrel panels, flat roof etc.. Modest trees at front help to conceal a rather dull and typically suburban structure.



9929 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

1990s Post Modern, pitched-roof and gabled strip-mall

COMMENTS

Built in two components - Southern wing has hipped-roof, brick tower at northwest corner, with stucco at upper portion and decorative, high, segmental brick arch. To south of tower, parallel to Keele Street, are gabled brick wall and hipped-roof volume, with groups of aluminum-framed windows and one recessed panel with segmental arch above. Entrance to this wing is under central, north-facing gable flanked by two pitched-roof volumes, with parking in front. Northern wing has similar elements, and is built in ABABA rhythm with alternating, articulated, pitched roof and gabled volumes facing Keele Street, and with parking in front. A-type units are each divided by square brick piers into three bays, with front roof pitch providing covered walkway in front. Parking is set back from street, with grass verge and partial

screen formed by low hedge. Various deciduous trees are planted along front of property. Strip mall, although set well-back from street, is an attractive presence, with alternating volumes suitable in material, scale and form to the village setting.



9944 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

“Home of Reverend Chandler and family of four” (George Garrow)

c.1880 / 1910 1½ storey, dichromatic, Victorian brick house with later, curved verandah

DEMOLISHED

COMMENTS

Pitched-roof, L-plan, buff-brick house is apparently built of load-bearing masonry on fieldstone foundation, with red-brick trim at flush quoins and at segmental-headed, eared arches to all apertures. Voussoirs have band of upper, buff brick headers with red-brick headers above forming flush hood moulding, and with implied red-brick keystones. Gabled, north bock projects from main volume of building, and later, curved verandah projects at south-east corner. Verandah is an unusual addition, with period

elements intact throughout. Full-height columns with entasis, have traditional plinths, bases, and upper fillets, echinus, and abacus. Original railing, with thick bottom rail, square-section pickets and wide top rail remain. Beam above has modest architrave and frieze, and cornice with prominent dentils. Front door is recent replacement (behind metal storm), while to left and set well back, is and old, 4-panel door. At front gable, ground floor has projecting, square-plan bay window under modest, metal-clad Mansard roof with upper roll moulding. Bay contains pair of replacement 1/1 aluminum windows. At second floor, symmetrically placed within gable, are two similar replacement windows. Soffits throughout have wide boards with bevelled moulding adjacent masonry, narrow fascia and robust shingle-moulding. At south elevation is bay window similar to that at front; and there is one rebuilt chimney at north side.

Former United Church Parsonage House is an attractive Victorian house, much enhanced by its later corner verandah. Recent red-brick piers to south (part of adjacent development), and pavers to north, contribute little to heritage setting of house, while thick foliage of fruit trees provide a pleasant screening element against the rather hostile nature of contemporary Keele Street. Panels of brickwork at north side rear are failing above apertures (caused by dropping of arches) and this should be attended to.





9954 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

1870 Victorian Gothic, dichromatic brick United Church with projecting central belltower

COMMENTS

Former Wesleyan Methodist has robust masonry of typical Ontario red-brick walls and buff-brick trim, although in this instance mortar joints had originally raised, white ribbon pointing, which is extant in many places. Entry is reached by recent concrete steps and landing, with simple railings at sides. Front doors replacement, flush-ply doors with planted mouldings assumed to replicate lower square and upper arched panels of originals. Pointed-arch transom window, of frosted glass, is

assumed to be recent, reading "United Church Maple" with church symbol at centre; all framed by buff-brick voussoirs. Adjacent doors, buttresses step inwards by means of unusual, moulded-brick copings, beyond which these rise uninterrupted to belfry. Centrally, above doors are, in sequence: round window with decorative muntin and brightly coloured glass, all within irregular, buff-brick voussoirs; incised marble date stone; single, pointed-arch window with elegant intersecting muntin in upper sash; and wooden belfry, framed by metal-flashed, hipped-roof piers, and with rebuilt panel of brickwork below. Front elevation to either side has very tall, multiple-pane pointed-arch window, glazing consisting of large, clear, textured central panes within narrow, coloured peripheral panes, over thick wooden sills. In upper portion, wooden spandrel, with recessed decorative panels, suggest presence of gallery within. Arched portion of window has intersecting muntin, and buff-brick voussoirs above. At gable eaves, wide plain board forms frieze, soffits are clad in plain boards, and broad fascia have ogee shingle-moulding. At side elevations, wall is divided into four large bays, each with large, pointed-arch aperture, and two smaller, blind bays at east and west ends of church. Fenestration is varied, with oldest, multiple-pane sashes remaining at east end, and with leaded, stained glass elsewhere.

Solid church building has attractive masonry and glazing details. Lot has two modest maple trees at front, and larger one at north side. Addition to west (1960s) is set well away from Keele Street and does not detract from integrity of original structure, which has a most suitable presence on the main street.



9964 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

MOVED FROM 9 JACKSON STREET, VAUGHAN

c.1880 Gabled, L-plan, 1½ storey (aluminum-clad) frame house on fieldstone base

COMMENTS

Modest, pitched-roof house is built off high fieldstone foundation. Entry is via small vestibule on concrete-block foundation, to right of front gabled wing; and assumed to replace former verandah in this area. Front door is manufactured, multiple-panel unit (behind metal storm). Window to right is replacement unit (fixed upper pane over bottom-sliders), while thick wooden sill and plain casings remain. Cladding throughout is horizontal aluminum

siding, over unknown material, assumed to be horizontal clapboard, or possibly plaster-on-lath (i.e., render). Unusual gabled volume projects twice, giving effect of very large bay window. Ground-floor window is hidden by wooden storms (six, unequal panes below and two horizontal panes above, with plastic behind) but appears to comprise large lower sash, and transom window possibly with decorative glass. Window appears to be a later (c. 1910) alteration. At second floor, window is replacement unit, as by front door. Soffits are generally shallow and have plain boards, while fascia have robust shingle-mouldings. Gutters are traditional, ogee-type, galvanized sheet-metal, in poor repair and without downpipes. Roof has asphalt shingles, and recent red-brick chimney is built at north gable.

South Elevation – Elevation to Church Street is much as described, with projecting, one- storey block at left-hand side of south gable wall. Windows are again replacement units with bottom sliders, and gable trim etc. is as described above.

Modest corner house is one of four within this block and an important part of the village core. Stepping forward of front gable is unusual, as is projection at south wall. Original cladding is unknown but may remain under aluminum. Reinstatement of suitable windows would enhance appearance, and gutters and down-pipes should be upgraded to project building fabric. Building, although obscured in various ways, is typical yet unique example of Maple Village and appears generally in good condition. Dense deciduous trees on Keele shelter house from busy street and enhance rustic aspect of property.



9967 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Two-bay garage with older gable above (c. 1900 and later); and masonry bungalow (c. 1920).

COMMENTS

Front of garage has most recent fabric and is built of plain concrete block faced with white, enamelled sheet-metal on fibreboard. Front has large window to left, adjacent door with transom window, and two garage-doors to right, separated by masonry piers. (All apertures are boarded up.) Oldest portion of garage is clapboard gable over front roof-pitch. Gable is clad in cove-type wood siding and contains large, central, fixed 2-pane window within plain casings. Fascia are set hard against wall and have modest shingle moulding. Addition to garage projects at lower perimeter walls, built of early pre-cast concrete block (painted white) visible at side and rear walls. North side

fenestration is varied, with large windows at left- and right-hand sides (boarded up) having thick concrete sills and lintels, and two central transom windows with partly glazed, panelled door at right and apparently blocked-up aperture at left. Rear (east) gable is clad in sheet-metal panels imitating header- and stretcher-courses of rock-faced stone masonry, over rock-faced pre-cast. Gable has pair of old, 6-pane sashes with central mullion over narrow wooden sill. South side has similar, large, boarded-up windows. At roof, soffits and fascia are finished with plain boards, and roof has corrugated, galvanized sheet-metal, with larger, v-shaped ribs at approx. 2' centres. Hips, ridge, and base of pitches all have proprietary trim to enclose ribs. Chimney with corbelled top exists at east wall, and base of chimney exists below eaves at south side.

Hipped-roof bungalow to northeast of garage is also built of textured, pre-cast concrete block as at garage. Front verandah, under shed-roof extension of front hip, is partially enclosed in later alteration, plainly visible at north wall. Verandah windows are paired, 2/1 units, and double-hind windows elsewhere have smaller, multiple-pane upper sashes. Similar sunroom exists at rear elevation. Roof has grey asphalt shingles, with plain rebuilt chimney at front.

Both structures are valuable components of Maple Village, and garage recalling change from rural village to commuter suburb as cars replaced horses and carts. Large deciduous tree exists at south side.

DEMOLISHED



9980 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c.1870 Victorian (painted) brick house with steep central gable and twin bay windows

COMMENTS

Eclectic, symmetrical, pitched-roof house is built off fieldstone foundation, with squared rubble under bay windows, and hand-made brick above. Brick is assumed to be red, laid in common bond and without evidence of polychromy. Front door is replacement, manufactured wooden door with “fanlight” (behind metal storm). Original, segmental-headed transom window remains in deep recess under arch of soldier-voussoirs. Bay windows appear to be later additions, and have lower, recessed brick panels, with rounded, convex bricks at corners. (Some panels at left-hand windows are missing as result of rebuilding.) Windows are all 1/1 replacement, aluminum units fitted into original wooden frames. Thick wooden sills remain, with

segmental brick-arches above. Wall-heads have large, compound-curve cornices under mini-Mansard roofs, with concave pitches and large roll-moulding above clad in sheet-metal. At second floor, steep central gable contains narrow 1/1 replacement window with elements as at ground floor. Soffits throughout have in wide boards with robust, bevelled-edge moulding at wall-head masonry, and narrow fascia have thick shingle- moulding. Gutters and downspouts are modern, aluminum profiles, and roof has grey asphalt shingles. Single chimney built at south wall is a later addition.

Modest traditional house is an unusual and interesting combination of Gothic Revival and Second Empire (at bay-window roofs) and is an important member of small corner-block of four old houses. Building is set close to street as is typical within this block. Row of overhanging mature trees to north (on adjacent lot) provides background of lush foliage suitable to rural village character. House is in good condition, though settlement seems to continue at south bay window. Removal of paint is to be encouraged, and this may reveal red- and buff-bricks below. Replacement windows are similar in spirit to original, which were probably formerly 2/2 at gable windows. A replacement front door (with suitable storm), and traditional ogee-type gutters and round downpipes would return this house to its period appearance.



9983 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

C.1910 2½ storey, Queen Anne Revival, gabled red-brick house with sandstone trim

COMMENTS

Imposing house has been adapted, and much expanded, for modern commercial use. Exterior brick and stone remain but doors, windows, balcony, and trim are modern, either substituting or hiding original components. House is built of pressed red brick in common bond, over modest brick plinth with bevelled top course, and set on fieldstone foundation. Recessed corner porch (now enclosed with modern glazing) has large, round-headed arches to west and south, with rock-faced stone voussoirs within double-course hood-mouldings, which rise above taller keystones. To left, high-level window has thick, rock-faced stone sill and flat brick arch built of fubbed-brick voussoirs. At left-hand

side, bay window has glazing on three sides and continuous, thick stone sill below. Front aperture retains transom and 3 transom windows, while stone lintel is hidden by back-lit sign. At second floor, former balcony is under extension of gable roof, with metal-framed glazing, metal flashing at sill and metal siding at spandrel panel. To left, tall aperture with stone sill and flat brick arch houses recent glazing. Above bay window is new glazed sunroom, with access assumed to be via original window or door opening within. Gable is clad in aluminum siding with bell-cast at base. Round-headed windows have ABA rhythm, with larger central aperture. Soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad, gutters and downspouts are in modern profiles and roof has mottled, dark-grey asphalt shingles. North wall has large rebuilt chimney with corbelled band at head.

Side wall is generally built as described. At lower left-hand side, high-level window is assumed to light (former?) stairs. Sill is at typical height, but aperture above is filled with basket-weave brickwork rising to smaller sill set within jambs. Original window retains stained glass. Elegant, rubbed-brick voussoirs of round arch have double, corbelled hood-moulding as at former porch. Broad bay window to right rises two stories to support cantilevered gable, which is entirely as at front elevation. Large addition beyond echoes faintly house itself, with simplified elements and without corbelling or stone trim.

Imposing brick house indicates prosperity of c. 1910 Maple. Pedestrian entry is unsuitable, with concrete steps between beige-brick piers and low walls and metal railings beyond. Signage is rather prominent and large parking lot is unfortunately devoid of trees.



9985 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1990 Post Modern, pitched-roof strip-mall

COMMENTS

Wood-shingle roof bevelled southwest corner and simple, octagonal belvedere above. Building houses various occupancies within uniformly spaced bays, four at west elevation and two at south and two at west, with angled corner entry facing intersection of Keele and Major Mackenzie. Shopfronts have low brick walls with dog-toothed course below large, aluminum-frame windows, and these reflect the traditional stall-riser but in brick instead of wood. Signage is varied but uniformly placed above windows and next to wide eaves sheltering peripheral sidewalk. Building is centred within a parking lot screened somewhat from road by grassy berm, boulders, trees and other planting. Entrance to plaza is somewhat difficult for the pedestrian, although a path does diagonally towards the bevelled corner, from the adjacent intersection.



9986 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c.1880 1½ storey, Victorian Gothic-Revival house in buff brick with red-brick trim

COMMENTS

Modest L-plan brick house, with later addition to rear, is built off squared, granite fieldstone foundation. Masonry above is of hand-made buff-brick laid in common bond, with red-brick trim at flush quoins, voussoirs and hood-mouldings, and double dog-toothed band-course at lower second floor level. Segmental-arched apertures have red-brick voussoirs which drop at either side. Entrance, formerly within verandah with bell-cast roof (note witnesses) is via panelled door (behind metal storm) and is reached by recent flight of stone-clad steps on concrete blocks.

