



Date: October 20, 2021, 3:30 p.m.
Location: VIA ZOOM
Members: Councillor T. Brown, Chair, Laura Loney, B. Cosper, R. Denny, C. Donaldson, S. Frick, G. Miller, L. Quinlan, M. Rowe, A. Walker

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST
3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
 - a. Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on September 15, 2021.
4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION
 - a. McGibbon Development Application Review
 - b. Cultural Heritage Master Plan – Existing Conditions Report Overview and Discussion
 - c. Upcoming Reports to Council
 - d. November & December Meetings
 - e. *8156 Hornby Road –Review of Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report*
5. SUB-COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS
6. CLOSED SESSION
 - a. Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney
Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney regarding litigation or potential litigation including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the municipality or local board. (Heritage Property)
7. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

8. ADJOURNMENT



HERITAGE HALTON HILLS COMMITTEE MINUTES

September 15, 2021

Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee meeting held on Wednesday,
September 15, 2021 at 3:34 p.m. Via Zoom.

Members Present: Councillor T. Brown, Chair, M. Rowe, B. Cosper, R. Denny,
L. Quinlan, G. Miller, A. Walker, S. Frick

Regrets: C. Donaldson

Staff Present L. Loney, Senior Heritage Planner,
R. Brown, Deputy Clerk - Administration

1. CALL TO ORDER

Councillor T. Brown called the meeting to order at 3:34 p.m.

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no disclosures of conflict or pecuniary interest.

3. RECEIPT OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Recommendation No. HHH-2021-0028

THAT the Minutes of the Heritage Halton Hills Committee Meeting held on
August 18, 2021 be received.

CARRIED

4. SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

4.a 519 Main Street, Glen Williams – Report to Council

At the August 18, 2021 committee meeting L. Loney provided the
committee with information regarding alterations that were completed

without a Heritage Permit at 521 Main Street, Glen Williams. The storefront windows and front door were replaced. The committee agreed that the alterations should not have been completed and that the permit should be rejected.

The owner was advised of the committee's recommendation and the owner has committed to ordering new replica door and windows. Staff have approved this in principle and will be bringing a report forward to Council with respect to this matter.

4.b Speyside Trees Commemoration

L. Loney advised that for Culture Days the Speyside Royal Oak will be highlighted. Staff are optimistic that the replacement plaque will be in place in time for the event.

The committee had discussed the saplings that had come from the Speyside Royal Oak and trying to celebrate those trees as well however after discussions with internal staff it was determined that when those saplings were dispersed it was not the intent to make their locations public.

M. Rowe suggested that perhaps a more general approach could be taken noting how many were dispersed and their general location (for example; 2 in Acton, 2 in Georgetown etc).

4.c CHMP Update

The Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP) is an ongoing project. The consultants ERA are working on an Existing Conditions Report which is anticipated to be done in December.

They will be hosting an invitation only Stakeholder Workshop with an Open House which will be open to the public on October 26, 2021.

L. Loney noted that this is a 2 year project and that there will be opportunities for the committee and the public to provide input. She will continue to keep the committee updated on this project.

4.d Designated Property Fire Protocol

L. Loney was pleased to advise that she is working with the Halton Hills Fire Department on a Designated Property Fire Protocol. The Town did not have one before and it is important for the protection and preservation of historic homes that are designated for the Town to have one in place.

The protocol will note the designated properties and list their attributes for fire staff so that they are aware and where possible look to preserve those attributes with alternative fire suppression methods.

This protocol will include training videos and information to educate fire staff.

4.e 12428 Kirkpatrick Lane Research & Evaluation Report

L. Loney noted that with respect to 12428 Kirkpatrick Lane she has received minimal comment from the committee. L. Loney also noted that she has pared down the heritage attributes. The property has limited physical and design value but as the owners are supportive of designation, staff and the committee can support designation.

Recommendation No. HHH-2021-0029

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee recommend that Council designate the property at 12428 Kirkpatrick Lane under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

CARRIED

4.f Fall Research and Evaluation Schedule

L. Loney highlighted the upcoming projects for fall and assessed interest of the committee members to assist with those projects.

M. Rowe will continue the work started by K. Robins, former Heritage Student, on the Lawn Bowling Club located on Edith Street. Anticipated completion of the report will occur late fall or early 2022.

Other research projects include 26 Church Street, Georgetown and 1 Park Avenue (The Armoury Building). L. Loney asked if anyone wished to assist with these projects to please let her know.

5. SUB-COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

NIL

6. CLOSED SESSION

Recommendation No. HHH-2021-0030

THAT the Heritage Halton Hills Committee convene into Closed Session to address the following matters:

6.a

Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney regarding litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the municipality or local board. (Heritage Property)

6.b

Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney regarding subject matter that pertains to a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the municipality or local board. (Town owned property)

CARRIED

Committee convened into Closed Session at 3:59 p.m.

Committee reconvened into Open Session at 4:10 p.m.

Recommendation No. HHH-2021-0031

THAT the Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney regarding litigation or potential litigation, including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the municipality or local board (Heritage Property) be received for information.

CARRIED

Recommendation No. HHH-2021-0032

THAT the Confidential Verbal Update by L. Loney regarding subject matter that pertains to a position, plan, procedure, criteria or instruction to be applied to any negotiations carried on or to be carried on by or on behalf of the municipality or local board (Town owned property) be received for information.

CARRIED

7. ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING

8. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:11 p.m.

DRAFT

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

**8156 Hornby Road
Town of Halton Hills, Ontario
Lot 15, Concession 7
Geographic Township of Esquesing
Regional Municipality of Halton**

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HR- 361-2021
Project # 2021-0449

09/15/2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in August 2021 by the property owner, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for the property located at 8156 Hornby Road, Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. The property is proposed for listing on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register. This Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report will evaluate all structures associated with the property for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and any heritage attributes deemed worthy of conservation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The subject property is situated on part of Lot 15, Concession 7 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing. The property at 8156 Hornby Road is a rectangular shaped lot and contains a residence, a detached garage, and a timber-framed outbuilding that has been converted to a rooming house.

The subject property is located within the Premier Gateway 1B Secondary Plan area of the Town of Halton Hills. This Secondary Plan includes several policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources and has identified the subject property as a potential cultural heritage resource to be considered for listing on the Town's Municipal Heritage Register. A listing recommendation will be presented to Town Council on September 20, 2021. The property owner is given the opportunity to provide written comments or speak with council on this recommendation. The property owner has retained ARA in light of this recommendation to inform their conversations with Town Council.

Upon discussion with the Town's Senior Planner, a scoped Heritage Impact Assessment was approved and includes a heritage evaluation of the subject property, recorded in a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report. The approved scope includes the following sections as per the Town of Halton Hills *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*:

1. Introduction to the Development Site
2. Historical Research, Site Analysis and Evaluation
3. Assessment of the Existing Condition
4. Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
8. Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations
9. Bibliography
10. Report Author Credentials

The property did not meet criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 and therefore the subject property is not considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Although the subject property was not found to possess cultural heritage value or interest, and the scope of work did not include the identification of impacts or mitigation measures, the structures were found to contain historic fabric that may be worthy of salvage should they be demolished in the future. Particularly, the hand hewn wooden beams located within the outbuilding should be considered for salvage due to their nature as old growth wood. As such, should the municipality issue a demolition permit in the future, the permit should be subject to the following conditions:

- A reputable contractor(s) with proven expertise in cultural heritage resource removal should be obtained to salvage the identified building components;
 - The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (ACO) North Waterloo Region maintains a Directory of Heritage Practitioners located in Ontario that claim to have

experience with heritage properties. The section dedicated to “House Moving, Dismantling and Salvage” could be referred to for salvage contacts, however, it is recommended that references and/or previous work be assessed before engaging with any of the listed businesses. The ACO directory is available online at: www.aconwr.ca/directory-of-heritage-practitioners/house-movingdismantling-and-salvage/.

- The chosen contractor should propose an approach for the labelling, storage and reassembly of material salvaged from the property, as appropriate, in accordance with guidance taken from the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Section 4: Guidelines for Materials;
- The ultimate destination of salvaged materials should be determined prior to the initiation of any salvage process;
- Materials should only be salvaged if they are suitable for re-use in other buildings or projects, i.e., the material must not be irreparably damaged or infested;
- The material must be extracted in a manner that ensures that it is not irreparably damaged;
- Should any of the material recommended for salvage not be harvested by a reputable contractor(s) with proven expertise in cultural heritage resource removal, donation to a teaching institution should be considered to allow the material to provide an educational opportunity rather than being sent to a landfill;
- A list of Conservation Programs in Ontario is available on the National Trust for Canada’s website: <https://archive.nationaltrustcanada.ca/resources/education/conservation-programs>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PROJECT CONTEXT	1
2.0	SITE HISTORY	2
2.1	Settlement History	2
2.2	Hornby	3
2.3	Subject Property – 8156 Hornby Road	4
3.0	CONSULTATION	6
4.0	FIELD SURVEY	7
5.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – 8156 HORNBY ROAD	8
5.1	Landscape Features	8
5.2	Brick Residence	8
5.2.1	Exterior	8
5.2.2	Architectural Style	9
5.3	Detached Garage - Exterior	10
5.4	Outbuilding	10
5.4.1	Exterior	10
5.4.2	Design – Extended English or Two Bay Barn	11
5.5	Interiors	13
5.5.1	Brick Residence Interior	13
5.5.2	Outbuilding Interior	14
6.0	HERITAGE ASSESSMENT	14
7.0	EVALUATION CONCLUSION	16
8.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	17

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Maps and Figures	20
Appendix B: Subject Property Images	26
Appendix C: Key Team Member Two-Page Curriculum Vitae	72

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: View of Subject Property from Hornby Road	27
Image 2: View of Subject Property from Hornby Road	27
Image 3: View of Subject Property from Southwest Property Boundary	28
Image 4: View of Subject Property Landscape from Western Corner of Property Boundary	28
Image 5: View of Subject Property Landscape – Fencing Visible along Hornby Road	29
Image 6: View of Subject Property Landscape	29
Image 7: Residence – Façade	30
Image 8: Residence – Façade and Southeast Elevation	30
Image 9: Residence – Southeast Elevation	31
Image 10: Residence – Detail of Window Lintel and Sill with Vermiculated Rustication	31

Image 11: Residence – Southwest and Southeast Elevations	32
Image 12: Residence – Southwest Elevation	32
Image 13: Residence – Northwest and Southwest Elevation	33
Image 14: Residence – Northwest Elevation	33
Image 15: Residence – Northeast and Northwest Elevation	34
Image 16: Garage – Façade	34
Image 17: Garage – Façade and Southeast Elevation	35
Image 18: Garage – Southwest Elevation	35
Image 19: Garage – Northwest Elevation	36
Image 20: Garage – Façade and Northwest Elevations	36
Image 21: Outbuilding – Southeast Elevation	37
Image 22: Outbuilding – Southeast Elevation	37
Image 23: Outbuilding – Southwest and Southeast Elevation	38
Image 24: Outbuilding – Southwest Elevation	38
Image 25: Outbuilding – Northwest and Southwest Elevation	39
Image 26: Outbuilding – Northwest Elevation	39
Image 27: Outbuilding – Northeast Elevation	40
Image 28: View of Entry to Brick Residence	40
Image 29: View of Brick Residence Entry Door	41
Image 30: View of Rear of Brick Residence Entry Door	41
Image 31: Stair Hall/Staircase Leading to Second Storey	42
Image 32: View of Living Room	42
Image 33: Painted Window in Living Room	43
Image 34: View of Living Room and Opening to Front Hall	43
Image 35: View of Opening Connecting Living Room/Dining Room	44
Image 36: View of Dining Room	44
Image 37: View of Kitchen Area/Opening to Dining Room	45
Image 38: View of Kitchen/Entry from Front Hall to Rear Addition	45
Image 39: View of Kitchen/Entries to Front Hall and Basement	46
Image 40: View of Rear Addition	46
Image 41: View of Rear Addition Hall	47
Image 42: View of Bathroom in Rear Addition	47
Image 43: View of Pantry in Rear Addition	48
Image 44: Beadboard Cladding in Basement Stairs	48
Image 45: View of Covered Basement Window/Parged Foundation	49
Image 46: View of Basement Room	49
Image 47: View of Basement Stairs	50
Image 48: View of Small Closet Beneath Basement Stairs	50
Image 49: View of Basement Laundry Room	51
Image 50: View Cross Braced Floor Joists/Cellar Room	51
Image 51: View of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement	52
Image 52: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Broadaxe marks and Holes for Wooden Dowels Visible	52
Image 53: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Broadaxe Marks Visible	53
Image 54: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Mortice from Former Mortice and Tenon Joint Visible at Centre	53
Image 55: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Cut Nail Visible at Centre	54

Image 56: View of Basement Room	54
Image 57: View of Basement Bathroom	55
Image 58: View of Stairs Leading to Second Storey	55
Image 59: View of Stairs from Second Storey	56
Image 60: View of Window on Staircase Landing	56
Image 61: View of Second Storey Hallway	57
Image 62: Detail of Second Storey Bathroom with Coved Bath Area	57
Image 63: Second Storey Bedroom	58
Image 64: Bedroom on Second Storey	58
Image 65: Bedroom on Second Storey	59
Image 66: Second Storey Bedroom	59
Image 67: Cast Iron Radiator in Second Storey Bedroom	60
Image 68: Cast Iron Radiator on Second Storey	60
Image 69: Wooden Floors Throughout Second Floor	61
Image 70: Hand Hewn Timbers Connected with Mortice and Tenon Joinery	61
Image 71: Hand Hewn Timbers Connected with Mortice and Tenon Joinery	62
Image 72: Staircase Showing Hand Hewn Beam at Top – Drywall Bump Out Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber	62
Image 73: Second Storey Room - Drywall Bump Out at Left Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber	63
Image 74: Second Storey Room - Drywall Bump Out at Left Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber	63
Image 75: Second Storey Room – Chimney Visible at Centre	64
Image 76: Wide Wooden Interior Door	64
Image 77: Second Storey Bedroom	65
Image 78: Second Storey Bedroom – Wall Bump Outs Indicating Intersection of Post and Connecting Tie Timbers	65
Image 79: Second Storey Bathroom	66
Image 80: Second Storey Kitchenette – Drywall Bump Out Showing Location of Timber Post	66
Image 81: Second Storey Room with Second Staircase	67
Image 82: View of Drywall Bump Outs Showing Intersection of Posts and Connecting Tie Timbers	67
Image 83: Secondary Staircase with Wood Paneling	68
Image 84: Hand-Hewn Timber Members Visible Behind Wood Cladding	68
Image 85: Area Underneath Staircase Showing Poured Concrete Floor	69
Image 86: First Floor Bathroom	69
Image 87: First Floor Interior	70
Image 88: First Floor Hallway – Timber Cased in Wood Planking Visible at Centre	70
Image 89: First Storey Room – Kitchenette at Left	71

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Subject Property at 8156 Hornby Road	20
Map 2: Subject Property on an 1858 Map	21
Map 3: Subject Property on an 1877 Map	22
Map 4: Subject Property on a 1909 Topographic Map	23
Map 5: Subject Property on a 1987 Property Survey	24
Map 6: Aerial Image of the Subject Property	25
Map 7: Photo Location Map	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Post-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 2: Summary of Land Transactions for 8156 Hornby Road	5
Table 3: Characteristics of Edwardian Residential Buildings	10
Table 4: Characteristics of Extended English/Two Bay Timber Framed Barns	12
Table 5: Evaluation of 8156 Hornby Road Using O. Reg. 9/06	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Two Bay Barns	12
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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BHR – Built Heritage Resource
CHER – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
HSMBC – Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
MHSTCI – Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement

PERSONNEL

Principal: P.J. Racher, MA, RPA, CAHP

Heritage Operations Manager: K. Jonas Galvin, MA, RPP, MCIP, CAHP

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Editor: V. Cafik, BA, CAHP

Two-page Curriculum Vitae (CV) for key team members that demonstrate the qualifications and expertise necessary to perform cultural heritage work in Ontario are provided in Appendix C.

HALTON HILLS HIA REQUIREMENTS CHART

Town of Halton Hills Terms of Reference	Relevant ARA Section
1. Introduction to Development Site	1.0 Project Context
2. Historic Research, Site Analysis and Evaluation	2.0 Site History 4.0 Field Survey Appendix A: Maps and Figures
3. Assessment of Current Conditions	5.0 Property Description Appendix B: Subject Property Images
4. Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	6.0 Heritage Assessment
8. Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations	7.0 Evaluation Conclusion
9.0 Bibliography	8.0 Bibliography
10.0 Report Author Credentials	Appendix C: Key Team Member Two Page CV

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Under a contract awarded in August 2021 by the property owner, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the property located at 8156 Hornby Road, Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. The property is proposed for listing on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register. This CHER will evaluate all structures associated with the property for Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and any heritage attributes deemed worthy of conservation under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

The subject property is situated on part of Lot 15, Concession 7 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing (see Map 1). The property at 8156 Hornby Road is a rectangular shaped lot and contains a residence, a detached garage, and a timber-framed outbuilding that has been converted to a rooming house.