Front window to left has old 2/2 unit (behind modern storm) with curved rail at top sash, and thick wooden sill. Bay window to right has decorative panels of dog-toothed masonry below thick wooden sills, 1/1 windows at sides and central 2/2 unit (all with metal storms). Small flat roof above has upper and lower wooden cornices with painted sheet-metal cladding between. At second floor is single old 2/2 window as at ground floor (with metal storm). Soffits are clad in wide boards, and narrow fascia at gable retain robust shingle-moulding. Gutters and downpipes are recent, in modern aluminum profiles. Roof is clad in black asphalt shingles, with no chimneys. Outbuilding at rear of property is large, gambrel-roof, wood-frame shed clad in two types of horizontal siding, with older, close-spaced clapboard above. Changes in material and differential settlement suggest portion to left is more recent. Outbuilding has central, vertically lined pedestrian door with lozenge window, and large, vertically boarded sliding wood door at left-hand side. Above, tucked under eaves and set within plain frame, is vertically lined access door to upper level.

Attractive, dichromatic brick house is another typical heritage structure set close to road within central block. House is in good condition, with various original features as noted. Verandah might be reinstated based on witnesses and period types, or period photographs. Row of mature trees at south side of gravel drive, together with the barn, make significant contribution to village aspect of this side. Outbuilding is valuable element of village character, with rustic charm in its various finishes and slight settlement.



9994 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c.1870 / 1900 Red-brick Victorian-Gothic house with later, attached corner shop

COMMENTS

Corner shop is typical commercial addition to an older structure, built primarily of red brick (now missing at north side), with traditional shop-front windows (now boarded up) and corner entry. Structure above windows is clad in clapboard, rising to small, plain parapet at east elevation only, with flat roof behind. One of upper, 1/1 windows retains thick stone sill, and others had similar sills and segmental arches, until recently removed. House has two storey projecting gabled block with pitched roof beyond and is set well back from corner shop. Masonry is hand-made red

brick in common bond, with flush buff-brick quoins. (Quoins at NE corner show that shop is later structure.) Witnesses and wooden nailer indicate location of former front verandah. Front door, at extreme right-hand side, is recent, glazed door, formerly reached via verandah. Lintel is obscured by plywood sheet, and assumed to be wooden, as elsewhere, with assumed transom window perhaps having stencilled glass (as at front windows). Above entry, small four-panel door has been inserted, with sill apparently lower than original verandah roof. Small, single-pane window to right, with plain casings, is also assumed to be an alteration. Gabled projection is very unusual, with large ground- and upper-floor windows. Ground-floor window, over thick wooden sill and with exposed wooden lintel above, comprises central 2/2 units within peripheral glazing of wide, three-pane sidelights and transom windows. Stencilled glass remains at some side panes. Second-floor window is similar. Gable peak has buff-brick pattern forming type of guilloche, and similar dichromatic pattern exists at north and south gables. Soffits have plain boards, with bevelled moulding at wall-head. Narrow fascia has thick gingerbread, large pendant finial at peak thick, and thick upper roll moulding. Roof has black asphalt shingles, with no chimneys.

Unusual polychrome building seems generally in sound condition, though front masonry and windows require repair. House is another interesting component within corner block, with various special features as noted above. Later village corner-store is at present much compromised by proximity of busy adjacent roads, though creation of a future village by-pass would make retention and re-use feasible.



9995 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

c.1870 Georgian Revival, red-brick house with buff-brick trim and elegant front porch.

COMMENTS

Dignified, symmetrical two-storey house has front porch with recent stone landing, and built-up bases at elegant, fluted columns. Porch has open gable with deep Doric- order architraves at sides and fine dentils above. Narrow fascia have fine upper moulding, while pitched ceiling within has 3 recessed panels on each side and further dentils adjacent house. Columns are echoed in fluted pilasters, with period bases, against masonry. Doorway has central, four-panel door with sidelights

having 3 upper panes over thick sills and fielded wooden panels, all with bolection mouldings. 6-pane, elliptical fanlight has simple frame with outer moulding. Masonry is of hand-made red bricks with buff-brick trim, all laid in Flemish bond. Three-bay façade has buff-brick plinth, projecting quoins 3 bricks high at corners and framing central bay. Brick bandcourse 3 bricks high extend around entire house. Windows throughout ground and second floor are 6/6 units with ashlar stone sills and flat arches built of rubbed-brick voussoirs. Shutters exist throughout and seem operational, but slope of louvers suggests otherwise. Soffits have beaded boards, and painted gutters are to period, ogee profile with corrugated downpipes. Pitched roof is clad in cedar shingles, with shingled ridge, with robust shingle-moulding at gables. Chimneys are rebuilt, with modest corbelling at head. North Elevation is gable-end, with elements as described; and two 6/6 windows at ground and second floors, and round-headed 6/6 window at top floor, with rubbed-brick voussoirs in buff brick. South elevation is similar. Rear wing of building is smaller, two-storey volume, with elements generally as described. Verandah, now on three sides, is assumed to be replacement and enlargement of original. Bevelled-edge posts have top and bottom stop-chamfers, railing has plain top and bottom rails, and simple pickets between. Space below is hidden by trellis. Clapboard outbuilding at rear demolished in 2003.

Impressive, elegant, and well-preserved house occupies prominent (now-corner) site and is sole example of its type within village. Front wall is incongruous, with low, beige- brick walls, concrete copings and decorative iron railings, and entry at large brick piers. One large, sparse deciduous tree exists to south of house, before great expanse of asphalt to east.



10000 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

1990s Post-Modern, concrete-brick Shoppers Drug Mart, with angled corner, containing central hipped-roof clock-tower, facing intersection of Keele Street and Major Mackenzie Road. To either side of corner, 1½ storey building has three brick gables projecting over recessed walkway, each gable containing a blacked-out, six-pane window. At southwest corner, adjacent to the parking lot, is smaller, hipped-roof tower on corner lot facing onto Merino Street.

COMMENTS

Perhaps the most prominent site in Maple Village has a building with town-type presence, i.e. with central tower and clock, yet angled in an improbable way to an intersection which is of recent origin. Large building, with its blank upper-floor windows, is somewhat sympathetic to the historic context, but would benefit by some animation – perhaps even occupancies – at the upper-level windows. And one day, should the MacNaughton Bypass effectively diminish the heavy traffic on Major Mackenzie, a widened sidewalk in this area would form a town centre of sorts, in front of the de facto town clock.



10020 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

A restaurant and post office in 1941 per newspaper article, 1941. Two-storey, four-square, red-brick mixed-use building, with unusual fenestration (c. 1910 ff.).

COMMENTS

Large brick building is sole survivor of old Maple Village within this stretch of Keele Street, and thus particularly valuable. Building has unusual double-occupancy, possibly a later alteration, with commercial at ground floor, and residential above. Building is set significantly above sidewalk level, with brick rising from grade to header-course at approximately ground-floor level. At ground floor, entrance door is wide, 20-pane wooden door, with traditional thumb-latch hardware. Door is framed by broad wooden architraves and modest entablature,

with period light-fixtures remaining at either side. On either side of entry are wide apertures, each housing central, single-pane, fixed shopwindow flanked by narrow, operable, ten-light casements. Windows have narrow wooden sills, and visible metal lintels (suggesting post-1930 origins) lined with course of rowlock headers. At LH side of façade, door to upper floor is later (or re-clad) 1/3-glazed, flush-ply door, with old, pre-cast concrete sill, and with segmental arch above built of triple-header voussoirs. At second floor, three original 2/2 windows remain, with pre-cast concrete sills, and each with unusual top sash having rounded outer corners where stiles and top rail meet. Soffits are finished in v-jointed boards, with square-cut moulding at wall-head and with modest fascia. Side elevations are built off rock-faced, early pre-cast blocks, and segmental-headed apertures are built with triple header-courses throughout. Original 2/2 windows, among other types (such as multiple-pane casements at grade) remain throughout. Hipped roof, with central flat, is clad in asphalt shingles.

Rambling brick building, set to north of former feed-mill site (now Shoppers Drug Mart) is particularly significant in that it appears to have been altered circa 1930 to become the first mixed-use building in Maple. Building appears well built and in sound condition and is very large, affording a good opportunity for adaptive re-use on prominent village site. Abundant small trees adjacent structure should be radically culled.



10024-10038 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Multi-unit multi-storey commercial/residential development.



10037 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

Single storey brick-clad modernist structure for commercial use.



10048 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 2000 gabled, two-storey, dichromatic commercial building

COMMENTS

This building provides counterpart to concrete-block structure to south. Building has residential aspect, but is set hard up against sidewalk, is not raised above grade, and has no access at Keele Street elevation. Principal elevation in fact faces parking lot to south, with entry to upper floor set below taller, central gable, and shop fronts at either side being under pair of large, single-pane windows, each with small gable above.

Recent commercial building is more sympathetic, both in form and in material, to the historic context than its neighbour to the south. An entry from the street itself would be appreciated, and the residential aspect of the east elevation is not necessarily suitable for a new commercial building. This structure does, however, have historic overtones which improve considerably on the suburban aspect of its neighbour to the south. A minor aspect to consider also is the connection between grade and brickwork, which in this case is not so satisfactorily resolved.

10049 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

1980s one-storey, flat-roofed Canadian Imperial Bank

COMMENTS

This branch, built of mottled beige brick with deep aluminum spandrel panels above irregular fenestration. Building is set on large lot, with grass, various deciduous trees and topiary adjacent sidewalk, and parking to north and at rear.

DEMOLISHED



10052 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Four-square, red-brick house with re-worked ground floor clad in Angelstone (c. 1910).

COMMENTS

Large house, now apparently unoccupied, is a robust if somewhat austere structure. Ground floor, reached by recent wooden steps and landing, is set well above grade, on rendered foundation, and has large, boarded-up doorway at left and smaller, boarded-up window at right, with assumed steel lintel above. Nature of apertures suggests house was reworked some forty years ago for a commercial occupancy. Second floor retains pair of original windows, apparently 1/1 though perhaps with multiple-pane upper sashes, now with broken glass, and behind metal storms. Brick masonry is in running bond, and flat arches are formed with single soldier course. Soffits have v-jointed boards, and plain fascia now have conventional aluminum gutters. At hipped roof,

central peaked dormer is now asphalt- shingle clad, but retains deep fascia forming pointed arch, with simple batten at rake edge perhaps substituting former ogee shingle-moulding. Earlier cladding materials may remain under present shingles. Roof peak has unusual form, with small vertical portion, and then additional hip above, suggest an earlier, different configuration, and perhaps a widow's walk.

Somewhat austere and altered house is set well back from street on large lot, with paved area at former front garden, and wide, pitched-roof, clapboard garage at right. Despite apparently dreary nature, building remains in good condition and given placement on lot, may offer interesting development opportunity, in which old house might form centrepiece of new peripheral development. Ground floor could be altered as desired, while restoration of second floor and dormer would produce an attractive result. Various large trees exist on property, some of which might be retained, while garage does not appear worth keeping.

DEMOLISHED



10055 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

1980s pitched-roof and gabled red-brick addition to James Rose's House

COMMENTS

Two- storey structure is visibly joined to old house by extension of verandah roof, which leads to tall verandah-like structure over entry to separate commercial units. At RH side, small single wooden columns, set on tall brick piers, appear to have been reclaimed from adjacent house, and are not paired (as originally). At LH side, addition steps projects to edge of sidewalk, with large, glazed aperture and central doorway at grade, pair of apparent 1/1 windows at second floor, and traditional, shingled, full-width gable above. Building is set close to road, in urban fashion, without room for landscaping in front aside from two small deciduous trees planted within sidewalk. Parking is concealed at rear of building, with access from south side of old house.



10059 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1990, two-storey, pitched-roof building

COMMENTS

Stuccoed lower floor and projecting board-and-batten-clad second floor and front gable, with pair of modern 6/6 windows. Building is set close to street, with verandah-like enclosed addition at front containing bank of six windows within stuccoed walls. At south side, projecting gabled volume built off tall concrete wall straddles lane to parking at rear. Anomalous structure seems to be an older building, now entirely refinished, and with additional (insulating) framing added to exterior at upper level. A remnant of grey, Angelstone-type Insulbrick, simulating specked rubble, exists at north elevation where electrical mast is attached to building, and this provides sole suggestion of older materials beneath.

At rear of lot, outbuilding is equally anomalous. Structure is also clad in board-and-batten, over a projecting, stuccoed base, which suggests an old frame building, repaired at grade level. Building has two, closed-in segmental arch openings at south side, and entry at west side. Unpainted boards of roof deck extend at east and west ends, and these thick boards suggest, again, an older outbuilding exists within the recent finishes. Outbuilding is an attractive, if slightly too quaint, present along back lane, at rear of gravel parking lot.



10060 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Multi unit development.



10065 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1990, two-storey, dichromatic-brick commercial building

COMMENTS

Divided into three staggered bays along Keele Street and with raised, octagonal corner structure facing junction of Keele and Railway Streets. At ground floor, large modern windows are set in segmental-arches, while upper floor bays each contain pair of wide, two-light windows. Pitched roof has tiny gable centrally placed above each bay. General absence of signage is commendable, and building fits well into the heritage context, despite generally modern aspect, and use of light-brown and beige brick. Parking is concealed at rear, with access off Railway Street. Landscaping is modest, consisting of small deciduous trees and low hedges, while sidewalk drifts away from street to allow wide grass verge. Relocation of sidewalk to west would

allow room for external terrace for existing restaurant occupancy, which might one day be appreciated.