The subject property is located within the Premier Gateway 1B Secondary Plan area of the Town of Halton Hills. This Secondary Plan includes several policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources. These policies identified the subject property as a potential cultural heritage resource to be considered for listing on the Town's Municipal Heritage Register. A listing recommendation will be presented to Town Council on September 20th, 2021. The property owner is given the opportunity to provide written comments or speak with council on this recommendation. The property owner has retained ARA in light of this recommendation to inform their conversations with Town Council.

The property owner's contact information is as follows:

Tarandeep Singh Dhaliwal
taridhaliwal@live.ca

Upon discussion with the Town's Senior Planner, a scoped Heritage Impact Assessment was approved and includes a heritage evaluation of the subject property, to be documented in a CHER. The approved scope includes the following sections as per the Town of Halton Hills *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*:

1. Introduction to the Development Site
2. Historical Research, Site Analysis and Evaluation
3. Assessment of the Existing Condition
4. Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
5. Summary Statement and Conservation Recommendations
6. Bibliography
7. Report Author Credentials

The purpose of the heritage evaluation portion of the CHER is to identify and provide a clear understanding of the CHVI of the subject property located at 8156 Hornby Road. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Planning Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020), *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Town of Halton Official Plan* (Consolidated 2019) and the *Town of Halton Hills Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* (May 2020).

2.0 SITE HISTORY

The site history of the subject property was constructed using background information obtained from aerial photographs, historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications, census records, land registry records), and published secondary sources (online and print). Due to Covid-19 restrictions and the limited time frame for the production of this report, there is always the possibility that additional historical information exists but may not have been identified.

In order to place the subject property and adjacent properties within the historic context of the township and town, Section 2.1 outlines the settlement and growth of the historic township (see Table 1) and Section 2.2 outlines the history of Hornby.

In an attempt to reconstruct the historic land use of the subject property and its context, ARA examined two historical maps documenting past residents, structures (e.g., homes, businesses, and public buildings) and features during the 19th century and two topographical maps from the early 20th century. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- G.C. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858) (OHCMP 2021);
- *Esquesing Township* from Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* (1877) (McGill University 2001);
- A topographic map from 1909 (OCUL 2018); and
- Registered Plan 20R8064.

Furthermore, ARA completed a summary of land transactions for the subject property (8156 Hornby Road) to understand the land ownership history of the property (see Table 2). The maps and land transactions informed the history of the subject property (see Section 2.3).

2.1 Settlement History

The Township of Esquesing has a long history of Indigenous land use and settlement including Pre-Contact and Post-Contact campsites and villages. It should be noted that the written historical record regarding Indigenous use of the landscape in Southern Ontario draws on accounts by European explorers and settlers. As such, this record details only a small period of time in the overall human presence in Ontario. Oral histories and the archaeological record show that Indigenous communities were mobile across great distances, which transcend modern understandings of geographical boundaries and transportation routes.

Based on current knowledge, the cultural heritage resources located within the study area are tied to the history of the initial settlement and growth of Euro-Canadian populations in the township. Accordingly, this historical context section spans the early Euro-Canadian settlement history through to the present. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events and the principle characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Warnock 1862; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores the area in 1610; Champlain visits in 1613 and 1615/1616; Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) and Algonkian-speakers (Anishnabeg) encountered; European goods begin to replace traditional tools
Five Nations Invasion	Mid-17 th century	Haudenosaunee (Five Nations) invade circa. 1650; Neutral, Huron and Petun Nations are defeated/removed; vast Iroquoian hunting territory established in the second half of the 17 th century; Explorers continue to document the area
Anishnabeg Influx	Late 17 th and early 18 th century	Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi expand into Haudenosaunee lands in the late 17 th century; Nanfan Treaty between Haudenosaunee and British in 1701; Anishnabeg occupy the area and trade directly with the French and English
Fur Trade Development	Early and mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th and early 19 th century	Area initially adjacent to York County's 'West Riding'; Became part of York County's 'West Riding' in 1798; 'Brant's Tract' at the head of Lake Ontario acquired in 1797; Remainder of southern portion acquired as part of the 'Head of the Lake Purchase' in 1806; Halton County established in 1816; Northern portion acquired as part of the 'Ajetance Purchase' in 1818; Independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Esquering settlers arrive circa. 1819 after Second Purchase of the Mississauga Tract; Township well watered by Credit River and tributaries; early settlers included the Humes, McDonalds, McPhersons, McColls, Standishs, Reeds, Watkinsons, Nickells, Frazers, Stewarts, Laidlaws, Dobbies, Neilsons Campbells, Barbours, Kennedys, Robinsons and Swackhammers; population reached 424 by 1821; York Road opened from Toronto to Georgetown by 1832; First post office opened along 7 th Line then moved to Stewarttown by 1840
Township Development	Mid-19 th and early 20 th century	23,255 ha taken up in the township and 7,947 ha under cultivation by mid-19 th century; 4 grist mills and 11 sawmills in operation by 1846; Traversed by Grand Trunk Railway (1850s) and Hamilton and Northwestern Railway (1870s); Township population 6,000 by 1877; Prominent communities included Georgetown, Acton, Stewarttown, Limehouse, Hornby, Norval, Glen Williams, Ballinafad, Silver Creek, Ashgrove, Speyside and Peru

2.2 Hornby

The Village of Hornby is situated within the Townships of Esquering and Trafalgar Township (New Survey) and was considered a gateway to the two townships. The Townships Gateway argument was used by inhabitants in their bid to be the county town of Halton, however Milton became the county town. Hornby West appears to have been settled a couple of decades after Hornby East, as the village expanded westward. Churches at the village included a Methodist Church (established by 1823), Presbyterian Church (established by 1838) and Anglican Church

(established 1842). A school was established at Hornby East by 1826 and in Hornby West after 1847 (Rowe 2017).

Early settlers at Hornby included English, Irish and Scottish immigrants who received mail at the Hornby Post Office by 1841. The post office later moved to Hornby West until its closure in 2008 with the retirement of the last postmaster, Bill Cooley. By the mid-19th century, the railway arrived at the Village with a station along Trafalgar Road. The location of the Village along Steeles Avenue and in close proximity to other settlements in the townships made it an attractive place to settle (Rowe 2017).

2.3 Subject Property – 8156 Hornby Road

The Crown Patent for the east half of Lot 1, Concession 7 (100 acres) in the Township of Esquesing went to George Crawford in June of 1838 (see Table 2). Crawford sold a two-acre parcel to Andrew Lindsey in 1840. In 1844, Andrew Lindsey sold the two-acre parcel to Leonard Howson, with an additional quarter acre sold to Howson by George Crawford. By 1846 the 2 ¼ acre parcel was under the ownership of John Howson and his wife who sold the parcel (subject to a lease) to Robert Howson in December 1846. Robert Howson sold the parcel to Thomas Howson in 1850, and an additional ¾ acre was purchased by Howson from George Crawford in February 1851.

In 1858, Thomas Howson sold three acres to Phoebe Lindsey. According to the 1861 census, Lindsey was a 60 year old widow who was living in a one storey frame house with David Brooks (age 75), Janet Brooks (age 35), Elizabeth Welsh (age 17), William Welsh (age 11), Samuel Brooks (age 11) and Mary J. Brooks (age 2) (LAC 1861). At the time the census was taken, Rachel Wilkie (age 33) was visiting the household but resided in Walpole Township. A map from 1858 indicates that James Crawford held most of Lot 15, Concession 7, however the severed subject property is not shown (see Map 2).

Phoebe Lindsey sold the 2 ¾ acre property to John Howson in January 1872, “excepting a parcel at the northeast corner occupied as a ground for a meeting house” (LRO 20). Howson sold the same to Thomas Wyley in 1875. A map from 1877 indicates that the Wyley parcel was just south of a property owned by Dr. Anthony Fox, although the boundaries of the subject property are not shown, nor is a building therein (see Map 3). Wyley’s will was probated in 1883 and in 1899 the property was sold by Thomas Wyley Jr. and his wife to Alfred Sanders. Sanders sold the property to Alfred Chappell in 1911, though Chappell sold the same two years later to John E. Wilson in 1911. In 1915, John Wilson sold the property to Samuel Binkley for \$500. In 1921, Samuel Binkley sold the property to William A. Neilson for \$1,250. The increase in value between 1915–1921 likely indicates improvements to the property which may have included the construction of the extant residence at 8156 Hornby Road. A topographic map from 1909 indicates that the building on the subject property was of frame construction at that time (see Map 4). According to the 1921 census, William Neilson was a 62 year old farmer who was residing in a brick house with his niece Martha Ellen Wilson (age 32) (LAC 1921).

In 1927, William Neilson sold the subject property to (Frederick) Alvin Anderson for \$5,000. Between the 1921 sale of the property to Neilson and his sale to Alvin Anderson in 1927, the value of the property increased more than \$3,500. This large increase in the value of the property over such a short period of time is due to construction activities on the property (e.g. buildings, outbuildings, residence). The construction date of the brick residence at 8156 Hornby Road appears to be between 1921–1927. Alvin Anderson was an apiarist in the Township of Esquesing that resided with his wife Ellen at the subject property (LAC 1949, 1962). At the time of Alvin

Anderson's death on August 2, 1966, he was the president of the Ontario Beekeepers Association as well as a member of the Canadian Council of Beekeepers (Georgetown Herald 1966:10).

In 1981 the administrator of the estate of Ellen Anderson sold the property to Barry and Nancy Simpson. Plan 20R8064 was registered in 1987 and the subject property comprises Part 2 of the plan. The plan situates the buildings extant at the time of survey within the subject property, including the two-storey brick building, frame building, two frame garages and a frame shed (see Map 5). The Simpsons sold their property to Peter and Eveline Sparrow in 1988, with the Sparrows transferring the same to Pavo and Zdranka Dominkovic later that same year.

**Table 2: Summary of Land Transactions for 8156 Hornby Road
(LRO #20)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
-	Patent	6 Jun 1838	Crown	George Crawford	East 1/2; 100 acres
801	Bargain and Sale	1 Nov 1840	George Crawford	Andrew Lindsey	2 acres on northerly corner
443	Bargain and Sale	4 May 1844	George Crawford	Leonard Howson	¼ acre; Part of easterly ½
444	Bargain and Sale	4 May 1844	Andrew Lindsey and wife	Leonard Howson	2 acres, Part of easterly ½
13	Bargain and Sale	5 Dec 1846	John Howson and wife	Robert Howson	2 ¼ acres; Part of easterly ½ subject to lease
373	Bargain and Sale	28 Sep 1850	Robert Howson and wife	Thomas Howson	Part easterly ½; 2 ¼ acres
374	Bargain and Sale	26 Feb 1851	George Crawford	Thomas Howson	Part easterly ½; ¾ acre
961	Bargain and Sale	7 Jan 1858	Thomas Howson	Pheobe Lindsey	3 acres; Part of easterly ½
842	Bargain and Sale	18 Jan 1872	Phoebe Lindsey	John Howson	2 ¾ acres; northeast corner of easterly ½, excepting a plot at the northeast corner occupied as a ground for a meeting house
1894	Mortgage	10 Dec 1875	John Howson and wife	Thomas Wiley	2 ¾ acres
1934	Bargain and Sale	19 Jan 1876	John Howson	Thomas Wiley	2 ¾ acres
365	Probate of Will	21 Nov 1883	Thomas Wiley		
7410	Deed	28 Jun 1899	Thomas Wyley and wife	Alfred Sanders	2 ¾ acres; northeast corner of easterly ½, excepting a plot at the northeast corner occupied as a ground for a meeting house
9365	Bargain and Sale	6 Apr 1909	Alfred Sanders	Alfred Chappell	2 ¾ acres; northeast corner of easterly ½, excepting a plot at the northeast corner occupied

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
					as a ground for a meeting house
9718	Bargain and Sale	6 May 1911	Alfred Chappell	John E. Wilson	2 ¾ acres; northeast corner of easterly ½, excepting a plot at the northeast corner occupied as a ground for a meeting house
10683	Bargain and Sale	7 Apr 1915	John E. Wilson and wife	Samuel D. Binkley	2 ¾ acres; northeast corner of easterly ½, excepting a plot at the northeast corner occupied as a ground for a meeting house; \$500
12037	Grant	15 Mar 1921	Samuel D. Binkley, widower	William A. Neilson	Northerly corner of easterly ½; 2 ¾ acres; \$1250
13571	Grant	17 Nov 1927	William A. Neilson and wife	Frederick A. Anderson	2 ¾ acres, northerly corner of easterly ½ ; \$5000
537146	Deed	13 Mar 1981	Administrator of the estate of Ellen K. Anderson	Barry and Nancy Simpson	Part
20R8064	Plan	7 May 1987	Plan Reference		Parts 1,2,3,4 re: 537146
692910	Grant	31 May 1988	Barry and Nancy Simpson	Peter and Eveline Sparrow	
704242	Transfer	19 Oct 1988	Peter W. and Eveline Sparrow	Pavo and Zdvrvavka Dominkovic	Part of east ½, described as Part 2 on 20R-8064

3.0 CONSULTATION

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. A variety of types of recognition exist to commemorate and/or protect cultural heritage resources in Ontario. As part of consultation ARA reviews relevant online sources and databases to determine if the subject property is recognized.

The Minister of the Environment, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), makes recommendations to declare a site, event or person of national significance. The National Historic Sites program commemorates important sites that had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrates a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. A National Historic Event is a recognized event that evokes a moment, episode, movement or experience in the history of Canada. National Historic People are people who are recognized as those who through their words or actions, have made a unique and enduring contribution to the history of Canada. The Parks Canada's online *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* captures these national commemorations as well as lists Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada 2021).

Another form of recognition at the federal level is the Canadian Heritage Rivers System program. It is a federal program to recognize and conserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational heritage. It is important to note that federal commemoration programs do not offer protection from alteration or destruction. Additionally, there is the *Canadian Register of Historic Places* which contains properties recognized by federal, provincial and territorial governments. As noted above, recognition in the Register does not offer protection from alteration/destruction but this property may have other government designations that do offer protections. The subject property is not within a Canadian Heritage River watershed nor is it listed on any of the federal directories.

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program that has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that shaped the province. The OHT plaque database was searched. The subject property and adjacent properties are not commemorated with an OHT plaque (OHT 2021). It does not appear that the subject property is part of an OHT or municipal easement.

Protected properties are those protected by Part IV (individual properties) or Part V (Heritage Conservation District) designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*. Once designated, a property cannot be altered or demolished without the permission of the local council. Under *Section 27* of the *OHA*, a municipality must keep a Municipal Heritage Register. A Municipal Heritage Register lists designated properties as well as other properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the municipality. Properties on this Register that are not formally designated are commonly referred to as “listed.” Listed properties are flagged for planning purposes and are afforded a 60-day delay in demolition if a demolition request is received. MHSTCI’s current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. The property was not found to be located within a designated district (MHSTCI 2021). The list of properties designated by the MHSTCI under *Section 34.5* of the *OHA* was consulted and the property is not included in this list. The Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register was consulted, and it was confirmed that 8156 Hornby Road is not currently listed on the Municipal Heritage Register. No Cultural Heritage Landscapes, which include the subject property were identified in the Municipal Heritage Register or recognized through Official Plan policies. While the property is not currently listed, the subject property was recommended by Town Staff to be listed in a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment completed for the area as part of the Premier Gateway 1B Secondary Plan (ASI 2018:115). ARA consulted the Senior Heritage Planner for the Town of Halton Hills who confirmed that Town Staff will recommend the listing of the subject property on the heritage register to Town Council on September 20, 2021.

4.0 FIELD SURVEY

The field survey component of the project involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself. Photographs of the subject property are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. The *Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Property Evaluation*, recommends that a property be evaluated at least twice (MHSTCI 2006:19).

An initial field survey was carried out from the public realm on August 30, 2021, by K. Jonas Galvin. A secondary field survey was conducted on August 31, 2021, by S. Clarke and A. Bousfield-Bastedo to photograph and document the subject property and record any local

features that could enhance ARA's understanding of their setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. Legal permission to enter the subject property and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities on the subject property was granted by the property owner. Exterior and partial interior documentation was carried out.

The subject property at 8156 Hornby Road was documented starting at the façade facing Hornby Road, with each structure documented in a clockwise manner. Map 7 illustrates the location and direction of each photograph taken of the exterior of the structures and the surrounding context. The map and photos can be found in Appendix B.

5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – 8156 HORNBY ROAD

The property at 8156 Hornby Road is a rectangular shaped lot and contains a residence, a detached garage, and a timber-framed outbuilding that has been converted to a rooming house. The property is located on the western side of Hornby Road and is accessed from Hornby Road. The property is bounded by private property to the northwest, southwest and southeast and by Hornby Road to the northeast. The surrounding area along Hornby Road is generally characterized by single family residential structures that back onto agricultural fields. A golf course is located slightly north of the subject property on Hornby Road.

5.1 Landscape Features

The topography of the property is flat with the residence setback approximately 40 metres from Hornby Road (see Image 1 and Image 2). A paved driveway located on the southeastern half of the property leads to the residence, garage and outbuilding which are centrally located on the property. The area between these three structures has been paved (see Image 3). The driveway further leads to a turn-around area located at the southwestern edge of the property (see Image 4). The property has a wooden flat top picket fence along Hornby Road and a worn cedar rail fence along the southern property boundary line (see Image 2 and Image 5). The property is primarily covered in grass. There is a scattering of coniferous and deciduous trees interspersed throughout the property including maple, pine and cedar. There were also several ash trees displaying signs of damage due to the emerald ash borer. Decoratively shaped cedar hedges are placed around the residence on the façade and southeast elevation (see Image 7 and Image 8). A row of young fruit trees is located northeast of the house, running perpendicular to Hornby Road. A fenced storage/rubbish pile is located in the western corner of the property.

5.2 Brick Residence

5.2.1 Exterior

8156 Hornby Road is a two-and-a-half-storey residence, with Edwardian architectural features. The residence displays elements of the Edwardian architectural style through its hip roof, dormer, prominent stone lintels, smooth brick finish and “four square” façade (see Table 3).

The residence is clad in red brick masonry laid in a stretcher bond pattern and built on a parged cement block foundation. The roof is finished with asphalt shingles (see Image 7). The structure has recessed eaves that have been finished with aluminum soffit coverings. A centrally placed dormer with a hip roof contains two window openings. The sides of the dormer have been clad with vinyl siding (see Image 8). The residence's façade is two-bays with a one-storey addition including a flat roof extending the width of the façade (see Image 7). The two window openings on the second storey are topped with a prominent concrete lintel with an exaggerated vermiculated pattern (see Image 8). Decorative white shutters are placed on either side of both

openings on the second storey. The one-storey addition on the façade has two groups of three windows. Two narrow stone lintels extend over the two window groupings. The addition is finished with coursed rubble masonry (see Image 8).

The southeastern elevation of the addition on the façade contains the main entrance to the residence, which is slightly elevated. Stone steps lead to this entrance door (see Image 9). To the right of the entrance door is another window opening on the addition. The southeastern elevation of the brick residence contains four window openings, one on the second storey, one on the first storey and two basement windows. The masonry below the ground-storey window suggests that this window has been resized and likely was the same size as the second storey window opening initially. The concrete lintels and sills on the southeastern elevation match the lintels observed on the façade with the exaggerated vermiculated pattern (see Image 10). A second addition affixed to the rear of the brick residence is visible from this perspective (see Image 11). The rear addition is clad in vertical vinyl siding and contains an entryway that is elevated slightly and accessed by concrete steps.

The rear addition contains five window openings. There are two window openings on the second storey. The rectangular window opening on the northern side of this elevation is roughly the same size as the second storey window on the southeastern elevation (see Image 12). A small rectangular window is located on the southern side of this elevation. There are two rectangular windows on the ground storey that match the size of the larger rectangular window on the upper storey. All four of the windows described have concrete lintels and sills with the exaggerated vermiculated pattern. The rear elevation reveals that the rear addition had a gable roof. A small square window opening is located on the rear elevation of the rear addition. A brick chimney that protrudes slightly from the masonry wall is visible from on this elevation but does not extend above the roofline, suggesting a former fireplace has been removed (see Image 13).

The northwestern elevation contains three window openings spaced between the second, ground and basement levels (see Image 14). The rectangular second storey and ground storey windows are located on the western side of this elevation match the sizing found on the windows on the southeastern and rear elevation. A small rectangular basement window is located on the eastern side of this elevation. A protruding brick chimney is visible just east of the elevation's centre and a brick chimney extends slightly taller than the roof line. The northwestern elevation of the front addition contains one window opening that has been divided into two window units and topped with a stone lintel (see Image 14 and Image 15).

5.2.2 Architectural Style

The Edwardian Classicism style is commonly described as a simple but formal composition that emphasizes classical motifs. The change in style was:

...indicative of the new direction architecture was to take in the twentieth century. In contrast to the highly colouristic, complicated, and often eclectic compositions of the last nineteenth century, Edwardian classicism through its balanced facades, simplified but large roofs, smooth brick surfaces and generous fenestration, restored simplicity, and order to residential architecture (Blumenson 1942: 166, Kyles 2016).

The exterior of Edwardian residences is often unassuming and humble compared to the styles of the late Victorian Era and were commonly rectangular in shape and had a balanced façade composition. The Edwardian Style commonly incorporated classical features such as porch

entrances supported by columns or colonettes, voussoirs, and keystones but used sparingly and is overall understated.

A common style that emerged during the height of popularity for Edwardian Architecture was the “Four Square” house that was defined by a hip or gable roof, cube shape, use of dormers, and balanced façade that visually was broken down into four sections. The style gained popularity between 1900-1930 and while some were specifically designed, many were bought through mail order home-building guides.

Table 3: Characteristics of Edwardian Residential Buildings

Style Characteristics	Characteristics of 8156 Hornby Road
Visually large roof with unadorned edges	Yes
Hip or Gable Roof	Yes
Smooth unadorned brick surface with fine joints	Yes
Contrasting stone trim or dressing	Yes
Rectangular, four-square layout	No – rectangular massing, but four-square massing has been obscured by additions
Large sash window openings	No – Most openings retained, some have been changed, windows are contemporary
Brick segmental arches above openings or large plain stone lintels	Yes
Tall chimneys, with limited to no decorative elements	No – Chimneys are not exceptionally tall
Pronounced cornice with plain elongated blocks or cantilevered brackets	No
Minimal decoration on verandas, supported by colonettes designed with reference to classical elements	No – no verandah extant, no classical details
Simplistic classically derived elements such as columns, with subdued pilasters and piers	No – no classical detailing

When examined against the typical characteristics of the Edwardian Style (see Table 3), the subject property is readable as this architectural type and presents with some of the prominent features of the style. However, when viewed against examples in Blumenson (1990) it is clear that the subject property is not a representative or significant example of the Edwardian Style.

5.3 Detached Garage - Exterior

The detached garage is a one storey frame structure with a gable roof finished in metal. The northeast elevation has two sets of garage doors and one window opening located at the centre of the gable peak (see Image 16). The southeast elevation has a doorway entrance and one window opening (see Image 17). The southwest elevation has one window opening centrally placed (see Image 18). There are no window or door openings on the northwest elevation (see Image 19 and Image 20). The interior was not investigated during the field survey.

5.4 Outbuilding

5.4.1 Exterior

The outbuilding at 8156 Hornby Road is located to the west of the brick residence. The outbuilding is a two-and-a-half storey timber-frame building clad in vinyl siding with a metal gable roof (see

Image 21) The southeast elevation is a gable end with two garage door openings, and a singular window opening on the second floor (see Image 21). An entrance door is centrally placed between the garage door openings on the northeast elevation.

A rear addition constructed of cinder blocks and flat roof is affixed to the southwest elevation. The addition is visible from the outbuilding's southeast elevation (see Image 23). The southeast elevation of this addition had two entrances, a garage door and two rectangular windows which have wooden slats placed over the glass (see Image 22).

The southwest elevation of the outbuilding is partially obscured by the cinder block addition; however four window openings are visible on the second floor (see Image 23 and Image 24). A brick chimney is also visible and located near the centre of the building (see Image 23). Further, a doorway and two window openings on the ground floor of the southwest elevation of the outbuilding are located on the northern half of this elevation (see Image 24-Image 25). While most of the foundation of the outbuilding is obscured, the northern side of the southwest elevation partially revealed what appears to be a stone foundation. The northwest elevation is a gable end and contains a small rectangular window located on the attic storey in the gable peak (see Image 26).

The northwest elevation of the cinder block addition contains four windows and a doorway, all of which are boarded shut (see Image 24-Image 25). The northeast elevation runs parallel to Hornby Road and contains three window openings on the second storey and three windows on the ground storey (see Image 27). Several of the windows on the ground storey appear to have been resized as is evident by cuts made to the vinyl cladding (see Image 27). The northeast elevation also contains a doorway located at the centre of this elevation on the ground floor. All of the window openings are of contemporary construction.

5.4.2 Design – Extended English or Two Bay Barn

While the building has been heavily adapted, the construction materials and massing of the outbuilding in the study area suggests the structure was constructed as an extended English Barn or Two Bay Barn. English Barns and Two Bay barns are both distinguished by a gable roof at half pitch, heavy internal post-and-beam structure made of hand-hewn timbers connected with mortise and tenon joinery, modest size with long length and entrances located on the longitudinal elevation. The Two-Bay Barn, as described by Ennals:

is set directly upon the ground and without the lower stable features [as seen in banked barns] it is a small building usually of the order of 30-40 feet wide and 60-80 feet long. Invariably it has a gable roof...The structural detail consists of timber framed bents with the bents defining the spaces within the area enclosed (Ennals 1972)

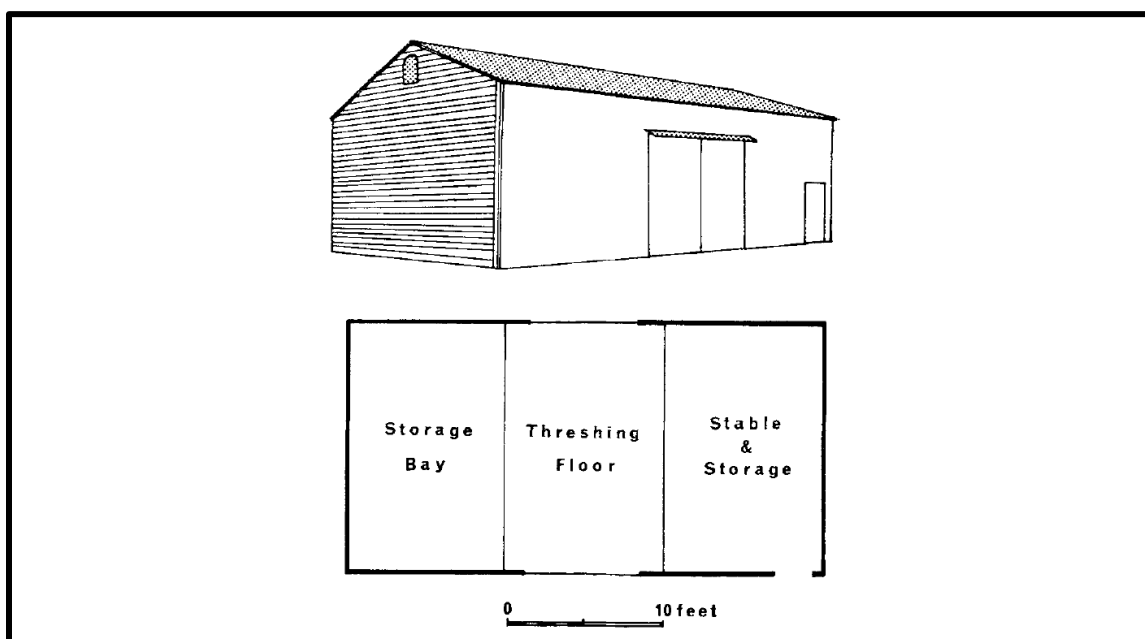


Figure 1: Two Bay Barns
(Ennals 1972:259)

Both English and Two-Bay barns were commonly adapted and redesigned to lengthen the barn to 'extend' the space by adding additional bays to the gable ends. It was also common for the barns to be designed with the doorways oriented on the gable end to allow for more flexible movement through the space (Visser 1997:68).

English barns constructed using timber framing techniques were commonly used throughout Ontario by early settlers in the 19th century, however the popularity of this technique declined in the 20th century with the advent of the industrial mill and increased demand for dimensional lumber and 'light frame' construction. This type of construction, called "plank framed" or "truss framed", greatly reduced the number of timbers required. Instead of using dimensional lumber for trusses, rafters, and joists, these trusses and joints began to become bolted or nailed together instead of being mortised and tenoned (Ennals 1972:257).

Table 4: Characteristics of Extended English/Two Bay Timber Framed Barns

Style Characteristics	Characteristics of 8156 Hornby Road
Gable Roof	Yes
Hand Hewn Timbers	Yes
Mortice and Tenon Joinery	Yes
Located on a flat area (i.e., not built into a hill)	Yes
Large barn door opening on one elevation	No
Lack of upper storey windows	No – many irregularly placed windows on each floor
Interior arranged in three parts for agricultural activities	No
Built on the ground with no lower level	Yes
Long Rectangular Plan	Yes
Interconnected Roof Truss System	Unknown – not visible from interior

Although the building likely started as a two-bay barn as demonstrated by Table 5, it has been modified by irregularly placed window and door openings, extensive partitioning inside and interior finishes to adapt the space to a rooming house. As such, the extant timbers are the most tell-tale characteristics and are not sufficient enough themselves to be considered a representative or significant example of a two-bay barn.

5.5 Interiors

5.5.1 Brick Residence Interior

Access was provided to the basement, ground and upper storey of the brick residence. The attic storey was not accessible during the field survey. The ground floor is divided into six rooms which are heated with baseboard heaters. The interior window and door casings on the first floor are a relatively plain craftsman design with a projecting molded casing cap, plain frieze, narrow fillet and plain side casings. The lower casing on the windows openings on the first floor have a bullnose stool and plain apron.

The front entrance opens to the one storey addition constructed along the façade and is divided into two rooms. The larger of the two rooms is currently being used as a bedroom and blocks the exterior entryway to the building. The other room is a small bathroom located at the northern corner of the front addition. The entrance to the brick portion of the residence from the addition opens to a stair hall with a winder staircase located to the immediate left of the entry door (see Image 28). The paneled entry door is constructed of wood with a large glass pane (see Image 29 and Image 30). The front hall is finished with hardwood flooring (see Image 31).

A living room is located opposite to the staircase to the right of the entry door and is accessed through an opening in the front hall (see Image 32 and Image 34). The living room is a rectangular room and contains a large window opening with three windows on the northeastern wall. This window opening, which would have been featured on the building's façade appearance before the front addition was added, has been painted and is now opaque (see Image 33). The living room flooring is also hardwood.

A wide, interior opening leads from the living room to the rectangular dining room (see Image 35). There are two rectangular windows in this room on the northwestern and southwestern elevation (see Image 36). The hardwood flooring in the living room extends into this room. A door opening on the southwest wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen (see Image 37). The kitchen is also accessible through an opening in the front/stairway hall (see Image 38). The kitchen floor is finished with laminate flooring and the cabinetry is contemporary. There are windows to the kitchen on both the southwestern and southeastern walls of the kitchen (see Image 39). The rear addition on the house is accessed from the kitchen. This addition includes a hallway with exterior door, powder room and pantry closet (see Image 40-43).

The basement is accessed through a doorway off the kitchen. The basement staircase has beadboard wall cladding (see Image 44 and Image 45). The basement has a concrete floor and is divided into several rooms (see Image 46). There is a small closet located under the staircase (see Image 47 and Image 48). The ground storey cross-braced floor joists are visible throughout the basement (see Image 49 and Image 50). There is a hand-hewn timber support beam running along the approximate middle of the basement in a north-south direction (see Image 51 and Image 52). This timber contains distinctive cuts and markings used in timber frame joinery, such as indents for mortice and tenon joinery and holes for wooden dowels, suggesting that this beam was repurposed from a different structure (see Image 53 to Image 55).

The staircase in the stair/front hall on the ground storey leads to the second storey. The stair's newel post and balusters are plain with squared lumber (see Image 58). The stairway leads to a small landing that has a window (see Image 59 and Image 60). The landing opens to a narrow central hallway on the second floor (see Image 61). A contemporary beaded wainscotting is located on the lower half of the hallway walls. There are four rooms off this hallway, three of which are bedrooms. The bathroom on the second storey contains a coved bath detail (see Image 62). The bedrooms all have hardwood flooring and are generally rectangular in shape (see Image 63-68). There are a mixture of electric baseboard heaters and cast-iron radiators on the second floor. The cast iron radiators contain decorative elements (see Image 67 and Image 68). The door and window casings on the second storey are plain, mitred pieces of lumber with no decorative details. The entirety of the second floor is maple hardwood, with the exception of the bathroom which is tiled (see Image 69). The window openings on the second floor all contain vinyl windows of contemporary construction.