10070 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Modest, pitched-roof bungalow built of early pre-cast blocks, with gabled verandah (c. 1920).

COMMENTS

Attractive one-storey house, now unoccupied, is faced entirely with early, rock-faced, pre-cast concrete blocks. Gabled verandah, reached by short flight of concrete steps flanked by stepped, concrete parapet walls, is built of same material as house, but with rusticated ashlar blocks at three piers, as also at quoins of building itself, including at door and window apertures. Copings are of plain pre-cast material. One original wooden post remains southeast corner, and is composed of plain base with moulding above, tapering post built up of four boards, and moulded cap at top. Peripheral beams were clad originally in vertical, v-jointed boards, as remain, though gable is now clad in horizontal aluminum siding. Narrow, v-jointed ceiling within has

stained finish, and simple batten. At house itself, all apertures are now boarded over, though rough, pre-cast sills and lintels remain visible, in sharp contrast to refinement of rusticated quoins. An oriel window exists centrally at south elevation, though now also boarded over. Soffits were flashed with aluminum, over v-jointed boards, metal cladding remains at some fascia, and a single-vent chimney built, surprisingly, of red brick, rises from south wall. Garage, built close to sidewalk, constructed built of similar materials.

Small house occupies a prominent corner lot next to busy, MacNaughton Boulevard, a street which seems only destined to become more noisy and busier – at least for the next thirty years or so. Building is stylistically and technologically interesting, and a rare example within Maple, and thus the loss of this house, and garage, would be disappointing. Buildings seem generally in good repair but are in quite urgent need of attention if they are to be retained. A good-size conifer exists at rear of lot, but there are no other substantial trees.

DEMOLISHED



10083 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1990, tall, gabled, two-storey rustic-brown-brick commercial building

COMMENTS

Hipped-roof brick enclosure at front echoing (enclosed) traditional verandah. Window apertures are in keeping with traditional proportions, although units are casements. Sill and lintel treatments vary, being generally brick at front and pre-cast along south side. Decorative bands of darker brick enhance masonry and have traditional overtones suitable to village location. Building is set quite close to street, and sidewalk here returns to location adjacent street, allowing room for mature deciduous tree at southwest corner of lot and, unfortunately, for adjacent grey telecommunications box. Illuminated sign at front lawn could be more suitable to heritage context, though this is

not intrusive by day. Parking is removed from street to east, with access off Railway Street.



10084 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Two-storey, L-plan, Queen Anne style, red-brick house with large front gable (c. 1910).

COMMENTS

Large house is built of running-bond brickwork off rendered foundation, which is assumed to be also of brick. L-shaped verandah is gone, though various witnesses remain on masonry. Roof was probably supported on half-height brick piers with masonry capstones and sturdy, wooden columns with simple bases and capitals typical on this type of house. Extant front door probably replaces 1/3 glazed wooden door with single lower panel and possibly decorative wooden cornice under window. Window apertures have rock-faced cast-stone sills and lintels, the latter with unusual, dressed margins. Extant windows are inappropriate, full-height sliders and replace original, double-hung, units; probably 1/1 type of unknown sash proportions.

Gable has aluminum siding (probably over wood, and possibly metal, shingles), with modest pitched roof at base. Soffits are v-jointed, and fascia has wide, ogee moulding. At recessed portion of façade at LH side is original aperture housing modern door, with replacement window above. South elevation retains original oval window framed by rowlock headers, with plain glass in original wooden frame. Gabled block (to left) is generally as front elevation. North elevation has oval window like that at south side.

Imposing brick building retains its fundamental dignity despite loss of front verandah and replacement casement windows. Reinstatement of elements matching originals would be a costly undertaking, but not impossible, and reinstatement of verandah would be particularly valuable. Building is well built and seems in fundamentally sound condition. Modest and rather barren garden is graced by medium-sized deciduous tree at southeast corner.





10089 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Home of William and Annie Speight, and their two children (sic. George Garrow).

c.1870 1½ storey Victorian brick house

COMMENTS

South bay window and enclosed verandah, this modest Ontario-Gothic house has characteristic steep central gable but is otherwise somewhat unusual. Painted masonry is assumed to be red, non-load-bearing brick, perhaps with minor buff-brick elements at corners and arches. Verandah is enclosed and has full-width glazing comprised of nine, four-pane casement windows having fine muntin and unusual, horizontal panes containing much old glass (c. 1920), with vertical v-jointed boards below. Lean-to roof above is assumed to be remnant of original,

open verandah. Central front door is replacement, slab-type door with three, unequal-size upper lights with bevelled- edge panes. Original transom window remains, and original 1/1 windows exist at either side. Gable window above is also 1/1 original unit (behind metal storm). Windows retain curved- headed top sashes, have thick wooden sills and segmental-headed apertures have single band of voussoirs. Soffits and fascia are aluminum-flashed, with original material assumed to remain beneath, including shingle mouldings at gables throughout. South elevation has unusual, ground-floor bay window (possibly a later addition) housing broad 2/2 windows within elliptical-arch opening. Modest mansard roof above is clad in painted sheet-metal, with upper and lower moulded portions. At second floor, original 1/1 windows remain behind aluminum storms.

Modest vernacular house, with painted masonry and various later additions, is an appealing element within the village. Building should be retained as is, including glazing at front verandah, and should be carefully repaired where necessary. Removal of paint may reveal dichromatic brickwork beneath.



10090 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1970 hipped-roof two-storey house

COMMENTS

Faced with Angelstone at front elevation, excluding highly irregular fieldstone at verandah, and stuccoed at sides. House has attached, flat-roofed one-car, drive-through garage, with terrace above. Terrace extends across front of house, providing roof over raised verandah at ground floor. Windows are replacement casement units throughout.

Typical suburban house is unusual for variety of stone and stucco finishes, and verandah and unusual upper terrace, both with bowed metal pickets to railings. Front garden is entered through pair of granite piers, crowned by lions on pre-cast coping stones. Piers support pair of ornate, decorated metal gates, in contrast to remainder of cultivated front garden, which is enclosed by chain-link fence. Garden also contains numerous small deciduous trees, which obscure house from view in summer. Building, and garden, have a definite Italianate feel, and are typical of later suburban development of area.



10101 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c.1870 1½ storey Victorian brick house with altered verandah and later front dormer

COMMENTS

Ontario Vernacular frame house is clad in red brick throughout, with stylised, buff-brick quoins and buff-brick highlights at voussoirs. House is built off rock-faced, pre-cast foundation assumed to replace older, fieldstone foundation. Full-width front verandah, with four robust, full-height columns built off tongue-and-groove deck, is assumed to date from circa 1920, while unusual picket railings are apparently of still later origin. Sides of verandah have widely spaced modillions at high level, and very modest wooden pediment, above which aluminum cladding conceals older materials. V-jointed decking remains at verandah ceiling. Ground floor has replacement, 4-panel door with 4-light,

bevelled-edge lunette above. Original 1/1 windows (behind metal storms) remain to either side, with thick wooden sills and arches hidden by verandah ceiling. Second floor is hidden by large expanse of front roof pitch, which houses large gabled central dormer (c. 1950). Dormer is clad in aluminum throughout, and retains two single-pane, wooden casement windows. North and south elevations both have four, symmetrically placed 1/1 original windows (behind aluminum storms) with tall red-brick voussoirs built off decorative buff-brick springers. Soffits and fascia are clad throughout in aluminum. A large aluminum-clad addition, with steep central gable, exist at south side rear. Plane of gable cladding suggests original elements may remain.

An authentic Maple Village house, with various layers and accretions, all worth retaining aside from the extensive aluminum cladding, which is assumed to hide (and thus protect) original wooden features. Large lot, with medium-sized deciduous tree at front and open garden to south and rear, is an attractive element within the village.



10103 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD
 Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

Arts-and-Crafts, red-brick Anglican church with large, shingled gable housing rosette; by architect Eden Smith, 1895.

COMMENTS

Village church has front elevation dominated by tall, wide gable over single storey of red brick. Front wall houses pair of symmetrically placed, two-light leaded-glass windows (behind metal storms), with additional, single-light window to right, at entrance porch, all with thick wooden sills. Gable has recessed wall plane clad in staggered wooden shingles, with sloped portion at base which sweeps out to meet (replacement) composite mouldings forming cornice around building, adjacent v-jointed soffit boards. Round window is form of rosette, comprising four large and 5 small roundels, and with modern glazing throughout, including at small spandrel areas. Upper

gable wall curved outwards towards base, and projects beyond wall below, and is clad in wooden shingles with bevelled corners. At rake edge, soffits are clad in projecting, narrow, v-jointed boards, and fascia robust, ogee shingle-moulding adjacent cedar shingles of main roof. Small tower at roof peak rises from broad projecting sweep in roof below. Quaint tower is built of wide louvers in slightly bell- cast frame, under steeply pitched gable, also with slight bell-cast and framed by robust mouldings, and with gable wall clad in decorative shingles.

South Elevation has projecting entrance porch at LH side. Entry is via pair of unusual, plain, diagonally boarded doors, reached by replacement concrete stair and landing, with ornamental metal railings to either side. Outward-opening doors have prominent, decorative, Gothic Revival hinges inspired by wine and foliage motifs. Modest, bell-cast gable above, set over multiple mouldings (in sheet-metal?), has decorative wooden panel simulating rosette-inspired window within pointed-arch frame. Bevel-cut shingles, soffits and fascia are as at west front.

1963 parish hall at rear is entirely different, and detached, from old structure.

Delightful village church, on large lot with big old silver maples at front, is a most attractive main street presence. Parish Hall, though different in style from old structure, is set well back and does not compromise aspect of church itself.



10104 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Four-square, brick house with shed-roof verandah and $\frac{3}{4}$ front gable (c. 1910).

COMMENTS

Large house is clad in unusual, grey brick of running-bond brickwork built off exposed concrete foundation. Original full-width verandah remains, with three, full-height, wooden columns with replacement bases and original capitals. Railing is altered somewhat, retaining original handrail. Beams above retain original upper and lower mouldings and side elevations have unusual plain brackets supporting plain soffits, and verandah gables are clad in painted wooden shingles. Front door is replacement, 8-panel wood door in segmental-headed opening.

Window aperture to right houses large single pane unit over bottom sliders; probably replacing 1/1 unit with smaller top sash; or possibly ornamental transom window. Windows at second floor are similar, in this instance probably replacing 1/1 units. Apertures retain thick, rock-faced stone sills and tall brick voussoirs. Front gable probably replaces 1/3 glazed wooden door with single lower panel and possibly decorative cornice under window. Window apertures have rock-faced cast-stone sills and lintels, the latter with unusual, dressed margins. Extant windows are full-height sliders and replace original, double-hung, units; probably 1/1 type of unknown sash proportions. Gable has painted wooden shingles above modest pitched roof at base. Two central casement windows retain plain casings. Soffits have wide, v-jointed boards are eroded fascia has batten as shingle-moulding. South elevation has varied type and placement of windows, including two smaller, single-pane original sashes. Segmental arches and sills are as described, while side door has failing flat arch, as at RH basement window arch. Two apertures at LH side have been rebuilt with metal angles above. North elevation has four segmental-arch openings with replacement windows.

Imposing brick building retains period verandah in good repair. Loss of front door and various windows is unfortunate, and reinstatement of elements matching original would be a major, but worthwhile. Modest front yard benefits from central, large maple tree.



10108 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1910 Gambrel-roofed, two-storey vinyl-clad house with painted shingles at upper floor

COMMENTS

Frame building is raised well above grade on rendered foundation, with six (inappropriate) concrete steps leading to full-width, shed-roof verandah. Verandah superstructure is original, but with replacement posts and patched, sagging beam. (Original columns were probably slimmer versions of those at house to south.) Railing, with wooden trellis and 2x4 rails, is recent; yet somehow seems appropriate. Front door (behind metal storm) is c. 1950s slab-type replacement, with three, varying sized, vertical windows. Large aperture to right houses

single upper sash over bottom sliders, probably replacing double-hung window with smaller, multiple-pane upper sash. At second floor are two replacement windows (as described already) and these probably replace double-hung windows with smaller, multiple-pane upper sashes. Modest aluminum-clad sills, simple wooden casings and modest drip caps remain at windows throughout. Soffits have v-jointed boards extending out from roof and simple mouldings at wall-head and at top of narrow fascia. Roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with single brick chimney at centre. South elevation has varied type and placement of fenestration, including a little two-pane sash above door. North elevation has a gabled dormer, vinyl-clad and with 1/1 replacement window.

Unusual house is an attractive presence within the village, with much original fabric. Vinyl is not noticeably out of character, and original clapboard is assumed to remain below. Verandah deserves more sympathetic repair, and beam should ideally be straightened. Small front yard has cluster of young maples located towards northeast corner of lawn, near (narrow) sidewalk, and a larger deciduous tree, recently pruned, exists at north-west area of rear yard.



10114 KEELE STREET - CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1920 1½ story, pitched-roof, Arts-and-Crafts-inspired house with integral verandah

COMMENTS

Red-brick house has deep verandah with front pitch of house roof supported on three robust, full-height brick piers rising to deep beam clad in vertical vinyl. Original latticework below remains at southeast corner, and portions of front steps appear also to be original; similarly, original tongue-and-groove deck remains. Original part-glazed door with three vertical lower panels remains (behind metal storm), while replacement window to right is unsuitable, large, single pane over bottom sliders, probably replacing double-hung window with smaller, multiple-

pane upper sash. Window apertures throughout masonry ground floor have ashlar masonry sills and lintels. At second floor, prominent roof has slight bell-cast. Large central dormer, with gabled, bell-cast roof, is clad in horizontal vinyl siding throughout, including at gable, where wood shingles remain visible at lower, curving portion. Pair of large central windows is in the now-usual configuration of large, fixed sash over bottom-sliders, in this case replacing windows of various possible configurations. South elevation has displays prominent fieldstone foundation, and an original window exists at upper RH corner, with frosted-glass panes lighting hall within. North and south gables have asphalt shingles at lower, sweep of wall otherwise clad in vinyl siding. Windows are a variety of replacements, and soffits and fascia throughout are clad in aluminum.