An attic access is located in the hallway on the second floor but was not accessible during the field survey.

5.5.2 Outbuilding Interior

The interior of the outbuilding has been heavily modified and redesigned as a rooming house with several bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchen areas. Throughout the building, portions of hand-hewn beams reveal the building to be timber framed using mortice and tenon joinery (see Image 70, Image 71). Entering through the doorway from the subject property's driveway, a room leads to a staircase leading to the second storey (see Image 72). This stairway opens to a long hallway with many bedrooms and numerous bathrooms (see Image 74). At either end of the hallway are large communal rooms (see Image 74). An interior chimney is visible in one of the communal rooms (see Image 75). A wide wooden door is located on the second storey. The door includes through mortice and tenon joinery and windowpanes separated by shaped muntins and may have been re-purposed from the structure's earlier use (see Image 76).

In many of the rooms, bump outs in the drywall/wall structure reveal the location of posts and connecting ties of the timber-frame structure (see Image 78, Image 79, Image 80 and Image 80). The width of the timber bays varies throughout the building. The northern communal room also contains a second staircase (see Image 81). Bump outs on the wall in the northern communal room further illustrate where the timber members are located and the approximate width of the bays of the timber structure (see Image 82). Horizontal timber members are also visible beneath wooden cladding applied in this staircase (see Image 83 and Image 84). A section underneath the northern stairs reveals that the building has a poured concrete floor (see Image 85). Similar to the second storey, the ground storey is divided into numerous rooms with kitchenettes and a bathroom (see Image 86, Image 87, Image 88 and Image 89).

6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

An evaluation of 8156 Hornby Road according to O. Reg. 9/06 can be found in Table 5.

Table 5: Evaluation of 8156 Hornby Road Using O. Reg. 9/06

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
Design or Physical Value	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	N	When examined against the typical characteristics of the Edwardian Style the subject property is readable as this architectural type and presents with some of the prominent features of the style. However, when viewed against the typical characteristics of the style and examples in Blumenson (1990) it is clear that the subject property is not a representative or significant example. Although the building likely started as a two-bay barn, it has been modified and the remaining timbers are the most tell-tale characteristics. The timbers visible are not sufficient enough for it to be considered a rare, representative or early example of style, type, expression, material or construction method.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	The brick residence at 8156 Hornby Road does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. It was built using common construction techniques for its construction period. The joinery found in the timber-framed outbuilding is typical of the period with no outstanding or unusual details or ornamentation.
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	8156 Hornby does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. The structures on the property were built using common construction techniques for their construction period.
Historical or Associative Value	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N	According to the research completed in this report, 8156 Hornby Road does not have any direct historic associations with with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community. The owners were not identified as having made significant contributions to a community.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	The property at 8156 Hornby Road does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture. The residence was constructed between 1921 and 1927 and functioned as a residence since that time.
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	8156 Hornby Road does not reflect the work or ideas of a significant architect, builder, artist, designer, or theorist who is significant to the community. Research did not reveal a notable builder or architect associated with the buildings.
Contextual Value	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	While the setback and massing of the brick residence at 8156 Hornby Road is in keeping with the general rural character of the surrounding area, it does not play a significant role in defining, maintaining, or contributing to the streetscape.

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	N	8156 Hornby Road is not physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
	Is a landmark	N	8156 Hornby Road is not a landmark.

8156 Hornby Road does not meet any criteria of O. Reg. 9/06.

7.0 EVALUATION CONCLUSION

This CHER includes the evaluation of the subject property at 8156 Hornby Road in the Town of Halton Hills. The property did not meet the criteria as outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 and thus does not have CHVI.

Although the subject property was not found to possess cultural heritage value or interest, and the scope of work did not include the identification of impacts or mitigation measures, the structures were found to contain historic fabric that may be worthy of salvage should they be demolished in the future. Particularly, the wood hand hewn beams located within the outbuilding should be considered for salvage due to their nature as old growth wood. As such, should the municipality issue a demolition permit in the future, the permit should be subject to the following conditions:

- A reputable contractor(s) with proven expertise in cultural heritage resource removal should be obtained to salvage the identified building components;
 - The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (ACO) North Waterloo Region maintains a Directory of Heritage Practitioners located in Ontario that claim to have experience with heritage properties. The section dedicated to “House Moving, Dismantling and Salvage” could be referred to for salvage contacts, however, it is recommended that references and/or previous work be assessed before engaging with any of the listed businesses. The ACO directory is available online at: www.aconwr.ca/directory-of-heritage-practitioners/house-movingdismantling-and-salvage/.
- The chosen contractor should propose an approach for the labelling, storage and reassembly of material salvaged from the property, as appropriate, in accordance with guidance taken from the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Section 4: Guidelines for Materials;
- The ultimate destination of salvaged materials should be determined prior to the initiation of any salvage process;
- Materials should only be salvaged if they are suitable for re-use in other buildings or projects, i.e., the material must not be irreparably damaged or infested;
- The material must be extracted in a manner that ensures that it is not irreparably damaged;
- Should any of the material recommended for salvage not be harvested by a reputable contractor(s) with proven expertise in cultural heritage resource removal, donation to a teaching institution should be considered to allow the material to provide an educational opportunity rather than being sent to a landfill;
- A list of Conservation Programs in Ontario is available on the National Trust for Canada's website: <https://archive.nationaltrustcanada.ca/resources/education/conservation-programs>.

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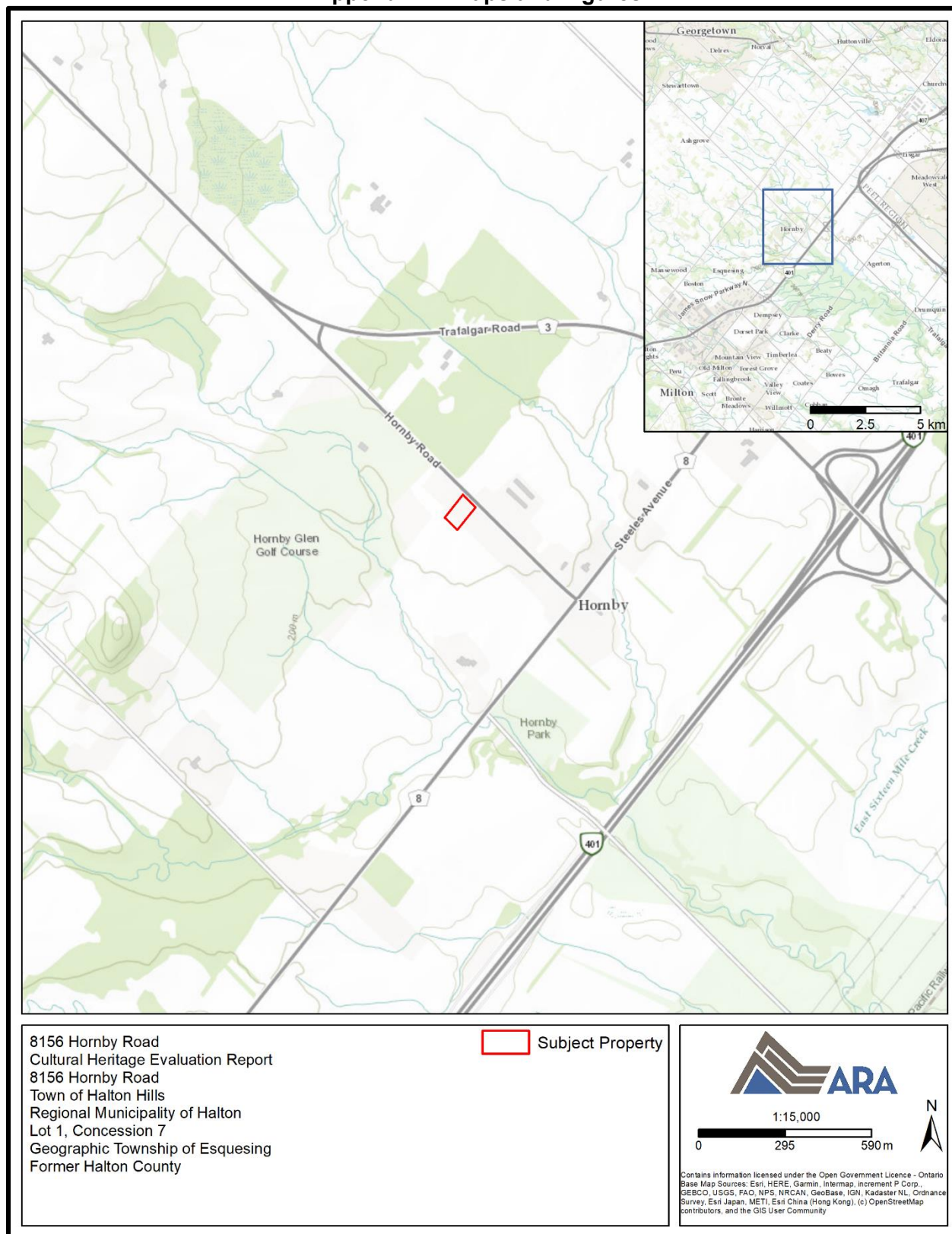
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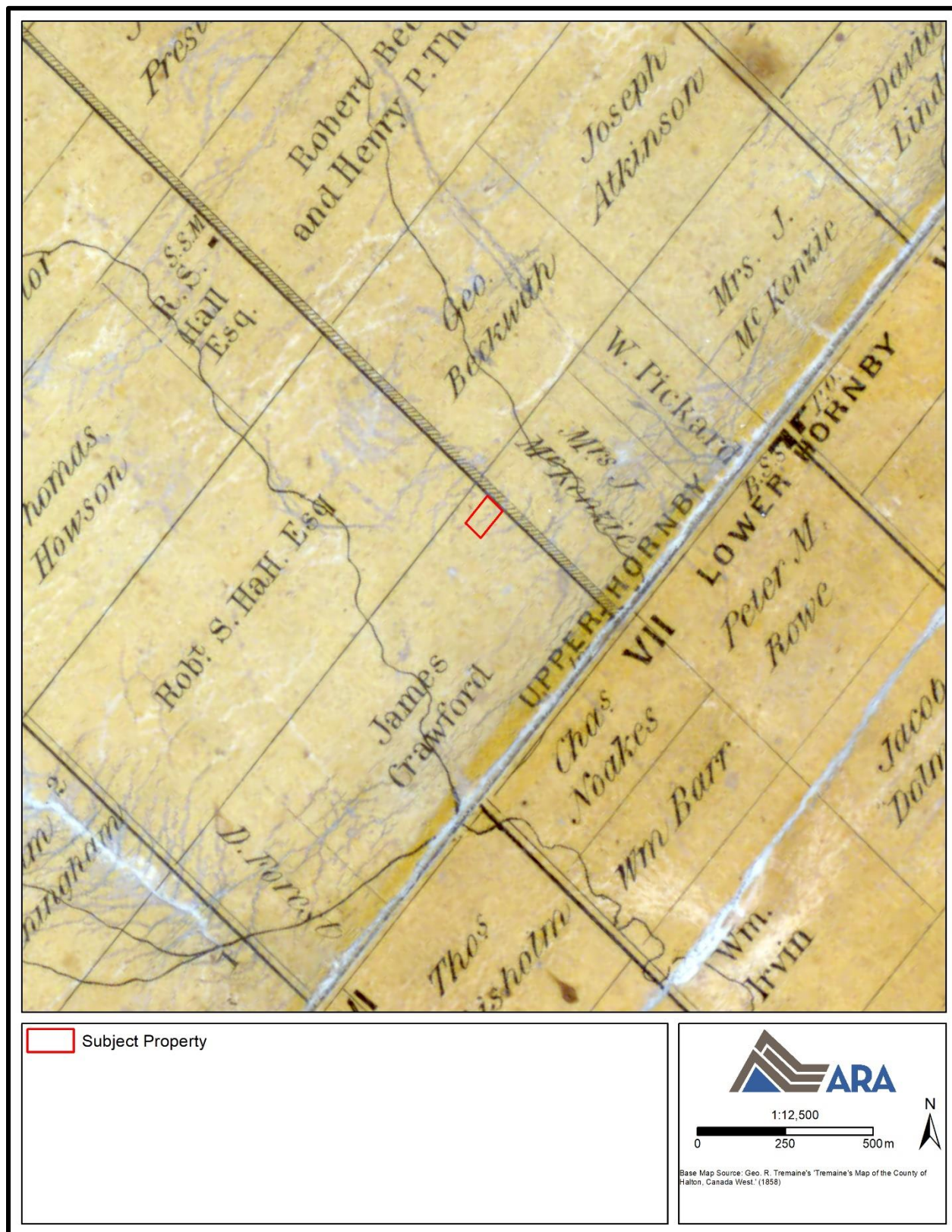
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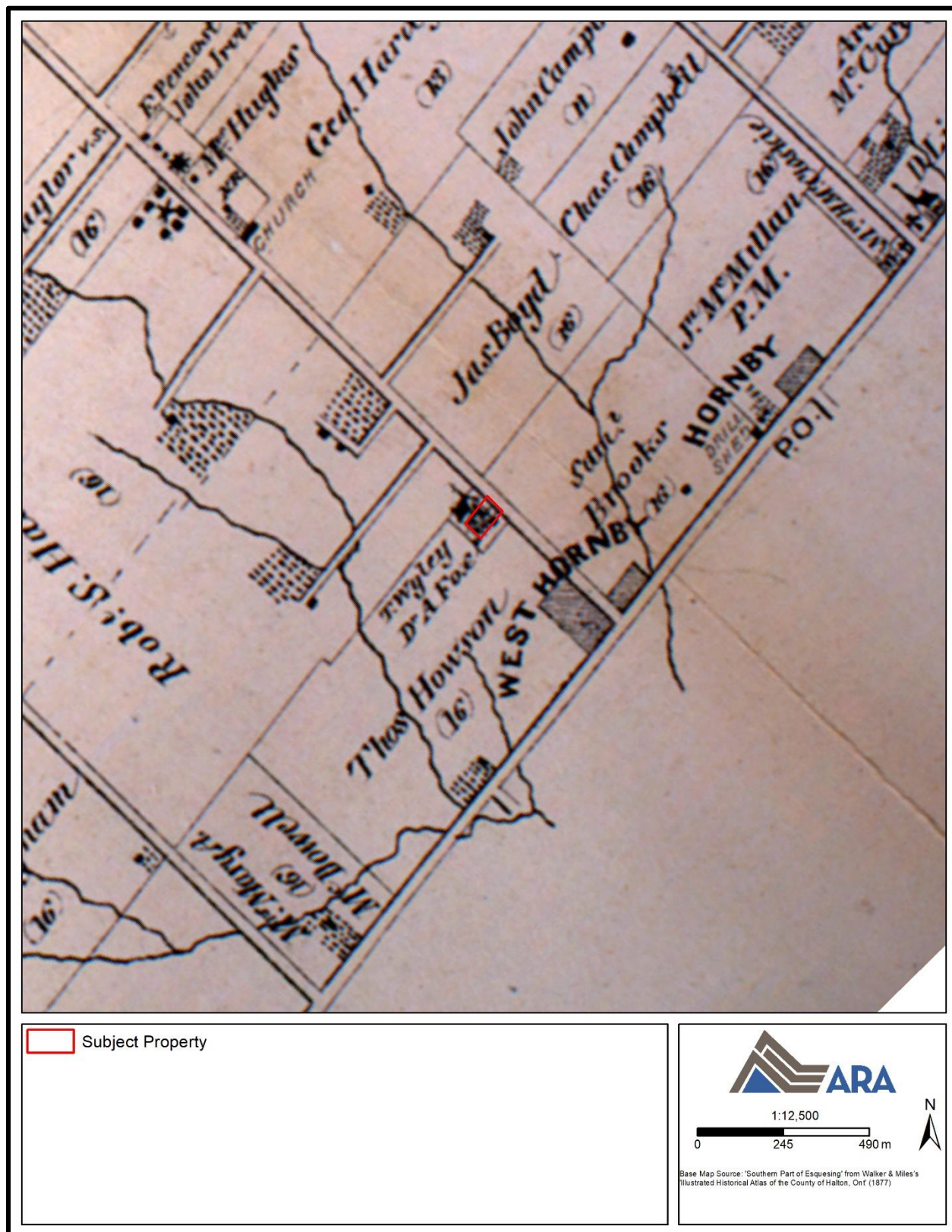
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Appendix A: Maps and Figures

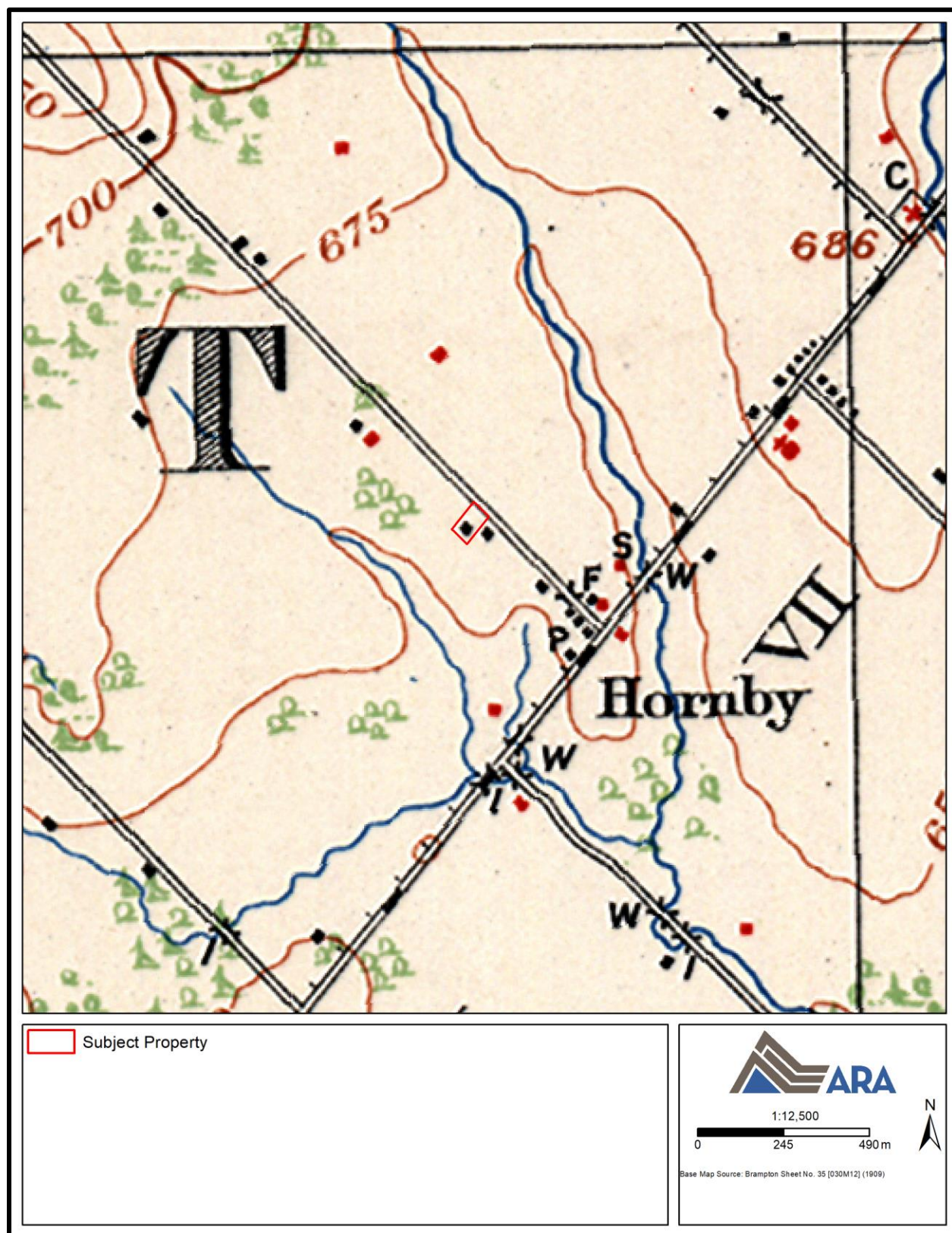


Map 1: Subject Property at 8156 Hornby Road
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

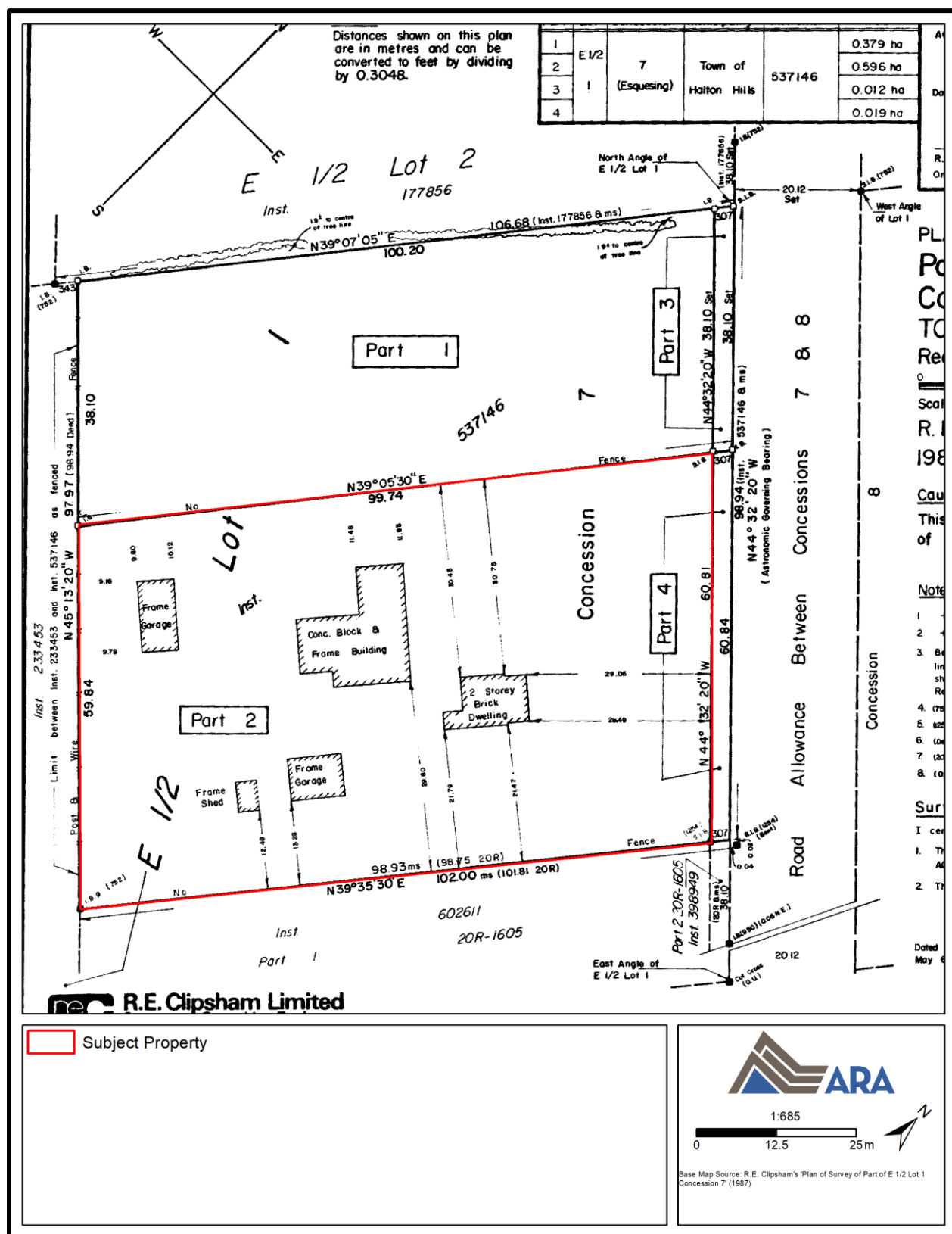




Map 3: Subject Property on an 1877 Map
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill 2001)



Map 4: Subject Property on a 1909 Topographic Map
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)



Map 5: Subject Property on a 1987 Property Survey
(LOR #20; Plan 20R8064)



Map 6: Aerial Image of the Subject Property
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

Appendix B: Subject Property Images



Landscape



Image 1: View of Subject Property from Hornby Road
(Photo taken August 30, 2021; Facing West)



Image 2: View of Subject Property from Hornby Road
(Photo taken August 30, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 3: View of Subject Property from Southwest Property Boundary
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 4: View of Subject Property Landscape from Western Corner of Property Boundary
(Photo taken August 31, 2021, Facing Southeast)



Image 5: View of Subject Property Landscape – Fencing Visible along Hornby Road
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 6: View of Subject Property Landscape
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 7: Residence – Façade
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 8: Residence – Façade and Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing West)



Image 9: Residence – Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 10: Residence – Detail of Window Lintel and Sill with Vermiculated Rustication
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 11: Residence – Southwest and Southeast Elevations
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing North)



Image 12: Residence – Southwest Elevation
(Photo taken April 12, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 13: Residence – Northwest and Southwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing East)



Image 14: Residence – Northwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 15: Residence – Northeast and Northwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing South)



Image 16: Garage – Façade
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 17: Garage – Façade and Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing West)



Image 18: Garage – Southwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 19: Garage – Northwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 20: Garage – Façade and Northwest Elevations
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing South)



Image 21: Outbuilding – Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 22: Outbuilding – Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 23: Outbuilding – Southwest and Southeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing North)



Image 24: Outbuilding – Southwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 25: Outbuilding – Northwest and Southwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing East)



Image 26: Outbuilding – Northwest Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 27: Outbuilding – Northeast Elevation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021; Facing Southwest)

Interior – Brick Residence

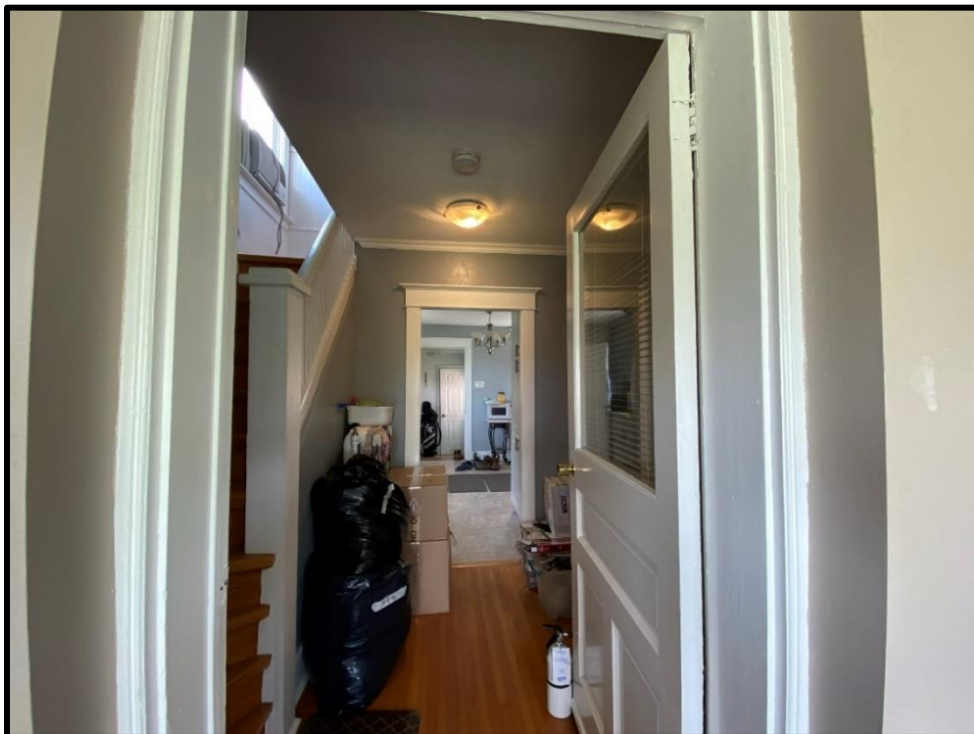


Image 28: View of Entry to Brick Residence
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 29: View of Brick Residence Entry Door
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

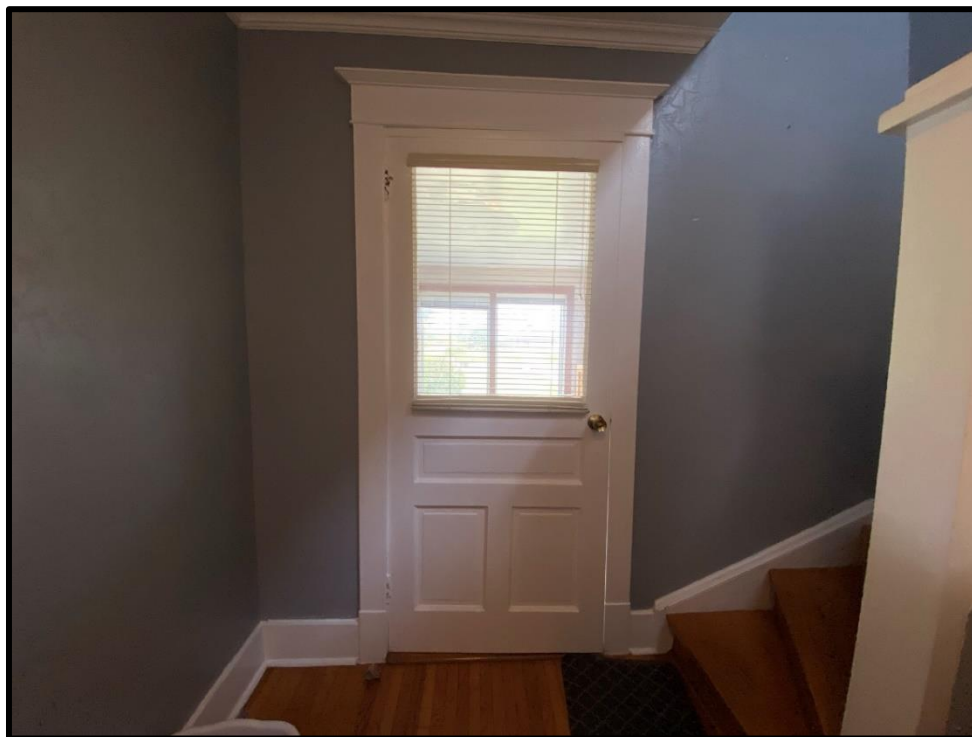


Image 30: View of Rear of Brick Residence Entry Door
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

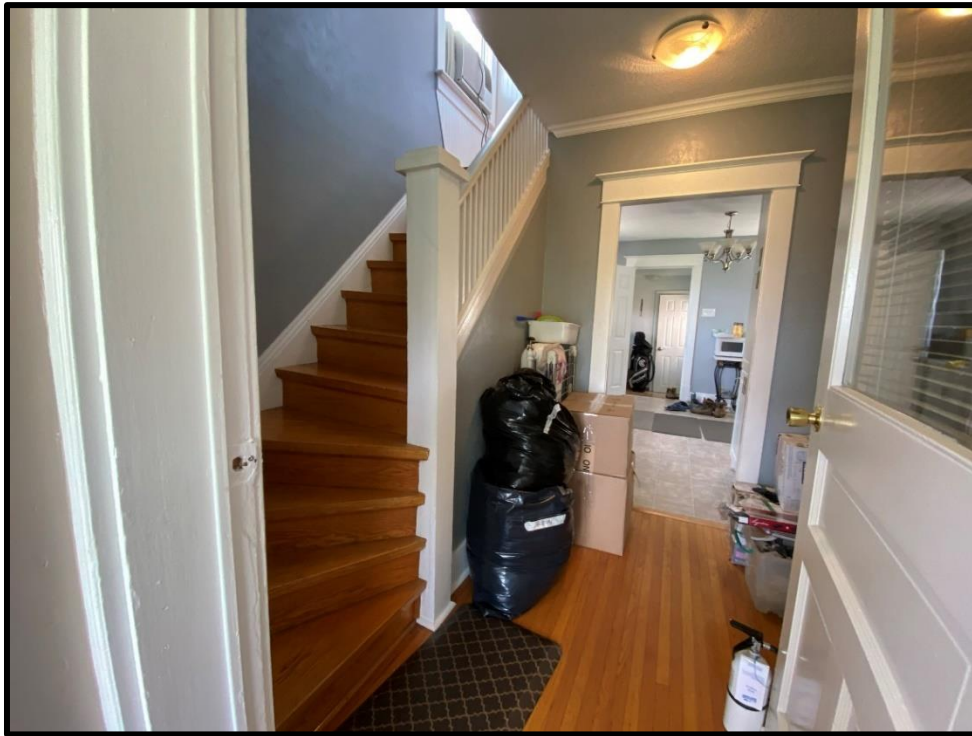


Image 31: Stair Hall/Staircase Leading to Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 32: View of Living Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