Traditional early-twentieth-century house is an attractive village presence despite recent cladding and unsuitable replacement windows giving poor ventilation. House seems generally in good condition house and original fabric may remain under newer materials. Small front yard has medium-sized deciduous tree towards northeast corner.



10117 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

In 1904, home of the Travis family, who had three children. Mr. Travis was a seed merchant, who later went blind (sic. George Garrow).

C.1880 1½ storey Victorian brick house

COMMENTS

This Ontario-vernacular frame house with central gable and decorative masonry elements is built off neatly squared, fieldstone foundation and plinth with upper bevelled brick. Frame structure is clad in red brick throughout, with bricks at jambs having corner roll moulding, and with various decorative terra cotta elements. Front elevation comprises 1/1 windows either side of period, four-panel door, the latter now being glazed in upper two panels (all behind aluminum storms). Thick wooden sills

remain, over attractive decorative terra cotta panels, and apertures have flat arches throughout. Wooden nailer, and condition of masonry below, testify to former existence of full-width verandah with lean-to roof. At second floor, central window and aperture areas elsewhere. Gable has unusual pined roof framing terra cotta putto of renaissance inspiration. Soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad throughout, with original material apparently remaining below. Modest, rebuilt chimneys remain at both north and south gables. At south elevation, projecting, two-story bay has pair of 1/1 windows at ground- and second-floor levels, all as described at front except that upper-level windows have plain jambs. Decorative terra cotta panels are located under each window, with additional terra cotta panel within side gable.

A lovely village house, with most unusual decorative brick and terra cotta elements. House is in excellent repair, and retains original windows and, apparently, front door also. Removal of aluminum cladding is recommended, and reinstatement of a suitable front verandah should be considered. Total absence of deciduous trees at front, in addition to absence of verandah, give house a somewhat bar look, while presence of tall maple at rear is appreciated.



10122 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c. 1920 1½ story, pitched-roof, Arts-and-Crafts-inspired house with integrated verandah

COMMENTS

House is built of mottled, brown, rug-brick with recessed pointing and has deep, now- enclosed verandah within front pitch of house roof. Beam above is supported at outer ends on robust, battered piers rising from ground level; and on mullions between 6, unequal-pane-height, 3/1 wooden storm windows. Entrance to verandah is via apparently later enclosure at RH side, comprising wide, metal storm door with narrow, fixed-sash, 2-pane light at left, and two wider, fixed, two-pane sashes at right. Stepped, brick parapet walls at either side of wide wooden stair have thick,

rock-faced limestone copings, as does parapet wall across front of verandah. Front door within is slab door with three vertical upper panes, and (concealed) window is assumed to be original. At ground-floor eaves, exposed rafter-ends are assumed to be original feature. At second-floor, prominent roof has large, central, pitched-roof dormer, with wide, cedar-shingle cladding. Dormer houses four, equally spaced, 3/1 storms as described, with similar, 1/1 windows behind. Casings are plain boards, and rafter ends are visible above. Dormer eaves extend far to either side, having apparent, Frank Lloyd Wright inspiration. At side elevations, masonry of house rises from cement render at grade to full height of gable, with segmental-headed window-apertures having double rowlock headers and thick limestone sills below. Windows are generally a variety, with 3/1 sashes and 1/1 double-hung units as elsewhere. South gable houses broad, tapered chimney rising through projecting, v-jointed soffit boards to corbelled top above asphalt-shingle roof.

Early-twentieth-century house is a very attractive village presence, with original features intact and in good repair. A large, wood-frame outbuilding, with original coved-board cladding, central gable with small window, and projecting double-car garage in front, add to the attractiveness of this property. Large lot has diverse and numerous trees, including large maple trees to south of house. Some trees grow closer to house than is advisable.



10125 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

1904 known as “the Devlin house” (sic. George Garrow).

c.1870 1½ storey, twin-gabled, Victorian-Gothic brick house

COMMENTS

Dichromatic Victorian frame house is clad in red brick, with ornamental buff- brick at flush quoins, elaborate mid-level band-course, and at voussoirs. Full-width verandah has bell- cast hipped roof, and retains original tongue-and-groove decking, chamfered posts, and unusual, saw-tooth gingerbread; painted pickets and 2 x 6 railing are recent additions. Front door is unusual old, 4-panel door with corner blocks ending bolection mouldings at each panel. Door and transom window is offset to left of façade, and 1/1 window (behind 4-pane storm), with thick wooden sill, is to right of centre. Segmental arches are in buff

brick (note how door voussoirs project slightly above north slope verandah roof). At second floor, pair of pointed-arch apertures, set within steep gables, houses original 1/1 windows (behind period 3- pane wooden storms). Voussoirs are built in combination of red and buff brick, mitred at peak. Plain wooden soffits have robust batten adjacent masonry and large ogee shingle moulding at rake edge throughout. Original, segmental-headed windows remain at side elevations, and projecting chimney at south side is later, as is shed-roofed addition clad in vertical wooden boards.

An attractive village house retaining many, visible, original wooden components, especially gingerbread, windows and trim; and with unusual double front gables. White picket fence at front of large lot is a quaint rural feature, and various large trees – especially venerable maple at NW corner and younger maple at SW corner – enhance setting of house.



10128 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

c.1920 1½ story, pitched-roof, Arts-and-Crafts-inspired house with deep verandah

COMMENTS

House is built of mottled, brown, rug-brick (with recessed pointing?) and has impressive verandah set within front pitch of house roof. Access is via later concrete stair, and concrete slab of landing has striated concrete blocks below, and metal railing has bowed pickets. Decorated beam above has pitched underside, various mouldings, central wooden “key-stone,” and v-jointed soffit-boards above. (Beams at north and south sides are similar.) Beam is supported at outer ends on robust, battered piers rising from ground level. Front door is later slab-type door

with three vertical panes, each pointed at base (behind metal storm), set between slab-type sidelights, each with single, similar window (behind metal storms having frosted glass). Wide front window aperture houses three, 6/1 units (with metal storms), and has thick, rock-faced limestone sill and segmental arch built of triple rowlock headers. At second-floor, prominent roof has large, central gabled dormer, now clad throughout in asphalt shingles. Dormer houses three equally spaced, 6/1 windows (with metal storms), and modest casings have peripheral moulding. Flat and sloping soffits have v-jointed boards as elsewhere, and narrow fascia has small shingle moulding. At side elevations, masonry of house rises from cement render at grade to full height of gable, with segmental-headed window-apertures having double rowlock headers and thick limestone sills below. Side windows are generally a variety replacement unit, and some small, single-pane sashes. South gable houses broad, tapering chimney rising to corbelled top, over asphalt-shingle roof.

Early-twentieth-century house is a very attractive village presence, with original features intact and in good repair. Alteration to front door has its own appeal, whereas wooden storms at front, ground-floor windows would be a preferred alternative. Property has several slender deciduous trees at south side, and a medium-sized maple adjacent to sidewalk.



10137 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

In 1904, “built by the Watsons, and now owned by the Millers. Once the site of a gardening centre” (sic. George Garrow).

c.1860/1910 1½ storey, dichromatic Victorian brick house, with later front window

COMMENTS

A large Victorian frame house is clad in red brick, with ornamental buff-brick at flush quoins, at elaborate mid-level band-course, at voussoirs and at high-level in front and side gables. Evidence of former, shed-roofed verandah exists in weathering patterns of brick in RH wing. Four-panel front door has bolection mouldings and is recessed within wide aperture trimmed at sides and head with wooden panels. To either side are tall, single-pane sidelights, with two-pane, segmental-headed

transom window above. To right of entry is 2/2 window (behind metal storm), with thick wooden sill and simple voussoirs above, as throughout. At LH projecting wing, ground-floor window is elegant and yet incongruous alteration, with large single-pane sash under dentilled transom and stained-glass transom window (all behind metal storms). Buff-brick voussoirs of original aperture remain above. At second floor, main gable, and secondary gable (over door) both house 2/2 windows (behind metal storms) with original wooden sills and, in these instances, flush, hood-mouldings, in header course, above voussoirs. Plain wooden soffits have robust batten adjacent masonry and large ogee shingle moulding at rake edge throughout. North and south elevations contain similar features, including variety of original windows; similarly with large wing at rear, which includes bell-cast verandah (on later posts) at south side. Projecting chimney stack at south wall is a later addition.

An attractive village house retaining many, visible, original wooden components, windows, and trim. Huge old maples at NW corner, and to SE of house, are most valuable elements, as are old (non-indigenous) conifers towards front of property. Very large lot also enhances rural aspect of house, the last remaining heritage structure within the village on this side of Keele Street.



10138 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

C.1950 L-plan, hipped-roof bungalow built off elongated beige brick, with RH gable

COMMENTS

Modest bungalow set well back from road on large lot. House is reached via flagstone path, small flight of stone steps to modest concrete-slab landing. Entry, at right side of body of house, has slab-type door (behind metal storm) and full-height sidelight to right. Living room window comprises four glazing units (behind metal storms), with unusual wooden louvers below. Sill consists of projecting, double row of stretcher bricks, while window-head is hidden by later awning. Windows at projecting, gabled wing are three, horizontal, 1/1 units with wooden mullions between. Sill in this instance is of rowlock headers, and lintel is invisible above aluminum soffits. Gable is clad in vertical, aluminum siding,

probably over clapboard – which would enhance horizontality of house. Roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with two-vent brick chimney, having corbelled brick top, towards centre of building.

Modest bungalow is an attractive period piece, apparently little-altered since built; and elongated-brick construction is an unusual feature. Large lawn extends to brick planters in front of house, and there are two mature maple trees on adjacent lot to north. House is a fitting, early suburban bungalow, and thus a suitable residential element at the north end of Maple Village.



10150 KEELE STREET – CORE MAPLE HCD

Open public space; vacant lot.



10190 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

c. 1980 Community Centre is a vast, quasi-Brutalist structure

COMMENTS

This building is generally clad in mottled brown brick, with areas of deep fascia clad in horizontal v-jointed wood. Building is generally symmetrical, with tallest, parapeted section centrally located facing entrance driveway, and framed by two massive brick buttresses. At grade level in central portion there is, surprisingly, no entry, but a rather entrances are located elsewhere to north and south of this central block.

Large building complex is set well back from road, with (unhistorical) grassy berms adjacent sidewalk to some extent concealing huge parking lot between street and building. Parking lot contains various areas of grass, and some of large, rounded stones, but few trees. Introduction of numerous silver maples, both along sidewalk and within grassy areas in parking lot, would help to conceal a building quite out of scale with the historic context, and would also partially recreate the shaded streetscape typical of old Maple Village.



Building is set quite close to street and is a large enough to have a presence at very wide adjacent intersection. Entrance off south sidewalk provides contact with street, and parking is hidden at rear of lot. In addition to topiary, small deciduous trees have been planted at west side, and more (i.e., maples) should be planted along verge to south.

10195 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

Large, Post Modern, institutional corner building with hipped roof and gables (c. 2000).

COMMENTS

Two-storey school is built of mottled brown brick and has large, bevelled corner facing intersection of Masters Avenue and Keele Street. Principal elevations (west and southwest) each comprise four bays, with central bays stepping forward slightly and crowned by modest gables. Pitched roofs behind extend back to massive, hipped roof. Entrance to building is at south elevation, with simple, pitched-roof porch having square columns built off tall brick piers. Third gable at roof level emphasizes front doors below. Windows are paired, 1/1 units throughout, with ground-floor units set well above grade. Ornamental brickwork consists of soldier courses below and above all windows, and similar bandcourse at second-floor height.



10200 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

c. 1980 mini-mall is L-shaped in plan, with bevelled corner facing northeast, to adjacent intersection.

COMMENTS

Street elevations are composed of large windows, and recessed doors, framed by extruded aluminum framing. Visible supporting structure consists of irregularly spaced, beige-brick piers built off low wall faced with pre-cast concrete panels. Peripheral walkway is sheltered by small, pitched roof clad in wooden shingles, above which is stuccoed parapet, which rises in curved steps to central lunettes at corner and at north elevation.

Commercial strip mall is set back from road with parking in front and is concealed somewhat from view by (unhistorical) grassy berms with many trees and shrubs. Building is entirely out of keeping with the historic context, and commercial occupancies, advertised by large, back-lit box-type signs, are in keeping with multicultural nature of modern Maple. Modern structure is probably preferable near the entry to the village to a contrived, pseudo-historical concoctions such as one might find in certain nearby Heritage Districts.



NEW BUILD

10254 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10258 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10262 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



(10250 ON LEFT, 10270 ON RIGHT)
10266 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

Modest, one-storey, aluminum-clad house with low-pitch roof and south addition (c. 1920?).

COMMENTS

House is set well-above grade, on apparently rendered foundation, with west gable end towards street. West elevation is aluminum-clad to gable, with vertical cladding in gable itself. Wall contains two old, 2/1 windows (with wooden storms) between modern shutters. Original entrance to house is assumed to have been at south side, where shed-roof addition exists. Addition has entry at right, reached by small flight of wooden stairs under simple shed-roof canopy, and pair of 1/1 windows (also with modern shutters) at left. A two-vent, red-brick chimney exists at west side. Detached, pitched-roof garage is located to southeast, with door facing north, and forms a sheltered area at front of house.