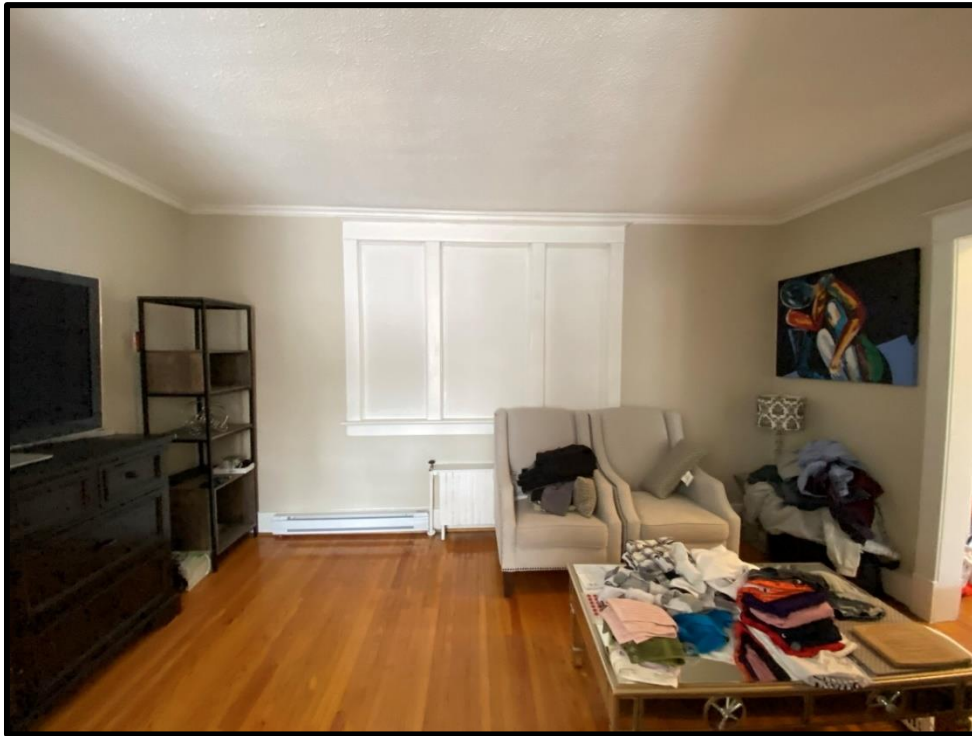


Image 33: Painted Window in Living Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 34: View of Living Room and Opening to Front Hall
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 35: View of Opening Connecting Living Room/Dining Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 36: View of Dining Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 37: View of Kitchen Area/Opening to Dining Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

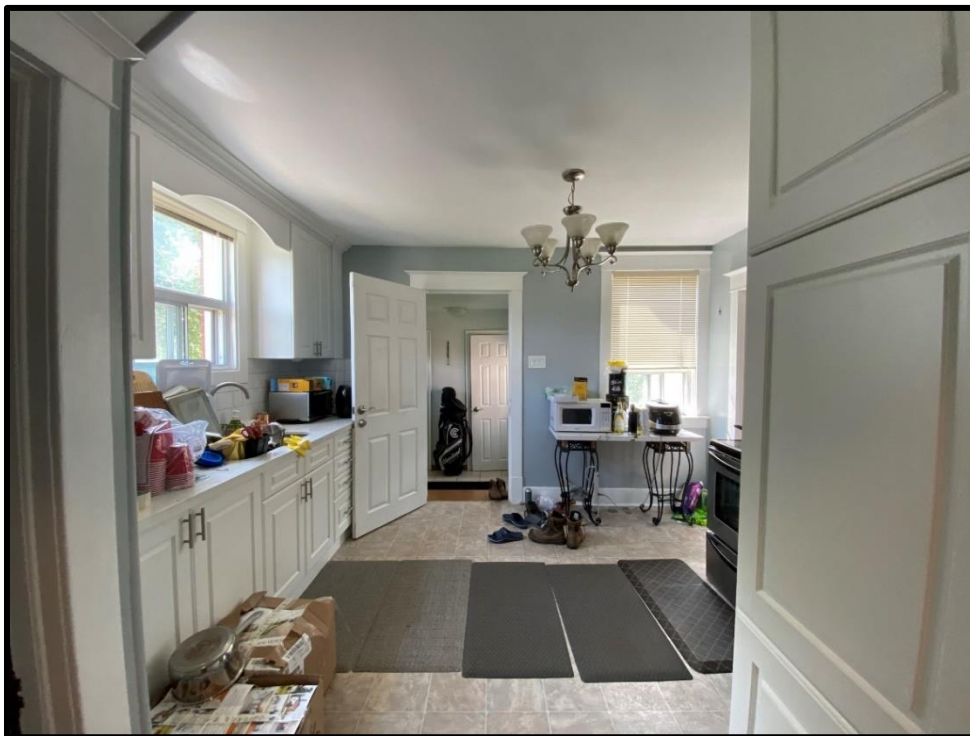


Image 38: View of Kitchen/Entry from Front Hall to Rear Addition
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 39: View of Kitchen/Entries to Front Hall and Basement
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

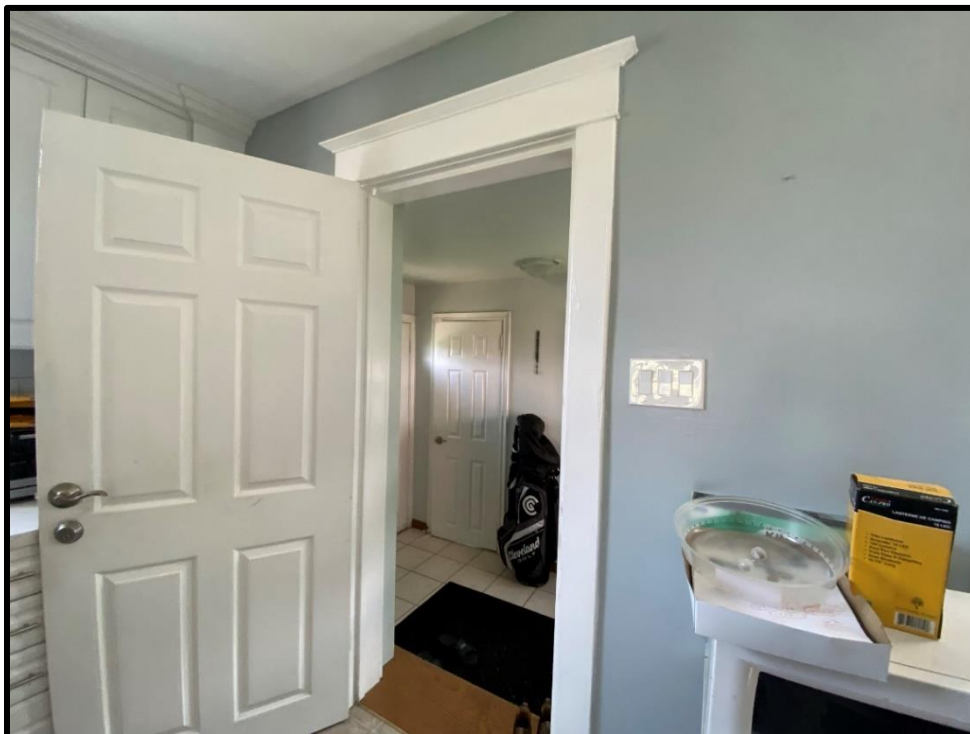


Image 40: View of Rear Addition
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 41: View of Rear Addition Hall
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 42: View of Bathroom in Rear Addition
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 43: View of Pantry in Rear Addition
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 44: Beadboard Cladding in Basement Stairs
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 45: View of Covered Basement Window/Parged Foundation
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 46: View of Basement Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 47: View of Basement Stairs
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 48: View of Small Closet Beneath Basement Stairs
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 49: View of Basement Laundry Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 50: View Cross Braced Floor Joists/Cellar Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 51: View of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 52: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Broadaxe marks and Holes for Wooden Dowels Visible
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 53: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Broadaxe Marks Visible
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 54: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Mortice from Former Mortice and Tenon Joint Visible at Centre
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 55: Detail of Re-Purposed Timber Beam in Basement – Cut Nail Visible at Centre
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 56: View of Basement Room
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 57: View of Basement Bathroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 58: View of Stairs Leading to Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 59: View of Stairs from Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 60: View of Window on Staircase Landing
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

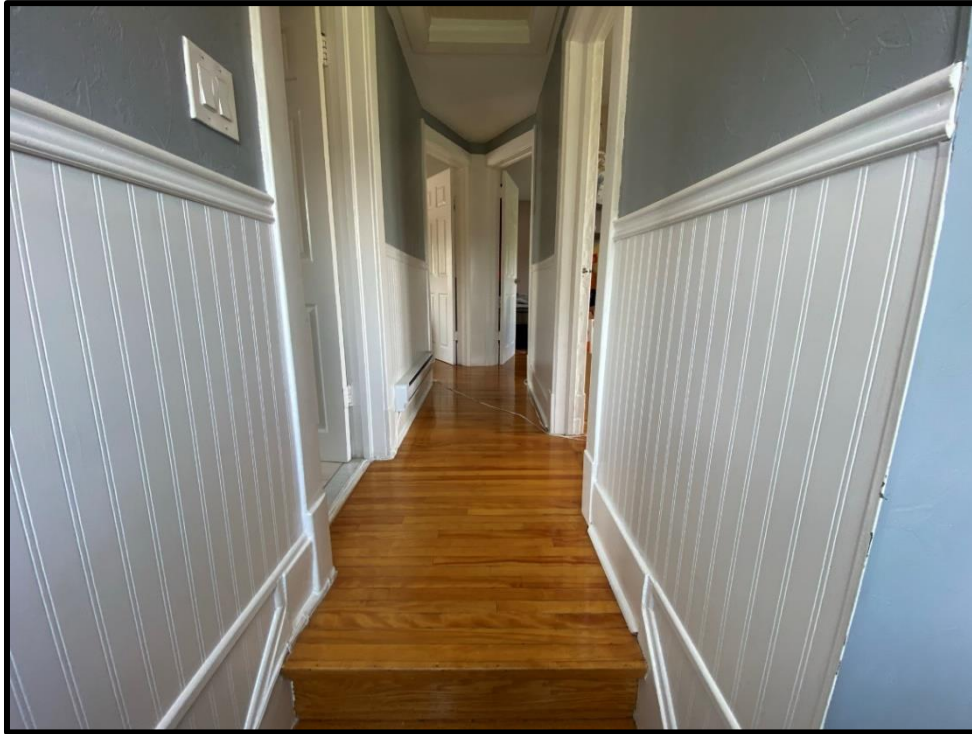


Image 61: View of Second Storey Hallway
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

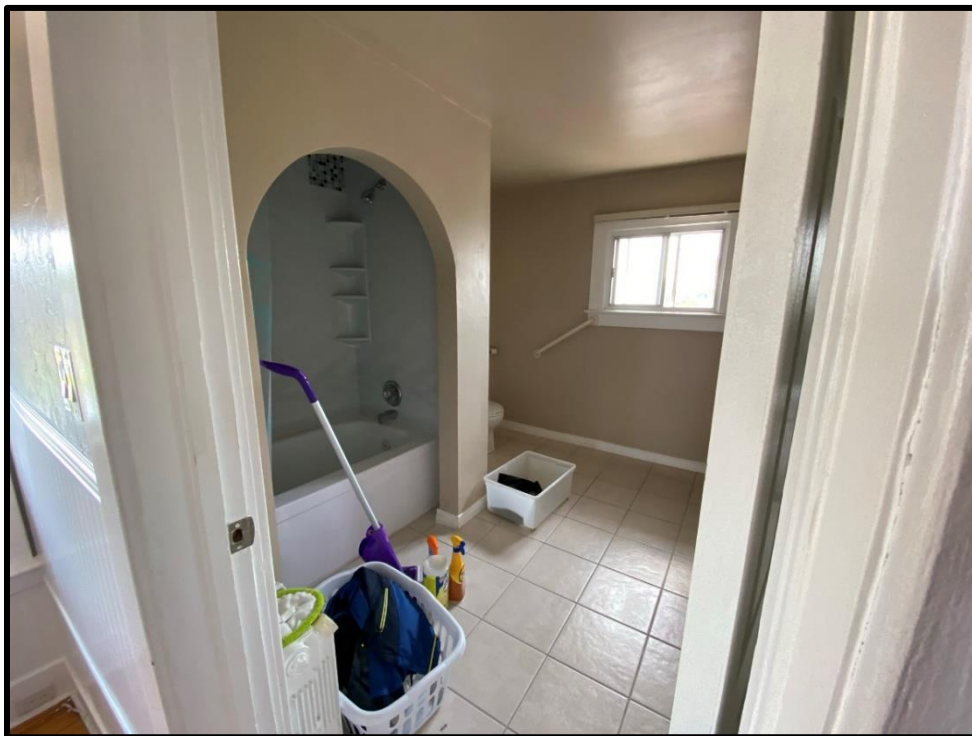


Image 62: Detail of Second Storey Bathroom with Coved Bath Area
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

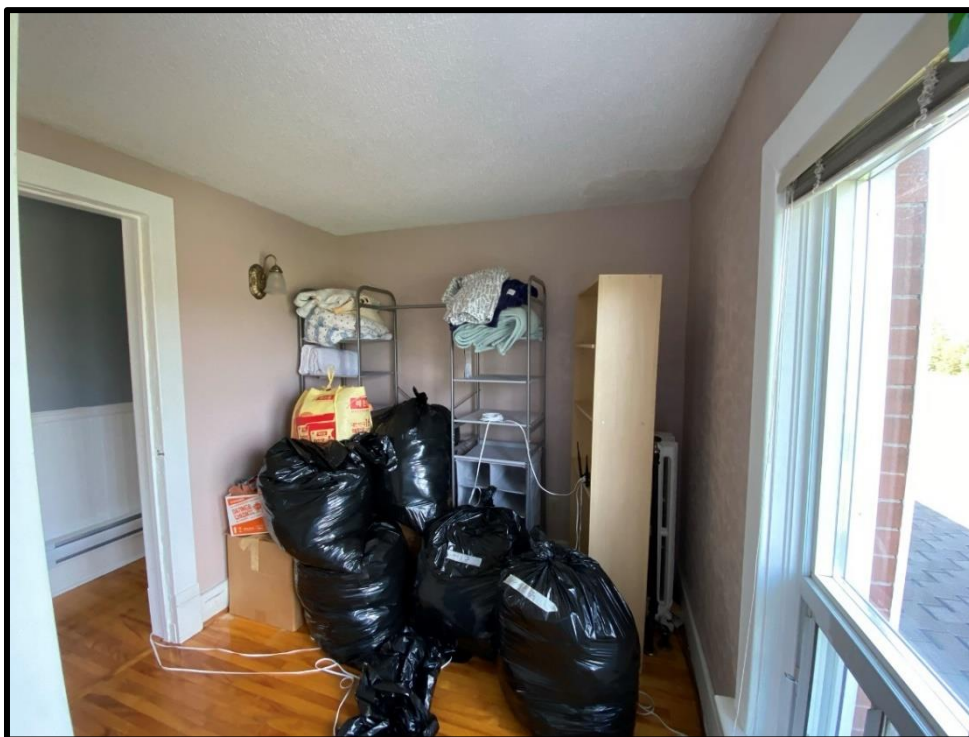


Image 63: Second Storey Bedroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

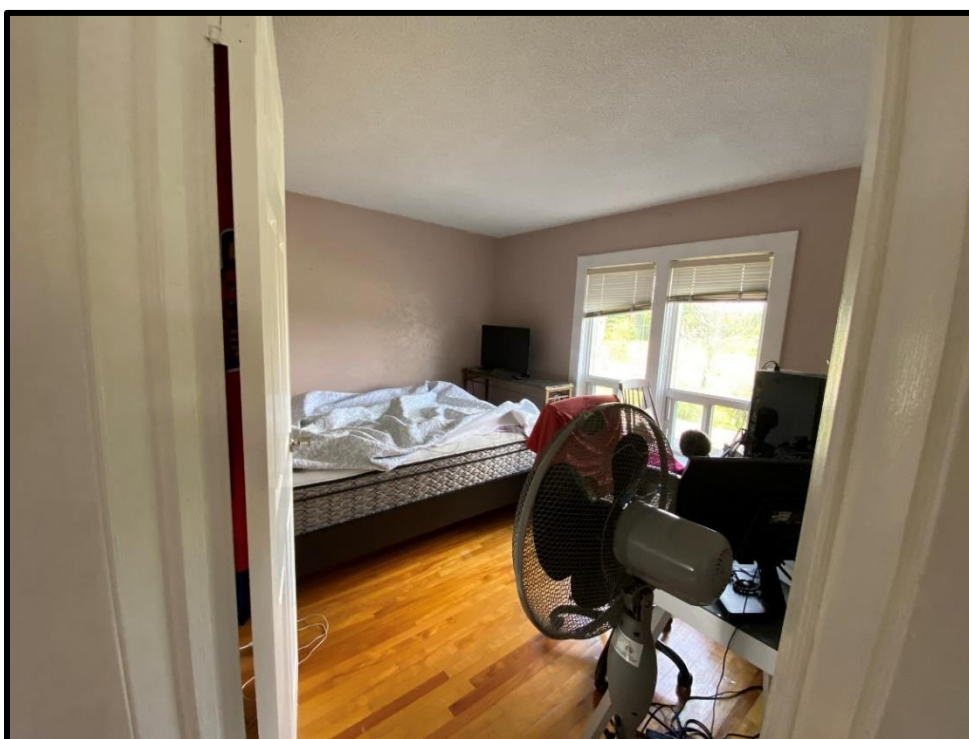


Image 64: Bedroom on Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 65: Bedroom on Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 66: Second Storey Bedroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 67: Cast Iron Radiator in Second Storey Bedroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

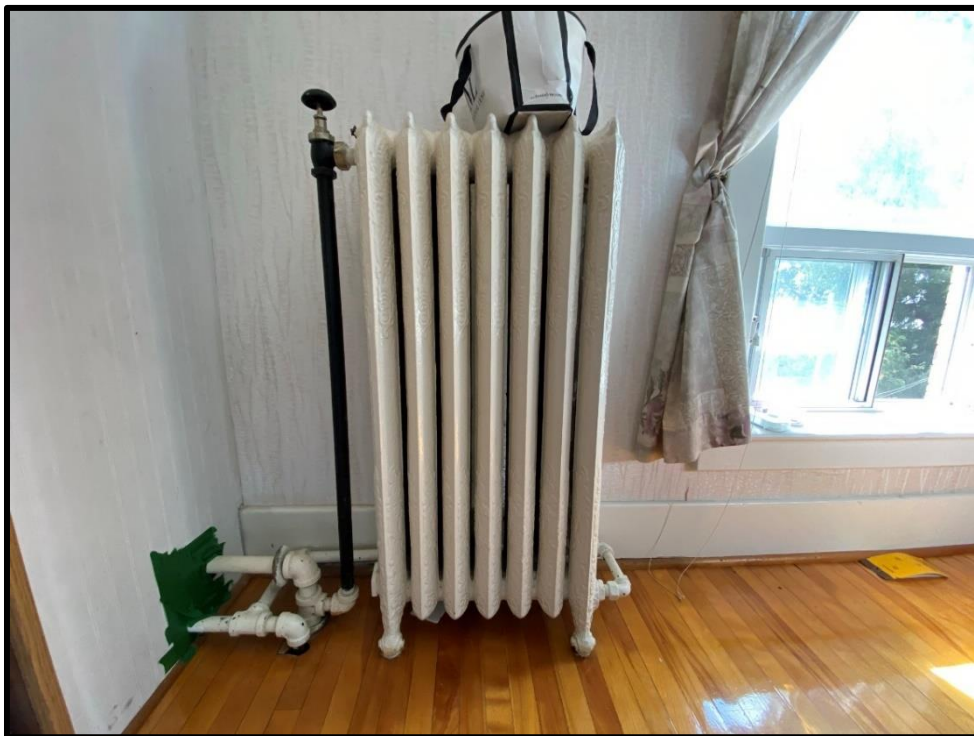


Image 68: Cast Iron Radiator on Second Storey
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 69: Wooden Floors Throughout Second Floor
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

Interior – Outbuilding



Image 70: Hand Hewn Timbers Connected with Mortice and Tenon Joinery
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 71: Hand Hewn Timbers Connected with Mortice and Tenon Joinery
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

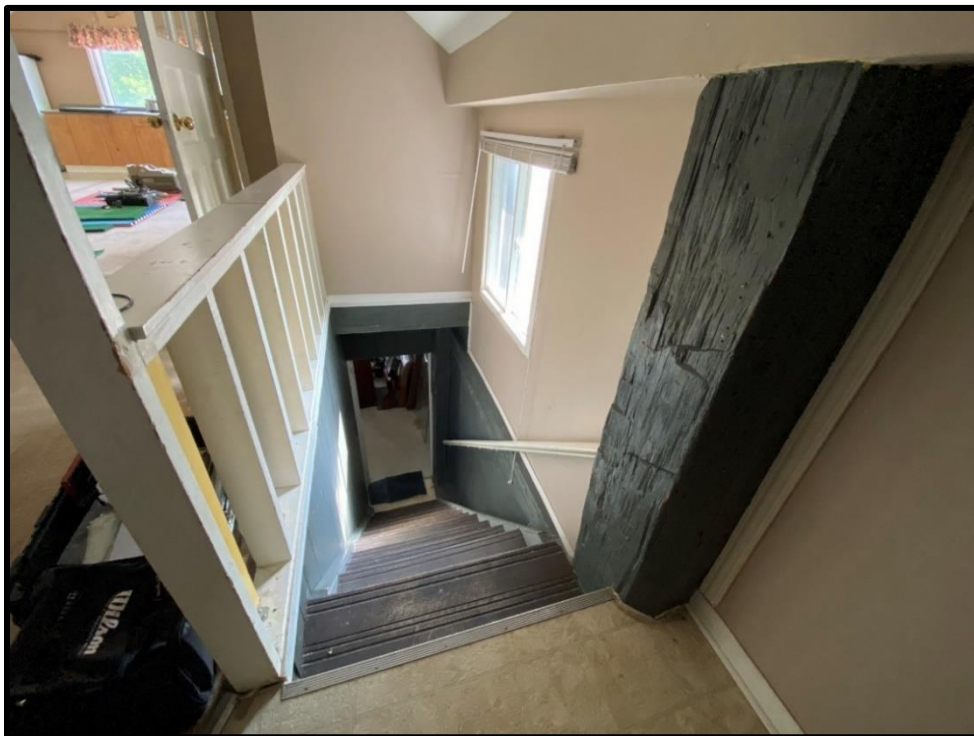


Image 72: Staircase Showing Hand Hewn Beam at Top – Drywall Bump Out Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

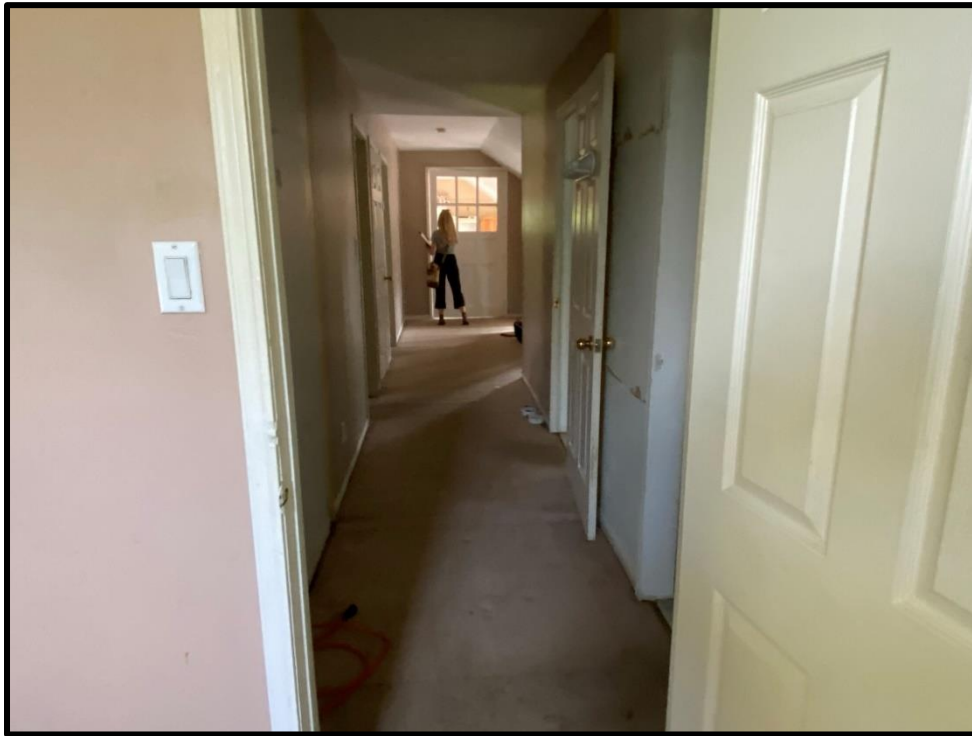


Image 73: Second Storey Room - Drywall Bump Out at Left Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 74: Second Storey Room - Drywall Bump Out at Left Showing Location of Connecting Tie Timber
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

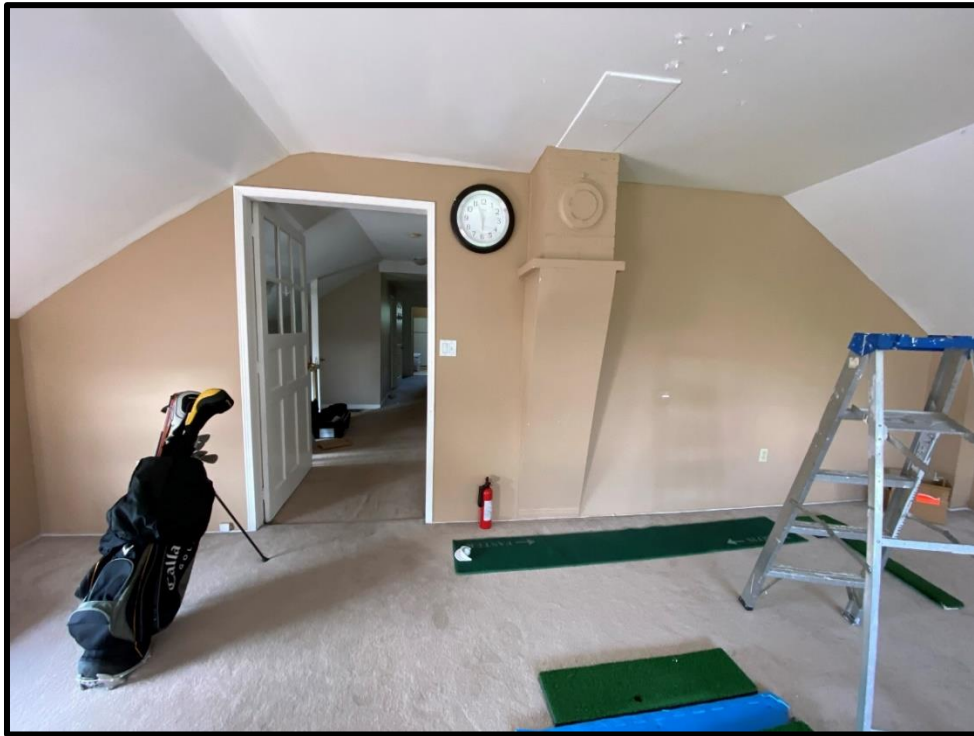


Image 75: Second Storey Room – Chimney Visible at Centre
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 76: Wide Wooden Interior Door
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

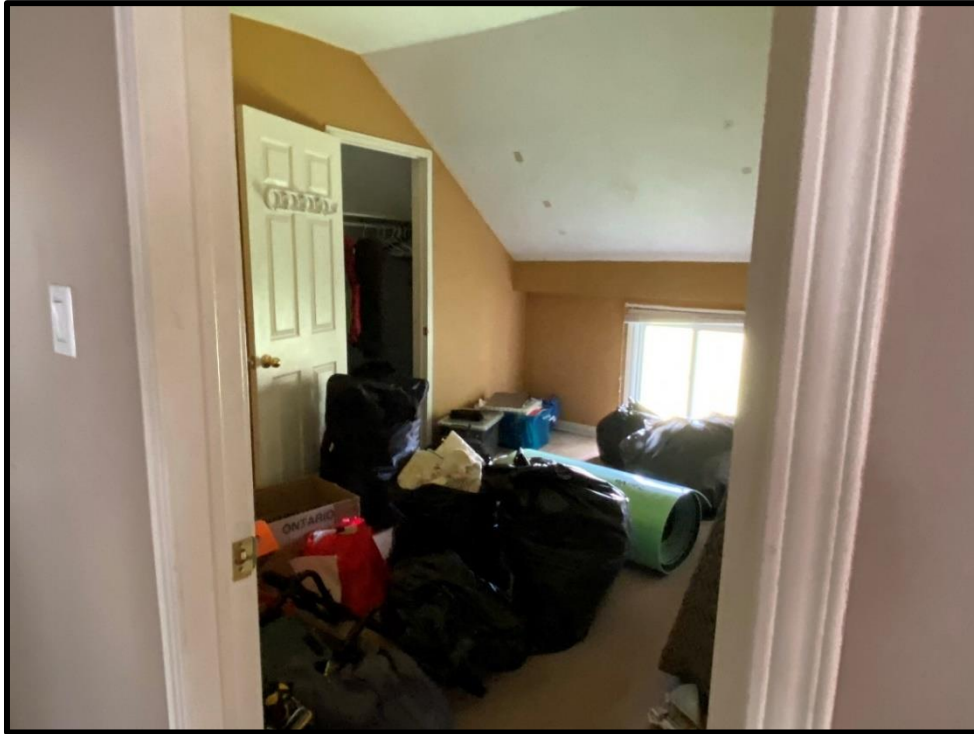


Image 77: Second Storey Bedroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



**Image 78: Second Storey Bedroom – Wall Bump Outs Indicating Intersection of
Post and Connecting Tie Timbers**
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 79: Second Storey Bathroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 80: Second Storey Kitchenette – Drywall Bump Out Showing Location of Timber Post
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 81: Second Storey Room with Second Staircase
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

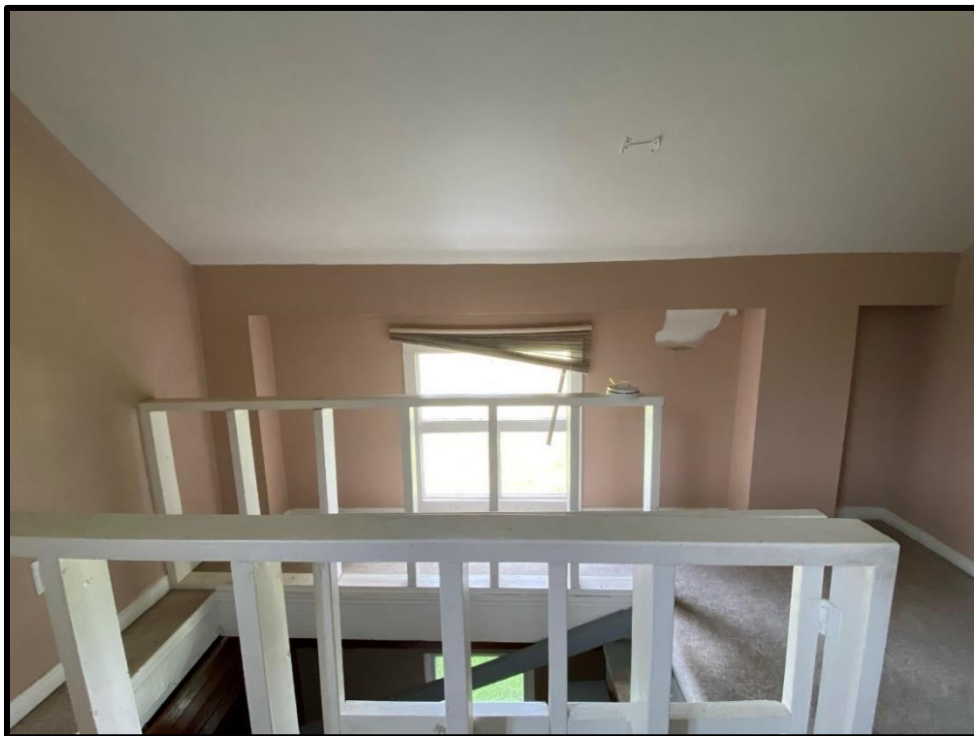


Image 82: View of Drywall Bump Outs Showing Intersection of Posts and Connecting Tie Timbers
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