House and adjacent garage are set well back from Keele Street on deep, rural lot having many medium-size and large deciduous trees. Pitched-roof portion of house is small and, although old, seems to be of modest heritage value. Large, heavily treed lot is an important component within several similar properties at north end of Maple Village.

DEMOLISHED



NEW BUILD

10270 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10278 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10282 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

10286 KEELE STREET - MAPLE

Hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow with integral verandah and double-car garage (1960s).

COMMENTS

Brick bungalow is set well-above grade, with front door within central verandah, set under front pitch of roof. Living room windows, at RH side, are assumed to be replacement units, consisting of group of three units each with large fixed upper panes over small fixed lower panes, with bottom sliders at central unit only. Garage has typical metal, double-car door with four apparently blocked windows above, and vertical boarded spandrel over these. A shed-roof breezeway, for parking, has been added against south wall.

House has little architectural merit but large lot, with various medium and large deciduous trees (including split maple tree at front of house) is an important component within several similar properties at north end of Maple Village.



NEW BUILD

10302 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10306 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



NEW BUILD

10310 KEELE STREET - MAPLE



10316 KEELE STREET – MAPLE

1½ storey, pitched-roof, aluminum-clad, wood-frame farmhouse with 1/1 windows (c. 1870).

COMMENTS

Old farmhouse is now close to road, and sits on higher ground supported by long, battered, dry-stone retaining wall built of coursed limestone. House is set close to grade but assumed to have fieldstone foundation. Central front entry is hidden within later enclosed wooden porch with steeply pitched shed roof. Front windows to either side of porch are 2/2 sash-and-case units (behind metal storms, with recent, decorative shutters), with thick wooden sills, and cladding echoing casings at RH window. Wide soffits (including at both gables) are clad in aluminum, with areas of apparent plywood, and return deeply into gable walls. Original material is assumed to remain beneath. There are no shingle mouldings, and gutters and downspouts are

modern, some of which are not connected. At second floor, is wide pop-up dormer with varied fenestration. Gable walls both have four, symmetrically placed 2/2 windows over thick wooden sills, with smaller units at second floor (most with metal storms). At north elevation, cladding around windows is assumed to reflect casings. Extension at rear of house has pitched roof, with chimney at west end and is assumed to be summer kitchen.

Unusual, unequal sash, ½ units visible at south side appear to be cobbled together using bottom sashes from elsewhere. Other additions to house exist to south and, particularly, west where a slightly lower, pitched-roof structure extends back some 30 feet.

Quality of original building is masked by enclosed porch, aluminum siding and storm windows, and generally neglected condition. Despite proximity to road, house has much architectural merit, and appears generally intact. Along street front, recent, extensive limestone wall is a later but significant feature, one which indicates changes to road and grading since construction of house. Very large lot (now used primarily for parking at south side) has many mature deciduous trees, including close to road, adjacent wall. Elevated farmhouse with extension to rear is a prominent and important element on a large, well-treed lot, and this, combined with open gully to north, provides a strong rural and historic element at the north end of Maple Village.

DEMOLISHED



NEW BUILD

KENNISIS WAY- MAPLE
UNITS 5,9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 31



2100 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

1960'S bungalow

COMMENTS

Long, hipped-roof, beige-brick bungalow with converted garage and altered windows. House is set well above has unusual combination of brick under Angelstone at left, and Angelstone under brick at right, with projecting brick walls at either side. Centrally located front door retains full-height sidelight to right and is reached by flight of new concrete steps. Windows are single-pane, replacement casement units, including at taller bay window. At extreme RH side, former single-car garage has been converted into living space, two-light, horizontal-pane door adjacent picture window over bottom sliders; all within vertical cladding at former door aperture.

Property is dominated by large expanse of fresh asphalt, although now without garage. House is typical of early suburbia and is set well above Major Mackenzie on deep wide lot, which has three good-size deciduous trees across front garden.

Typical suburban bungalow is a suitable presence towards eastern edge of village, on land now well above cut in grade towards railway crossing. Property is enhanced by various large trees, though extent of asphalt is considerable, and preferably could be reduced.



2108 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c. 1950 bungalow

COMMENTS

Hipped-roof, red-brick and Angelstone bungalow with front bay window and gable above. Modest building combines a variety of elements in transitional village house, including red bricks at corners and around apertures, and toothed-in panels of Angelstone between. House is set well above grade, reached by flight of concrete steps to replacement stamped-panel door set between two half-glazed sidelights, all within wide opening under metal lintel having soldier-course bricks above. Entry is set under projecting gable eaves. To right, are pair of 1/1 windows, and to left is wide bay window, with 1/1 units either side of large central pane. Vertical aluminum above, and at soffits, is later alteration and assumed to cover original wooden trim. Second-floor gable houses pair of 1/1 windows (behind wooden storms) and is clad in

aluminum siding over shingled base. Tall chimney at west side appears to be clad in stone, over brick or perhaps concrete block.

Detached, one-car garage to east has Angelstone at either side of panelled door, and aluminum cladding at front gable. Deep lot rises well above Major Mackenzie and has several mature deciduous trees along west side.

Quaint house is unusual in its details, and a good example of a transitional building, with both typical Arts-and-Crafts and Post-War features. Property is enhanced by several large trees.



2116 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c. 1920 2½ storey, four-square red-brick house with stone trim and recent front addition

COMMENTS

Imposing house is built in common-bond red brick over rendered concrete foundation. Plain, flat-roofed one-storey red-brick addition has picture windows at front and west side, typically with bottom-sliders below, all with metal frames. Recessed front door is reached via flight of concrete steps at right-hand side, enclosed by brick wall to east. Second floor has pair of symmetrically placed 1/1 windows (with metal storms), and robust, rock-faced sills and deep ashlar lintels. Soffits are aluminum-clad, with flashing below suggesting hidden moulding

within. At third floor, gable is aluminum-clad, with three central casement windows above slope of asphalt shingles. Bevelled cladding at top of gable fascia suggests shingle moulding remains within. Roof is clad in grey asphalt shingles and later, single-vent chimney exists at west side.

Side Elevations - Basement windows have deep segmental arches at west side and shallow flat arches (at later apertures) on east side. At ground-floor level on both sides is one high-level rectangular window (with patterned glass?), and similar window lights stair at east side. Side windows are otherwise tall 2/2 units, generally with metal storms, though pair of windows towards rear of east wall retains two, four-pane wooden storms.

Large and rather austere brick house is typical of early twentieth-century Maple Village. Small, rectangular windows at sides are unusual features, and stone sills and lintels are attractive period elements. Wooden mouldings appear to remain at high level and given age of house, there may be decorative sheet-metal work (as elsewhere in Maple) behind aluminum siding at gable. Recent front sunroom, assumed to replace former verandah, is a prominent and somewhat unsuitable addition which obscures traditional aspect of house.



2126 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c. 1910 2½ storey, Queen Anne, clapboard-and-shingle house

COMMENTS

Large, eclectic, Edwardian frame house with porch and bay window has unusual combination of fine clapboard cladding at ground floor (over tall, rendered foundation) and painted shingles above. Elegant porch projects at right-hand side, with piers below deck faced with framed panels of v-jointed boards, and with large-aperture trellis spanning between. Access is by means of wooden stairs and plain handrail to east, while porch railing at south and west sides has plain bottom rail, profiled top rail and undulating, square-section pickets. Flat roof is supported by elegant, triple, full-height wooden columns at front corners,

rising to deep beam with double lower mouldings, and shallow, widely spaced rafters below broad eaves. Front door (behind Colonial-type screen) has wide, plain casings with back-band moulding. Bay window at left-hand side is set below cantilevered second floor. Windows have tall, single-pane bottom sashes (with three-pane storms at side lights) and top sashes with fine, bevelled-edge leaded panes. Casings are again plain with back-band moulding, and at west side is single shutter, apparently with adjustable upper louvers, which is odd. At second floor, shingled wall has lower bell-cast throughout. Two symmetrically placed 1/1 windows (with metal storms) have casings as described, and similar, unusual shutters at sides. Wall-head has plain fascia with simple moulding adjacent wide soffit boards. Gutters throughout are recent, K-type profile replacing former ogee type. At third floor, shingled gable has three central casement windows (with wooden storms) with typical casings. Projecting gable wall above has central area of lozenge-shaped shingles. Soffits have v-jointed boards set orthogonal to gable, with small moulding at wall-head. Gable fascia has small shingle-moulding and roof is clad in grey asphalt shingles.

Side Elevations – East and west walls have one small, high-level window towards front, with leaded glass (behind wooden storm), with diminutive shutters at west side only.

Elegant and eclectic house is unique within Maple Village and has a variety of good period features, particularly entire porch, as well as cladding, windows and even unusual shutters, which are not operational and may be more recent.



2134 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

c. 1860 1½ storey, pitched-roof, Georgian-style frame house with full-width verandah

COMMENTS

Symmetrical, classically inspired house is now aluminum-clad, with original cladding assumed to have been either render or clapboard. Hipped-roof, verandah is reached by central, plain wooden stair with simple handrail and pickets. Roof is supported by four square-section posts with deep corner-chamfers, and with recent, tall picket railing extending between. Posts have unusual, stepped corbels towards top, and shallow beam above has lower beaded edge and chunky dentils adjacent plain soffits. Front door (behind old storm-door with two raised lower panels and bolection mouldings) is four-panel unit with bolection mouldings. Door frame comprises wide fluted pilasters over tall

plain bases, with cap mouldings above. Windows to either side are old 4/4 units framed by wide, stepped casings, and with broad sills below. Shutters at either side are recent aluminum additions. At upper level, aluminum siding rises to plain boarded soffits, probably with wall-head fascia and moulding behind metal flashings. Gutters have traditional ogee-profile, and downpipes are hidden by foliage. Roof is clad throughout in grey asphalt shingles.

East Elevation – Another 4/4 wooden window, with trim as described, exists towards front of house. Gable ends have square-section wood moulding adjacent eaves, and wide soffit-boards. Fascia is noticeably thick and has robust shingle-moulding at upper edge.

Attractive traditional house is set well back from road on good-sized lot, with small outbuilding at northeast corner. House has rear extension under altered pitch of north roof. Many attractive period elements remain, including verandah (posts, corbels and dentils), front doors and door-piece, 4/4 windows (and glazing) and various trim elements. Ogee gutters are of unknown age, but faithful to original type. Aluminum siding is assumed to be over old render or clapboard, and original trim may remain at front wall-head and below gable soffits. Absence of chimneys is surprising, and reinstatement is encouraged if evidence exists. Thick deciduous tree at front, and assorted evergreens adjacent verandah, combine to produce an attractive village scene. Large expanse of garden, despite wide asphalt drive and front-year parking strip, gives property a gracious rural aspect.



2142 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

c.1910 2½ storey, rendered four-square house with L-shaped

COMMENTS

Large, four-square, red-brick house (now rendered) with verandah and front dormer retains impressive corner verandah. Front access is via recent, open-tread wooden staircases with simple pickets and handrail at either side. Hipped verandah roof is supported by six wooden columns without bases, built off raised piers clad in painted wood. Replacement railing (at Building Code height) has plain top and bottom rails and simple pickets spanning between. Peripheral beam has large lower moulding and dentils against narrow soffits. Front door is half-glazed door with 3 small square panels over one large horizontal panel, and with mouldings above and below window. Front window, to left, retains original large,

single-pane lower sash and transom window above (behind metal storms), with thick wooden sill below. At second floor, pair of 1/1 windows (behind metal storms) have hidden lintels (assumed to be stone), and thick wooden sills (flushed at RH unit). Soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad, and gutters and downpipes are to typical modern profile. At third floor dormer, wall is clad in aluminum siding, including bell-cast at base. Similarly at projection above pair of small single-pane casements (with aluminum storms and casings), and at soffits and fascia. Shingle-moulding is assumed to remain behind projecting upper flashing at gable. Hipped roof is clad in grey asphalt shingles, and a large, two-vent, red-brick chimney rises from west wall.

Side Elevations and Addition – Other elevations are also rendered, as is large rear addition, set well back from street. East side has higher window (with metal storm) at stair landing and modern entrance door beyond. Windows elsewhere at sides are typical 1/1 units (with metal storms), and thick wooden sills remain exposed. Rear addition has Italianate, hipped-roof tower at east side, which blends well with original massing.

Turn-of-the-century red-brick house is much-altered by application of grey render, making an already simple house rather plain, though render can probably be removed. Enclosure of lower portions of verandah columns is not in keeping with original, though masonry fabric presumably remains. Original glazing remains. Large masonry house, with old deciduous tree at southwest corner of front yard, is a typical component of Maple Village.



2146 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

c.1950 Modest, aluminum-clad hipped-roof bungalow with hipped-roof front vestibule

COMMENTS

Symmetrical one-storey building is clad in aluminum siding, presumably with clapboard beneath. Exposed foundation is of early pre-cast concrete blocks, simulating rock-faced stone masonry. Projecting vestibule seems to be former porch, now enclosed and with entry at east side. Central window is wide 1/1 unit flanked by metal shutters. At house itself, windows have vertical emphasis, being 9/1 at left and pair of 4/1 at right. All are replacement units with false muntin, and with metal shutters. Soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad, gutters and downspouts are in modern aluminum profiles, and roof is clad in dark-grey asphalt shingles.

Small symmetrical bungalow is typical of post-war type, and not generally considered to be a heritage building. Modest scale is in keeping of Maple Village buildings, and original cladding and windows will have been of traditional materials.

Original cladding material is concealed (or removed) and replacement windows are made of modern materials and probably not original in type. Small front garden is without trees but benefits from large conifer to west and larger deciduous tree to east.



2148 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Circa 1970 Bungalow

COMMENTS

Brown-brick bungalow with low-pitch roof having gable end towards Major Mackenzie, and entry off Ontario Street. South gable, built of running-bond brickwork, has pair of triple-sash wooden casement windows each with false, 8-pane muntin, set in apertures having rowlock headers at sill and concealed metal lintel above. East elevation has double-car garage at north end, under mansard-roof addition, with entry to south. Windows are a variety of casement units with false muntin.

Large lot has several medium-sized deciduous trees and large blue spruce next to paved driveway. Entry facing Ontario Street (to east) is atypical of Maple Village, and house is screened from

Major Mackenzie by wooden fence, in keeping with suburban rather than village practices.

Recent house turns its side towards adjacent main street and is not in keeping with majority of buildings in this area. Future development on this property should face Major Mackenzie, with appropriate setback, and mature trees should be retained as much as possible.



2150 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c.1870 1½ storey Gothic-Revival house with hipped-roof verandah and central gable

COMMENTS

Symmetrical Victorian house is clad in board-and-batten siding over original render (plaster on lath) walls. Full-width, open verandah reached by recent central flight of wooden stairs with plain handrails. Hipped roof is supported by unusual, slender wooden columns, having pronounced entasis, and built off wooden pedestals. Columns and engaged half-columns at wall, have prominent upper mouldings adjacent shallow elliptical arches.

Arches have peripheral convex mouldings and small roundel at peak within each bay. Robust cornice exists adjacent plain soffits,

and narrow fascia have shallow K-type gutters. Front door is unpainted, four-panel door with bolection mouldings (behind Colonial-type screen), and under three-pane transom window. Windows on either side are 4/4 units (behind metal storms), with plain casings rising to modest pediment and cornice above. Wooden shutters, composed of three vertical boards each, are assumed to be recent. At second floor, 2/2 gable window (with metal storm) has plain, narrow casings. Soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad, without evidence of shingle-moulding, and gutters are as described, while downspouts are in typical modern aluminum profile. Roof is clad in rustic, mottled grey asphalt shingles, with rebuilt red-brick chimney at west wall, and later, red-brick chimney projecting from east wall.

West Elevation - Elevation to Ontario Street has four 4/4 windows as described (with 8-pane wooden storms below and metal storms at second floor). Trim and cladding are as described, and foundation is hidden by lawn and flowers. An attractive old wooden garage, with pair of painted, vertically lined doors under gable roof, exists at rear of lot.

Gothic-Revival house is a typical, rural Ontario house and an attractive corner presence. Although cladding is not original, house retains many significant elements, including open verandah, front door, 4/4 windows and trim. Shutters are not suitable, and absence of gingerbread is surprising. Large, open lot has tall conifer at east side and three good-sized deciduous trees along west side. Rustic garage facing onto Ontario Street adds to charm of prominent village property.



2168 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c.1900 1½ storey, traditional gabled house with later cladding and addition to east

COMMENTS

Modest gabled has altered exterior materials of high, cement-rendered foundation, Angelstone throughout ground floor and aluminum siding above. Front deck gives access to manufactured front door at right-hand side of original building (one-storey, hipped-roof volume to east is assumed to be later addition). Wide, single-pane windows to either side of entry are recent, the left-hand window having bottom-sliders and being set with an aperture assumed to have been widened. At second floor, 1/1 windows remain (behind metal storms) within wall clad entirely in

aluminum siding. Soffits are also aluminum-clad, whereas wooden fascia and broad ogee shingle-moulding remain visible. Roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, and base of original chimney remains at centre of ridge, with rebuilt top.

Side Elevations – Side walls are built of old red brick, suggesting house was originally a masonry-clad structure. Old window remains towards rear of west elevation, while smaller high-level window nearer front has been blocked up. Window apertures have ashlar masonry sills and lintels.

Small gabled house is was a typical village structure, though alterations have changed original structure considerably. Current appearance is anomalous, although restoration could be possible. Building sits on deep narrow lot with good-sized deciduous tree in front yard and tree-lined gravel drive along west side of property. House sits close to road as is typical within this block.



2174 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c.1910 2½ storey, four-square red-brick house with verandah, and bay windows above

COMMENTS

Imposing house, built of common-bond red brick on concrete foundation, has recently been rendered. Full-width front verandah has three plain, replacement columns, with simple pads below and above, on half-height piers with rock-faced stone copings. Recent vinyl railing is to modern Code height, with traditional bottom rail and profiled handrail, with narrow pickets between. Simple wooden stair leads to original tongue-and-groove deck, with lattice-work enclosing area below. Front door, assumed to be original, is slab-type door with nine small upper panes over small cornice. Large front window is now single-pane

unit only, probably replacing typical arrangement of large bottom sash and decorated transom window. Sill is rock-faced stone, and both apertures have segmental-arch brick voussoirs. Second floor has pair of large bay windows, both with replacement glazing consisting of single-pane central sashes and 1/1 units to either side. Bay windows have been recently re-clad. At third floor, gable has also been rendered at the vertical faces (over old shingles?), and fenestration consists of two recent, horizontally sliding windows. Soffits and fascia are clad in modern materials throughout, with shingle-moulding apparently remaining under canted flashing at gable. Gutters are new, K-type aluminum and downspouts are in typical modern profile. Hipped roof has grey asphalt shingles, and a rebuilt, two-vent chimney exists at west side.

Side Elevations - At east side, two small windows (with metal storms) light hall and stair; other windows are replacements, typically fixed panes over bottom-sliders. At west side, is corbelled remnant of single-vent stack. A back verandah has elements as at front.

At garden: large, gambrel-roofed, clapboard outbuilding with ad hoc metal garage doors is an attractive rural village element.

Typical of early 20th-century construction and, though much altered by recent work, remains a valuable component of Maple Village. Large verandah, with high piers and stone copings, and bay windows above, are typical of early twentieth-century Ontario houses. House is set towards front of large lot, with medium-size deciduous tree in small front garden. Extensive asphalt paving exists to east and at rear of house.



2178 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

c.1920 1½ storey, pitched-roof clapboard house with front verandah and pop-up dormer

COMMENTS

South Elevation – Gabled house is late, Arts-and-Crafts style cottage. Frame structure sits well above grade on exposed, cast-in-situ concrete foundation. Walls above retain original, closely spaced clapboard and narrow corner-boards. Full-width verandah has low-pitch roof extending from slope of main roof, and supported by three thick, plain posts which rise to deep peripheral beam above. Access is via flight of simple wooden stairs without handrails, leading to replacement deck of slightly separated, wide boards. Area below deck is enclosed by sheets of painted plywood. Railing has plain top and bottom rails, and simple, rectangular-section pickets spanning between. Front door is 1/3 glazed, slab-type unit (with metal storm) set within

plain wooden casings. Front window is replacement, metal-framed unit having large, single-pane sash (with false, white, 12-pane muntin) set over bottom sliders, with blank, infill panel above, and with plain wooden casings as at door. Wide eaves continue from verandah to extend around upper ground floor and are trimmed with multiple plain boards. Second floor has large shed-roof front dormer with three, separate 1/1 replacement windows set within aluminum-flashed casings. Dormer is clad with asphalt-shingles, presumably over (or replacing) original material of clapboard or wooden shingles. Dormer soffits and fascia are aluminum-clad, with K-type gutter along front, as also at verandah. Roof is clad in mottled, brown asphalt shingles throughout all pitches.

Side Elevations – East and west walls have replacement windows, with clapboard at ground floor and gable walls having asphalt-shingles at sloping base which extent up walls of gables. Gable soffits have narrow, v-jointed boards projecting out from plane of gables.

Modest house has unassuming, Arts-and-Crafts aspect typical of early twentieth-century suburban Ontario. Traditional aspects of clapboard, simple front verandah and lean-to dormer give house a cottage-like aspect. Altered front window is an odd combination of elements and does not contribute to heritage character, similarly with sheets of plywood below deck and asphalt shingles at floor dormer and gables. House is close to road on deep lot, with tree-lined gravel drive at west side and young deciduous tree at southeast corner.

VACANT LOT

2184 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2190 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

c.1920 One-storey, rock-faced concrete-block house with full mansard roof

COMMENTS

Small house has ground floor built of rock-faced early pre-cast concrete blocks, set over plain concrete block foundation. Entry is via single, modern concrete step to sloping landing with railings either side, which is of unknown age but apparently not original. Former, recessed corner porch is now enclosed by shingled walls, with manufactured, multiple-panel wooden door and tall, textured-glass sidelight to right. Front window has central 6/1 unit (behind metal storm) and narrow 1/1 units (with wooden storms) beyond mullions, with continuous, painted concrete sill and plain concrete lintel. Second floor is housed entirely within large mansard roof, which seems a later addition

(c. 1960?) and has no gutters nor downspouts. Two wide, wooden 1/1 windows exist in central recess. Mansard roof and hipped roof above are clad in mottled, brown asphalt shingles.

East Elevation – Another, ABA window exists at ground floor towards rear of this side, beyond which exterior cladding is horizontal metal siding, implying alteration in this area also. Mansard roof and upper windows are like those at front.

Modest village house is somewhat obscured by alterations at ground floor entry and prominent Mansard roof. Building is unique example of transitional construction type, while location close to road, and general massing, are in keeping with village character. House is set on narrow but deep lot and framed by deciduous trees at front and along grassy gravel drive at east side of property. Small, detached garage at rear of lot echoes unusual form of house itself.



2194 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

1950's brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Hipped-roof, grey-brick bungalow is typical of early suburban Maple and is built in running bond with concealed metal lintels over doors. Front door is slab-type door, with three, bevelled-edge vertical windows, which increase in size from hinge- to latch-side of door (behind metal storm).

Entry is set close to grade at extreme LH side of building, well below ground-floor height. Front window, to right, consists of 1/1 units either side of large central pane. Sill consists of two courses of projecting brick, and window-head is adjacent to aluminum-clad soffits.

Modest brick bungalow is set back somewhat from street, and rises well above grade, over low concrete foundation. Front garden has medium- sized deciduous tree, and large coniferous bush under front window.

Path to entry is paved with granite cobbles. Deep lot has good-sized deciduous tree at north-east corner.

Brick bungalow is in good, original condition and is typical of early suburban form, but not in keeping with traditional character of old Maple Village.

NEW BUILD

2265 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

NEW BUILD

2266 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

NEW BUILD

2267 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2269 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

“Old telephone office, now Dr. Cameron’s office; in 1904 was home and shop of James Rose, tinsmith. Listed in 1890-91 Directory as occupied by J.R. Colls, tinsmith ” (Garrow, Reaman et al.).

c. 1880 / 1960 1½ storey, front-gabled, commercial masonry building

COMMENTS

Deep, rectangular building with brick side walls is remnant is clad in veneer Angelstone over concrete block. Entrance door, to LH side, is modern, half-glazed door with 9 panes over stamped, cross-framed panel below. Large shopwindow to right has 16 large panes, and gable above is clad, unusually, in corrugated aluminum. At east wall, masonry appears older, and is of painted and rendered brick, with four, rectangular apertures having

replacement sills and windows. Lintels are built of single row of soldier voussoirs. Soffits and fascia are of plain boards.

Modest commercial brick building is one of several presently featured in Shoppers’ Drug Mart (“ca. 1900-10, Maple streetscape”) and raises various interesting conservation issues. Occupancy of James Rose (as described by Garrow, is significant, given house at 10,055 Keele). Line of roof and nature of side walls indicate that extant building is remnant of former commercial building as in historic photo. Original structure had unusual stepped, “boom-town” parapet with corbelled top. Central second-floor window appears to be 6/6, with segmental-headed arch, and remnant of this may well remain behind existing corrugated metal siding. At ground floor, pair of central, half-glazed doors with transom window are long gone, as are large, 4-pane shop windows to either side. Given the lack of relative lack of old buildings near this intersection at the heart of old Maple, this building might be a fitting candidate for restoration to the original form, as well documented in the archival photograph. Structure of building appears generally sound, aside from lost elements at façade. Building is currently isolated by large expanse of asphalt to east, while various large deciduous trees remain at east side and at rear.

DEMOLISHED

NEW BUILD

2271 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2273 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Historically there is some confusion with occupancies at 2,269 Keele, to east (Garrow, Reaman et al.).

c.1880 1½ storey, front-gabled, red-brick house with simple full-width verandah

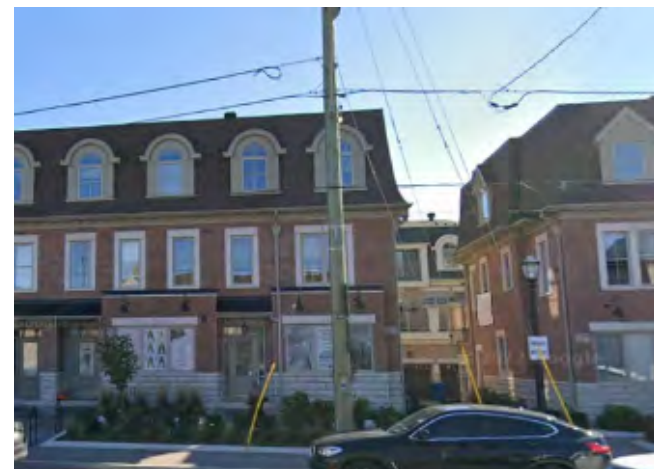
DEMOLISHED

COMMENTS

Modest, red-brick house has simple, shed-roof verandah with three posts having traditional bevelled edges at corners, between which are modern lattice boards screening of deck within. Beam above is trimmed with modest mouldings, and narrow soffits are clad in plain boards. Front door has unusual combination of four lower panels with bolection mouldings, under altered top panels now housing small window. Windows to right are pair of 2/2 units (behind metal storms) in rectangular bay window, with wooden

sills and concealed heads. At second floor, pair of replacement windows (with bottom sliders) have thick wooden sills and flat-headed arches with single-course voussoirs. Wall-head is trimmed with robust moulding, soffits have v-jointed boards which projecting out from wall, and narrow fascia has robust, ogee shingle-moulding. Pitched roof is clad in asphalt shingles and front and rear chimneys remain, with minor corbelling at tops. Side elevations are simple, with replacement windows; and a shed-roofed, board-and-batten addition exists at rear.

Modest brick house is one of several presently featured in Shoppers' Drug Mart ("ca. 1900-10, Maple streetscape") and again raises various interesting conservation issues. Occupancy may also be that of James Rose and other tinsmith, i.e. actual house, but this is unclear. Period photograph shows that house originally had no verandah, although alterations do seem to date from early 20th century. Chimneys have been partially rebuilt, but without bevelled course at base, and corbelled courses at heads. Building is generally in good and authentic historic condition, though reinstatement of suitable windows, and even rebuilding of chimneys, might be encouraged. Building is currently isolated by parking lot to east; and historic photo also shows a remarkable absence of trees, whether maples or otherwise.



NEW BUILD

2277 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2279 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Home of William Cambell, carpenter at Patterson's" (George Garrow).

c.1880 Modest, 1½ storey, front gabled, Insulbrick frame house with bay window

COMMENTS

Simple, pitched-roof house is clad in grey Insulbrick simulating specked (i.e., broken-coursed) ashlar. Assumed original cladding material is clapboard (see Comments below). Entrance has small, lean-to porch with plain replacement posts rising to beams with mouldings, above. Front door is plain slab-type (with metal storm). Bay window, to right, has larger central aperture, and retains original casings and sills. Modern windows with bottom-

sliders replace 1/1 originals at sides and 2/2 at centre. Mini-Mansard roof is roughly clad in boards, over wooden shingles, with metal roll-moulding at top of pitch. At second floor, central window retains moulded casings etc. as described, again with replacement glazing. Windows are replacement units, as described. Soffits are trimmed with plain boards, and narrow fascia have no mouldings.

"Built as workers' cottages for Patterson Industries."
(Rural Routes, p. 114); "1904

The second in a pair of charming village houses again appears in Shoppers' Drug Mart image ("ca. 1900-10, Maple streetscape"). Period image shows original clapboard siding and corner-boards. Association with now-vanished local industry has, in this instance, specific association with one William Cambell. Archival photograph again reveals now- enclosed porch is a later addition, presumably from about a century ago. Large lot is surrounded by a variety of tall deciduous trees.



DEMOLISHED

NEW BUILD

2283 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2285 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

"Built as workers' cottages for Patterson Industries." (Rural Routes, p. 114)

c.1880 Modest, 1½ storey, front-gabled, frame house with bay window

COMMENTS

Simple, pitched-roof house is clad in traditional Insulbrick, simulating red brick. Assumed original cladding material is clapboard (see Comments below). Entrance is enclosed in small porch built of various materials, and with reclaimed glazing at east side. Front door, within porch, is original, half-glazed unit

with two lower panels having bolelection mouldings (behind metal storm). Bay window to right has larger central aperture, and retains 1/1 units at sides and central 2/2, with original moulded casings and plain sills throughout. Mini-Mansard roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with metal roll moulding above. At second floor, central window is aluminum replacement with bottom-sliders, with wooden sill and casings as described. Soffits and fascia are trimmed with aluminum.

Unusual and charming village house is another which appears in Shopper's Drug Mart image ("ca. 1900-10, Maple streetscape"); and in this instance has association with now-vanished local industry. Period image shows also original fine clapboard siding and corner-boards. Archival photograph indicates that, as with house to east, porch is later addition, though still apparently dating from probably a century ago. House has an unusual, multiple-trunk deciduous tree in front, and large lot is framed by row of mature trees to east, and younger trees to west.

DEMOLISHED



NEW BUILD

2286 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

NEW BUILD

2290 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2291 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

Jackson's House (George Garrow); adjacent corner site to west was site of Jackson's Pump Factory and planing mill (B.P. p. 34)

c.1880 1½ storey, L-plan, front-gabled, Victorian frame house with bay window

COMMENTS

Pitched-roof house is now clad in veneer imitation brick on metal lath, concealing horizontal, v-jointed wooden clapboard beneath. Front door is concealed within recent glazed porch at RH side. At second floor above, in steep narrow gable, 1/1 window is original (behind metal storm), now without casings. At gabled wing to right, large ground-floor bay window is assumed to be original in structure but extensively altered; with Angelstone cladding at base (note v-jointed boards visible at grade) and large, metal-

framed windows above. Bay window appears original, but with plywood soffits adjacent narrow fascia. At second floor above, 2/2 window remains (behind metal storm), again without casings. Roof soffits are finished with plain boards, with mouldings adjacent wall-head and ogee shingle-mouldings on narrow fascia. Old, ogee-type gutters have unusual, elegant, returned profile at most ends. Red-brick chimney at west elevation is assumed to be later addition to serve furnace.

House is set close to road, with variety of hard surfaces in front and to west – towards Jackson Street. Crooked hydro pole at NW corner of lot lends a rustic aspect to the site, and several large deciduous trees exist at rear of lot.

House is last in central block with considerable potential for recreating village aspect. Under fake-brick cladding, unusual v-jointed boards remain and appear to be in good condition. Similarly with wooden windows and trim at eaves. Boards most probably came from Jackson's planing mill (to west) and may have been advertisement for family products, as with metal shingles at James Rose's house. Later addition to east, glazed porch and alteration to bay window are not sympathetic to spirit of original building.

NEW BUILD

2292 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

NEW BUILD

2298 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2301 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Large, two-storey, red-brick commercial building

COMMENTS

Has above-grade basement windows, further increasing height. Masonry has various post-modern elements, including recessed bands in brickwork, pre-cast blocks at ends of lintels, and central gable above main entry (1990s).

Recent building is somewhat in spirit of old, foursquare houses elsewhere, but is largely surrounded by asphalt, with drive at west side and parking lot at rear. Maple tree at northeast corner of lot appears in need of an arborist's attention, whereas pair of maples at northwest corner are healthy, if out of character with traditional Maple maples.

NEW BUILD

2302 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE



2311 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Large, two-storey, red-brick commercial building

COMMENTS

Has above-grade basement windows, further increasing height. Post-modern structure has various post-modern elements, including dichromatic bricks at quoins and lintels, and central gable over main entry (1990s).

Recent building is somewhat in spirit of old, foursquare houses elsewhere in village. Pair of recently planted red maples adjacent street are not in keeping with traditional silver maple found elsewhere in Maple.



2316 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - MAPLE

Early 2000s construction of multi-unit commercial building clad in brick.



2317 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Modern, hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow with Italianate triple arches housing concrete balusters. Double-car garage dominates LH side of modest structure (1970s).

CONTEXT

East side of site is fully paved, while west side has extensive garden featuring miniature plants and single large spruce tree of foreign origin. Recent, cedar-rail fence has a rural character but is not entirely appropriate to this part of village.



2321 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Dickouts's House (George Garrow); believed built by Dr. Rupert, once home Mr. Carter (schoolteacher?) (B.P. p. 35); 1878 County Atlas shows a Henry Dickhout at Concession 5, Lot 14N.

c.1880 1½ storey, pitched-roof, Victorian house built of buff brick with red-brick trim

COMMENTS

Modest buff-brick house has minor decorative elements in staggered, abstracted red-brick quoins and flat-arch red-brick lintels. Gabled front porch, supported by two plain posts, is fairly recent and replaces former bell-cast verandah (note witnesses on

masonry). To either side of modern front door (behind metal storm) are 1/1 replacement windows (with metal storms) and aluminum-clad sills. There are no second-floor windows at front, while east elevation retains four, symmetrically placed, 1/1 windows (behind metal storms) and with replacement concrete sills. Soffits and fascia are also clad in aluminum.

House is set back somewhat from road, with lawn protected by recent, cedar-rail fence not entirely appropriate to village setting. Front garden is dominated by two large coniferous trees. East side of site is paved to full depth of property, and back yard is enclosed by modern wooden fence with upper trellis. East elevation is pleasingly covered with ivy.

Attractive brick house is in good condition and, aside from front porch, not significantly altered. A replacement verandah (and front door) would enhance this building, as would the removal of aluminum cladding in various areas.



2333 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - CORE MAPLE

Jonas Shunk House (LACAC); Shunk was mail carrier; had Temperance House in Maple; son Jake was "road boss," lived here after father (B.P. p. 35); "Key's" in '04 (Garrow)

c.1880 Modest, dichromatic, Second Empire house bay window and bell-cast roof

COMMENTS

Red-brick house site well above grade, on rendered foundation with buff-brick plinth above. Flush, buff-brick quoins exist at all corners, and segmental-arch apertures throughout have buff-brick voussoirs, dropping at sides, and band of buff-brick headers with flush, buff-brick, hood-moulding above. Front door, reached by flight of pre-cast steps, is recent replacement (behind metal storm), while transom window retains fine decorated glass. Bay window has replacement 1/1 aluminum units (behind metal

storms) set within original frames, now clad in aluminum, as are sills. Canted aluminum flashing at bay-window eaves suggests present of ornate wooden mouldings behind. Similarly, at wall-head of ground floor, canted aluminum flashing suggests mouldings remain behind. Second floor is clad entirely in horizontal aluminum siding, presumably over wooden shingles on bell-cast roof. Dormer windows are 1/1 metal replacements (with metal storms). Cladding at sides and gambrel roofs of dormers again suggest original materials remain behind, similarly with canted aluminum adjacent roof. Flat roof above is unusual and was presumably originally of tar- and-gravel. Red-brick chimneys rise off buff-brick bases at east and west sides, with corbelling at east head assumed to match original, while west-side chimney needs attention. An extensive, imitative addition exists at rear.

Lot is entirely paved throughout east side, and modest front garden contains extensive yew below window, and small trees.

Attractive and unusual house, with strong historical associations, is somewhat compromised by extensive aluminum cladding, though original materials apparently remain beneath. Thus, restoration seems eminently possible, if not immediately feasible. Addition to rear somewhat diminished value of original building and is expendable; and hard-surface paving could be diminished to create more suitable village context to site.



2339 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

Jonas Shunk House (LACAC); Shunk was mail carrier; had Temperance House in Maple; son Jake was “road boss,” lived here after father (B.P. p. 35); “Key’s” in ‘04 (Garrow)

c.1880 1½ storey, Victorian dichromatic-brick house with rectangular, east bay window

COMMENTS

Symmetrical buff-brick house has exposed fieldstone foundation with red-brick plinth above. Flush, red-brick quoins exist at all corners, and segmental-arch apertures throughout have red-brick voussoirs which drop at sides, and bands of red- and buff-brick headers above. Shed-roofed porch is not original (note witnesses in masonry) but may be a portion of an original verandah. Corner posts are crude replacements, and lack of peripheral beam is conspicuous, but remnant handrail at west side is old. Front door

is modern stamped unit with two lower panes under apparent 6-pane window. Transom window is blocked off and old glass is assumed to remain. Windows to either side are recent replacements, being apparent 9/6 units with straight top rails, which presumably replace 2/2 wooden originals with curved top rails. At second floor, tall narrow gable houses new 9/6 unit, again assumed to replace 2/2 original. Soffits are finished in plain boards, with modest moulding at wall-head, and narrow wooden fascia retain robust ogee shingle-moulding both at front and side gables. East elevation has rectangular bay window housing single-pane sash under painted-out plywood in round arch above. Roof above is mini-Mansard, clad in sheet-metal with large upper roll moulding. Pitched roof is finished in scalloped asphalt shingles, with no valley flashings nor gutters. A plain, rebuilt red-brick chimney rises off buff-brick base at west side.

Lot has a somewhat unkempt nature, with gravel drive at east side and without grass of large trees.

Attractive and unusual house with strong historical associations is compromised by simplicity of porch and by inappropriate replacement door and windows. Original wooden elements, which remain at high level, are in need of painting. Covered windows should be revealed, assuming original elements remain, and garden also would benefit from a general clean-up.



2347 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – CORE MAPLE

c.1880 1½ storey, rendered, L-plan, Victorian brick house with replacement windows

COMMENTS

Rendered house is somewhat puzzling in current appearance, but segmental arches over windows suggest a masonry structure lies within. Modern, glazed verandah at LH side probably re-uses original use, and perhaps period elements remain concealed within. Extension of verandah along east elevation is assumed to be recent. Original front door, and assume 2/2 window to right of door, may yet remain concealed within. At gabled wing, ground- and second-floor windows are unsuitable, with fixed upper panes over bottom sliders flanked by narrow aluminum shutters (lacking mid-rails typical of period shutters). At eaves, wide boards remain exposed, and wall-head mouldings, fascia with moulded lower edge, and ogee shingle-mouldings remain exposed and intact (also at east and west gables?), clearly

indicating age of building. Roof is clad in asphalt shingles and only chimney is recent, red- brick stack at rear, assumed to exhaust furnace.

House is set back somewhat from Major Mackenzie. Lot is paved at east side, but benefits from presence of deciduous trees along east and west property lines. Wooden outbuilding remains at southeast corner, and although containing recent doors under clapboarded gable, lends rustic aspect to property.

Typical village house suffers from starkness of white render, which is assumed to hide traditional red and buff brick masonry below. Exposure of original exterior finishes may not be impossible to achieve. Large, modern glazed addition at northeast corner is does not contribute to the heritage character of the building. Similarly, replacement windows are unsuitable, though 1/1 configuration of modern, side gable windows is more suitable.



2355 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – MAPLE

c.1970 Modern, hipped-roof, mottled red-brick bungalow with Italianate triple arches housing concrete balusters, and with double-car garage at east side

COMMENTS

Property is enclosed by wooden fence spanning between impressive, pre-cast piers, albeit piers which have little to do with traditional Maple. At east side of large lot is a vegetable garden and an orchard, both of which are compatible with traditional activities. House with round arched and balustrade, fence and garden are indicative of the original and changing nature of the area, and ultimately typical of a more recent period in the evolution of the village.



2365 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE – MAPLE

c.1950 1½ storey, post-war, Cape Cod, red-brick house and detached 2-car garage

COMMENTS

Modest, red-brick, post-war house is typical of early suburbia, and one of few of this type in Maple Village. Front door, reached by concrete slab landing, has six lower panels and two upper lights, and appears to be later alteration (behind metal storm). Living- room window (to east) has typical large, fixed, central sash flanked by 2/2 windows (all behind period wooden storms). Windows to west of entry are pair of 1/1 sashes (again behind period, 2-pane wooden storms). Wall-head is trimmed with deep, plain wooden fascia. At pitched roof, gabled dormers each have 1/1 windows (behind metal storms). Dormers are now aluminum-clad (presumably over clapboard), including at cheeks and gables. At east and west elevation, gables are clad in aluminum siding. Roof has asphalt shingles, and single red-brick stack at

east elevation is assumed to serve basement furnace. Detached pitched-roof garage is similar in form to house, but without dormers, and with upper-level windows at side gables. Garage has two, single-car doors separated by wooden post, brick at corners, and painted concrete block walls under vinyl siding at side elevations, and cedar shingle roof.

House is set well back from road on very large lot, and front garden is graced by three uniformly spaced, tall silver maples set back from road.

Typical, modest 1950s house provides an interesting and attractive presence near the periphery of the village and is one of few examples in Maple. Building is in sound original condition, with later garage testifying to the initial increased use of automobile transportation at that time, and thus the ensemble is an important part of the history of sub-urbanization, a condition which has, in fact, some fifty years later prompted the commissioning of this inventory, and the proposed Heritage District.



2377 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - MAPLE

c.1960s Elongated, hipped-roof, rust-brick bungalow with double-car garage and broad, raised verandah recessed within front pitch of room

COMMENTS

Suburban bungalow is typical of its genre, set near front of wide lot, with hedge across front and three large spruce trees beyond.



2401 MAJOR MACKENZIE DRIVE - MAPLE

c.1960 Hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow with double-car garage at east side

COMMENTS

Modest expanse of Angelstone at low level, west side provides minor decoration below living-room window, while front windows are replacement bottom-sliders. A broad, triple-vent chimney rises from west elevation. Wide lot has somewhat unruly hedge along front, and three, good-sized deciduous trees across front of property.



NEW BUILD

MCCONAGHY COURT - MAPLE
UNITS 1,5,9,13,17,21,33,37,41,45,49



1 NAYLON STREET – MAPLE

c. 1960 modest, hipped-roof bungalow

COMMENTS

Built of elongated taupe bricks with single-car garage set back at RH side; and with later flat-roofed porch on decorated iron posts. Note robust, rock-faced stone sills under replacement windows. Corner house is well hidden by mature trees at front, while gravel drive lends rural aspect to large lot.





10 RAILWAY STREET - MAPLE

Two-storey, aluminum-clad, flat-roofed, commercial building

COMMENTS

Garage door and shop-front window at ground floor, and pair of sliding aluminum-framed windows above. Small building with paved forecourt is surrounded by a variety of tall deciduous trees.



4 RICHMOND STREET – CORE MAPLE

c.1900 Vernacular commercial

COMMENTS

One-storey, pitched-roof, wood-frame building with recent vertical cladding at front and horizontal cladding at sides. Shopfront consists of large, single-pane units either side of central, recessed doorway, with taller, single-pane windows at either side within recess. Solid front door is recent, as are various windows at sides. Undulation in roofline towards rear of building (and broken fascia) near squat, brick chimney, suggests two periods of construction. Front portion, built with floor level at grade, appears to have settled, presumably as a result of rot at base of walls.

Small house sits at grade on deep, narrow lot. Small front yard has central concrete path lined with small boulders. Gravel drive

along west side leads to large garden with tangle of good-sized deciduous trees at rear is framed by deciduous trees at front and along grassy gravel drive at east side of property. Building is set close to street, as is typical within this block.

Original portion of building is not immediately discernable and may be at front or rear. Rear portion appears to be level and without settlement. Front door and windows throughout are recent, and modern siding replaces (or covers) original material, which is assumed to be clapboard. Building is sole example of commercial type in this part of village but is much altered and apparently not in good structural repair. Location of shop on site reflects character of old Maple, and large trees at rear of lot contribute to rural character.



10 RICHMOND STREET – CORE MAPLE

c.1870 1½ storey, vernacular, pitched-roof, clapboard wood-frame house with front gable

COMMENTS

Traditional clapboard house is built off fieldstone foundation. Entry is reached via two concrete steps to small concrete-slab landing with pipe railings set at left-hand corner. Front door is old, half-glazed two-panel wood door (behind metal storm). Doorway has plain casings with simple back-band which rises to form modest pediment, and drip-moulding, above. 2/2 window (with metal storm) to right is also asymmetrically placed, with modest wooden sill, and casings and pediment as described. Wooden clapboard is closely spaced with reveal of some six

inches, and corner boards are plain and narrow. At second floor, pair of small, 2/2 windows (with metal storms) are symmetrically placed, with typical casings.

Gable wall-head is trimmed with wide, plain fascia and simple batten adjacent plain soffit- boards. Plain gable fascia is without shingle moulding. Beyond gabled volume, front walls are set back, with left-hand portion having unusual, half-glazed door (behind metal storm) with central stile between two-pane lights, two panels with bolection mouldings below. To right of gabled block wall is another 2/2 window (and metal storm) with trim as described. Gutters and downspouts are in modern aluminum profiles, and roof is clad in dark grey asphalt shingles. There are no chimneys.

Simple, gabled clapboard house is larger than it seems, and has an elegance typical of vernacular, nineteenth-century, rural Ontario buildings. Building is set close to road on narrow lot, in keeping with adjacent buildings near cul-de-sac of Richmond Street. House is somewhat hidden from view behind thick conifer and with dense deciduous growth at east and west sides. Original clapboard, doors, windows, glass and trim remain, and, despite peeling paint, these durable elements appear to be in reasonable condition. Concrete slabs and steps at entries, and metal storm doors and windows, are inappropriate. To preserve building, clapboard should be prepared and painted, and missing gutters should be replaced.



10 RICHMOND STREET – CORE MAPLE Lane Building (behind 10 Richmond)

c.1870 1½ storey, pitched-roof, T-plan village house clad in vertical and horizontal boards

COMMENTS

South elevation of simple, timber-frame gabled house has modest, shed-roofed verandah on wall clad with vertical boards of varying widths. Verandah appears to be recent, with four pairs of metal posts supporting low-pitch roof without peripheral beam. Wall above is blank, with boards rising to plain boarded soffits and narrow fascia, with traditional ogee- type gutter. Front roof has grey asphalt shingles.

West Elevation – Gable wall is also clad with long, v-jointed boards of varying widths, rising to plain soffits and modest gable fascia without shingle mouldings. Fenestration consists of single,

second-floor 2/2 window (with four-pane storm), having plain casings, narrow sill and narrow drip-moulding above. Extension of building to rear is assumed to be more recent, though still probably a century old, and is clad with closely spaced clapboard. Only window is ground-floor, 1/1 replacement unit. Gutters and shingles are as described, and a single old chimney stack, with corbelling at top, rises from east pitch of rear wing, beyond ridge.

Relatively large house is well hidden behind property fronting onto Richmond Street, and by dense secondary deciduous growth to south and west of house. Building is, however, adjacent public lane to west, which provides possible future visibility and perhaps even future means of access. Present verandah is without historical value but may replace older verandah. Unusual location varied old cladding materials and old windows and trim make this rustic old house of particular interest within the village.



18 RICHMOND STREET – CORE MAPLE

c. 2004 large, Post-Modern, gabled, stone-clad two-storey bungalow with integral two-car garage.

COMMENTS

Eclectic, gabled, shingle-style house is built of reddish rug brick on high concrete block foundation. House is dominated by large, gabled, brick porch at southeast corner. Porch has punctured parapet walls at west and north sides and metal railing at front, all with thick, rock-faced stone copings. Robust corner piers are heavily battered in lower portions, and rise to thick stone copings under deep, vertically clad beams. Gable is trimmed in Tudor-style, with vertical boards framing shingled panels under v-jointed soffits, narrow fascia and modest shingle moulding. At east and west eaves, exposed rafter-ends have rustic aspect. Front door, reached via stairs at west side is glazed French door

(assumed to be later; with metal storm) and high-level window to right is 3/1 casement (behind metal storm), with thick stone sill and segmental-arch head. Front elevation has cantilevered, shingle-clad bay window with three, 3/1 windows (behind metal storms) under exposed rafter-ends and small shed roof. At second floor, large dormer, clad in wood shingles, projects from front roof-pitch, having also three, 3/1 windows (with metal storms), with rafter ends etc. as described. Roof is clad in dark grey asphalt shingles throughout, rainwater goods are modern aluminum profiles, and one two-vent chimney remains at west side. North dormer is similar.

West Side – Elevation facing Keele Street has two small, wood-shingled, square-bay windows with stained glass sashes (and metal storms), under flat metal roofs. Windows flank wide, projecting brick chimney which tapers at upper-floor level.

East Side – Elevation towards lane has projecting, wood-shingled, square-bay window at stair landing. Triple casement windows have stained glass in Mackintosh-style. At second floor, two more 3/1 units (with metal storms) have rock-faced stone sills and segmental brick arches. A single-vent chimney projects from wall but now ends below eaves.

Arts-and-Crafts features, including corner porch and various windows. Close to Richmond Street, but well back from Keele Street. Building visible on all sides due to east lane. House is a period- piece worthy of restoration. Battered corner masonry has been roughly repointed and one sash is missing from east bay window; and general maintenance is required.

NEW BUILD

SAINT JULIEN COURT - CORE MAPLE
UNITS 1, 5, 9, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31



2 SEACOASTS CIRCLE - MAPLE

UNITS 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38,
39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66,
67, 70, 71, 74, 78



DEMOLISHED

11 STATION STREET – CORE MAPLE

c. 1990 hipped-roof, beige-brick bungalow with mottled-brown-brick quoins

COMMENTS

House has casement windows throughout, and large sunroom across west elevation built under front pitch of roof. Front door appears to be at south end of sunroom, facing onto paved driveway. Large site has lush and varied vegetation, including lilacs along Station Street, fruit trees to south (perhaps remnant of a former orchard?) and several maples, including large old tree at southwest corner. Large, flat-roofed concrete-block building at southeast corner suggests light-industrial occupancy.



30 STATION STREET – MAPLE

Designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

1960s modest, two-storey, pitched-roof house

COMMENTS

Wood-frame Maple Train Station is variation on a familiar theme of stations throughout Ontario. This example has a particularly Victorian-gothic aspect, with its chief elevations (south, towards town; west, towards tracks) being emphasized respectively with open gables housing, respectively, decorative truss, and decorative truss set over functional bay window. Walls surfaces are clearly divided into various layers. Adjacent grade, heavy-timber bumper is set over (recent) cast-in-situ foundations. Lower wall imitates wainscoting, with vertical boarding rising to chair-rail; mid-height wall has board-and-batten siding; upper wall has band of vertical boards as at “wainscoting,” and wall-head throughout has frieze of finely spaced horizontal clapboard.

Bay window houses two 1/1 windows to west, and single 1/1 at sides; and is clad in variety of these materials, including diagonally laid boards at side walls. These echo similar treatment in panels of pair of baggage room doors (towards north end), and panels below two large 1/1 windows to Waiting Room (towards south end). West gable is centred on bay window, with upper gable clad in an apparent lattice. South elevation has central pair of 1/1 windows in ABA rhythm, with boards below placed diagonally at either side and vertically at centre. Upper gable is clad in fine clapboard extending from peripheral band below. East and north elevations are similar in nature. Soffits are clad in narrow, v-jointed boards laid north-south throughout, gables have robust ogee shingle moulding and finials. Hipped-roof is cedar-shingled throughout, including at hips. Valleys have pre-finished metal, as do ridges, also with roll moulding throughout.

This station was originally called Richmond Hill (in 1853). Present building was rebuilt by CNR in 1904 to replicate burned building dating from circa 1880 (Reaman).

Station is set as typically, close to tracks, and now surrounded by large parking lot

Building is in very good repair, aside from some damage at bumper caused by leaking (aluminum) gutters and downspouts. Lively, High-Victorian colours delineate building components most clearly, albeit perhaps more than on original building.



DEMOLISHED

33 STATION STREET – MAPLE

1960s hipped-roof, red-brick bungalow

COMMENTS

Gabled front porch and replacement front door and casement windows added later. Taller brick building beyond with front gable, is assumed to house light industrial occupancy. Pitched-roof house at south side of property appears to be a Victorian structure, though much obscured by flat-roofed, brick addition to west, recent stuccoed walls and replacement windows. Large property has peripheral, rural, cedar-post and woven-wire fence, and many varied trees both in garden and along fence line, and an old silver maple at southwest corner.