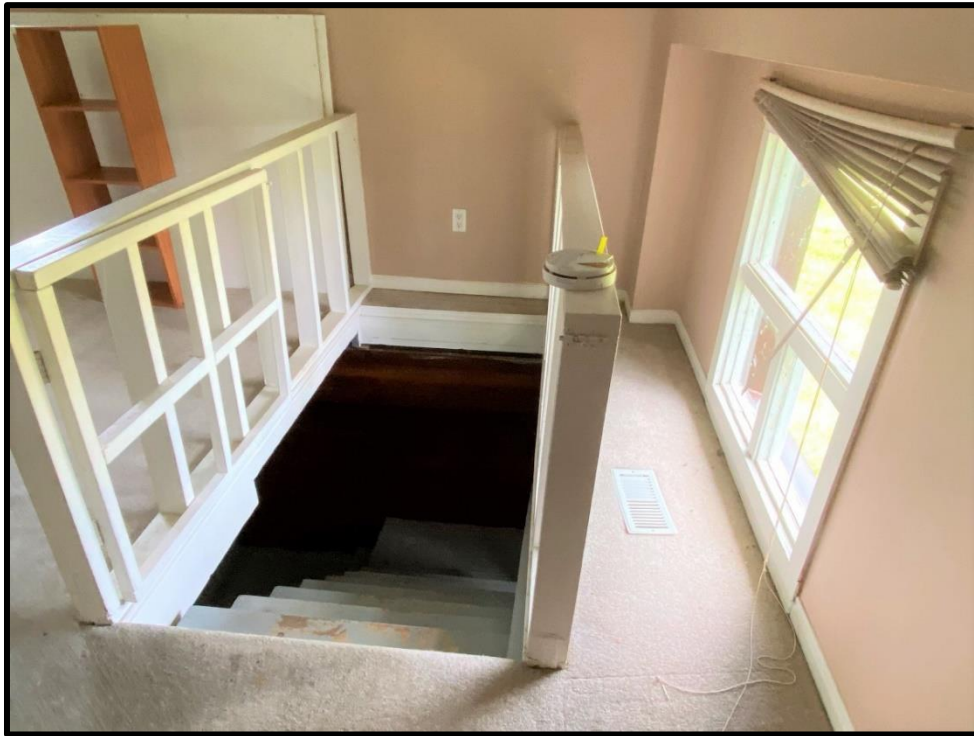


Image 83: Secondary Staircase with Wood Paneling
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 84: Hand-Hewn Timber Members Visible Behind Wood Cladding
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 85: Area Underneath Staircase Showing Poured Concrete Floor
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 86: First Floor Bathroom
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

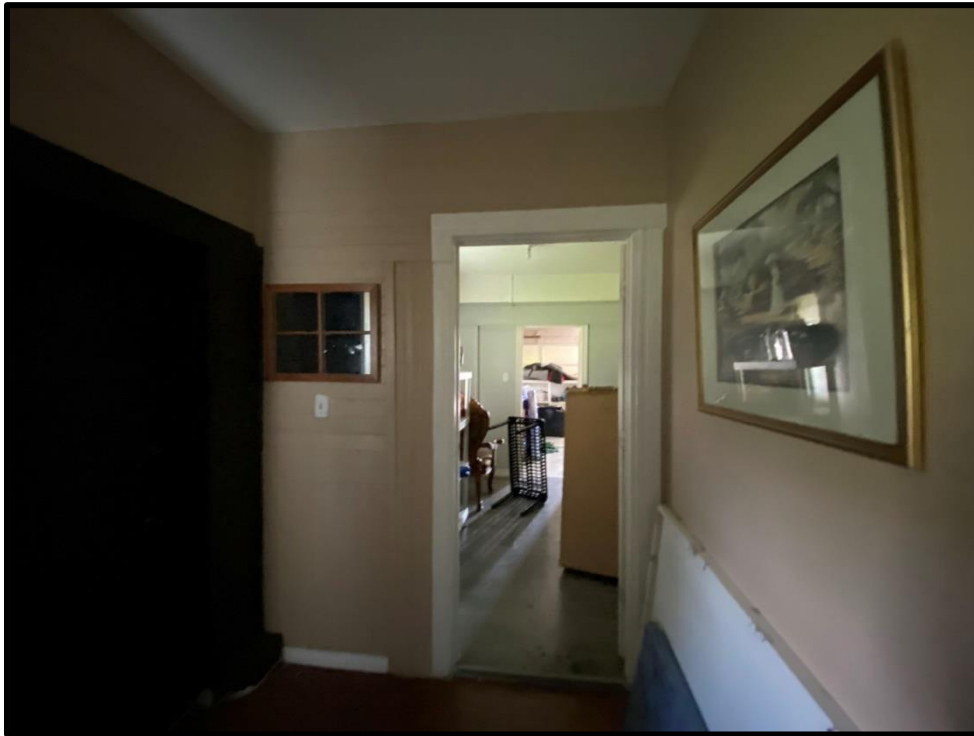


Image 87: First Floor Interior
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

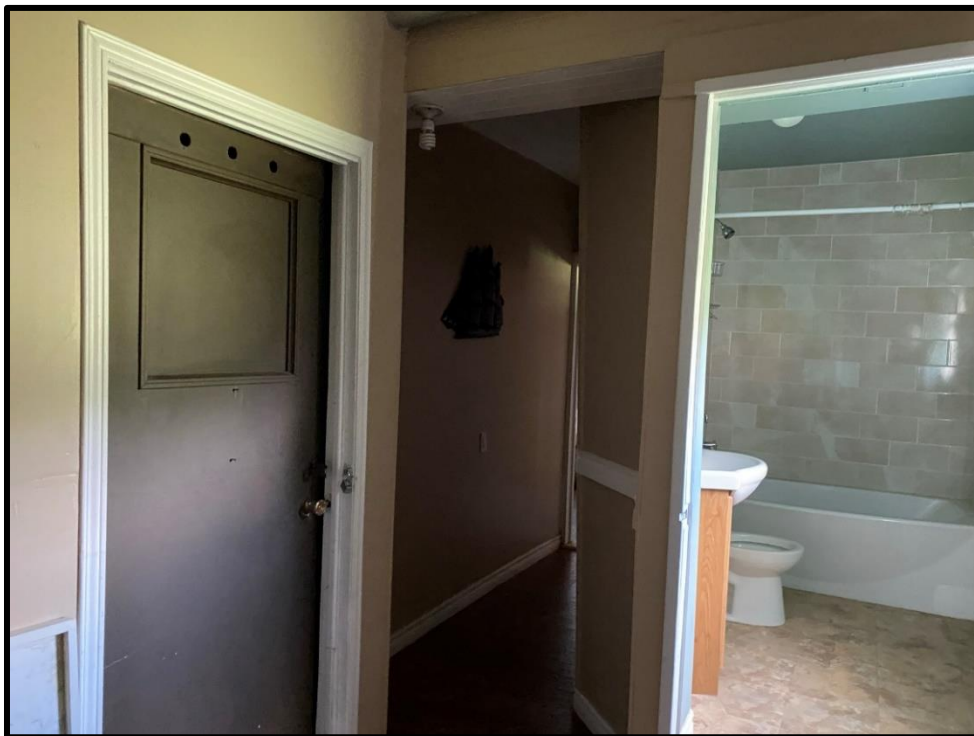


Image 88: First Floor Hallway – Timber Cased in Wood Planking Visible at Centre
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)



Image 89: First Storey Room – Kitchenette at Left
(Photo taken August 31, 2021)

Appendix C: Key Team Member Two-Page Curriculum Vitae

Kayla Jonas Galvin, MA, RPP, MCIP, CAHP
Heritage Operations Manager

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES LTD.

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Phone: (519) 804-2291 x120 Fax: (519) 286-0493

Email: kayla.jonasgalvin@araheritage.ca Web: www.araheritage.ca

Biography

Kayla Jonas Galvin, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Operations Manager, has extensive experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and landscapes for private and public-sector clients to fulfil the requirements of provincial and municipal legislation such as the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* and municipal Official Plans. She served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Historic Places Initiative, which drafted over 850 Statements of Significance and for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage conservation districts in Ontario. Kayla was an editor of *Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* and has worked on Municipal Heritage Registers in several municipalities. Kayla has drafted over 150 designation reports and by-laws for the City of Kingston, the City of Burlington, the Town of Newmarket, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, City of Brampton and the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Kayla is the Heritage Team Lead for ARA's roster assignments for Infrastructure Ontario and oversees evaluation of properties according to *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. Kayla is a Registered Professional Planner (RPP), Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP), a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and sits on the board of the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

Education

2016	MA in Planning, University of Waterloo. Thesis Topic: <i>Goderich – A Case Study of Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources in a Disaster</i>
2003-2008	Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP) Registered Professional Planner (RPP) Board Member, Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.
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Work Experience

Current	Heritage Operations Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Oversees business development for the Heritage Department, coordinates completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2009-2013	Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals.
2008-2009,	Project Coordinator–Heritage Conservation District Study, ACO

- 2012 Coordinated the field research and authored reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.
- 2007-2008 **Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture**
Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre's Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

Selected Professional Development

- 2020 "Shaping The Public Realm: The Intersection Of Design & Planning" by Ontario Professional Planners Institute
- 2020 "Bill 189: The Coronavirus Support and Protection Act, 2020 and LPAT Update: All In An Hour" by Ontario Professional Planners Institute
- 2020 "COVID-19 and Planning" by Canadian Institute of Planners
- 2020 "Cities in the Age of COVID: What are the impacts on urban design and architecture?" by Canadian Urban Institute
- 2019 OPPI and WeirFoulds Client Seminar: Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice, 2019
- 2019 Annual attendance at Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON (Two-days)
- 2019 Information Session: Proposed Amendments to the OHA, by MHSTCI
- 2018 Indigenous Canada Course, University of Alberta
- 2018 Volunteer Dig, Mohawk Institute
- 2018 Indigenizing Planning, three webinar series, Canadian Institute of Planners
- 2018 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2018 How to Plan for Communities: Listen to the Them, Webinar, Canadian Institute of Planners
- 2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments
- 2017 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2017 Capitalizing on Heritage, National Trust Conference, Ottawa, ON.
- 2016 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2016 Heritage Rising, National Trust Conference, Hamilton
- 2016 Ontario Heritage Conference St. Marys and Stratford, ON.
- 2016 Heritage Inventories Workshop, City of Hamilton & ERA Architects
- 2015 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2015 City of Hamilton: Review of Existing Heritage Permit and Heritage Designation Process Workshop.
- 2015 Ontario Heritage Conference, Niagara on the Lake, ON.
- 2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training

Selected Publications

- 2018 "Conserving Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo: An Innovative Approach." *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*, Winter 2018.
- 2018 "Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries" *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*. Spring 2018.
- 2015 "Written in Stone: Cemeteries as Heritage Resources." *Municipal World*, Sept. 2015.
- 2015 "Bringing History to Life." *Municipal World*, February 2015, pages 11-12.
- 2014 "Inventorying our History." *Ontario Planning Journal*, January/February 2015.
- 2014 "Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada." with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs. *Cities*.

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Web: www.araheritage.ca

Biography

Sarah Clarke is Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Research Manager. Sarah has over 12 years of experience in Ontario archaeology and 10 years of experience with background research. Her experience includes conducting archival research (both local and remote), artifact cataloguing and processing, and fieldwork at various stages in both the consulting and research-based realms. As the Heritage Research Manager, Sarah is responsible for conducting archival research in advance of ARA's archaeological and heritage assessments. In this capacity, she performs Stage 1 archaeological assessment site visits, conducts preliminary built heritage and cultural heritage landscape investigations and liaises with heritage resource offices and local community resources in order to obtain and process data. Sarah has in-depth experience in conducting historic research following the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* series, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Sarah holds an Honours B.A. in North American Archaeology, with a Historical/Industrial Option from Wilfrid Laurier University and is currently enrolled in Western University's Intensive Applied Archaeology MA program. She is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) and the Canadian Archaeological Association. Sarah holds an R-level archaeological license with the MHSTCI (#R446).

Education

Current	MA Intensive Applied Archaeology, Western University, London, ON. Thesis topic: A Compiled Archaeological History and Ethnohistory of the Mohawk Village.
1999–2010	Honours BA, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario Major: North American Archaeology, Historical/Industrial Option

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Member of the Ontario Archaeological Society
Current	Member of the Society for Industrial Archaeology
Current	Member of the Brant Historical Society
Current	Member of the Ontario Genealogical Society
Current	Member of the Canadian Archaeological Association
Current	Member of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Current	Member of the Ontario Historical Society

Work Experience

Current	Heritage Research Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Manage and plan the research needs for archaeological and heritage projects. Research at offsite locations including land registry offices, local libraries and local and provincial archives. Historic analysis for archaeological and heritage projects. Field Director conducting Stage 1 assessments.
2013-2015	Heritage Research Manager; Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Stage 1 archaeological field assessments, research at local and distant archives at both the municipal and provincial levels, coordination of construction monitors for archaeological project locations.

- 2010-2013 **Historic Researcher, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.**
Report preparation, local and offsite research (libraries, archives); correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the MTCS and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion and submission, data requests).
- 2008-2009 **Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments Ltd.**
Field and laboratory technician.
- 2008-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first year student lab work.
- 2007-2008 **Field and Lab Technician, Historic Horizons.**
Field and laboratory technician at Auchmar in Hamilton, ON. Catalogued artifacts from excavations.
- 2006-2010 **Archaeological Field Technician/Supervisor, Wilfrid Laurier University.**
Field school student in 2006; Field school teaching assistant in 2008 and 2010.

Professional Development

- 2019 Annual attendance at Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON
- 2018 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium
- 2018 Grand River Watershed 21st Annual Heritage Day Workshop & Celebration
- 2018 Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Historical Gathering and Conference
- 2017 Ontario Genealogical Society Conference
- 2016 Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium
- 2015 Introduction to Blacksmithing Workshop, Milton Historical Society
- 2015 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS
- 2014 Applied Research License Workshop, MTCS
- 2014 Heritage Preservation and Structural Recording in Historical and Industrial Archaeology. Four-month course taken at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON. Professor: Meagan Brooks.

Presentations

- 2018 *The Early Black History of Brantford.* Brant Historical Society, City of Brantford.
- 2017 *Mush Hole Archaeology.* Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium, Brantford.
- 2017 *Urban Historical Archaeology: Exploring the Black Community in St. Catharines, Ontario.* Canadian Archaeological Association Conference, Gatineau, QC.

Volunteer Experience

- Current Council-appointed citizen volunteer for the Brantford Municipal Heritage Committee.

Aly Bousfield Bastedo, B.A., Dip. Heritage Conservation
Heritage Technical Writer and Researcher

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Web: www.araheritage.ca

Aly Bousfield-Bastedo, ARA's Heritage Technical Writer and researcher has four years of experience in evaluating cultural heritage resources, conducting historical research and providing conservation recommendations on a variety of projects. She holds an Honours BA in Sociology from the University of Guelph as well as a post-graduate certificate in Urban Design from Simon Fraser University. Building on these experiences, Aly received a graduate Diploma in Heritage Conservation from the Willowbank School of Restoration Arts. Aly has gained substantial experience in provincial and municipal legislation and guidelines, including the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Official Plans*, the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places*, and the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*. Aly has gained considerable experience in evaluating potential impacts and recommending mitigation strategies for a variety of resources such as farmsteads, bridges, houses, churches, cultural heritage landscapes and heritage districts in urban and rural areas. Aly's breadth of work has demonstrated her ability in conducting consultations with heritage stakeholders including interviews and surveys.

Education

2017-2020	Post-Graduate Diploma in Heritage Conservation, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts. Queenston, ON
2016-2017	Post-Graduate Certificate in Urban Design, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC
2009-2013	Honours BA, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON Sociology

Select Work Experience

Current	Technical Writer and Researcher, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Produce deliverables for ARA's heritage team, including historic research, heritage assessment and evaluation for designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2021	Cultural Consultant, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Provided liaison and advisory services to municipalities and stakeholders in the heritage sector on cultural heritage legislation in Ontario.
2020	Heritage Planning Consultant, Megan Hobson & Associates Provided heritage consulting services, including site investigation and documentation. Provided cultural heritage value assessment and evaluations.
2019-2020	Cultural Heritage Planning Intern, ERA Architects Coordinated and authored various heritage related contracts. Duties included historic research, heritage impact assessments, cultural heritage assessments and evaluations.
2016-2017	Heritage Vancouver, Programs and Communications Conducted research and analysis of heritage properties and neighbourhoods in Vancouver. Assisted in the creation of a cultural heritage landscape assessment of Vancouver's Chinatown neighbourhood through historical research and community engagement.

Select Professional Development

- 2021 International Network for Traditional Building and Urbanism (INTBAU) membership
- 2021 "Drafting Statements of Significance." Webinar presented by ARA's K. Jonas Galvin for ACO's job shadow students.
- 2021 "Architectural Styles." Webinar presented by ARA's K. Jonas Galvin for ACO's job shadow students.
- 2021 "Perspectives on Cultural Heritage Landscapes". Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium. ARA Ltd.
- 2019 University of Toronto, Mark Laird "Selected topics on Landscape Architecture", Course audit
Messors, "Fornello Sustainable Preservation Workshop", Cultural Landscape Field School
- 2018 Points of Departure. Association for Preservation Technology (APT) Conference. Buffalo, NY.

Presentations

- 2018 Essential issues or themes for education in heritage conservation: Montreal Roundtable on Heritage (Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage)