

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

“Nathaniel Clark Wallace House”
249 Clarence Street,
Woodbridge, Vaughan, ON

Date:
October 29, 2019

Prepared for:
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Project Personnel

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Glossary of Abbreviations

CHIA	<i>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>
CHVI	<i>Cultural Heritage Value or Interest</i>
MHBC	<i>MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited</i>
MTCS	<i>Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport</i>
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHTK	<i>Ontario Heritage Toolkit</i>
OLR	<i>Ontario Land Registry</i>
O-REG 9/06	<i>Ontario Regulation 9/06 for determining cultural heritage significance</i>
PPS 2014	<i>Provincial Policy Statement (2014)</i>
SOS	<i>Statement of Significance</i>

Project Information

Municipal Address: 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, City of Vaughan

Legal Description: Lot 9, Concession 7

Owner: Rockview Community Church

Representative: Shawn Choi- C.Y. Lee Architect Inc.

C.Y. LEE ARCHITECT

Acknowledgements

This report acknowledges that assistance provided by City Staff Planning Staff and C.Y. Lee Architect Inc.

The report also acknowledges that Woodbridge in the City of Vaughan is situated on the land and traditional territory of the Petun, Anishinabewaki, Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee which is located within the lands protected by Treaty 13 (1805).

Executive Summary

The City of Vaughan requires a scoped Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development on the subject land located at 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, City of Vaughan, also known as the 'Nathaniel Clark Wallace House". The purpose of the HIA is to assess impacts to heritage attributes of the HCD, if any. This report concludes that the proposal has beneficial impacts as the connection that is proposed between the heritage building and the church will improve the viability of the building as it supports the function of the church and improves the overall functionality of the site. It also has a neutral impact as the proposed development will not affect the appearance and presence of the heritage building from the Clarence streetscape/ public realm of the Heritage Conservation District. This report concludes that there are no expected adverse impacts to the heritage house on site due to the proposed development.

As the property is designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act within the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District, this report reviewed the policies and guidelines to identify whether or not the proposed development complies with the HCD. This report concludes that the proposed development conforms to the policies and guidelines and the HCD.

The proposed development is also in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport). It is recommended that the wooden threshold of the door opening on the east elevation be repaired in accordance with Section 4.5.2 Guidelines for Wood and Wood Products (See Appendix G) and that if the Applicant chooses to install an improved means of access, that the threshold be retained in a way that protects its integrity and is reversible. It is recommended that the City of Vaughan accept this report as photographic documentation of the east elevation prior to the construction so that it may be used in the future if the addition and associated vestibule is proposed to be reversed.

It is recommended that the City of Vaughan approve the Heritage Permit Application for the proposed development for the subject land based on the condition that conservation principles are applied during the construction.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

MHBC Planning, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture (“MHBC”) was retained in October 2019 by C. Y. Lee Architect Inc. to undertake a scoped Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) for the proposed development of 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, City of Vaughan hereafter referred to as the ‘subject land’ (see Appendix A). The requirement of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments is pursuant to Sub-section 6.2.1 of the City of Vaughan’s Official Plan (2010). The development proposal includes the new construction of an addition to the Rockview Community Church which would connect to the heritage building on site by means of a vestibule.

The existing two-and-a-half brick house on the subject land is designated under Part V of *the Ontario Heritage Act* as it is within the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District. Prior to its designation, the house was listed on both the City’s inventory and Municipal Heritage Register. The Register indicates that the house was built circa 1870 and is named “Nathaniel Clark Wallace House” (See Appendix F).

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this scoped CHIA is to evaluate the proposed development of the subject land in terms of potential impacts to the heritage house on the subject land and its overall impact on the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District.

2.0 Methodology and Approach

2.1 Methodology

The methodology of this report is based on the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) guidelines outlined in the *City of Vaughan’s Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (2017)*). These guidelines are supported and supplemented by guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments outlined by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (2011).

The City of Vaughan outlined the following requirements for this scoped CHIA (See Appendix E):

- Applicant and owner contact information;
- Description of the property;
- A development history and architectural evaluation of built cultural heritage resources on the property;
- A condition assessment of the cultural heritage resources on the property;

- Documentation of all cultural heritage resources on the property;
- An outline of the development proposal; and
- Conservation and mitigation measures.

Supplementary to the above requirements, this Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment also includes the current Section 2.0 Methodology and Approach as recommended by ICOMOS (2011).

2.2 Approach

A site visit was conducted by MHBC Cultural Heritage Staff on October 15, 2019 to document the current condition of buildings and structures on the subject property. This Report reviews several documents to supplement this assessment; these documents are as follows:

- The Planning Act
- The Ontario Heritage Act
- Ontario Heritage Toolkit
- City of Vaughan's Official Plan (2010)
- City of Vaughan Heritage Inventory and Municipal Heritage Register
- Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan (2009)
- City of Vaughan Official Plan Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory and Policy Study (ASI, March 2010)
- Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (Second Edition)
- Building Resilience: Practical Guidelines for the Sustainable Rehabilitation of Buildings in Canada (2016)
- ICOMOS: Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties, World Heritage Convention, January 2011 (UNESCO).

This CHIA assesses the proposed development in terms of its compliance with these policies, guidelines and recommendations and assesses any impacts of the development on the cultural heritage value and attributes of the adjacent resources.

2.3 Policy Framework

2.3.1 The Planning Act and PPS 2014

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage either directly in Section 2 of the Act or Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2 the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of *The Planning Act* is to "encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests." Regarding Cultural Heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the Act provides that:

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as,

(d) The conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;

In support of the provincial interest identified in Subsection 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*, and as provided for in Section 3, the Province has refined policy guidance for land use planning and development matters in the *Provincial Policy Statement, 2014* (PPS). The PPS is “intended to be read in its entirety and the relevant policy areas are to be applied in each situation”. This provides a weighting and balancing of issues within the planning process. When addressing cultural heritage planning, the PPS provides the following:

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

2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

2.3.2 The Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O, 1990, c.0.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. The two-and-a-half storey heritage home on the subject land is designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act in the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District, therefore, alteration on the property shall require a heritage permit from the municipality pursuant to Section 42 of the *OHA*.

2.3.3 The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit

The impacts of a proposed development or change to a cultural heritage resource may occur over a short or long-term duration, and may occur during a pre-construction phase, construction phase or post-construction phase. Impacts to a cultural heritage resource may also be site specific or widespread, and may have low, moderate or high levels of physical impact.

According to the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*, the following constitutes adverse impacts which may result from a proposed development:

- Destruction;
- Alteration;
- Shadows;
- Isolation;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant view;
- A change in land use; and
- Land disturbances that adversely affect archaeological resources.

2.3.4 City of Vaughan Official Plan (2010)

The City of Vaughan's Official Plan (2010) acknowledges the importance of cultural heritage resources in the community. The two (2) main objectives of the City in respect to cultural heritage resources is as follows:

6.1.1.1. To recognize and conserve cultural heritage resources, including heritage buildings and structures, Cultural heritage landscapes, and other cultural heritage resources, and to promote the maintenance and development of an appropriate setting within, around and adjacent to all such resources.

6.1.1.2. To support an active and engaged approach to heritage conservation and interpretation that maximizes awareness and education and encourages innovation in the use and conservation of heritage resources.

Pursuant to Sub-section 6.1.2.1, the subject property located at 249 Clarence Street has been included in the Heritage Register as a property designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act as it is included in the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District (Sub-section 6.2.2.1 (b) of the Official Plan).

Section 6.2. of the Official Plan speaks directly to the protection and conservation of heritage resources. The subject property has been protected through the heritage designation process of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. To protect the house the City requires a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (CHIA) to assess impacts as a result of development and a Heritage Permit Application for exterior alterations, demolition or removals of designated properties. This report serves as the CHIA which will be supplemented with a Heritage Permit Application for a proposed connection from the Rock Community Church to the heritage house on-site.

Conservation of designated buildings is essential to conserve the overall heritage attributes of a district. The following policies are in place to conserve designated heritage buildings:

6.2.2.3. Pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, the City shall establish minimum standards for the maintenance of the heritage attributes of designated heritage properties.

6.2.2.4. Designated heritage properties shall be conserved in accordance with Good heritage conservation practice. The City may permit alterations or additions to designated heritage properties when those properties and their heritage attributes are conserved in accordance with Good heritage conservation practice. Any proposed alteration, addition, demolition or removal affecting a designated heritage property shall require a heritage permit application to be submitted for the approval of the City.

6.2.2.5. To require that, for an alteration, addition, demolition or removal of a designated heritage property, the applicant shall submit a Cultural heritage impact assessment, as set out in this Plan and in the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines when:

- a. the proposed alteration or addition requires:
 - i. an Official Plan amendment;
 - ii. a Zoning By-law amendment;
 - iii. a Block Plan approval;
 - iv. a Plan of Subdivision;
 - v. a minor variance;
 - vi. a Site Plan application;

As the proposed development meets the criteria outlined above, a CHIA is required; however, the City has scoped the requirements (see Appendix E). This assessment does not require evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the property as it is designated. The following policies are outlined in the Official Plan as to how the City will review CHIAs:

6.2.4.2. That Cultural heritage impact assessments are subject to City review. In review of Cultural heritage impact assessments, the City:

- a. will be guided by Good heritage conservation practices and heritage conservation principles as identified in policy 6.2.2.6 of this Plan, by priorities for on-site retention as identified in policy 6.2.2.7 of this Plan, and by any other relevant policies of this Plan; and
- b. may impose conditions of approval to secure the long-term conservation of the resource.

6.2.4.3. That if a development proposal substantially changes in scope and/or design from that described in the Cultural heritage impact assessment, the City may require that the applicant submit additional cultural heritage information, including a revised Cultural heritage impact assessment.

2.3.5 Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan (2009)

Section 6.1.5 of the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan (2009) describes the heritage attributes of Clarence Street and Park Drive. They are as follows:

- 1. A residential street character, that is pedestrian oriented and includes a broad variety of housing types and styles fronting onto Clarence Street.*
- 2. Provides access to Woodbridge Avenue, from the north.*
- 3. Provides access and views to the Humber River Corridor.*
- 4. In addition to the parkland, front yards provide a significant greenery and tree canopy.*
- 5. Houses are predominantly 2 to 3 floors high.*
- 6. Side yards provide views towards landscaped back yards and the river valley to the east.*

This section of the HCD Study and Plan (2009) also provides the guidelines specific to the conservation of the Clarence Street and Park Drive character area:

- 1. The Street should retain the existing residential character with a single family detached building type and be designed to support a pedestrian streetscape. Where the Official Plan permits, duplexes, triplexes, and quadruplexes may be permitted provided they are carefully designed to appear as single detached dwellings, sensitive to abutting contributing buildings and landscapes, and provided they maintain existing side yard and front yard setbacks, are of a similar building height, and are of a building frontage width which is consistent with adjacent single detached dwellings.*
- 2. Pedestrian connections to and from Woodbridge Avenue and the park system must be protected and their design enhanced. Views and public access to parkland must be protected and enhanced.*
- 3. Consistent setbacks (of a minimum 4.5m), should provide opportunities for landscaping on both sides of the street.*
- 4. New buildings should be a minimum of 2 floors (8.5 m) high and a maximum of 3 floors (11 m).*
- 5. Detached residential units must provide a side yard as per zoning with open east-west views.*

The compatibility of the proposed development with the above guidelines will be reviewed in Section 7.2 of this report.

3.0 Identification of Subject Land

3.1 Description of Subject Land

The subject land is located at 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, City of Vaughan, Ontario. The subject land is located south-east of Clarence Street, south of Mounsey Street and west of Waymar Heights Boulevard. The subject property includes wooded areas and a tributary of the Humber River; the Humber River runs just west of the property. There is a golf course to the north of the property that includes open space and wooded areas. To the immediate south is the Humber River and Rainbow Creek Corridor Parks and a residential subdivision. The subject property is to the east of the CPR Railway. The majority of the land surrounding the subject property is considered open space. The property is zoned RR (Residential).

The Woodbridge Heritage Conservation Study and Plan (2009) identifies the property as listed prior to the HCD and a contributing resource to the District (p 52-54, Figures 2 & 3). The subject property is also located within a defined boundary of properties that are considered to be the “concentration of properties that contribute to the heritage character [of the HCD]” (Schedule 8 of the HCD Study and Plan, 2009). The subject property is located within the Clarence Street and Park Drive HCD Character Area (Schedule 9, of the HCD Study and Plan, 2009).

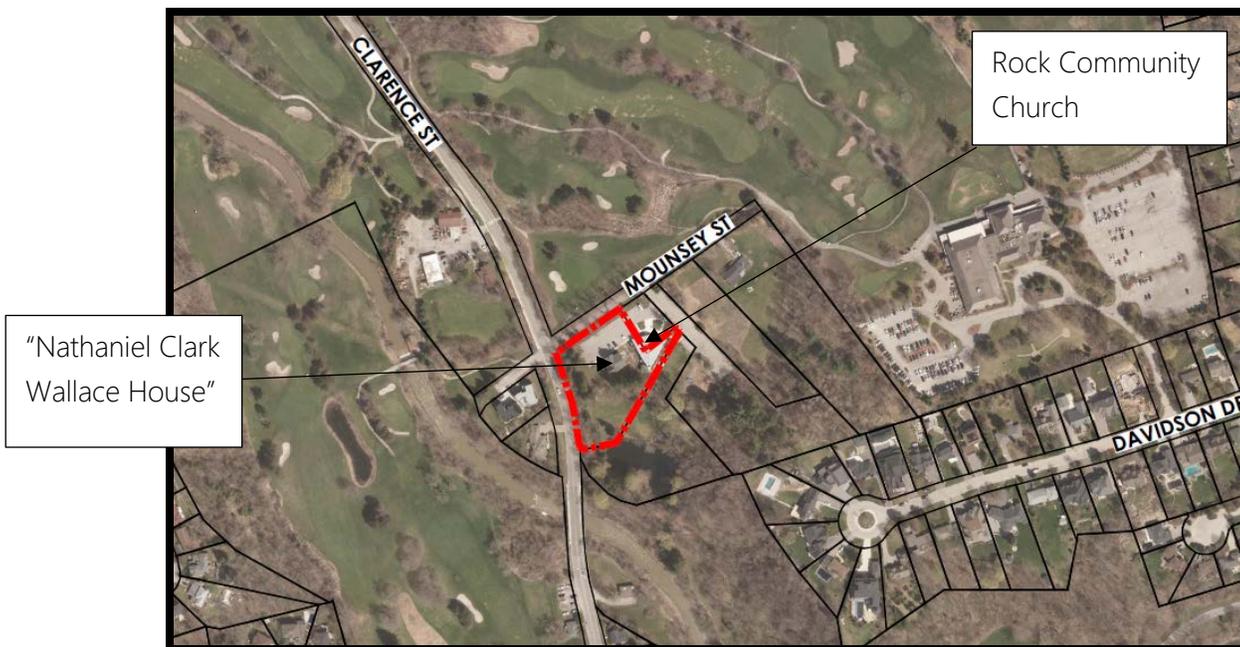
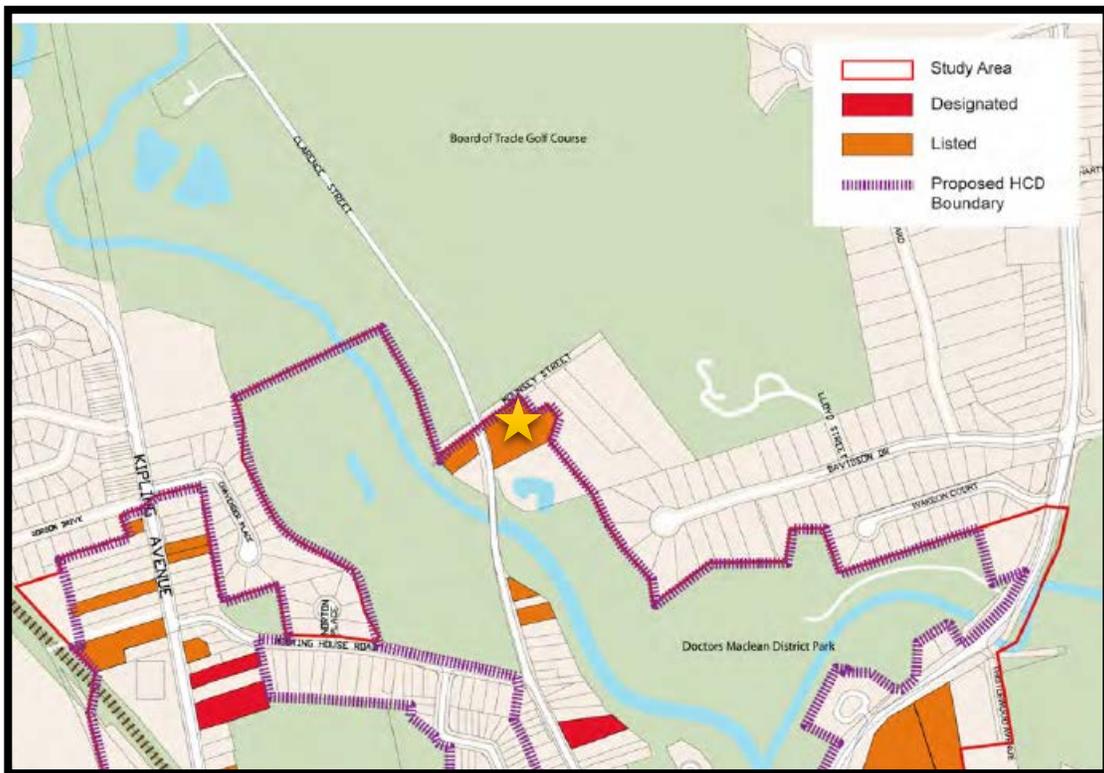


Figure 1: Aerial view of subject land indicated by red dotted loine (MHBC, 2019)



Figures 2 & 3: (Above) Excerpt from Schedule 3 of the HCD Plan (Below) Excerpt from Schedule 4 of the HCD Plan; yellow stars indicate the location of the subject land (Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan, 2009)

3.1.1 Description of Built Features

The property consists of a 2.5 storey, Gothic Revival house built between 1850 and 1875 as described in the *Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan* (2009) (p 55-57). A more detailed analysis of the heritage building's architectural features is discussed in Section 4.2 of this report. The property also includes a contemporary building that facilitates the Rock Community Church. This building is to the rear of the heritage house.



*Figures 4 & 5: (Above) View of heritage house and Rock Community Church looking southwards on Mounsey Street;
(Below) Perspective view of heritage house (MHBC, 2019))*

3.1.2 Landscape Features

A majority of the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District consists of open space (Schedule 11 of the HCD Study and Plan, 2009). The subject property includes an expanse of open space which includes several mature trees. To the north of the house is an asphalt parking lot to facilitate the parking for the Rock Community Church and caretaker who resides in the heritage house.



Figures 6, 7 & 8: Above left) View of the rear façade and surrounding vegetation; (Above right) View of the front façade and surrounding vegetation (Below) View of parking lot from eastern side of parking lot (MHBC, 2019)

3.1.3 Clarence and Mounsey Streetscape

The heritage home on the subject property is well above grade off of Clarence Street and there are several mature trees that obstruct visibility of the house from the public realm/ streetscape. A treed boulevard lines Clarence Street to the north as well as on either side of Mounsey Street which leads to the vehicular entrance to the Rockway Community Church parking lot and associated heritage house.



Figures 9 & 10: (Left) View of the intersection of Mounsey and Clarence Street; (Right) View of Mounsey Street leading to vehicular entrance of the subject property (MHBC, 2019)

The views of the heritage house are sporadic along the Clarence Streetscape due to the obstruction made by mature vegetation as well as the topographical elevation. Figure 11 demonstrates the pedestrian view of the house from Clarence Street while Figure 12 demonstrates the kinetic (pedestrian and vehicular) view of the heritage house along Mounsey Street (a rendering of this view is included in Appendix B of this report).



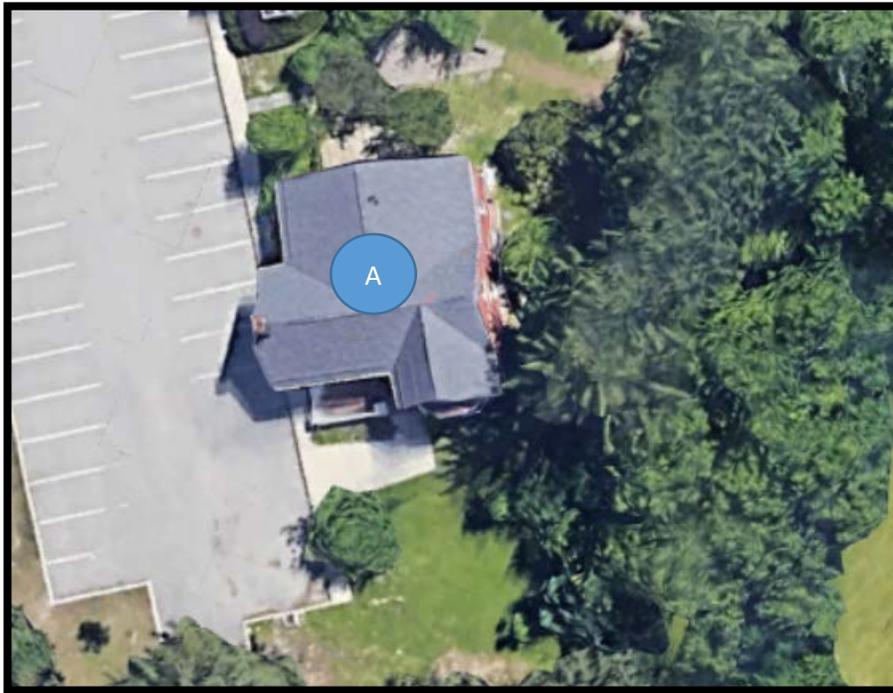
Figures 11 & 12: (Left) View of the heritage house from east side of Clarence Street; (Right) View of heritage house from north side of Mounsey Street (MHBC, 2019)

4.0 Building Morphology and Current Conditions

This section of the report focuses on the building morphology and current conditions specific to the heritage house, “The Nathaniel C. Wallace House” situated on the subject land.

4.1 Building Morphology

The two and a half storey, red-brick, Gothic Revival house on site has retained the majority of its original attributes. The front porch is the most significant alteration to its heritage attributes, however, the main exterior form as it were from its debut, still exists. An addition to the rear of the building has since been removed (see Figure 14); there also was alterations made to the south and north elevation apparent by the change in colouration and markings (see Figure 13).



Section	Description	Date of Construction
A	Original exterior form of the “Nathaniel Clark Wallace House”	Circa 1875



Figures 13 & 14: (Left) View of markings of former addition on the south elevation (Right) Markings on east elevation from former addition (MHBC, 2019)

4.2 Current Conditions

West (Front) Elevation (Facing Clarence Road)

The west elevation consists of two bays: one of which is reminiscent of a Georgian home with the interjection of a second bay which includes a bay window supported by an upper semi-hexagonal balcony below an open gabled roof. The main entrance has Classical Revival elements with its Doric pilasters and a large transom window. The bay to the left of the façade no longer has its original porch/verandah which decontextualizes the upper balcony French door walkout. This bay include two windows and two door openings. The windows have arching yellow brick headers; windows have been replaced with contemporary single, double hung windows whereas the original door frames remain.

The second bay includes a bay window (3 window openings) and wooden decorative brackets and corncicing that support the balcony above. The balcony is embellished with various woodwork design and includes one door opening. The balcony is composed of four bases with capitals which support four columns with decorative brackets. The open gabled roof includes decorative wooden trim moulding and lower half of a finial. There is alternating brick detailing in the form of yellow brick quoins and a portion of yellow brick ribbons with 'X' detailing. The current porch is a basic construction of large capitals with basic spandrel handrails.



Figures 15 & 16: (Left) View of front façade including bay window and balcony;(Right) Close view of reconstructed porch on front façade; (MHBC, 2019)

South Elevation (Facing Humber River)

The south elevation consists of an open gable roof with similar decorative trim mouldings as the front façade as well as finial. A yellow brick ribbon course divides the first and second storey levels. Yellow brick headers are above each window. Windows have been replaced with contemporary, single, double hung windows. Either side of the façade is adorned with a yellow brick quoin. There are three (3) window sills at the basement level, three (3) window openings on the first storey and four (4) window openings on the second storey level. The window sill openings include brick headers. Part of the brick foundation sill is apparent on this elevation.



Figures 17, 18: & 19 (Left) View of south elevation from the south-east corner of the house; (Right) View of the left side of the south elevation including gabled roof detail; (Below) View of entirety of south elevation from south yard (MHBC, 2019)

East Elevation (Facing Rock Community Church)

The east elevation includes one door opening and one window opening on the first storey level and one window on the second storey level. Both windows have been replaced with contemporary, single, double-hung windows and the original door has also replaced. The window and door opening have vertical brick headings which are less elaborate than those on the other three elevations. Both sides of the façade are adorned with yellow brick quoins. The low-rise gabled roof is simplistic in design including plain soffits and corncing which contrasts with the detailing of the gables on all other elevations. There is also a door opening as part of the east elevation between the main house and rear portion which includes an arched, yellow brick header.



Figure 20 & 21: (Above) View of east elevation from Rock Community Church west elevation; (Below) Door opening on east elevation (MHBC, 2019)

North Elevation (Facing parking lot and Mounsey Street)

The north elevation consists of two bays. The bay closest to the front façade includes two window openings with arched yellow brick headers divided from the second storey by a yellow brick ribbon course with 'X' brick motifs. The second storey includes two window openings with yellow brick headers. The upper half storey includes a paired arched window with yellow arched headers. Either side of the bay includes a yellow brick quoin. The open gabled roof includes decorative trim moulding. The stone chimney can be viewed along this elevation. The second bay to the rear of the building includes two window openings on the first floor and two window openings on the second floor; all have arched, yellow brick headers. There is a yellow brick quoin to the left of this bay. This elevation shows the contrast between the medium pitched gabled roof of the main portion of the house versus the low pitched gable at the rear.



Figure 22: View of north elevation from parking lot to the north of the property.

4.2.1 Heritage Attributes

Heritage attributes of the heritage house are not identified in the HCD plan. In review of the building, this report has identified character-defining elements/ heritage attributes of house including:

- *Red brick facades;*
- *Yellow brick quoins;*
- *Yellow brick decorative banding/ ribboning;*
- *Yellow brick arched window and door headers;*
- *Original door and window openings including front door with transom light and pilasters;*
- *Original door frames;*
- *Open gabled roofs with decorative trim moulding and soffits and chimney;*
- *Bay window;*
- *Balcony with supporting decorative wood brackets, columns and railing.*

4.3 Previous Heritage Permit Applications

In 2015, a heritage application was submitted for the subject property by Shawn Choi (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc.) for a proposed alteration to the house (HP.2015-028-00) in conjunction with a building permit issued on March 2, 2016 (Permit No. 15-0003887). This permit included replacing damaged bricks and repointing masonry with lime mortar. All new bricks were matched in size and colour with existing brick (Ibstock bricks, "Heritage Red Blend" and "Leicester Multi-cream Stock"/ "Ontario Size"). The porch was removed and reconstructed. The balcony was repaired and restored. Window openings and frames were repaired and reinforced with wood storm windows. All alterations were completed in compliance with the policies and guidelines of the *Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan* (2009). See Appendix D for architectural drawings of conservation work completed in 2015.

5.0 Historical Overview

5.1 History of the Subject Land

The subject land is part of Concession 7, Lot 9 of Vaughan and is situated to the north of Village of Woodbridge. In 1878, when the Village of Woodbridge map was created, the property was not yet included in the village plan. At the time, Clarence Street was known as "Race Street."

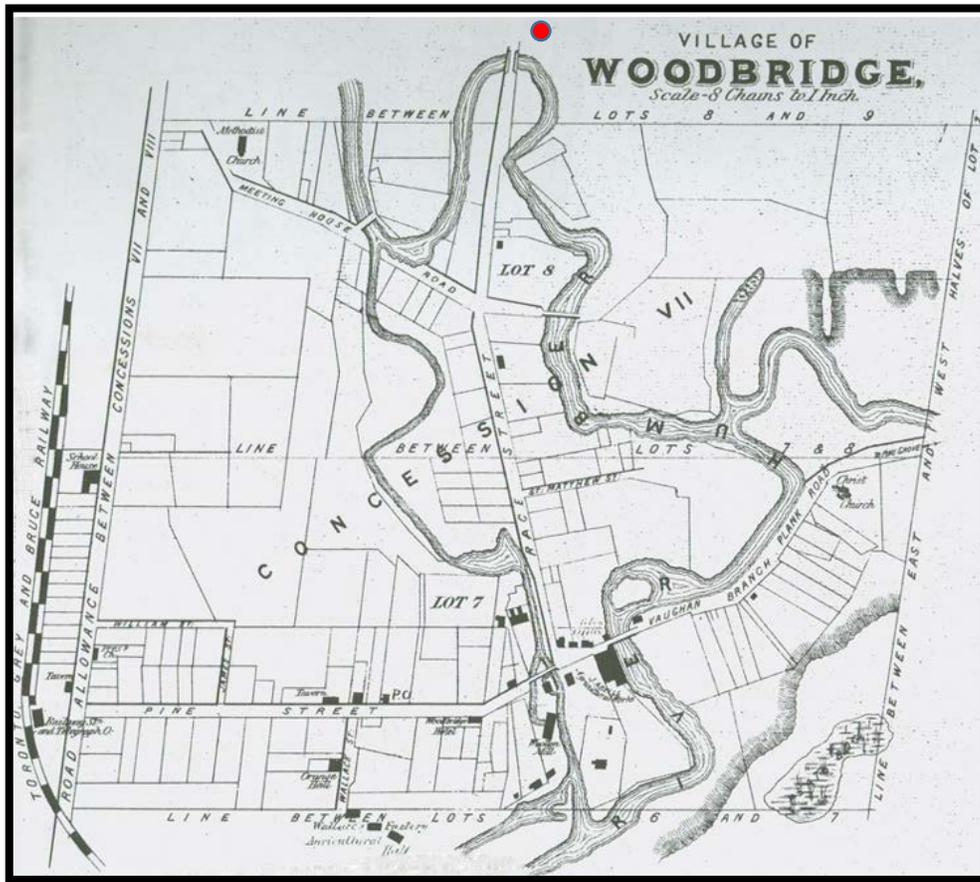


Figure 23: Village of Woodbridge Map of 1878; red dot indicates approximate location of the subject land.

The original owner of Lot 9 of Concession 7 was David Thompson who acquired all 200 acres which was the entirety of Lot 9 on May 20, 1801. All 200 acres were sold to John Smith on October 4, 1824 for £90.12.6.¹ The western half of the lot, which includes the subject land, was sold to Samuel Smith on March 1, 1834 (LRO).² On May 12, 1848, Samuel Smith sold a portion of the southwest ¼ of land (10 acres) to Turbit Ellis who in turn sold the land to John Abell in February of 1851 (LRO).³ A year later, John Abell sold his south west ¼ of Lot 9 (10 acres) back to Samuel Smith (LRO). An excerpt of the 1860 Tremaine Map shows that Samuel Smith is listed as the owner of the western half of the lot which includes the subject land.



Figure 24: Excerpt of the 1860 Tremaine Map showing the Samuel Smith is listed as the owner of the western portion of Lot 9.

Woodbridge.—A Village on the River Humber, in the Township of Vaughan, County York, 17 miles from Toronto, and 8½ from Weston. Money Order Office. Population 708.

<p>ABELL, JOHN, foundry and agricultural works Bell, John, hotel keeper Brown, John, mill owner and lumber merchant Brown, Neil & Co., foundry and machine shop Bunt, F. J. Bunt, Francis, farmer Bunt, John, sash, door and blind manufacturer Burkholder, Christopher, farmer Cartwright, Rev. C. E., (Church of England) Crawford, John, tailor Devlin, John, M. D. Elliott, J., farmer Elliott, John, blacksmith English, Rev. Noble F., (Wesleyan Methodist) Frank, Miss, dressmaker Gambia, John W., J. P. Hay, Rev., Robert, (Congregational) Herbert, A., painter Holderness, J., hotel keeper HOWELL, JOHN F., Postmaster Husband, George, dentist Jeffrey, John, farmer Jeffrey, William, farmer</p>	<p>McCallum, Duncan, clerk Division Court Mackintosh, Roe J., woolen manufacturer Martin, Miss, dressmaker Mason, William, brick yard Matthews, Robert, carpenter Orr, Miss, dressmaker Playter, Thomas, farmer Roam, Joseph, boots and shoes Roe, J. & Brother, general merchants Rose, James, boots and shoes Roundtree, J., butcher Saunders, J., general merchant Shaw, Charles, tinsmith Smith Samuel, mill owner and lumber merchant Summers, William, machinist Wallace, Clark, teacher Wallace, George, cooper Wallace, George, farmer Wallace J. & Brothers, general merchants Wallace, W., hotel keeper Wesley, William, tinsmith Williams, John Wright, Norman, boots and shoes</p>
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Figure 25: Excerpt of the Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory 1869.

¹ Instrument no. 4982.

² Instrument no. 10650.

³ Instrument no. 40238 & 40289

On October 11, 1877, Samuel Smith granted the west ½ exterior plots to Annie Snider for \$1.00; Annie Snider was later registered as having a mortgage for the land for \$2,500 with Henry Abell et al. (LRO).⁴ By the dating of the house, the house was presumably built by the Snider family. In the 1881 Canadian Census, Annie Snider is listed as being of Irish descent who married Levi Snider, listed as of German descent; his was listed as a “Gentleman”. Annie’s husband, Levi, was an important player in the sale and purchase of lots in Woodbridge in the latter half of the 19th century. They had two children: Annie Snider and Zoe Elizabeth Lawrence (1901 Canadian Census).

On March 25, 1913, the land was granted to Charles L. Wallace for \$18,500 (LRO).⁵ Charles L. Wallace was listed as being born in 1881 in Ontario. His parents were the notable Nathaniel Clark Wallace and Belinda Wallace and were of Irish origin (Nathaniel Clark Wallace’s parents emigrated from County Sligo, Ireland between 1833 and 1834).

On February 1, 1932, the property was granted to Annie O. Wallace by the executors of Charles L. Wallace (Kathleen M. Wallace, Harriet C. Little, Florence B. Beaton, Nathaniel C. Wallace, Thomas G. Wallace and Lousie B., his wife, L. Kathleen Wallace, Belinda Wallace and Lousie D. Wallace) (LRO).⁶ Annie O. Wallace was Charles L.’s younger sister; historical records do not show that Charles married which likely is why the land was granted to his younger sibling (1901 Canadian Census).

The Wallace Family had considerable amount of influence on the local community. The house stayed in the Wallace Family for several years. The photograph in Figure 26, demonstrates the original aesthetic appearance of the house in the early 20th century including the front verandah with upper balcony which has since been removed (see Figure 27).

Although the house is dubbed the “Nathaniel Clark Wallace House” it is more appropriate to say that it was the Snider-Wallace house as it was originally owned and built by the Snider family and lived in by several members of the Wallace house. The notable Nathaniel Clark Wallace, Canadian politician and Orangeman, was Charles L. Wallaces’s father and did not reside in the house.

⁴ *Instrument no. 2349.*

⁵ *Instrument no. 861.*

⁶ *Instrument no. 1503.*

October 29, 2019



Figures 26: & 27: (Above) Photograph of the house at 249 Clarence Street, "Wallace Farm Home" from Wood's Pictorial Woodbridge c. 1915 (Below) Perspective view of heritage home from parking lot (MHBC, 2019).

6.0 Description of Proposed Development

6.1 Description of Development

The owner proposes to construct a one storey new addition to the west of the Rock Community Church to facilitate a Fellowship Hall (see Appendix B for site plan, elevations and renderings). The Fellowship Hall addition will be not be directly attached to the heritage house, rather a vestibule will connect the addition to the house (see Figure 29). The development proposes to connect the addition to the house by means of a glass vestibule which will be self-supportive and does not propose intervention to the heritage building. The connection will be made by means of a combination of flashing, blue skin and galvanized steel (Figures 30 & 31). To access the heritage building via the vestibule, the existing door opening will be used as an entryway. The existing door will be replaced with fire-rated door, but the door opening will not be altered. The vestibule covers less than a quarter of the façade, including only the existing door opening, in an area where an addition previously existed. The glazing of the vestibule also allows for the brick header and door opening inside to be viewed from the exterior. See Appendix 'B' for larger views of site plan and architectural drawings.

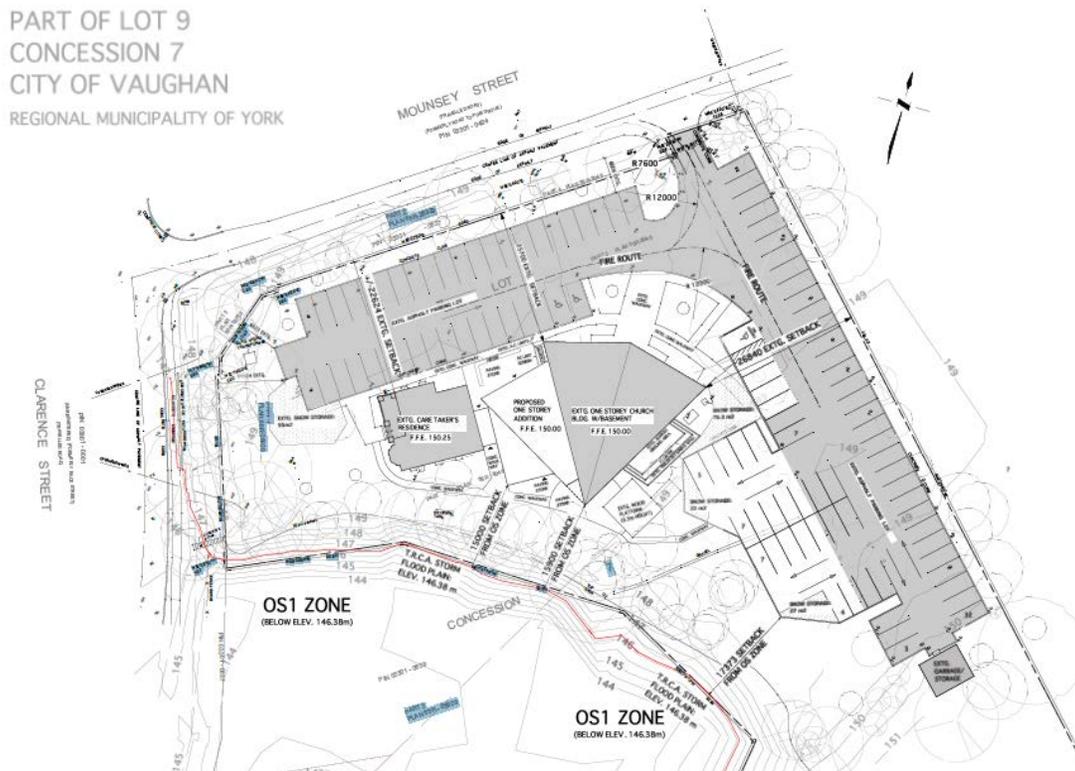


Figure 28: Proposed site plan (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc, 2019.).

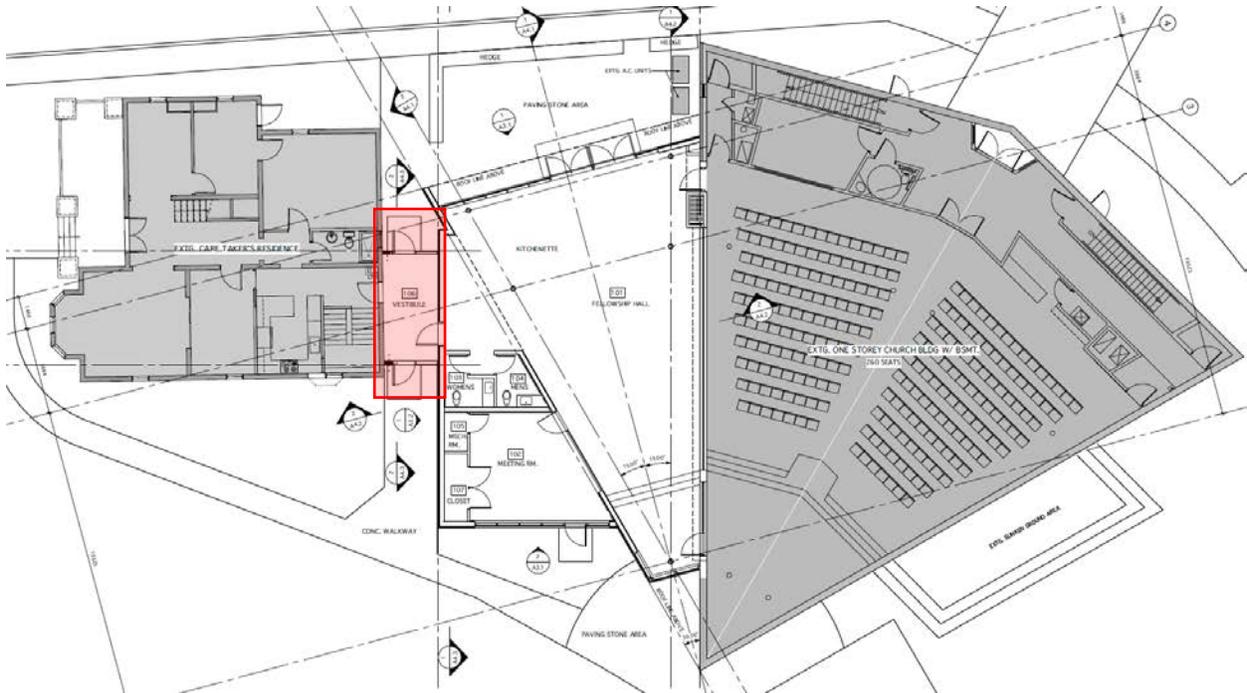
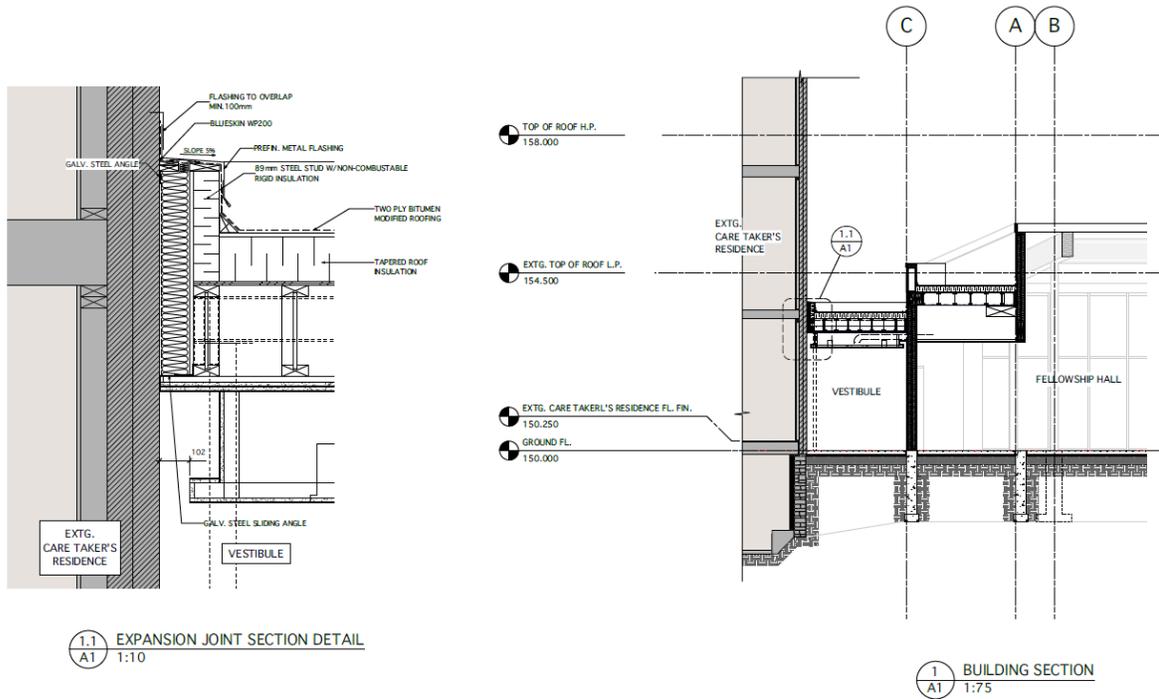
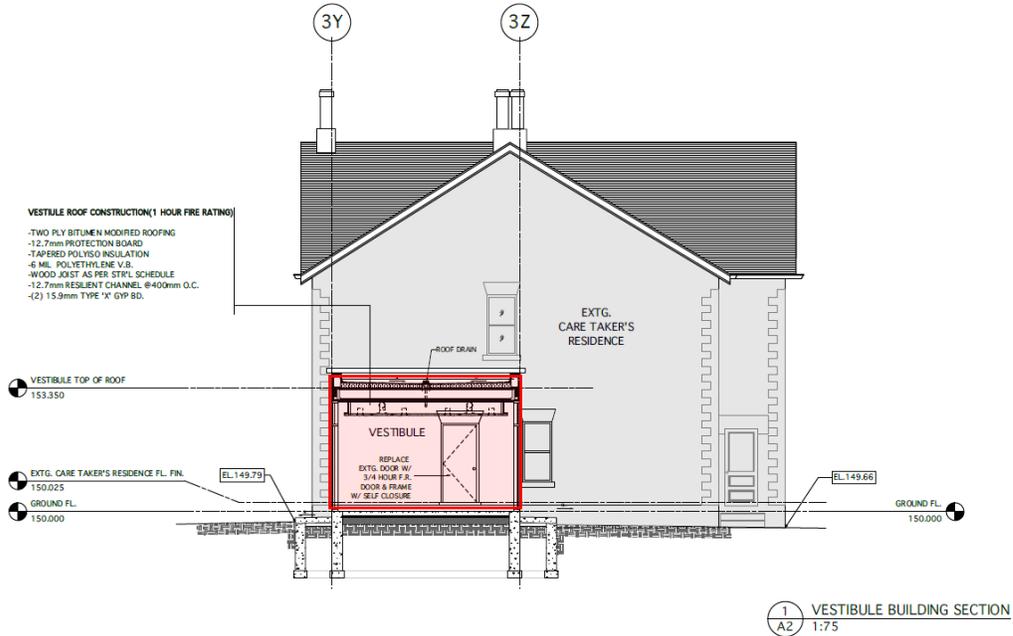


Figure 29: Proposed site plan (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc, 2019.) Architectural drawing of proposed development; existing care taker's residence represents the heritage building; red box indicates vestibule between new addition and heritage building (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc., 2019)



Figures 30 & 31: (Above) Cross-section of proposed development on east elevation; red box indicates the size and scale of the vestibule in relation to the east elevation (Below) Detailed view of proposed development (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc., 2019)

The proposed development consists of a combination of materials including Cedar panelling and glass. The vestibule is primarily glazing to allow for a subtle transition to the heritage building.



Figures 32 & 33: (Above) Rendering of proposed development looking south-east; (Below) Rendering of the proposed development looking north (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc., 2019)

The existing vegetation between the current church building and heritage house will be removed and will be replaced with a walkway to the vestibule. The proposed landscaping for the new addition and associated vestibule includes a courtyard which will delineate the church from the adjacent heritage building. There will also be tables on unit pavers to the rear (south elevation) of the proposed one storey addition. Current landscape to the front and side yards of the heritage house will remain as is.

7.0 Assessment of Impacts of Proposed Development

The following sub-sections of this report will provide an analysis of impacts which are anticipated as a result of the proposed redevelopment of the subject land as they relate to the identified cultural heritage resources. This will include a description of the classification of the impact as beneficial, neutral, or adverse.

There are two facets to this analysis; a) this analysis will assess the impacts to the overall Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District through an assessment of the compliance of the proposed development with associated policies and guidelines and b) this analysis will assess the impacts specific to the “Nathaniel Clark Wallace House” by evaluating the development under the criteria outlined in Info Sheet #5 “Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans” of the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.

7.1 Assessment of Proposed Development and Conformity with the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District

The following section will evaluate the development in relation to specific policies and guidelines for Clarence Street and Park Drive (Sub-section 6.1.5 & 6.4.1.6 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009) and general guidelines in regards to the transitions of new buildings in relation to heritage resources (Sub-section 6.5 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009)).

7.1.1 Policies and Guidelines for Clarence Street and Park Drive

The following Table 1.0 evaluates the compatibility of the proposed development within the guidelines of the Clarence Street and Park Drive contained in Sub-section 6.1.5 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009).

Table 1.0 (6.1.5)	Clarence Street and Park Drive Guideline	In Compliance?
Guideline No. 1	The Street should retain the existing residential character with a single family detached building type and be designed to support a pedestrian streetscape. Where the Official Plan permits, duplexes, triplexes, and quadraplexes may be permitted provided they are carefully designed to appear as single detached dwellings, sensitive to abutting contributing buildings and landscapes, and provided they maintain existing side yard and front yard setbacks, are of a similar building height, and are of a building frontage width which is consistent with adjacent single detached dwellings.	Yes. The proposed addition and associated vestibule is to the rear of the house and is not visible from the public realm.

Guideline No. 2	Pedestrian connections to and from Woodbridge Avenue and the park system must be protected and their design enhanced. Views and public access to parkland must be protected and enhanced.	N/A.
Guideline No. 3	Consistent setbacks (of a minimum 4.5m), should provide opportunities for landscaping on both sides of the street.	Yes. Front and side yard setbacks will not be altered.
Guideline No. 4	New buildings should be a minimum of 2 floors (8.5 m) high and a maximum of 3 floors (11 m).	N/A. The proposed development is an addition to an existing building.

The following Table 2.0 evaluates the compatibility of the proposed development within the guidelines of the Clarence Street and Park Drive contained in Sub-section 6.4.1.6 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009).

Table 2.0 (6.4.1.6) Clarence Street and Park Drive Guideline In Compliance?

Guideline No. 1	New buildings on the west side must be setback a minimum of 3 metres from the street and a maximum of 4.5 metres.	N/A. Subject land is on the east side of Clarence Street.
Guideline No. 2	New buildings on the east side may be built with a zero setback, and with a maximum setback of 2 metres.	N/A. The proposed addition is to an existing building at the rear of the heritage home.

Section 6.5 of the *Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009)* provides guidelines in regards to the transition of new buildings in relation to heritage resources. The guidelines instruct that development should be respectful to contributing resources by being sympathetic to existing setbacks and “develop in a way that does not detract, hide from view, or impose in a negative way, on existing heritage resources.”

Table 3.0 (6.5) Transitions of New Buildings in Relation to Heritage Resources- Height and Setback In Compliance?

<p>Guideline No. 1</p>	<p>The setback requirement to adjacent contributing heritage buildings must be at least half the building height. This transition pertains to the back and side yards of a contributing building.</p>	<p>The heritage building and church will function as one and is part of the long term viability of the building.</p>
<p>Guideline No. 2</p>	<p>New buildings must transition from the height of adjacent contributing buildings with a minimum 45 degree angular plane, starting from the existing height of the contributing building. The height of a contributing building is measured from the average elevation of the finished grade at the front of the building to the highest point of the roof surface for a flat roof and a mansard roof; and to the mean height between the eaves and the highest point of a gable, hip, or a gambrel roof.</p>	<p>The new building is one to two storeys in height and is less than the height of the heritage building.</p>
<p>Guideline No. 3</p>	<p>New buildings must have a side yard, and backyard setback from contributing buildings a distance equivalent to half the height of the contributing building.</p>	<p>See Response to Guideline No. 1.</p>
<p>Guideline No. 4</p>	<p>Consideration may be given to the construction of new buildings, and additions to contributing buildings, joining with contributing buildings only when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new construction is located in the parts of the contributing building that is not visible from the street or from a public space; -new construction is setback from the street frontage of the contributing building, to maintain open views and vantage points from the street to the contributing buildings and to support the unique heritage character of the street; - the parts of the contributing building that will be enclosed or hidden from view by the new construction, do not contain significant heritage attributes, and the three dimensional form of contributing buildings can be maintained; and, 	<p>The proposed new construction is located to the rear of the building (as recommended in Diagram B of Sub-section 6.5, (iv)) of the Plan (2009)) and is not visible from the streetscape and does not detract from identified open views or vantage points from the street to the contributing building.</p> <p>The new addition is on the east elevation of the building which has the least decorative elements. Albeit this enclosure, the less adorned features of the door brick header will be</p>

- new construction is of a good architectural quality and contributes to the district's heritage character.

visible from the interior as well as the exterior due to the transparency of the connector; the enclosure will further protect the wall from the elements.

The new construction is of good architectural quality.

The architectural elevations of the proposed development demonstrate that while, the new construction is abutting the heritage house, it is lower in height and subordinate to the building (see Figures 35 & 36). Furthermore, due to its linkage at the rear of the building, the new construction does not impact the overall presence of the building from the Clarence Street streetscape.



Figure 35 & 36: (Above) Architectural drawing of the south elevation of Rock Community Church (proposed development in deeper red colour) in relation to the heritage building; (Below) Architectural drawing of the north elevation of the Rock Community Church (proposed development in deeper red colour) in relation to the heritage building (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc, 2019)

7.1.2 General Architectural Guidelines for New Additions and Alterations

Appropriate materials are discussed in Sub-section 6.2.8 of the HCD study and Plan (2009). The new vestibule is proposed to be constructed of glass. Section 6.3 of the HCD Study and Plan (2009) provides guidelines for new additions and alterations.

The proposed development is of a “Contemporary Design”; the new Fellowship Hall addition includes the use of Cedar siding and aluminium and glass window curtain wall with a galvanized standing seam metal roof. The proposed glass vestibule is contemporary but “fits” into the character of the context and does not attempt to inappropriately borrow historical details Sub-section 6.3.2. of the HCD Study and Plan, 2009).

The vestibule is one storey and is subordinate and distinguishable from the heritage building. The proposed vestibule is primarily composed of glazing, however, it is not in the view of the public realm and the glazing allows for building elements of the north elevation to be visible (i.e. door brick header). The vestibule is of a smaller scale and mass than both the church and heritage building and includes simplistic details so as to not detract from the heritage building as being a point of focal interest.



Figure 37: Rendering of addition and vestibule looking south-east (C.Y. Lee Architect Inc., 2019)

7.1.3 Views, Landmarks and Bridges

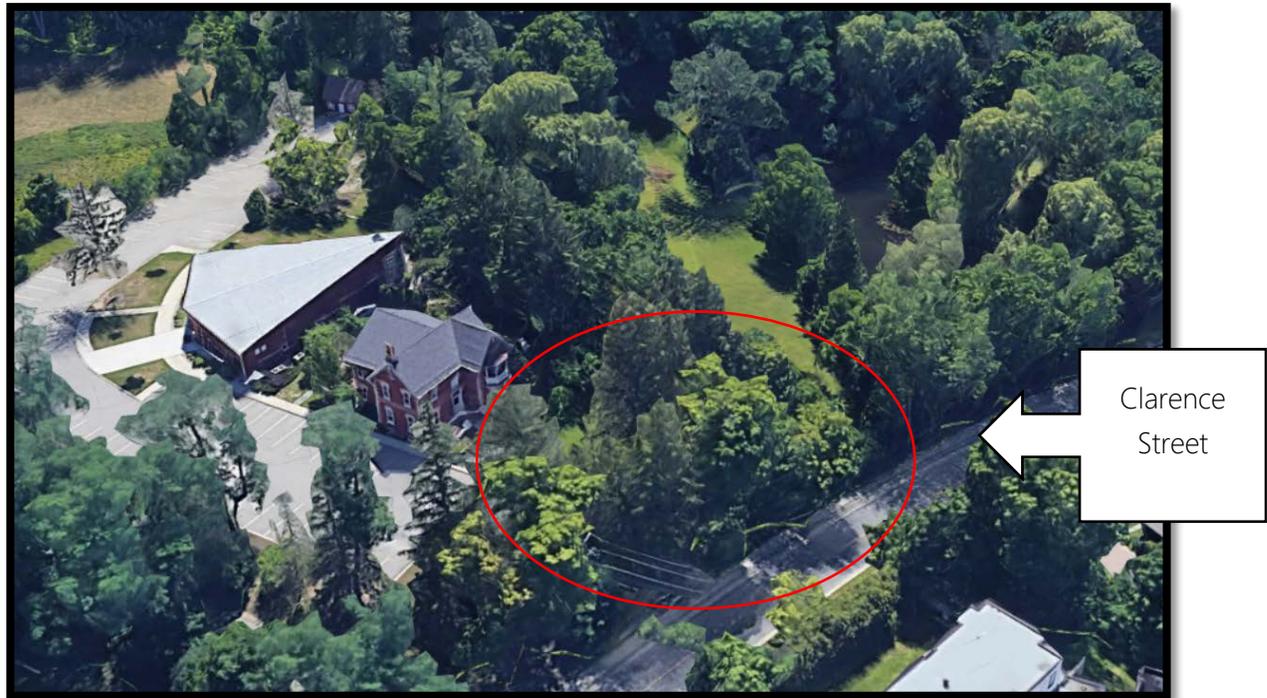
Appendix 'A' of this report shows an overlay of Schedule 19 of the HCD Study and Plan (2009) on the subject land exhibited in Figure 38 to identify the subject property in relation to identified views, landmarks and bridges in the HCD. The property adjacent (non-contiguous) to the west of the subject property is identified as special landmark, open space. The Humber River Bridge is also within close proximity of the subject property.

There is an identified view from the Humber River Bridge that included a portion of the subject property, however, the house is exempted from this view. There is also a view identified *from* the front property line of the subject property along Clarence Street and is within close distance of the house on-site, however, the intent is to view the adjacent special landmark open space identified along the south side of Claddamour Place (see Appendix A from a map overlay of views in relation to subject land).



Figure 38: Excerpt of Schedule 19 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009); red dotted line indicates the location of the subject land; Green dot indicates approximate location of heritage house (MHBC, 2019)

Views from the Clarence Street streetscape is obstructed by several mature trees (see Figure 40-42) which is exacerbated by an incline from the streetscape to the heritage house. The views that are available will not be altered by the proposed development.



Figures 39, 40 & 41: (Above) Aerial of heritage house and Rock Community Church demonstrating the extent of mature vegetation obstructing views of the heritage house from the streetscape identified by red circle (Source, Google Earth Pro, 2019); (Below left) View of heritage house from front yard before decline in elevation to streetscape; (Below right) View of mature coniferous trees at the edge of the front yard before the decline to the streetscape (MHBC, 2019)

Views from Mounsey Street are not identified as significant views in the HCD. Nonetheless, a rendering completed by C.Y. Lee Architects Inc. from the Mounsey Street streetscape demonstrates that the addition does not negatively impact the significant view of the house- the front façade (see Appendix B).

7.2 Assessment of Impacts of the Proposed Development to 249 Clarence Street, “Nathaniel Clark Wallace House”

The connection that is proposed between the heritage building and the church will improve the viability of the building as it supports the function of the church and improves the functionality of the site. The proposed development will not affect the appearance and presence of the heritage building from the Clarence streetscape/ public realm of the Heritage Conservation District.

Adverse Impacts:

Table 1.0 Adverse Impacts		
Impact	Level of Impact (Potential, No, Minor, Moderate or Major)	Analysis
Destruction or alteration of heritage impacts	No.	There will be no alteration or destruction of heritage attributes of the building if the vestibule is attached as proposed. Original door threshold will be retained in its original form.
Shadows	No	Proposed development will not result in shadows that negatively impact heritage attributes.
Isolation	No	The relationship of the house to the neighbouring landscape features (i.e. road, landscaping) will remain the same.
Direct or Indirect Obstruction of Views	No	There will be no direct or indirect obstruction of significant views of the house (front façade).
A Change in Land Use	No.	There will be no change in land use.
Land Disturbance	No.	There are no expected land disturbances if the proper protocol is followed (i.e. drainage plan).

8.0 Conservation Measures

8.1 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

The new construction should be consistent with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. This report has reviewed the proposed development in compliance with the Standards, in particular, the following Standards:

- *Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention. (Standard 3);*
- *Find a use for an historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements (Standard 5);*
- *Conserve the heritage value of character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place (Standard 11);*
- *Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of an historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future (Standard 12).*

The proposed development calls for the least form of intervention by using a blue skin in combination with flashing and galvanized steel. The heritage house will continue to be used as a caretaker's home for the church property which provides a use for the historic place without required changes to its character defining elements. The new addition and associated vestibule will not destruct or alter character-defining elements of the building and the new work will be subordinate and distinguishable due to its lesser height and contemporary design. The proposed development is reversible and can be removed in the future if required.

The new construction proposes to retain the original wooden threshold which is above grade. During the new construction, the wooden threshold should be repaired in accordance with Section 4.5.2 Guidelines for Wood and Wood Products (See Appendix G).



Figure 42: View of rear door opening which will provide passage from the vestibule to the heritage house; red box identifies the wooden threshold of the door opening that may require repair doing new construction (MHBC, 2019)

If, the Applicant chooses to construct a ramp, or other more accessible means of transfer from one building to another, it is recommended that the alteration be reversible and protect the original wooden threshold.

8.2 Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties

As per the *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties*, any damages should be repaired rather than replaced to respect the historical material and original fabric of a heritage building (Principle 3 & 4). If work is completed on the threshold, it should be to repair and conserve it versus replacement. The vestibule is reversible and therefore, the “alteration” can be returned to its

original condition (Principle 6). The new addition does not “blur the distinction between old and new” and is distinguishable from the old (Principle 7).

8.3 Woodbridge Heritage Conservation Study and Plan (2009) Conservation Plan for Heritage Buildings

The Woodbridge Heritage Conservation Study and Plan (2009) reviews methods of conservation to be implemented to conserve the overall heritage attributes of the district; conservation guidelines are outlined in Sub-section 6.2.2 of the Woodbridge HCD Study and Plan (2009). These methods were pursued during the alterations to the house in 2015. Although, it is not identified that there will be impacts to attributes of the house, as a precautionary measure, and due to the close proximity of the new construction to the house, the following conservation methods should be reviewed prior to the new construction.

1. *Brick Masonry (Sub-section 7.1.1)*
2. *Foundations (Sub-section 7.1.3)*

These conservation methods are included in Appendix ‘G’ of this report:

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The City of Vaughan requires a scoped Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development on the subject land located at 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, City of Vaughan, also known as the ‘Nathaniel Clark Wallace House’. The purpose of the HIA is to assess impacts to heritage attributes of the HCD, if any. This report concludes that the proposal has beneficial impacts as the connection that is proposed between the heritage building and the church will improve the viability of the building as it supports the function of the church and improves the overall functionality of the site. It also has a neutral impact as the proposed development will not affect the appearance and presence of the heritage building from the Clarence streetscape/ public realm of the Heritage Conservation District. This report concludes that there are no expected adverse impacts to the heritage house on site due to the proposed development.

As the property is designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act within the Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District, this report reviewed the policies and guidelines to identify whether or not the proposed development complies with the HCD. This report concludes that the proposed development conforms to the policies and guidelines and the HCD.

The proposed development is also in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and *Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport). It is recommended that the wooden threshold of the door opening on the east elevation be repaired in accordance with Section 4.5.2 Guidelines for Wood and Wood Products (See Appendix G) and that if the Applicant chooses to install an improved means of access, that the threshold be retained in a way that protects its integrity and is reversible. It is recommended that the City of Vaughan accept this report as photographic documentation of the east elevation prior to the construction so that it may be used in the future if the addition and associated vestibule is proposed to be reversed.

It is recommended that the City of Vaughan approve the Heritage Permit Application for the proposed development for the subject land based on the condition that conservation principles are applied during the construction.

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MAPS

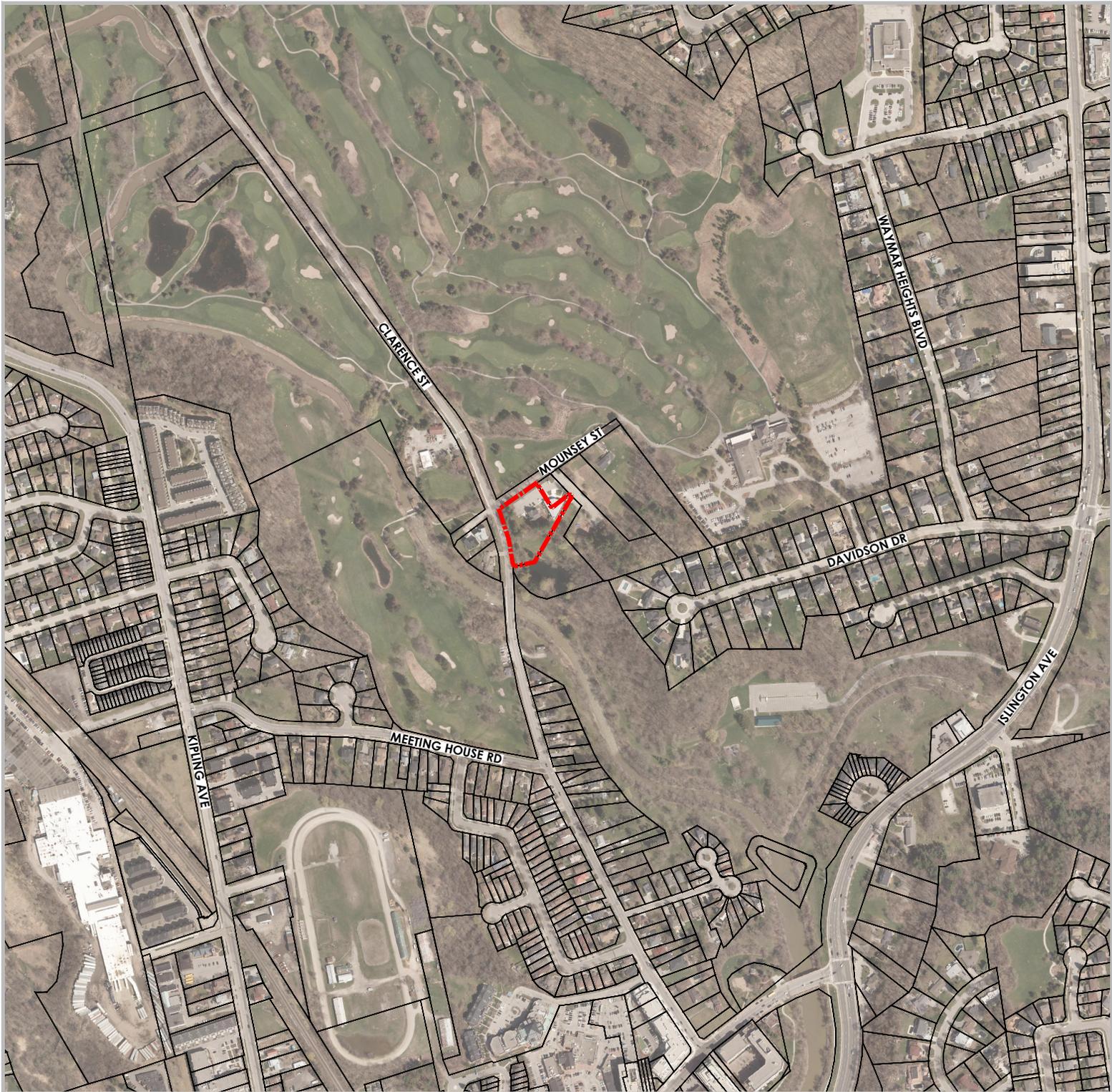
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Appendix A-Maps



Location Map

LEGEND

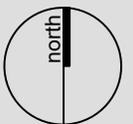
 Subject Lands

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SCALE: NTS

FILE: 19280A

DRAWN: GC

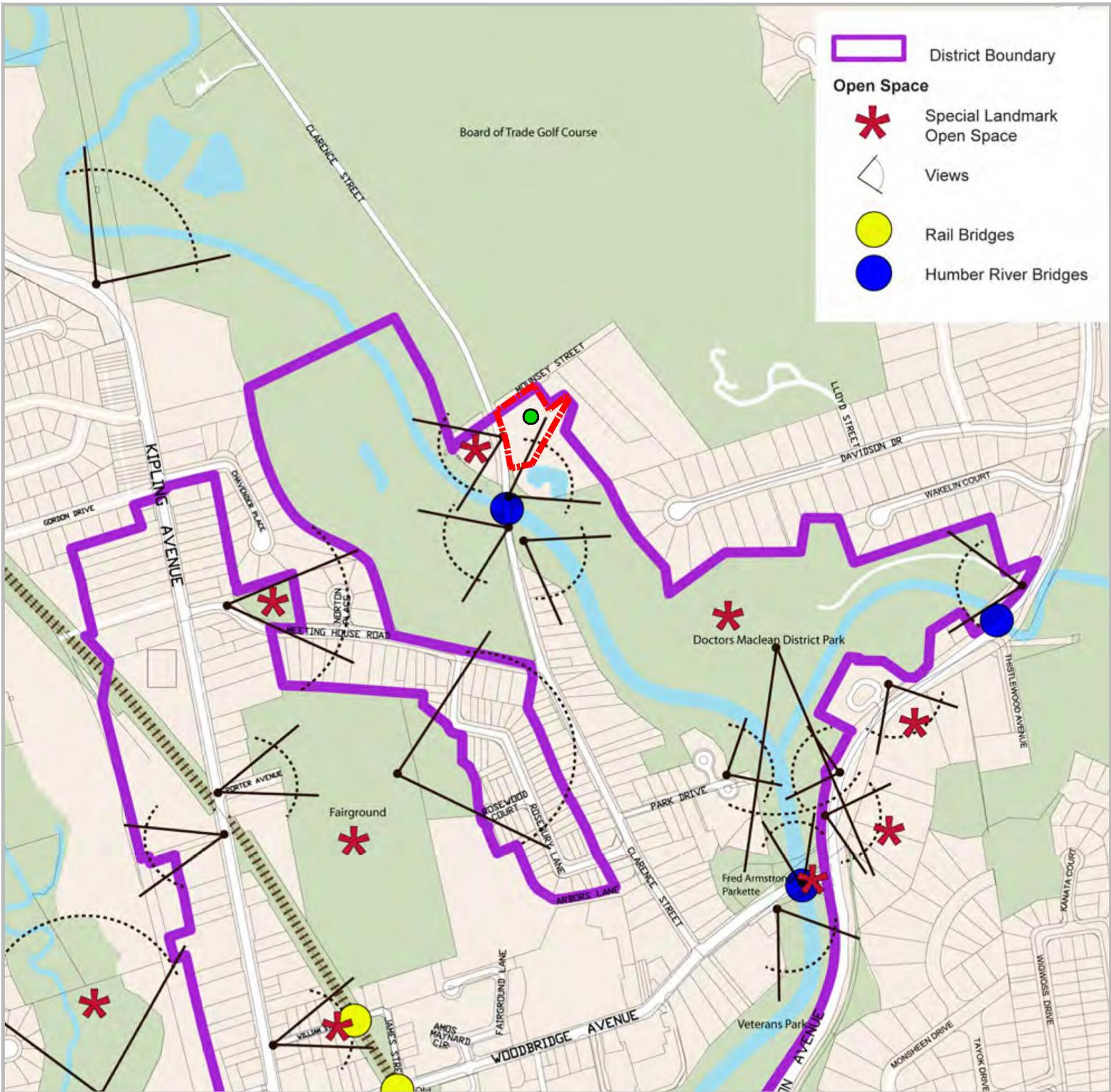


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249 Clarence Street
City of Vaughan
York Region

Source: York region parcel data, York Region 2019 Aerial Photo

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& LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE**
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P: 519.576.3650 F: 519.576.0121 | WWW.MHBCPLAN.COM



-  District Boundary
- Open Space**
-  Special Landmark Open Space
-  Views
-  Rail Bridges
-  Humber River Bridges

Woodbridge Heritage District Map

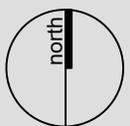
- LEGEND**
-  Subject Lands (249 Clarence Street)
 -  Location of Heritage House

DATE: October 21, 2019

SCALE: NTS

FILE: 19280A

DRAWN: GC



249 Clarence Street
City of Vaughan
York Region

Source: Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, April, 2009

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Woodbridge Heritage Views

LEGEND



Subject Lands (249 Clarence Street)



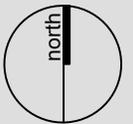
View Location
(Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, April, 2009)

DATE: October 21, 2019

SCALE: NTS

FILE: 19280A

DRAWN: GC



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249 Clarence Street
City of Vaughan
York Region

Source: Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, April, 2009

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Appendix **B**- Site Plan, Floor Plan, Elevations and Renderings by C.Y. Lee Architect Inc.

PART OF LOT 9
CONCESSION 7
CITY OF VAUGHAN
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF YORK

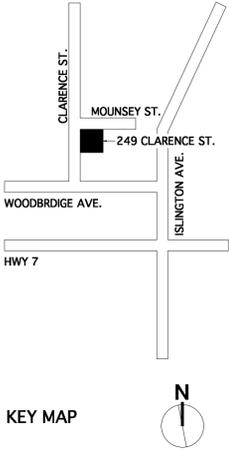
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PIN 03301 - 0001

MOUNSEY STREET
(TRAVELLED ROAD)
(FORMERLY ROAD TO PINE GROVE)
PIN 03301 - 0424



NOTE:

- REFER TO SITE PLAN DWG. A1.1 FOR DETAILED SITE INFORMATION & DETAILS
- ALL SITE INFORMATION IN THIS KEY SITE PLAN WAS TAKEN FROM THE SURVEY PROVIDED BY TARASICK McMILLAN KUBICKI LTD., O.L.S., MARCH, 22, 2018.



DATE	ISSUED FOR
2018.07.03	TRCA PRELIM. REVIEW
2018.10.23	COORDINATION
2018.11.08	COORDINATION
2018.11.15	SPA SUBMISSION - 1ST SUB.
2019.05.15	TRCA REVIEW
2019.05.30	TRCA REVIEW
2019.07.05	SPA RE-SUBMISSION AS PER CITY COMMENTS - 2ND SUB.

*DO NOT SCALE THE DRAWINGS.
*THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE.
*ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND SHALL BE RETURNED AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
*THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNTIL SIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT



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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
249 CLARENCE ST. WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

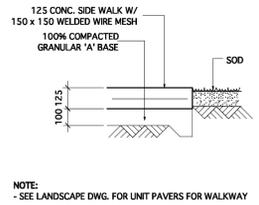
DRAWING TITLE
KEY SITE PLAN
DA 18.104

SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: 05 JULY, 2019

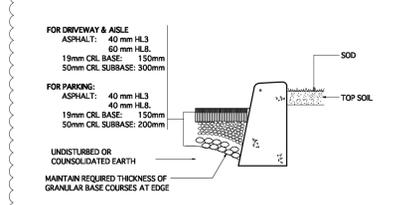
1 KEY SITE PLAN
A1.0 1:350

REGISTERED PLAN 4632

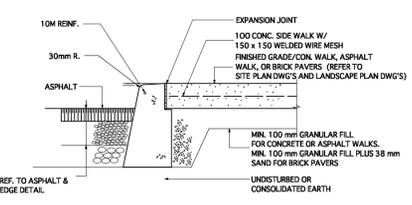
A1.0



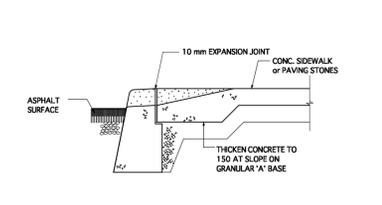
5 CONC. SIDEWALK DETAIL
A1.1 1:20



4 ASPHALT & EDGE DETAIL
A1.1 1:20



3 CURB & PAVING DETAIL TYP.
A1.1 1:20



2 DROP CURB (H.C.) DETAIL
A1.1 1:20

SITE INFORMATION:

- EXISTING LOT AREA: +/- 14,691 m²
- ZONING: R2
- LEGAL DESCRIPTION: PART OF LOT 9, CONCESSION 7
- BUILDING AREA: 742.9 m²
ADDITION + EXTG. CHAPEL + EXTG. CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE = 205 m² + 380.0 m² + 157.9 m²
- COVERAGE: 5.0 %
(BUILDING AREA DIVIDED BY LOT AREA = 742.9m² / 14,691 m²)
- PAVED AREA: 3,333 m²
- LANDSCAPED AREA: 10,615 m², 72.3 %
- GROSS FLOOR AREA:
ADDITION 204.93 m². (19.7% OF EXISTING TOTAL BUILDING GFA)
EXTG. CHURCH BLDG. GROUND FL: 380.0 m²
BASEMENT: 343.4 m²
TOTAL: 723.4 m²
EXTG. CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE: 315.08 m²

- NO. OF SEATS IN MAIN WORSHIP AREA (EXISTING SANCTUARY): 250 SEATS
- PARKING REQUIRED:
PARKING REQ'D BASED ON TOTAL AREA FOR PLACE FOR
EXTG. WORSHIP USE: 723.4m² = 723 x 11 / 100 = 80 SPACES
ADDITION: 205m² = 205 x 11 / 100 = 23 SPACES
EXTG. CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE: ONE UNIT = 1.5 x 1 = 1.5 SPACES
TOTAL 104.5 SPACES

- PARKING PROVIDED: 105 SPACES
PARKING SPACE REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF THE HANDICAPPED: 1 SPACE (2 SPACES PROVIDED)

SITE PLAN NOTES

- EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES SHALL NOT BE ALTERED AND STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM THE SITE SHALL NOT BE DIRECTED TO DRAIN ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTY
- ALL SITE INFORMATION IN THIS SITE PLAN WAS TAKEN FROM THE SURVEY PROVIDED BY TARASICK McMILLAN KUBICKI LTD., O.L.S., MARCH, 22, 2018.
- DRIVEWAY CURBS MUST BE FLUSH ON EITHER SIDE OF THE SIDEWALK FOR A MIN. 450 mm.
- DRIVEWAY ON CITY PROPERTY SHALL HAVE 2% TO 5% SLOPE POSITIVELY GRADED TOWARDS TO THE ROADWAY.
- ALL GRADING, SITE SERVICE, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SHALL BE AS PER SITE SERVICING AND GRADING PLAN.
- ALL LANDSCAPING ITEMS & TREE REMOVAL SHALL BE AS PER LANDSCAPE PLAN
- PARKING FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED SHALL BE IDENTIFIED BY Rb-93 "BY PERMIT ONLY" SIGN
- ALL EXTERIOR LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED ONTO THE SITE AND WILL NOT INFRINGE UPON THE ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
- LOCATE ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND AND ABOVE GROUND SERVICES BEFORE COMMENCING RELATED WORK. CONSULT WITH UTILITY COMPANIES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION TO ASCERTAIN THE LOCATION OF EXISTING SERVICES ON OR ADJACENT TO SITE.
- CONTACT THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING DPT. OF THE CITY OF VAUGHAN FOR PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING PRIOR TO ANY SITE SERVICING WORK.

DATE	ISSUED FOR
2018.07.03	TRCA PRELIM REVIEW
2018.10.23	COORDINATION
2018.11.08	COORDINATION
2018.11.15	SPA SUBMISSION - 1ST SUB.
2019.05.15	TRCA REVIEW
2019.05.30	TRCA REVIEW
2019.07.05	SPA RE-SUBMISSION AS PER CITY COMMENTS - 2ND SUB.

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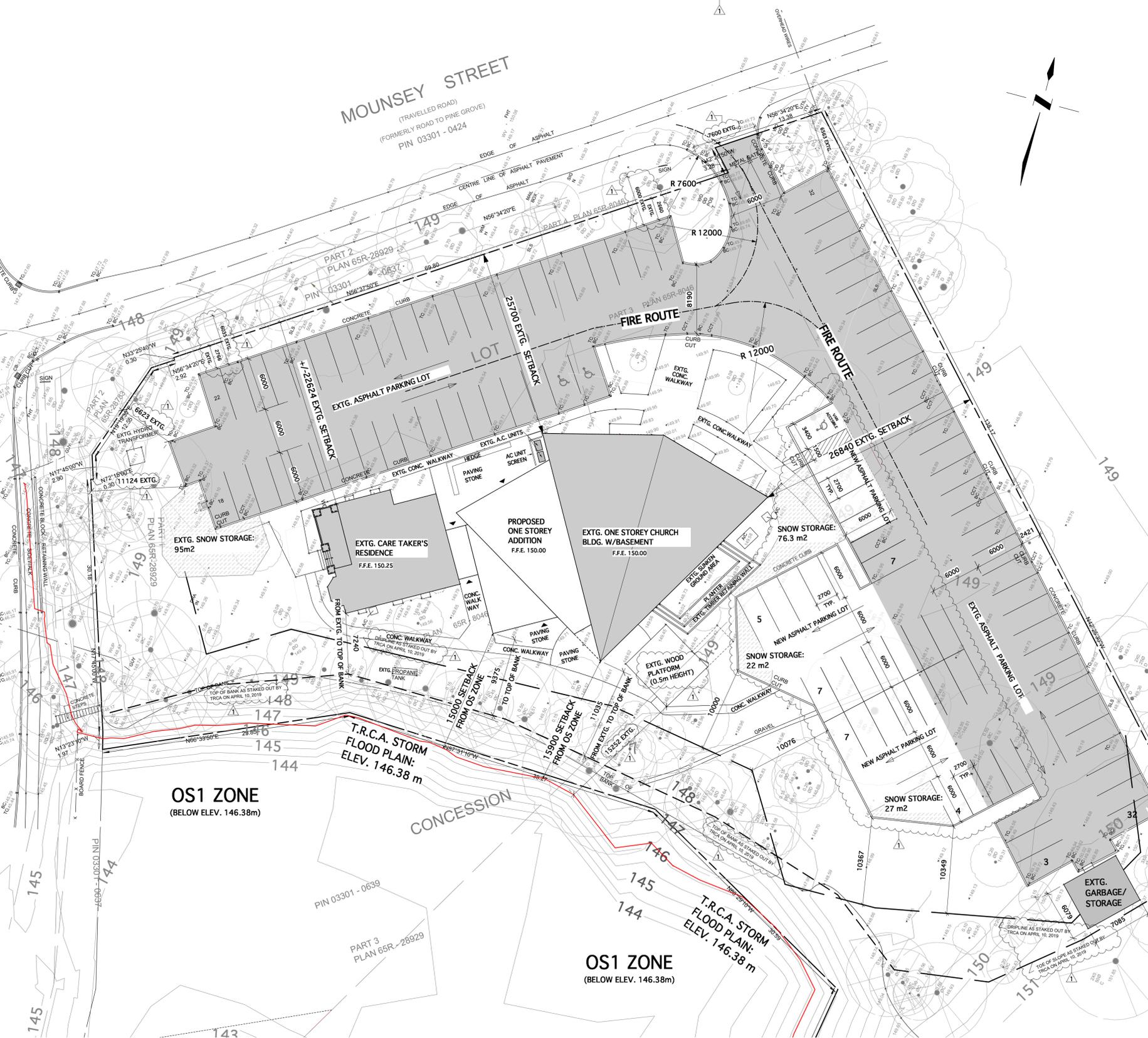
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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
249 CLARENCE ST. WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE
SITE PLAN
DA 18.104

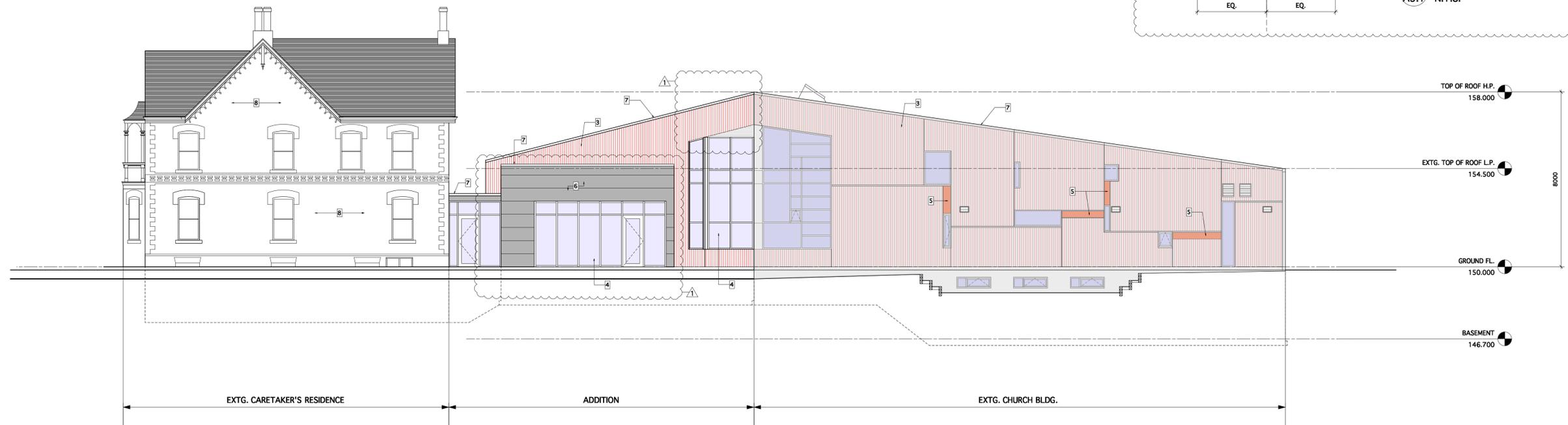
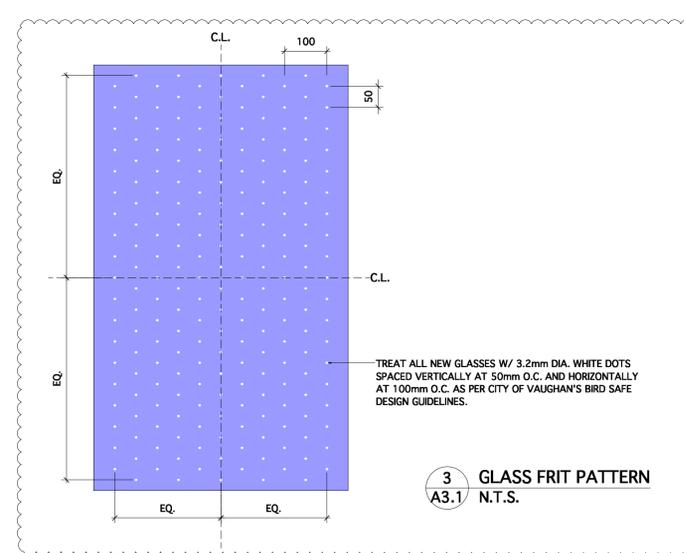
SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: 05 JULY, 2019
A1.1

CLARENCE STREET
(UNREGISTERED (FORMERLY PACE STREET)
(TRAVELLED ROAD)
PIN 03301 - 0001

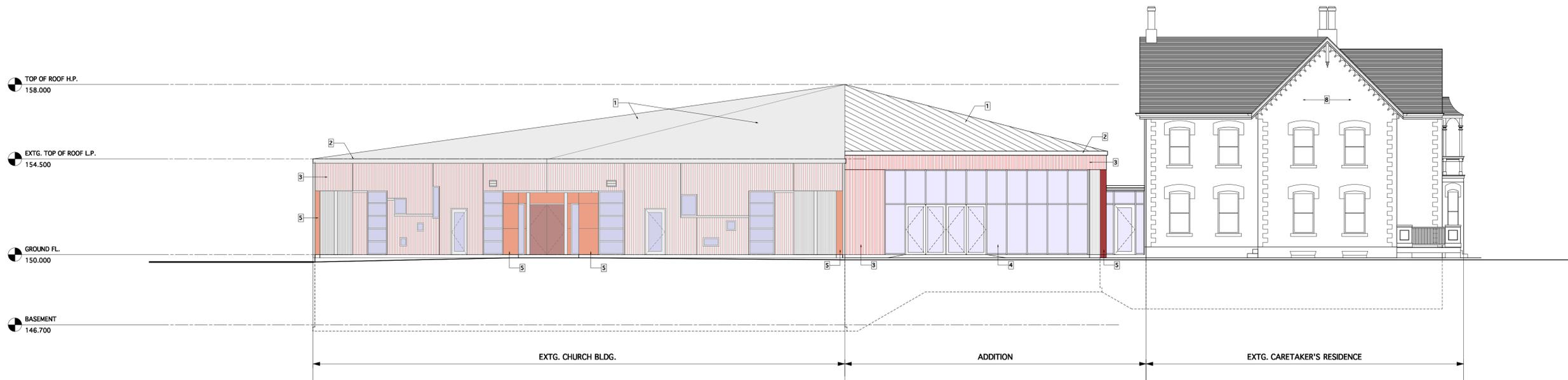


1 SITE PLAN
A1.1 1:250

- LEGEND**
1. GALV. STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF
 2. PREFIN. METAL EAVESTROUGH
 3. CLEAR CEDAR SIDING
 4. ALUM. & GLASS WINDOW/CURTAIN WALL
 5. PREFIN. WOOD PANEL
 6. CEMENT FIBRE BOARD
 7. GALV. METAL FLASHING TO MATCH METAL ROOF
 8. EXTG. BRICKS



2 SOUTH ELEVATION
A3.1 1:100



1 NORTH ELEVATION
A3.1 1:100

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2018.07.03	TRCA PRELM. REVIEW
2018.10.23	COORDINATION
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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH

249 CLARENCE ST.
 WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

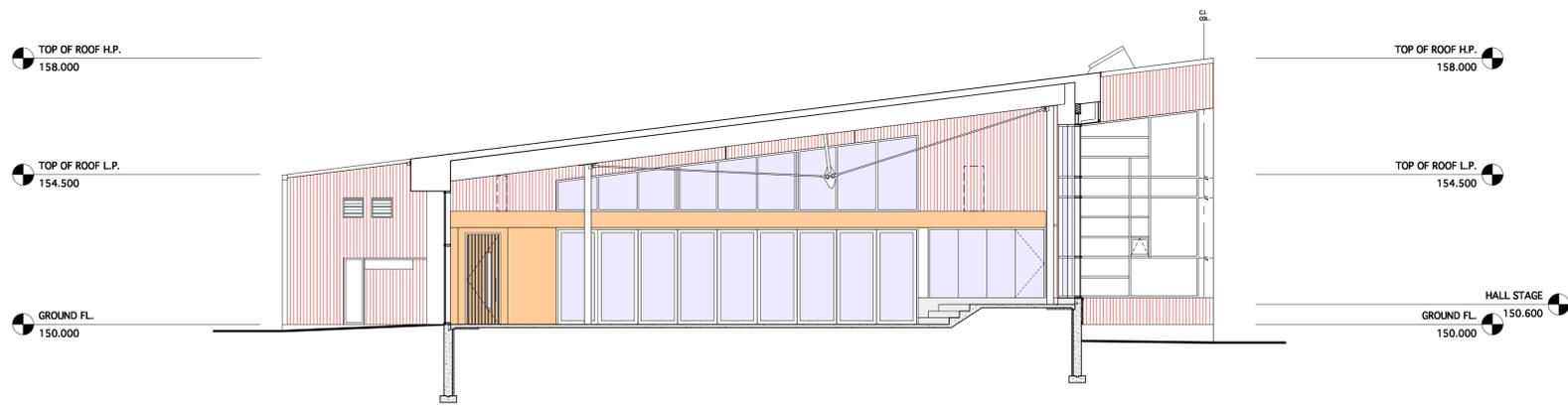
DRAWING TITLE

ELEVATIONS

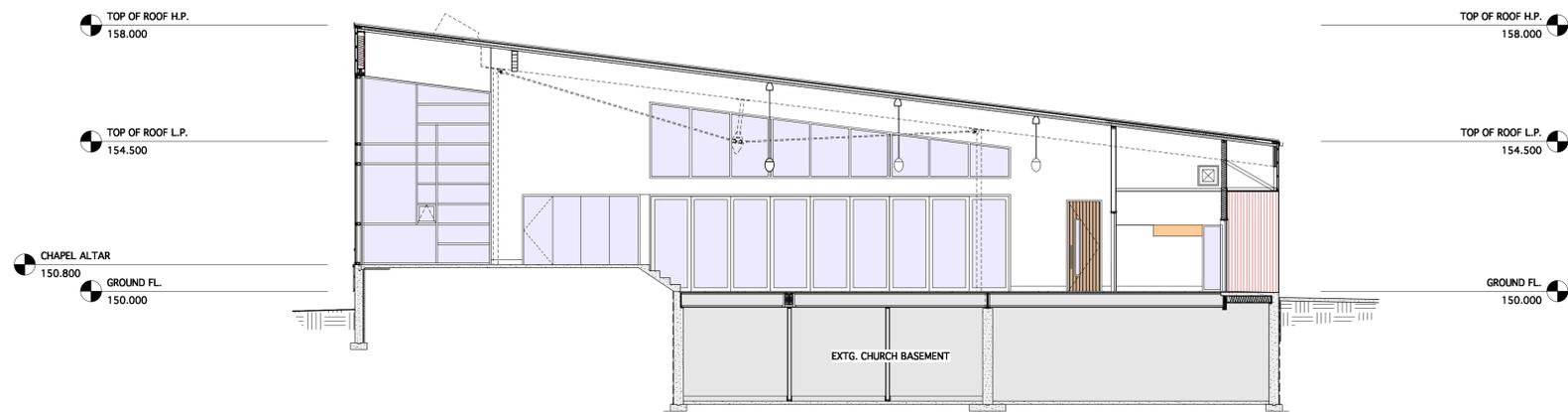
DA 18.104

SCALE: AS NOTED
 DATE: 05 JULY, 2019

A3.1



2 BUILDING SECTION, NORTH-SOUTH
A4.1 1:100



1 BUILDING SECTION, NORTH-EAST
A4.1 1:100

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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH

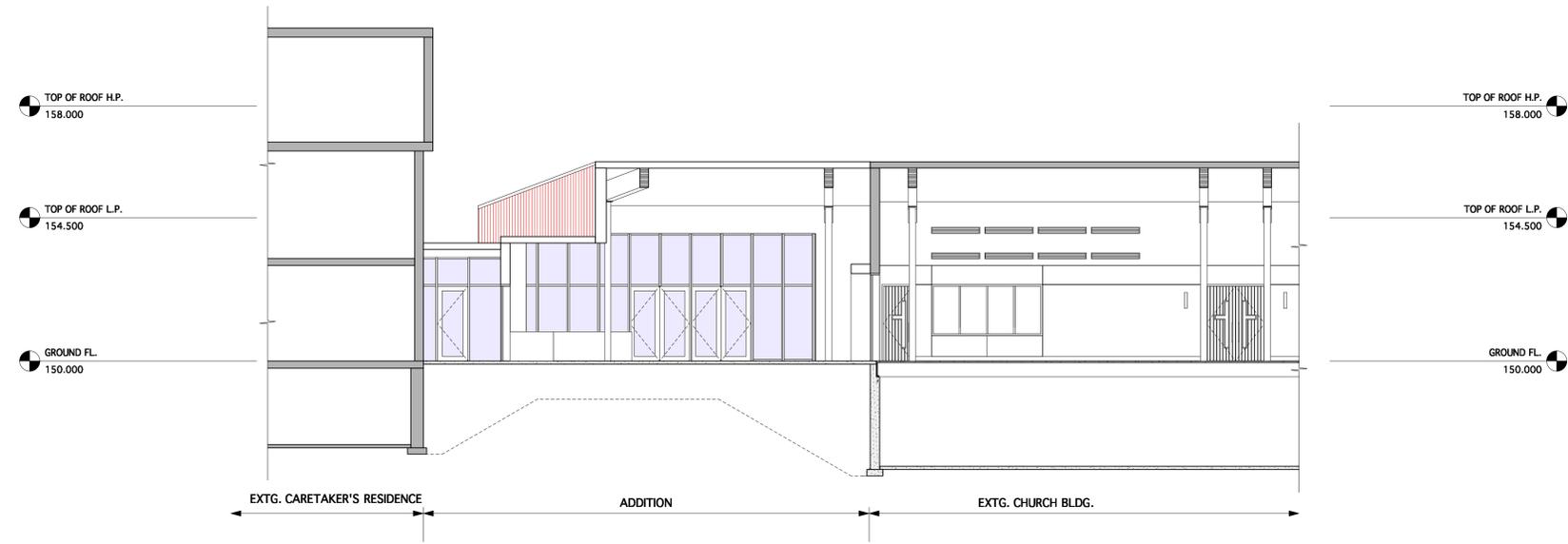
249 CLARENCE ST.
WOODBRIIDGE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE
BUILDING SECTIONS

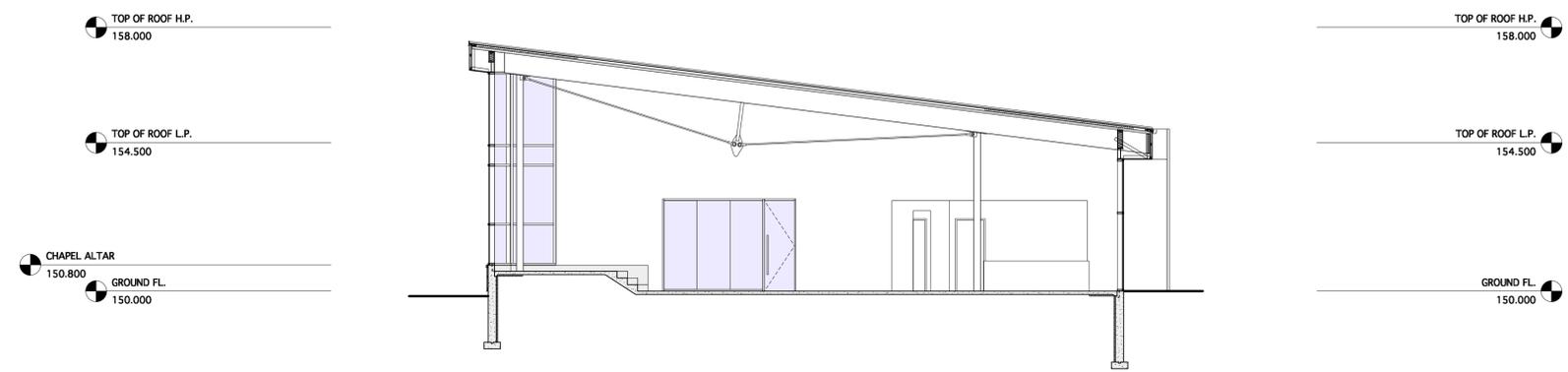
DA 18.104

SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: 05 JULY, 2019

A4.1



2 BUILDING SECTION, EAST-WEST
A4.2 1:100



1 BUILDING SECTION, NORTH-SOUTH
A4.2 1:100

DATE	ISSUED FOR
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2018.11.08	COORDINATION
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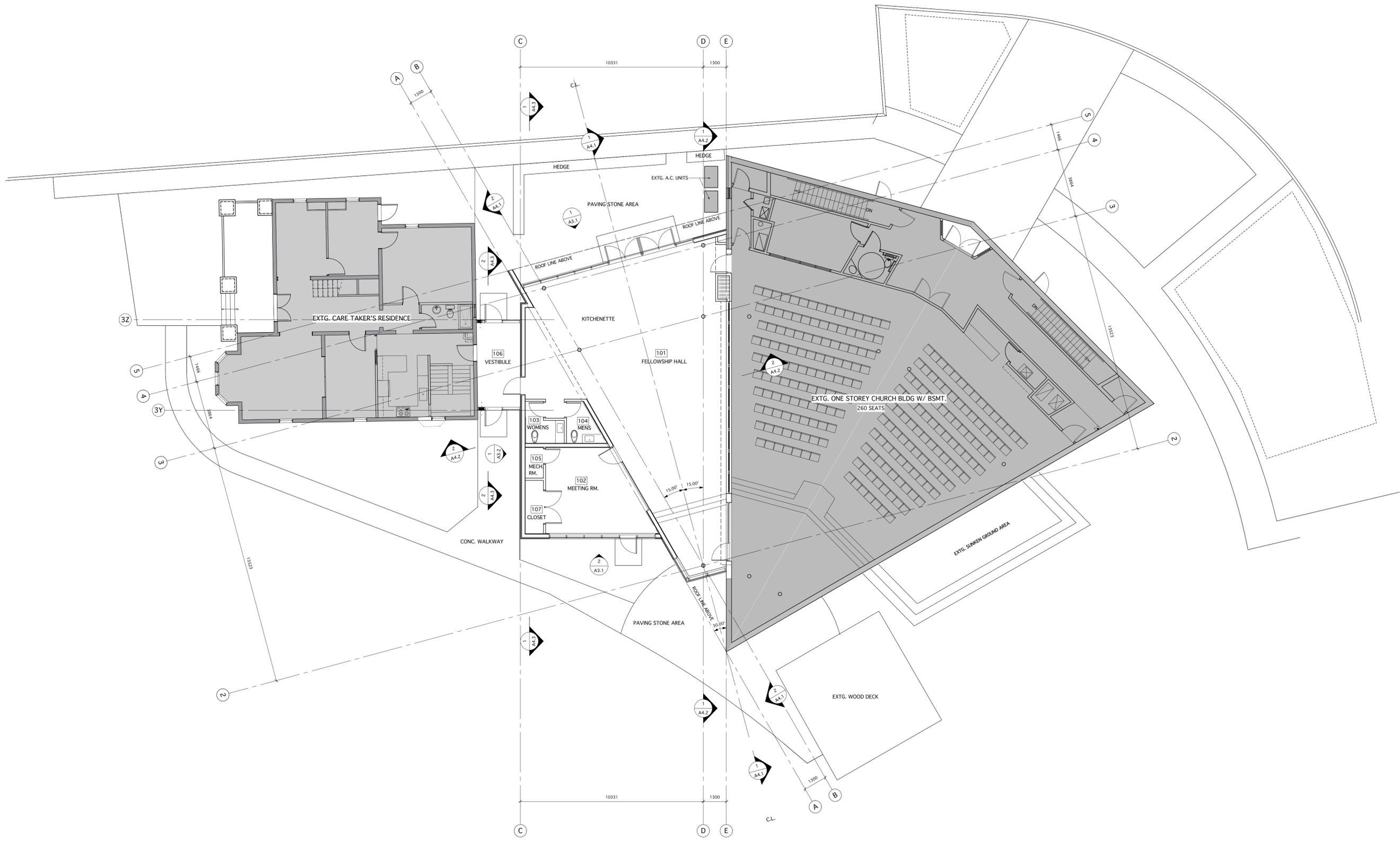
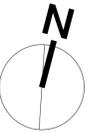
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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
 249 CLARENCE ST. WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE
BUILDING SECTIONS
 DA 18.104

SCALE: AS NOTED
 DATE: 05 JULY, 2019

A4.2



DATE	ISSUED FOR
2018.07.10	TRCA PRELIM. REVIEW
2018.11.01	COORDINATION
2018.11.15	SPA SUBMISSION

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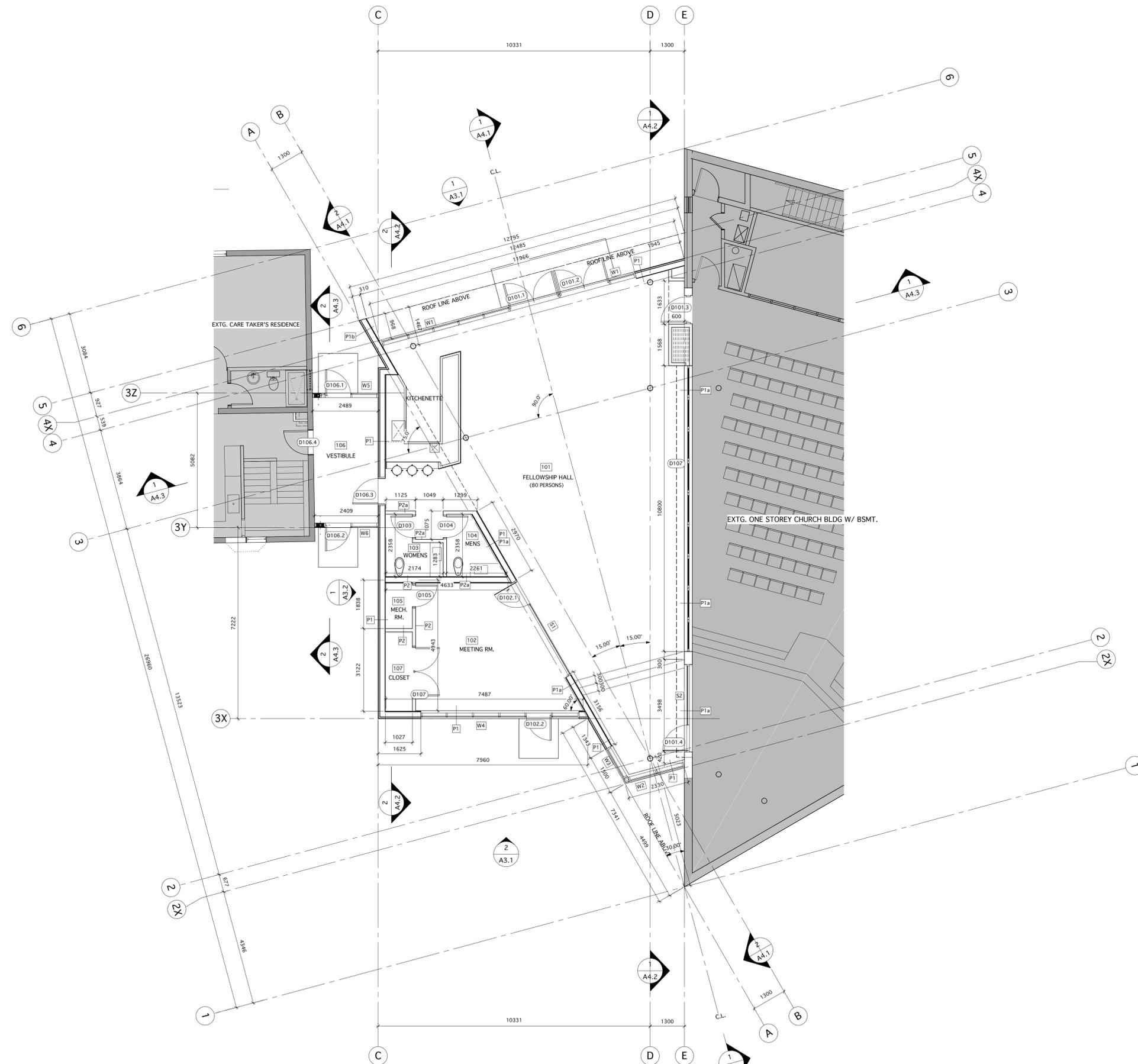
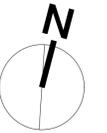
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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
 249 CLARENCE ST. WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE
FLOOR PLANS

1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
A2.1 1:100

SCALE: AS NOTED
 DATE: 15 NOVEMBER, 2018 **A2.1**



DATE	ISSUED FOR
2018.07.10	TIRCA PRELIM. REVIEW
2018.11.01	COORDINATION
2018.11.15	SPA SUBMISSION

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 249 CLARENCE ST.
 WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE
ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS

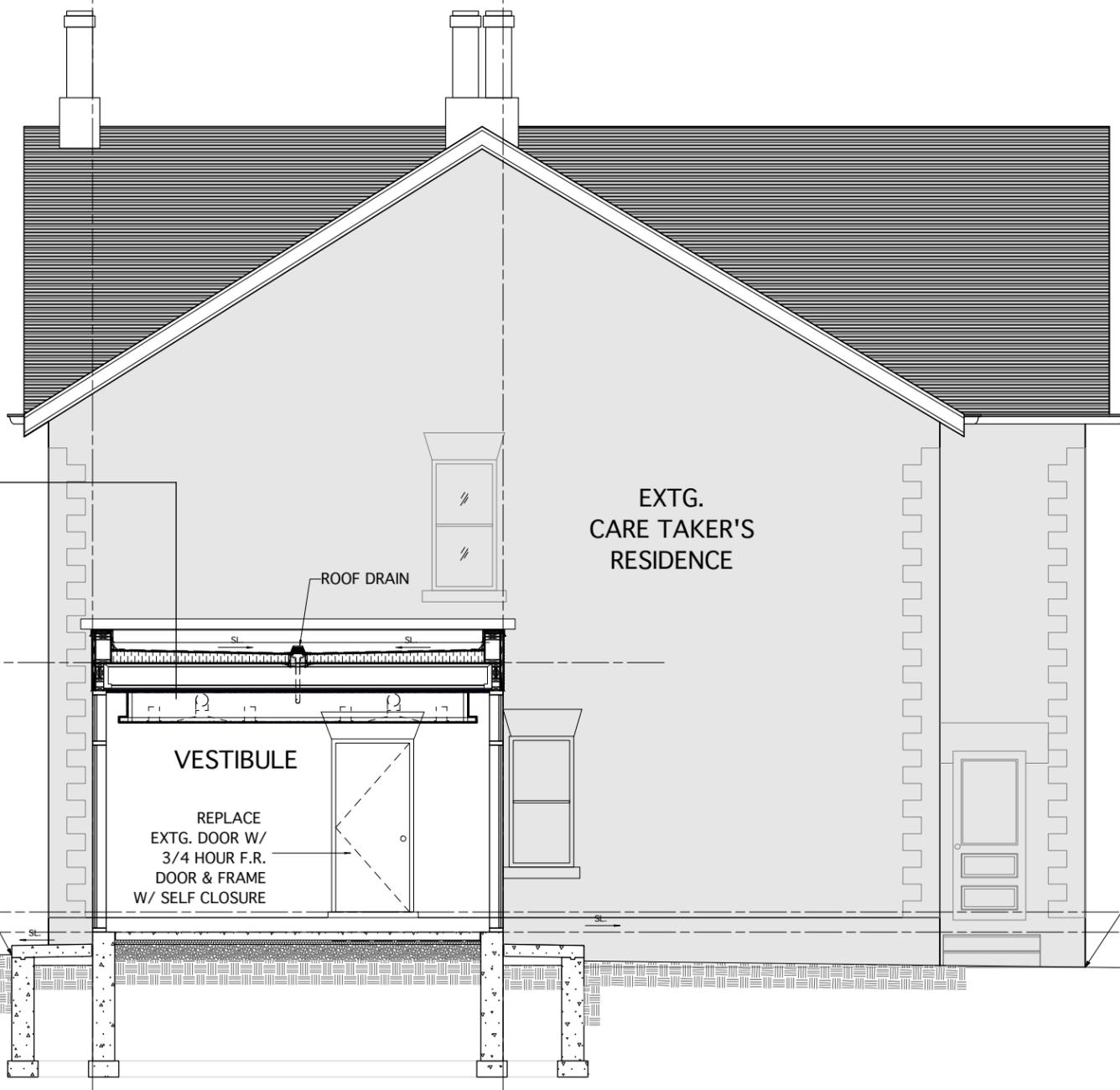
1 ENLARGED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
A2.3 1:75

SCALE: AS NOTED **A2.3**
 DATE: 15 NOVEMBER, 2018

3Y 3Z

VESTIBULE ROOF CONSTRUCTION(1 HOUR FIRE RATING)

- TWO PLY BITUMEN MODIFIED ROOFING
- 12.7mm PROTECTION BOARD
- TAPERED POLYISO INSULATION
- 6 MIL POLYETHYLENE V.B.
- WOOD JOIST AS PER STR'L SCHEDULE
- 12.7mm RESILIENT CHANNEL @400mm O.C.
- (2) 15.9mm TYPE 'X' GYP BD.



VESTIBULE TOP OF ROOF
153.350

EXTG. CARE TAKER'S RESIDENCE FL. FIN.
150.025

GROUND FL.
150.000

EL.149.79

VESTIBULE

REPLACE
EXTG. DOOR W/
3/4 HOUR F.R.
DOOR & FRAME
W/ SELF CLOSURE

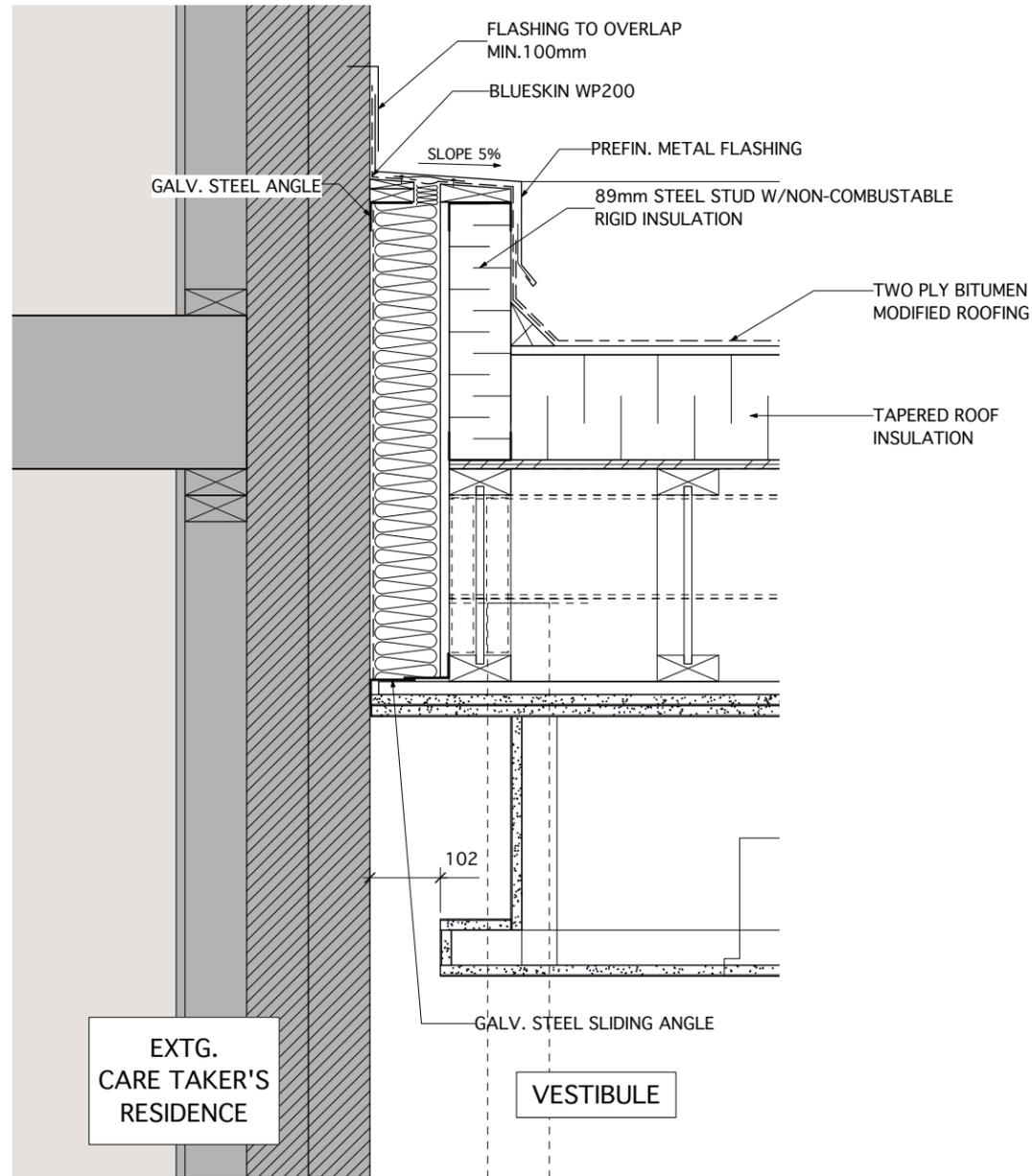
EXTG.
CARE TAKER'S
RESIDENCE

ROOF DRAIN

EL.149.66

GROUND FL.
150.000

1 VESTIBULE BUILDING SECTION
A2 1:75

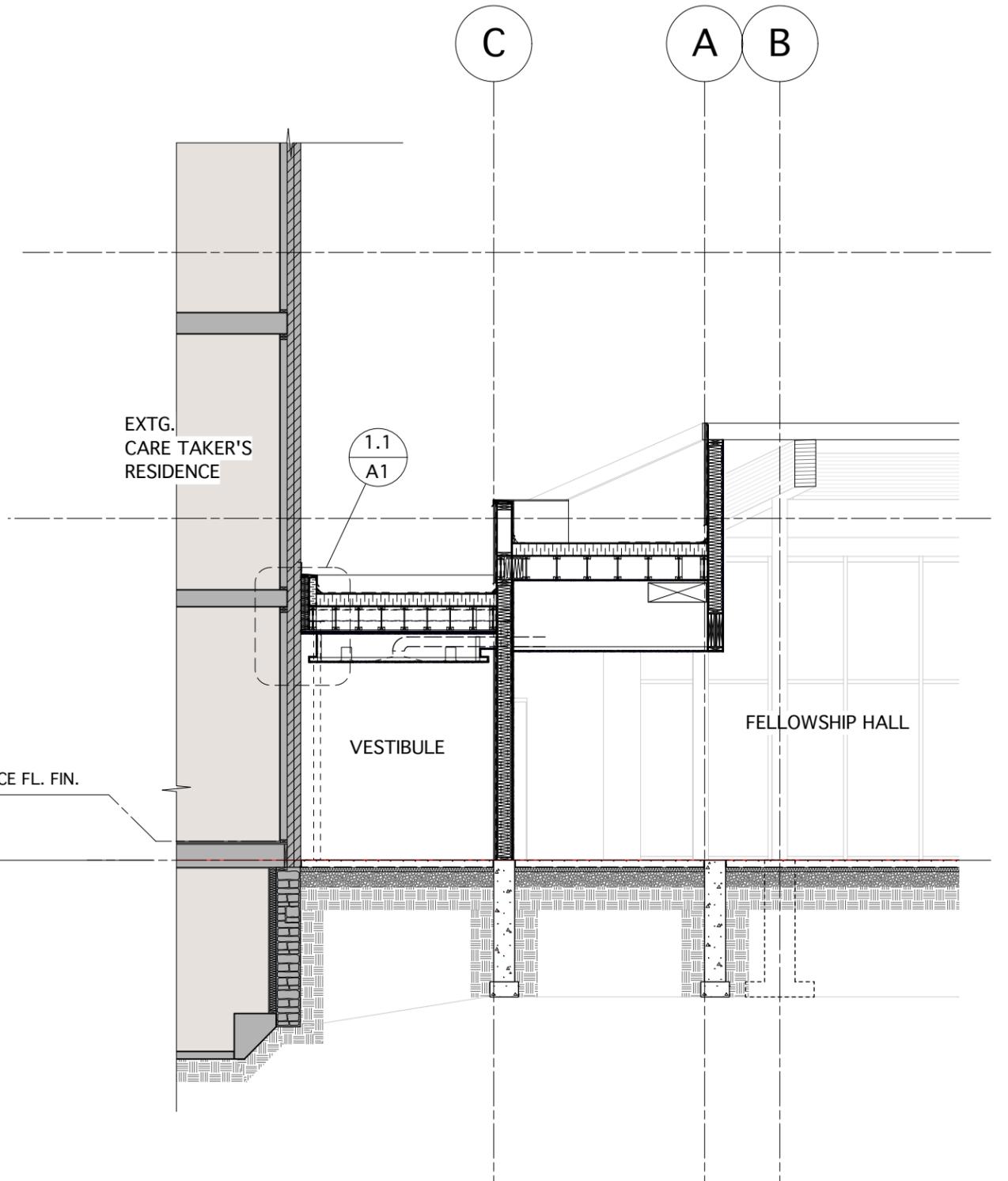


TOP OF ROOF H.P.
158.000

EXTG. TOP OF ROOF L.P.
154.500

EXTG. CARE TAKER'S RESIDENCE FL. FIN.
150.250

GROUND FL.
150.000



1.1 EXPANSION JOINT SECTION DETAIL
A1 1:10

1 BUILDING SECTION
A1 1:75



PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS

ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH

249 CLARENCE ST. WOODBRIDGE. ON

2019.07.05

Rendering from Mounsey Street



C.Y. LEE ARCHITECT

Appendix C- Photographic Documentation of East Elevation

Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 240 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan, October 15, 2019

Appendix C: Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 249 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan by MHBC Staff

October 15, 2019



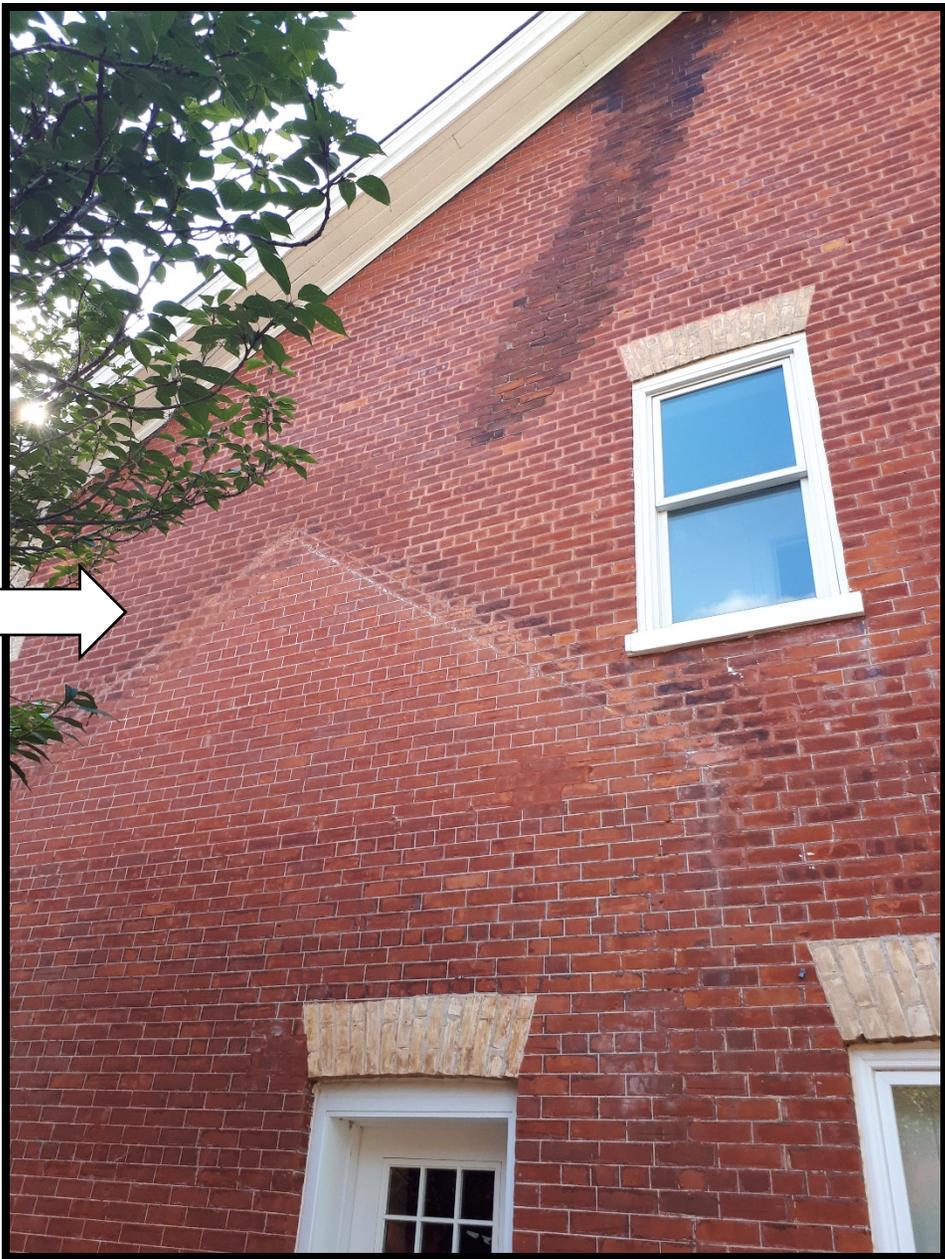
Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 240 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan, October 15, 2019



Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 240 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan, October 15, 2019



Indication of previous addition at this location on the façade



Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 240 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan, October 15, 2019





Wooden door threshold

Photographic Documentation of East Elevation of 240 Clarence Street, Woodbridge, Vaughan, October 15, 2019





Approximately one (1)
foot in grade difference
from ground and door
threshold

Appendix D-2015 Heritage Building Permit



5 NORTH ELEVATION
A4.1 Scale: 1:75

RECONSTRUCT PORCH TO MATCH ORIGINAL DESIGN IN STYLE, MATERIALS AND SIZE BASED ON ARCHIVAL PICTURES.
WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 7.1.10 & SECTION 7.1.12



3 EAST ELEVATION
A4.1 Scale: 1:75



4 SOUTH ELEVATION
A4.1 Scale: 1:75

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND FILL THE VOID CREATED BY REMOVAL OF BAY WINDOW. REPOINT WITH LINE MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.
1B STOCK BRICKS - "HERITAGE RED BLEND" & "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3
CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1



2 WEST ELEVATION
A4.1 Scale: 1:75

REPAIR DECAYED WINDOW OPENINGS AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE WOOD STORM WINDOWS. WINDOWS FRAME, MULLION, MUNTIN SIZES AND PROFILES SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. WOOD WINDOW BY "FIELD-WEN" OR "LOWEN" OR PVC WINDOW BY "WINDOW CITY"
WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8, SECTION 7.1.8 AND SECTION 7.1.12

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DATE	ISSUED FOR
OCT. 24, 2012	HERITAGE SERVICES REVIEW
JAN. 3, 2013	REVISED
AUG. 24, 2015	HERITAGE SERVICES REVIEW
NOV. 05, 2015	PERMIT



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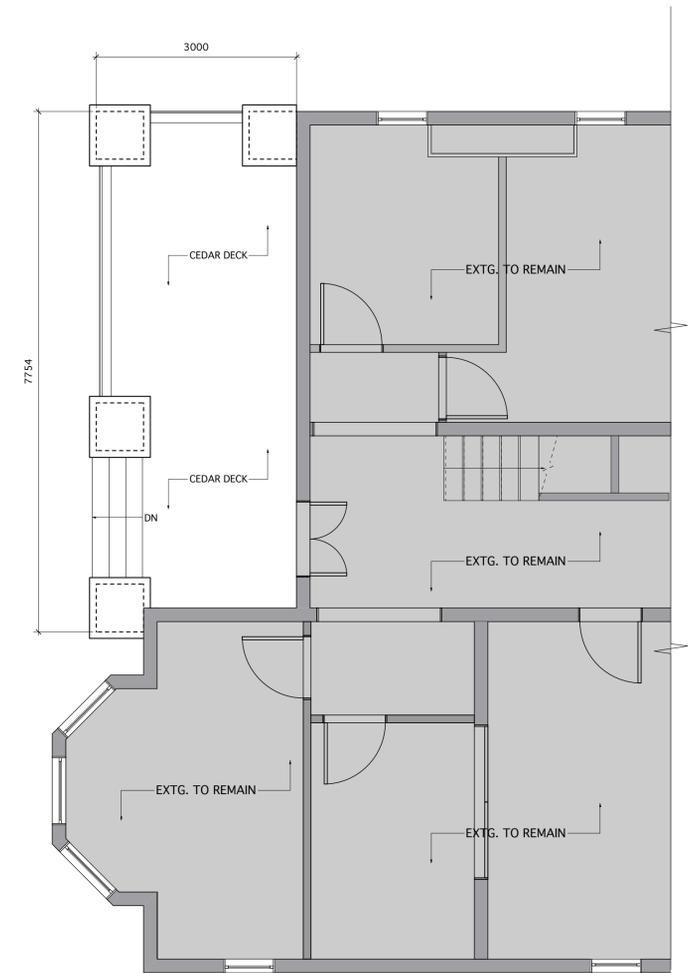
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PROJECT
ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
CARETAKER'S UNIT
(NATHANIAL CLARKE WALLACE HOUSE)
249 CLARENCE ST.
WOODBRIDGE, ON

DRAWING TITLE
ELEVATIONS & FL. PLAN

DRAWING NO. A4.1



NOTE: ALL EXTERIOR WOOD FRAME SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED

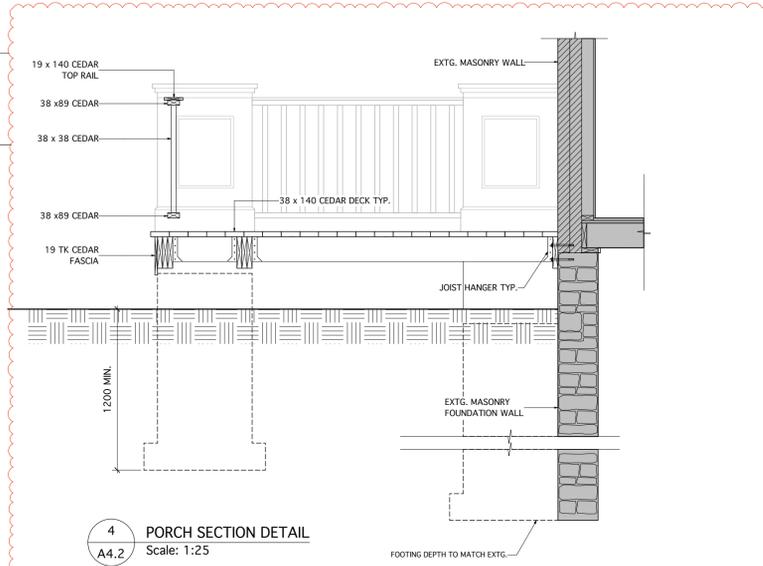
1 EXTG. GROUND FLOOR PLAN
A4.1 Scale: 1:50

RECONSTRUCT PORCH TO MATCH ORIGINAL DESIGN IN STYLE, MATERIALS AND SIZE BASED ON ARCHIVAL PICTURES. WOOD MATERIALS TO BE DOUGLAS FIR.

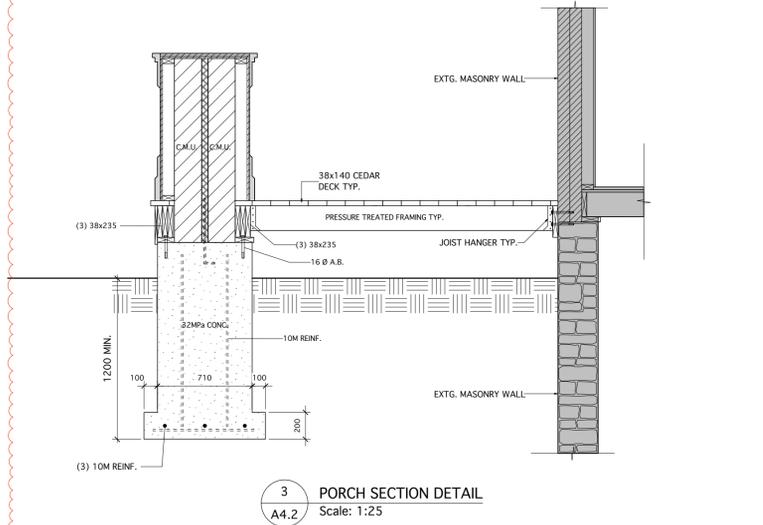
WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING. BENJAMIN MOORE, "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 7.1.10 & SECTION 7.1.12

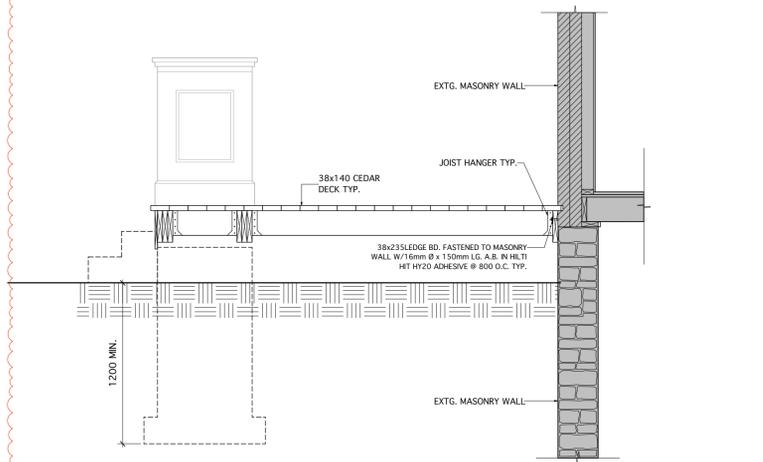
REVISED:
2013.01.03



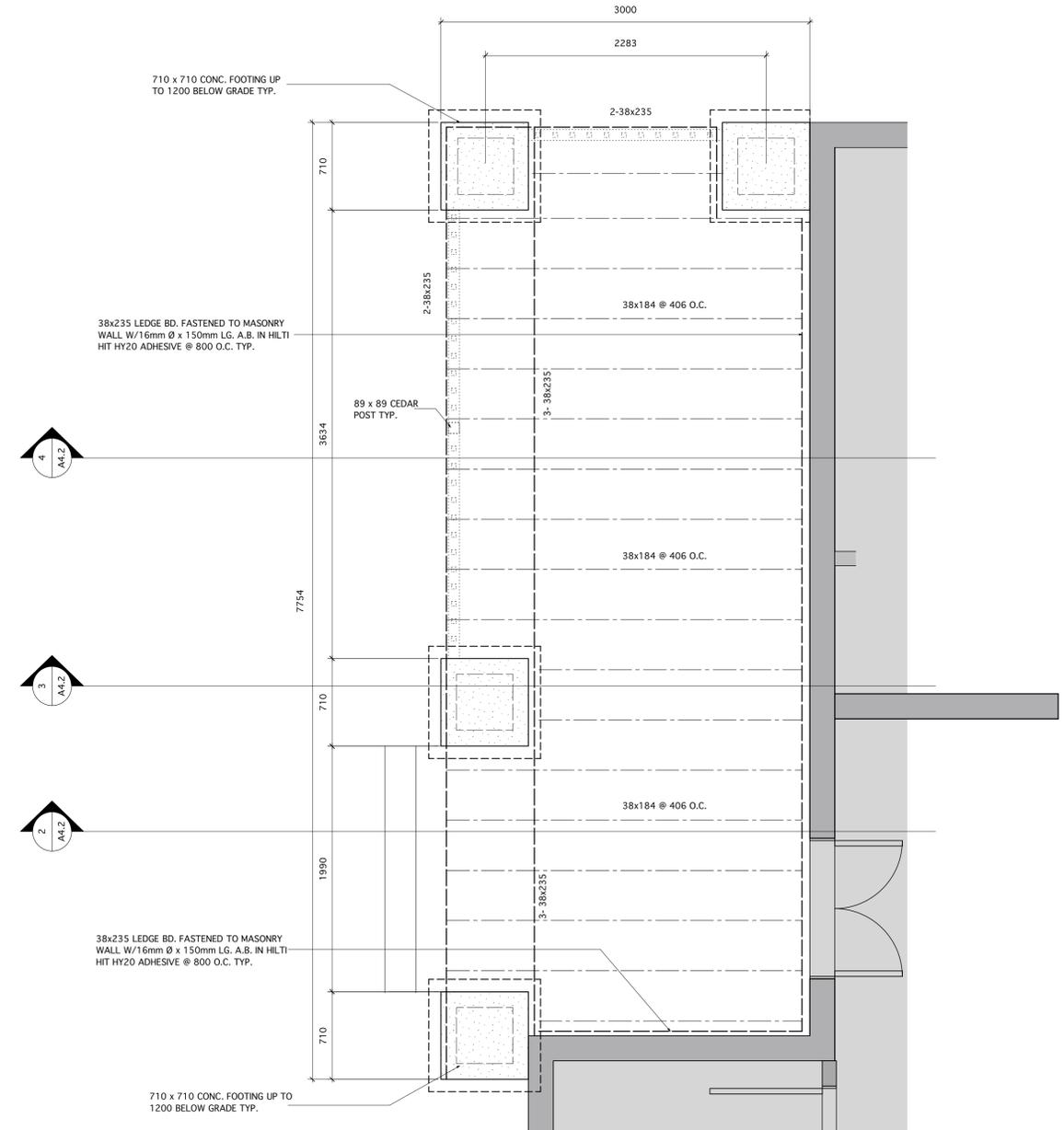
4 PORCH SECTION DETAIL
A4.2 Scale: 1:25



3 PORCH SECTION DETAIL
A4.2 Scale: 1:25



2 PORCH SECTION DETAIL
A4.2 Scale: 1:25



NOTE:
1. ALL WOOD FRAMES BELOW DECK SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED
2. ALL EXPOSED WOOD EXCEPT FRAMING MEMBERS SHALL BE CEDAR STAINED

1 DECK FRAMING PLAN
A4.2 Scale: 1:25

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ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
CARETAKER'S UNIT
(NATHANIAL CLARKE WALLACE HOUSE)
249 CLARENCE ST.
WOODBRIDGE, ON

DRAWING TITLE
PLAN &
SECTION DETAILS
DRAWING NO. **A4.2**

NOTE: FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESERVATION OF THIS HERITAGE BUILDING, IT IS RECOMMENDED FOR OWNER TO MAINTAIN THE BUILDING AS FOLLOWS:

- BRICK WALLS SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY PERIODIC REPOINTING
- WINDOWS SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY PERIODIC REPLACEMENT OF SEALANTS AROUND THE FRAME
- ALL WOOD ELEMENTS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY PERIODIC REPAINTING

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND REPOINT WITH LIME MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.

IBSTOCK BRICKS - "HERITAGE RED BLEND" & "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE
MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3

CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1

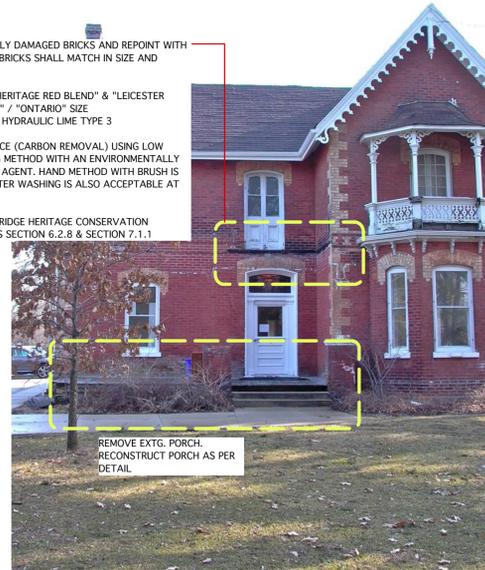


FIGURE 1

REMOVE EXTG. PORCH, RECONSTRUCT PORCH AS PER DETAIL

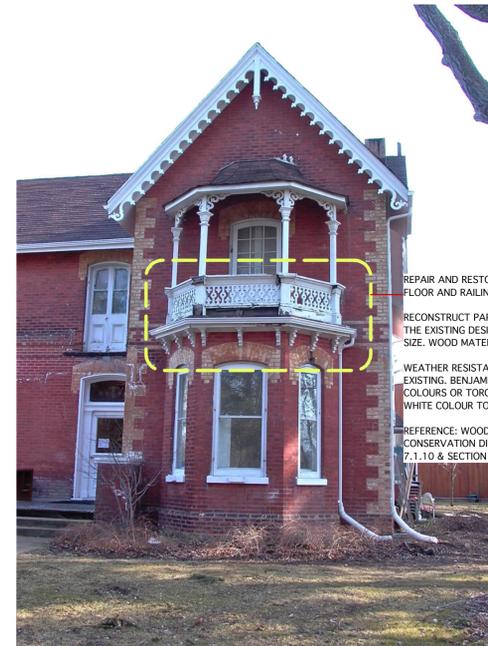


FIGURE 2

REPAIR AND RESTORE DETERIORATED BALCONY FLOOR AND RAILING.
RECONSTRUCT PART OF WOOD RAILING TO MATCH THE EXISTING DESIGN IN STYLE, MATERIAL AND SIZE. WOOD MATERIALS TO BE DOUGLAS FIR.
WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 7.1.10 & SECTION 7.1.12

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND REPOINT WITH LIME MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.
IBSTOCK BRICKS - "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE
MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3
CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1

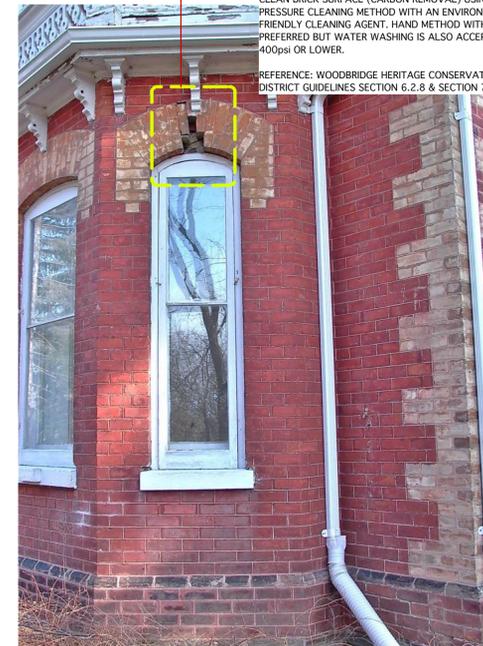


FIGURE 3

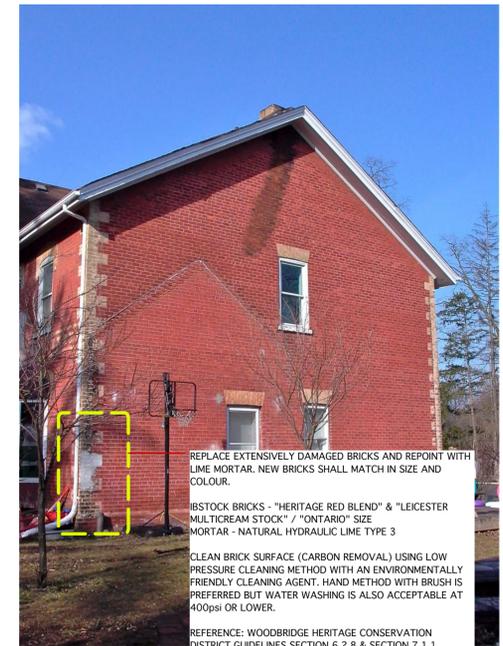


FIGURE 4

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND REPOINT WITH LIME MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.
IBSTOCK BRICKS - "HERITAGE RED BLEND" & "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE
MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3
CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND REPOINT WITH LIME MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.

IBSTOCK BRICKS - "HERITAGE RED BLEND" & "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE
MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3

CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1

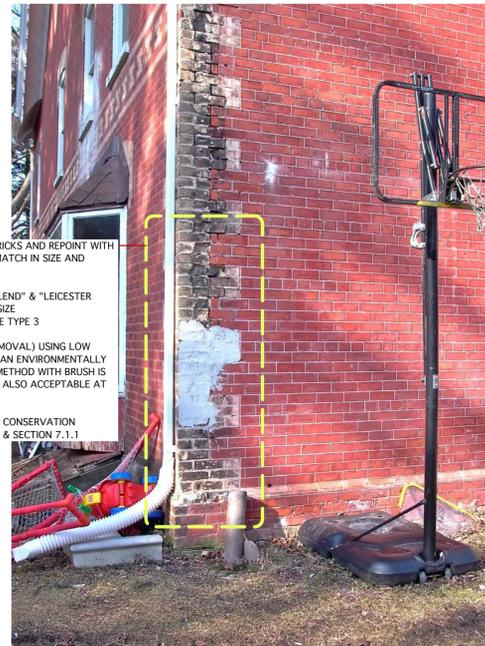


FIGURE 5

REPLACE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED BRICKS AND REPOINT WITH LIME MORTAR. NEW BRICKS SHALL MATCH IN SIZE AND COLOUR.

IBSTOCK BRICKS - "HERITAGE RED BLEND" & "LEICESTER MULTICREAM STOCK" / "ONTARIO" SIZE
MORTAR - NATURAL HYDRAULIC LIME TYPE 3

CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1



FIGURE 6

REFER TO DRAWING 3/A1.1

REPAIR DECAYED WINDOW OPENINGS AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE WOOD STORM WINDOWS. WINDOWS FRAME, MULLION, MUNTIN SIZES AND PROFILES SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. WOOD WINDOW BY "JELD-WEN" OR "LOWEN" OR PVC WINDOW BY "WINDOW CITY"

WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8, SECTION 7.1.8 AND SECTION 7.1.12



FIGURE 7

REPAIR DECAYED WINDOW OPENINGS & WINDOW FRAME AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE WOOD STORM WINDOWS. WINDOWS FRAME, MULLION, MUNTIN SIZES AND PROFILES SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. WOOD WINDOW BY "JELD-WEN" OR "LOWEN" OR PVC WINDOW BY "WINDOW CITY"

WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8, SECTION 7.1.8 AND SECTION 7.1.12



FIGURE 8

CLEAN BRICK SURFACE (CARBON REMOVAL) USING LOW PRESSURE CLEANING METHOD WITH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CLEANING AGENT. HAND METHOD WITH BRUSH IS PREFERRED BUT WATER WASHING IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE AT 400psi OR LOWER.
REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8 & SECTION 7.1.1

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WEATHER RESISTANT PAINT COLOUR TO MATCH THE EXISTING WINDOWS. BENJAMIN MOORE; "HISTORICAL COLOURS OR TORONTO HERITAGE COLLECTION"; WHITE COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.

REFERENCE: WOODBRIDGE HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT GUIDELINES SECTION 6.2.8, SECTION 7.1.8 AND SECTION 7.1.12

NOTE

- DO NOT SCALE THE DRAWINGS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE.
- ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND SHALL BE RETURNED AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
- THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNTIL SIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT

DATE	ISSUED FOR
OCT. 24, 2012	HERITAGE SERVICES REVIEW
JAN. 3, 2013	REVISED
AUG. 24, 2015	HERITAGE SERVICES REVIEW
NOV. 05, 2015	PERMIT



C.Y. LEE ARCHITECT INC.

200 finch ave. w.
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canada, m2h 3w4

1. 416 223 6400
www.cyleearchitect.com

PROJECT

ROCK COMMUNITY CHURCH
CARETAKER'S UNIT
(NATHANIA CLARKE WALLACE HOUSE)
249 CLARENCE ST
WOODBRIDGE, ON

DRAWING TITLE

NOTES

DRAWING NO.

A4.3

Appendix E- Scoped HIA Requirements



Jaepil Yoo <jpyoo@cyleearchitect.com>

249 Clarence Street

3 messages

Guy, Katrina <Katrina.Guy@vaughan.ca>

Tue, Sep 10, 2019 at 6:22 PM

To: "J.P. Yoo" <jpyoo@cyleearchitect.com>

Cc: "Cosentino, Christopher" <Christopher.Cosentino@vaughan.ca>, "Whitfield Ferguson, Wendy" <Wendy.WhitfieldFerguson@vaughan.ca>, "C.Y. Lee" <cylee@cyleearchitect.com>, Yooshin Kim <yskim@cyleearchitect.com>

Good morning Mr. Yoo,

Concerning the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA), we have determined that it may be scoped down to focus on these main points:

- A statement that summarizes the context and history of the existing heritage house
- A history of the most recent repairs to demonstrate that the property is good condition and to confirm that there's no exterior work to be done to the house at this time
- An overview of the proposed work – focusing on the connection of the church to the house, the impact of the new construction and the site plan layout

I have attached an annotated City of Vaughan Guidelines, which highlights the necessary information required with some comments.

To contact a suitable Heritage Consultant, I would recommend that you review the following three resources:

The Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals <https://cahp-acecp.ca/>

The Markham list of Heritage Contractors: https://www.markham.ca/wps/wcm/connect/markham/b7f7af8e-b4cc-4b74-95ba-c40234b92c09/Heritage-Contractors-Tradespeople-Master-Directory.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_2QD4H901OGV160QC8BLCRJ1001-b7f7af8e-b4cc-4b74-95ba-c40234b92c09-msoUuNS

The Brampton list of Heritage Professionals and Contractors: https://www.brampton.ca/EN/Arts-Culture-Tourism/Cultural-Heritage/Documents1/Heritage_Professionals_and_Contractors.pdf

And to perhaps review previous Heritage Vaughan meetings to view CHIAs that deal specifically with Woodbridge.

Thank you and please let me know if I can provide any further information.

Regards,

Katrina Guy

Katrina Guy, B. A.

Cultural Heritage Coordinator

905-832-8585 ext. 8115 | katrina.guy@vaughan.ca

City of Vaughan | Development Planning

2141 Major Mackenzie Dr., Vaughan, ON L6A 1T1

vaughan.ca



Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA)

Requirement

1. Applicant and Owner Contact Information

2. A description of the property, both built form and landscape features, and its context including nearby cultural heritage resources.

3. A development history and architectural evaluation of the built cultural heritage resources found on the property, the site's physical features, and their heritage significance within the local context.

4. A condition assessment of the cultural heritage resources found on the property.

For 3 & 4 - This is where it is most appropriate to discuss the previous works that went forward a few years ago. This will go towards establishing the current condition of the property. "City of Vaughan"

Heritage building completed restoration and renovation works in 2016.
(Building Permit 15-003887 & HP. 2015-028-00) "C.Y. Lee Architect"

5. The documentation of all cultural heritage resources on the property by way of photographs (interior & exterior) and /or measured drawings, and by mapping the context and setting of the built heritage.

Exterior photos only, with some pictures showing the area where the addition will be attached to the house. "City of Vaughan"

6. An outline of the development proposal for the lands in question and the potential impact, both adverse and beneficial, the proposed development will have on identified cultural heritage resources. A site plan drawing and tree inventory is required for this section.

7. Conservation / mitigation options

For the discussion, please detail the efforts being made to minimize the potential impacts. Including - how the addition will be attached, what will be visible from the streetscape. "City of Vaughan"

GUIDELINES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Purpose

A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) is a study to identify and evaluate built heritage resources and cultural landscapes in a given area (i.e. subject property) and to assess the impacts that may result from a proposed development or alteration on the cultural heritage value of a property. The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment assists staff in the evaluation of development and heritage permit applications, including the determination of compliance with cultural heritage policies. A CHIA should:

1. Assess and describe the significance of a heritage resource and its heritage attributes. If the building or landscape is not considered significant, a rationale is outlined in the report by the qualified heritage specialist.
2. Identify the impacts of the proposed development or alteration on the heritage resource.
3. Recommended a conservation approach to best conserve the heritage resource and to avoid or mitigate negative impacts to the heritage resource within the context of the proposed development. This will be further developed through a Conservation Plan.



Provincial and Municipal Heritage Policies

Planning Act

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

Ontario Heritage Act

An application to alter or demolish a heritage resource shall be accompanied by the required plans as per Section 27 (5), Section 33 (2), Section 34 (1.1), and Section 42 (2.2)

Provincial Policy Statement 2014

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

2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

The Vaughan Official Plan 2010 (VOP2010)

Chapter 6, Volume 1 of VOP2010 requires that a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment be provided when there is potential for new development to affect a heritage resource.

Section 6.2.2.5

To require that, for an alteration, addition, demolition or removal of a designated heritage property, the applicant shall submit a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, as set out in this Plan and in the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines when:

- a. the proposed alteration or addition requires:
 - i. an Official Plan amendment;*
 - ii. a Zoning By-law Amendment;*
 - iii. a Block Plan approval;*
 - iv. a Plan of Subdivision;*
 - v. a minor variance;*
 - vi. a Site Plan application; or**
- b. the proposed demolition involves the demolition of a building in whole or part or the removal of a building or designated landscape feature.*

Section 6.2.3.1

That when development is proposed on a property that is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act but is listed on the Heritage register, recognized as a Cultural heritage character area or identified as having potential cultural heritage value, the applicant shall submit a Cultural heritage impact assessment when:

- a. the proposal requires an Official Plan amendment, a zoning by-law amendment, a plan of subdivision, a plan of condominium, a minor variance or a site plan application;*
- b. the proposal involves the demolition of a building or the removal of a building or part thereof or a heritage landscape feature; or*
- c. there is potential for adverse impact to a cultural heritage resource from the proposed 7*

Section 6.2.3.2

That when development is proposed on a property adjacent to a property that is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act but is listed on the Heritage register, recognized as Cultural heritage character area, or identified as having potential cultural heritage value:

- b. the applicant shall submit a Cultural heritage impact assessment if through the development approval process it is determined that there is the potential for adverse impact on the adjacent heritage resource from the proposed development.*

Section 6.2.4

Cultural heritage impact assessments may be required for many development activities on or adjacent to heritage resources.

Strategy for the Maintenance & Preservation of Significant Heritage Buildings

Approved by Council on June 27, 2005, Section 1.4 of the "Strategy" has the following provision as it relates to Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment requirements:

Policy provisions requiring Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessment reports by heritage property owners shall be included in the City's Official Plan and Official Plan Amendments. Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (CHRIA) reports will provide an assessment of the heritage site or property and the impact the proposed development will have on the heritage structure. CHRIA reports will also include preservation and mitigation measures for the heritage property.

A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment should not be confused with an Archaeological Resource Assessment. A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment will identify, evaluate and make recommendations on **built heritage resources and cultural landscapes**. An Archaeological Resource Assessment identifies, evaluates and makes recommendations on **archaeological resources**.

Good Heritage Conservation Practice

The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment shall be conducted and based on good heritage conservation practice as per international, federal, provincial, and municipal statutes and guidelines. This includes (but is not limited to):

- Venice Charter 1964
- Appleton Charter 1983
- Burra Charter 1999
- ICOMOS Charter 2003
- Park Canada's Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada 2010
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Ontario Heritage Toolkit - Heritage Property Evaluation section
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties 2007
- Applicable Heritage Conservation District Guidelines

Requirements of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

The requirement of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment shall be identified and requested by Cultural Heritage staff in its review of development applications as circulated by the Vaughan Planning Department for comment. Notification of the requirement to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment shall be given to a property owner and/or his/her representative as early in the development process as possible. Cultural Heritage staff will identify the known cultural heritage resources on a property that are of interest or concern.

The following items are considered the minimum required components of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:

1. The hiring of a **qualified heritage specialist** to prepare the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment. Refer to the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) which lists members by their specialization (<http://www.caphc.ca>).
2. Applicant and owner **contact information**.
3. A **description of the property**, both built form and landscape features, and its context including nearby cultural heritage resources.
4. A **statement of cultural heritage value** if one does not already exist. Part IV individually designated properties will have statements provided in the existing City by-law. This statement shall be based on Ontario Regulation 9/06 – Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.
5. A chronological description of the **history of the property** to date and past owners, supported by archival and historical material.
6. A **development history** and **architectural evaluation** of the built cultural heritage resources found on the property, the site's physical features, and their heritage significance within the local context.
7. A **condition assessment** of the cultural heritage resources found on the property.
8. The **documentation** of all cultural heritage resources on the property by way of photographs (interior & exterior) and /or measured drawings, and by mapping the context and setting of the built heritage.
9. An **outline of the development proposal** for the lands in question and the potential impact, both adverse and beneficial, the proposed development will have on identified cultural heritage resources. A site plan drawing and tree inventory is required for this section.
10. A comprehensive examination of the following **conservation/ mitigation options** for cultural heritage resources. Each option should be explored with an explanation of its appropriateness. Recommendations that result from this examination should be based on the architectural and historical significance of the resources and their importance to the City of Vaughan's history, community, cultural landscape or streetscape. Options to be explored include (but are not limited to):



a) Avoidance Mitigation

Avoidance mitigation may allow development to proceed while retaining the cultural heritage resources in situ and intact. Avoidance strategies for heritage resources typically would require provisions for maintaining the integrity of the cultural heritage resource and to ensure it does not become structurally unsound or otherwise compromised. Feasible options for the adaptive re-use of built heritage structure or cultural heritage resources should be clearly outlined.

Where conservation of the entire structure is not feasible, consideration may be given to the conservation of the heritage structure/resource in part, such as the main portion of a building without its rear, wing or ell addition.

b) Salvage Mitigation

In situations where cultural heritage resources are evaluated as being of minor significance or the conservation of the heritage resource in its original location is not considered feasible on reasonable and justifiable grounds, the relocation of a structure or (as a last resort) the salvaging of its architectural components may be considered. This option is often accompanied by the recording of the structure through photographs and measured drawings.

c) Historical Commemoration

While this option does not conserve the cultural heritage of a property/structure, historical commemoration by way of interpretive plaques, the incorporation of reproduced heritage architectural features in new development, or erecting a monument-like structure commemorating the history of the property, may be considered. This option may be accompanied by the recording of the structure through photographs and measured drawings.

Review/Approval Process

Two (2) hard copies and two (2) digital copies of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment shall be distributed to the City of Vaughan: One hard copy and one digital copy to the Development Planning Department and one hard copy and one digital copy to the Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Division within the Development Planning Department.

Staff will determine whether the minimum requirements of the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment have been met and review the conclusions and recommendations outlined in the subject report. Revisions and amendments to the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment will be required if the guidelines are not met. City staff will meet with the owner/applicant to discuss the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and recommendations contained therein.

The preparation and submission of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment may be a required condition of approval for development applications and draft plan of subdivision applications.

Any questions or comments relating to these guidelines may be directed to the Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Division, Development Planning Department, City of Vaughan.

Appendix F- Heritage Listing

7 - Clarence Street

The illustrations below are a mapping of each heritage resource. The information within the boxes, related to each resource, can be found in the Building Inventory Sheets in the Appendix.



249 Clarence Street Listed in LSHS
 Nathaniel Clark Wallace House
 Hawatha

- + Dated 1870
- + Gothic Revival Style
- + Brick, L-plan
- + Being modified, under construction
- + Modest condition



250 Clarence Street Listed in LSHS

- + Dated 1850/1933
- + Georgian Style
- + Been modified
- + Log cabin with additions
- + Roof has been raised
- + Side addition was added
- + Two 19th century log houses were moved to present site in 1933



187 Clarence Street Listed in LSHS

- + Dated 1870
- + Georgian
- + 1930's chimney
- + Woodframe
- + Aluminum drop siding, wraparound verandah



175 Clarence Street Listed in LSHS
 Thomas Nye House

- + Dated 1875
- + Classic Ontario Cottage Style
- + Brick
- + Mostly original



169 Clarence Street Listed in VHI

- + Dated 1925-1950
- + 1940's Cottage Style
- + Largely original
- + Brick



159 Clarence Street Listed in VHI

- + Dated 1850- 1875
- + Ontario Cottage Style
- + Heavily modified with modern cladding
- + Front various additions



102 Clarence Street

- + Dated 1925- 1950
- + Late Edwardian
- + Modified with new windows & siding
- + Original form
- + With barn



70 Clarence Street

- + Dated 1925- 1950
- + 1930's cottage



50 Clarence Street

- + Dated 1925- 1950
- + 1940's cottage



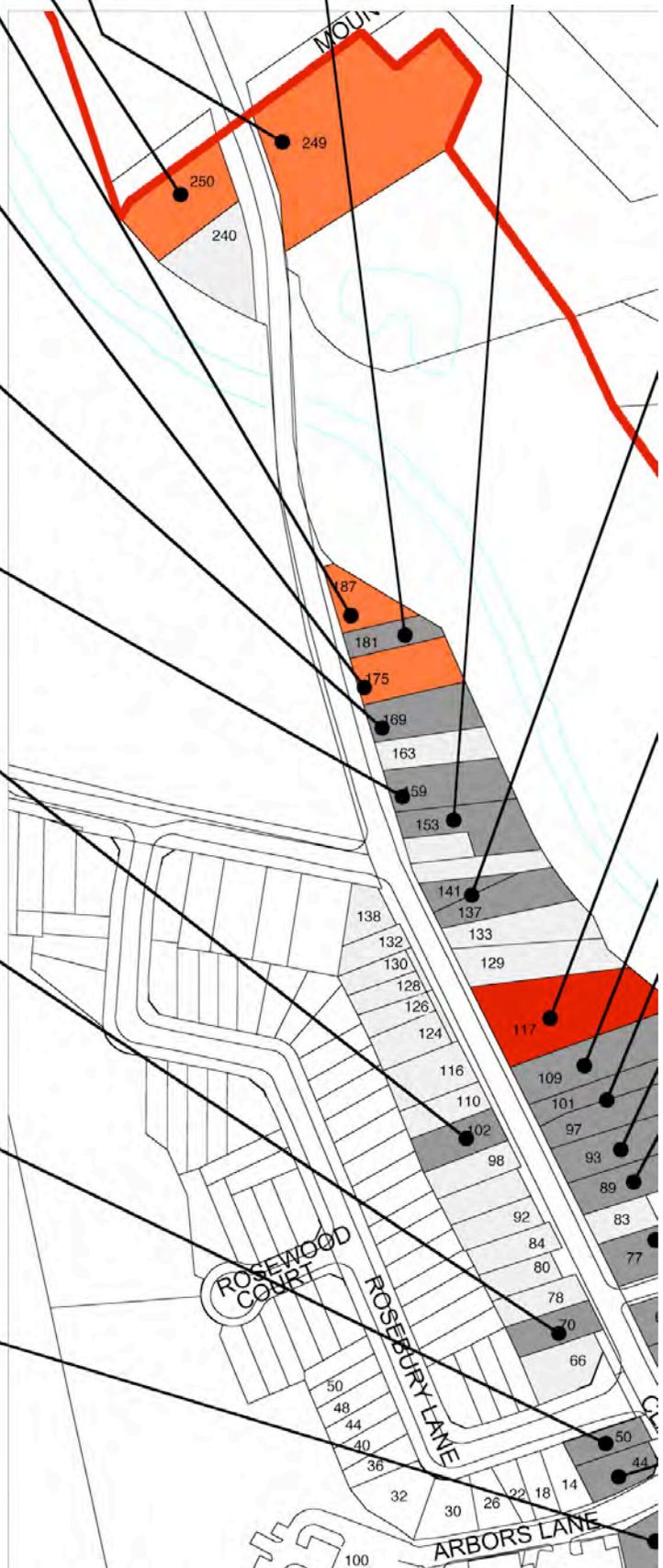
36 Clarence Street

- + Dated 1925- 1950
- + Art Moderne Cottage Style
- + Stucco on masonry



181 Clarence Street
 Listed in VHI

- + Dated 1925- 1950
- + 1940's Cottage
- + Heavily modified with addition



Heritage Inventory

143	240 Clarence Street						√	W
144	249 Clarence Street	Nathaniel Clarke Wallace House	Gothic Revival	1870	√		√	W
145	250 Clarence Street		Georgian	1840	√		√	W

Municipal Heritage Register

187	Clarence Street	7	8
249	Clarence Street	7	9
250	Clarence Street	7	9

Address		
249 Clarence Street		
Con	Lot	Community
7	9	WB
Construction Type		
brick, L-plan		
Style		
Gothic Revival		
Name		
Nathaniel Clark Wallace House; Hiawatha		
Date		
1870		
Comments		



Appendix G- Conservation Methods

7.1.3 Foundations

Historic Characteristic

See stone masonry section 7.1.2.

Foundation walls are similar to stone walls but are subject to more demanding conditions. They are subject to freezing and thawing, are often wet, must hold out ground water from rain above or soils beside, and hold up the building at the same time. In older walls waterproofing or damproofing may not exist and years of dampness may have washed out binders from the mortars rendering the foundation water permeable, or even structurally unstable.

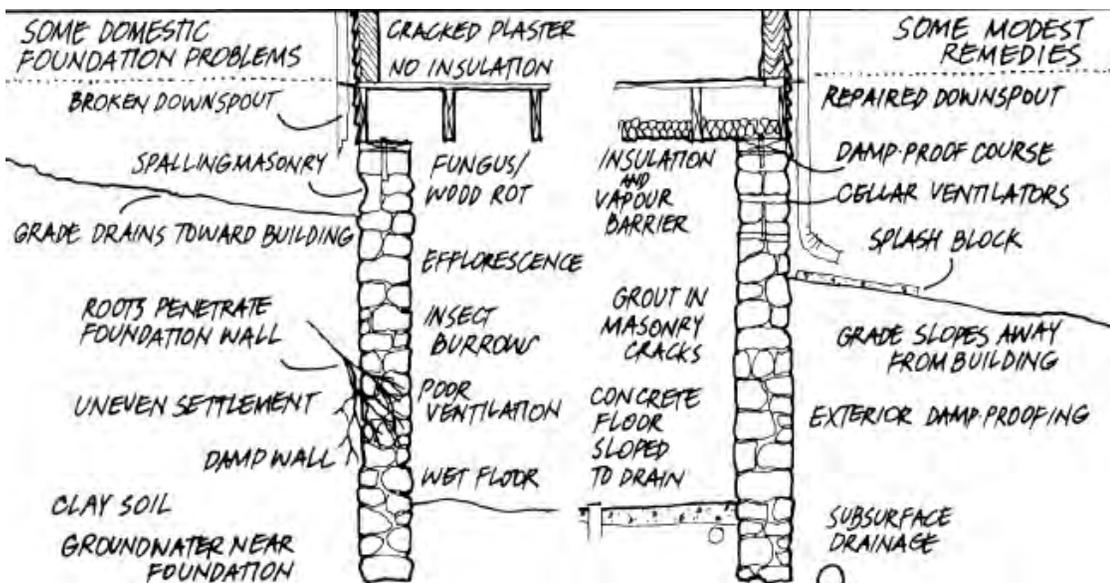
Foundation walls are often visible at grade and where visible are a character defining element.

Intervention Notes

Despite quick fix remedies promoted in the marketplace, to best repair/restore a foundation very often requires the following:

- excavating around the building perimeter,
- pointing the foundation inside and outside,
- low pressure grouting of the wall cavity, if necessary
- parging the exterior below grade and applying a good dampproofing or waterproofing.

Further, when this work is done it is a good idea to install weeping pipe, thus promoting a healthy foundation wall for years to come. This work also reduces rising damp, preserves original materials, and contributes to the preservation of the whole building.



Some Domestic Foundation Problems

Image Credit: Page 115, Well Preserved, The Ontario Heritage Foundation's Manual of Principles and Practice for Architectural Conservation, Mark Fram

7.0 HERITAGE BUILDINGS

7.1 A Conservation Plan

The conservation of heritage buildings requires a sensitive and informed understanding of the building's design, construction methods, history, and context. A Conservation Plan should be undertaken prior to any intervention in a heritage building, and as a means to prolong the building's life span. A Conservation Plan undertaken by a qualified professional will provide valuable documentation of heritage resources and provide property owners with the necessary tools and knowledge to properly care for their buildings.

When undertaking heritage conservation work, this plan recommends following the Federal Standards and Guidelines for Heritage Conservation. An additional level of guidelines is provided in this section to inform conservation work within the Woodbridge HCD. These include guidelines for:

- Brick or Terra Cotta Masonry
- Stone Masonry
- Foundation
- Traditional Stucco Siding
- Wood Siding
- Roofing
- Gable Ends and Dormer Windows
- Windows and Shutters
- Doors
- Porches
- Projections
- Paint
- Gutters and Rain Water Leaders
- Fences
- Commercial Signages
- Storefronts

Reference should be made to historical photos or other documentary evidence when available in order to gain information on a building's elements, details and materials.

7.1.1 Brick Masonry

Historic Characteristics

Historically, brick was a popular choice for a permanent home, because it is durable, flexible, fireproof and attractive with various colours and shapes to choose from.

Brick is historically structural or loadbearing. Generally a wall consists of two wythes or rows of brick bonded together by 'headers' (bricks placed front to back across the two wythes). In larger or taller buildings there may be 3 or more wythes.

Surface patterns in brick walls are the result of this bonding. Bonding patterns fall into types by common usage (common bond, English bond, Flemish bond and so on). Further decorative work such as diaper work (diamond patterns on a brick wall) or brick shapes add interest to more sophisticated brick buildings.

The use of brick as a veneer started in the mid 20th century. In these buildings no bonding is visible and bricks are laid only in stretcher coursing. However, some historic brick walls appear to be veneer, but in fact have hidden bonding, and are actually traditional loadbearing brick walls, with two or more wythes of thickness.

Brick is damaged by: freezing and thawing when wet (ice action fractures the brick surface); rising damp (water drawn into the brick from damp soil); physical overload (causes crushing or fracturing); building movement (leads to cracking), aging (where mortar has weathered and lost its binders and strength) and improper installation or repair (pointing mortar is too hard).

Brick was very soft in early days of production and became harder and more colourful as industrial processes matured in the later 19th and early 20th Century.

Terra cotta is the name given to fired clay units that are generally very decorative, larger in scale often imitate stone and are generally hollow. They were built into walls as decorative items such as capitals, brackets, cornices and so on.

Brick or terra cotta are attractive and enduring products which are essential character defining elements of a historic masonry building.

Intervention Notes

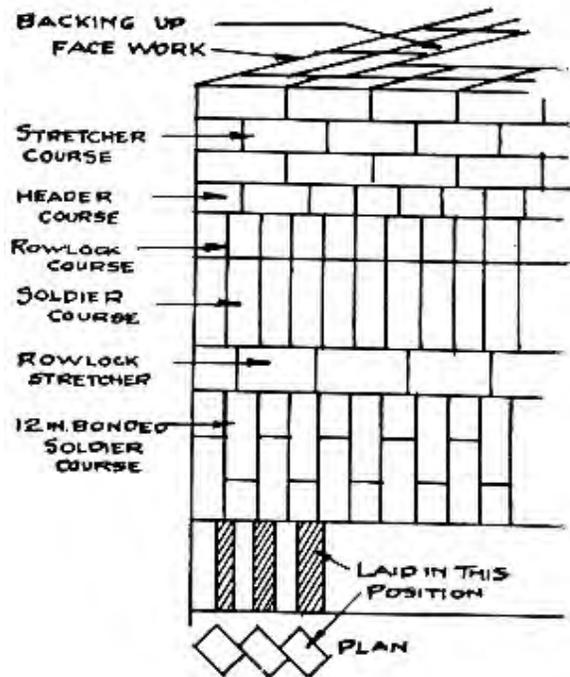
If brick walls are deteriorated they should be repaired and not replaced or covered by other materials. The underlying cause of deterioration should be investigated and corrected as part of the masonry repair / restoration project.

Brick walls require periodic pointing as joints weather. This must be done using correct methods for hardness of joints, shape of joints, tooling and occasionally decorative aspects such as colour, raised ribbon or tuck finishes. Replacement brick or terra cotta units should match the original masonry in size, shape, finish, and colour. This may require research to find correct replacements still being made, using salvaged materials, or even custom manufacture of replica units.

The cleaning of soiled brick and terra cotta masonry is possible and is occasionally desirable to enhance the image of a building, reduce surface damage from chemically active soiling, and to blend in new repair / restoration work. Proper methods should be researched and tested before proceeding. Methods should not damage the brick, be environmentally appropriate, and be gently applied to leave some patina of age. Cleaning should not be impulsively applied and should not try to achieve a new appearance.

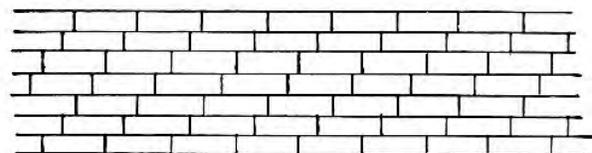
Sandblasting of masonry should never be undertaken as it irreparably destroys the surface of the masonry units.

All masonry work should be undertaken under the supervision of, and by knowledgeable practitioners (architects, contractors, and other specialists).

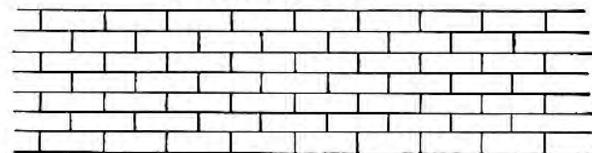


Brick Course

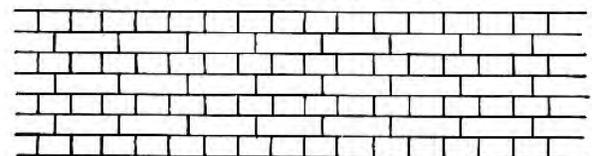
Image Credit: Page 83, The Art of Bricklaying, J. Edgar Ray, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Publishers



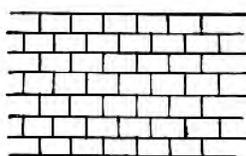
2" RUNNING BOND



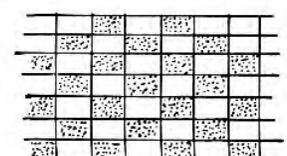
RUNNING STRETCHER BOND



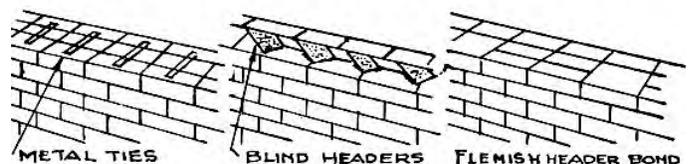
ENGLISH BOND



HEADER BOND



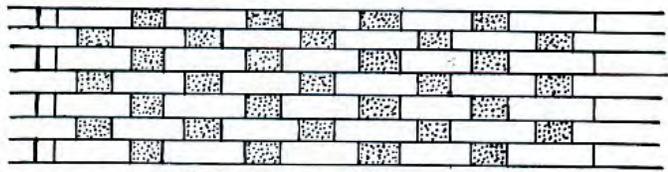
CHECKER BOARD BOND



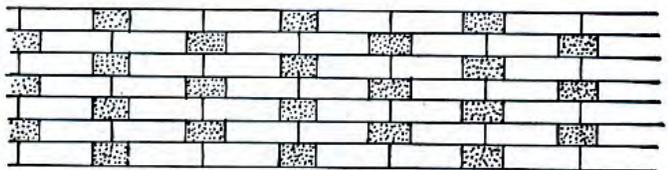
Brick Bond

Image Credit: Page 123, The Art of Bricklaying, J. Edgar Ray, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Publishers

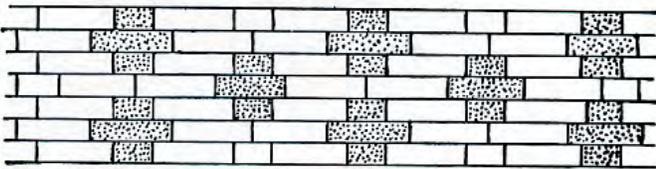
HERITAGE BUILDINGS



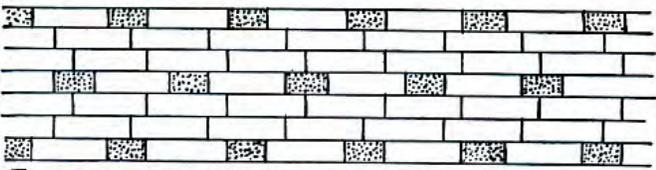
FLEMISH BOND



FLEMISH BOND MODIFIED TWO STRETCHERS BETWEEN HEADERS



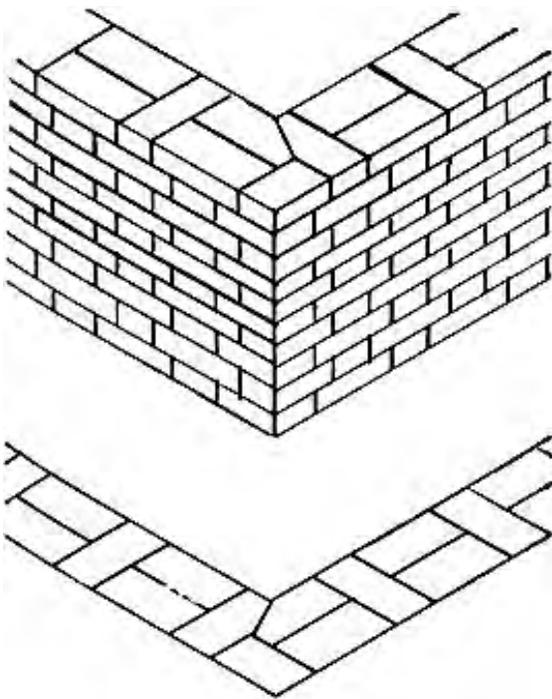
FLEMISH CROSS BOND



FLEMISH COURSE ALTERNATES WITH 2 COURSES OF STRETCHERS

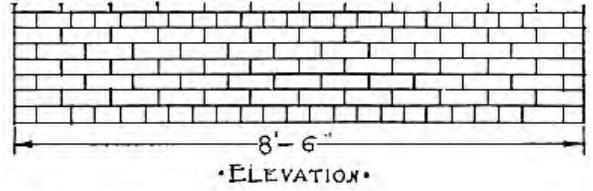
Flemish Bond

Image Credit: Page 124, The Art of Bricklaying, J. Edgar Ray, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Publishers

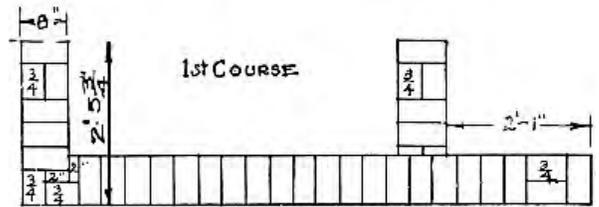


Flemish Bond

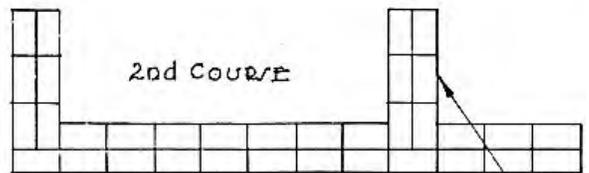
Image Credit: Page 99, The Art of Bricklaying, J. Edgar Ray, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Publishers



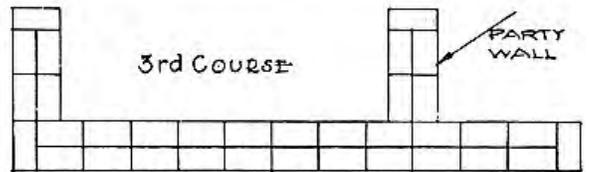
8'-6" ELEVATION



1st COURSE



2nd COURSE

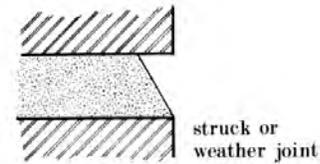


3rd COURSE

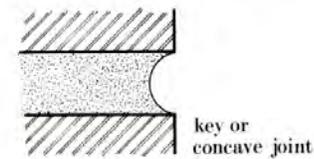
PARTY WALL

8" Wall American Bond

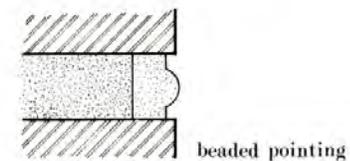
Image Credit: Page 114, The Art of Bricklaying, J. Edgar Ray, Chas. A. Bennett Co., Publishers



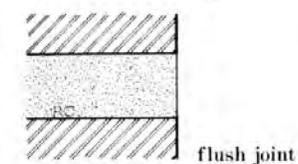
struck or weather joint



key or concave joint



beaded pointing



flush joint

The Most Common Brick Joints and Pointing Used in Turn-of-century Building

Image Credit: Page 8, Guidelines for Restoring Brick Masonry, British Columbia Heritage Trust, Technical Paper Series

4.5.2 WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

These guidelines provide direction when wood and wood products are identified as character-defining elements of an historic place. They also give direction on maintaining, repairing and replacing wood or wood products.

Wood and wood products refer to wood elements used in exterior or interior systems and assemblies. Wood elements include logs, sawn or hewn timbers, and milled or sculpted lumber. Wood products include plywood, glue-laminated timber, or composites, such as particleboard or wafer board. Both wood and wood products can be found in roofs, cladding, structure, windows and doors, interior finishes, carvings and fences.



It is important to identify the cause of any damage to a wooden building element before beginning a Preservation treatment. For the former machine shop of the North Pacific Cannery in Port Edward BC, exposure to marine conditions caused the exterior wood cladding to deteriorate.

An organic material, wood has a wide range of physical properties that vary significantly, depending on species, cut, grade and age. Wood is especially vulnerable to fire, moisture, ultraviolet radiation and insect infestation, thus protection from these threats is crucial to its conservation. This includes applying and maintaining suitable coatings and treatments, such as paints, stains, varnishes and preservatives.



Using minimally destructive testing methods can help evaluate the condition of wood without damaging it. Here a resistance measuring micro drill is being used to evaluate the condition of a log wall at Fort Walsh, NHSC in Saskatchewan. A drilling needle penetrates the wood at a constant speed and measures the resistance encountered to advance the drill bit. The resistance the wood offers indicates its condition: low resistance can indicate decay.

Repairing wood elements typically involves consolidating or replacing decayed or damaged wood, and correcting the conditions that caused the decay or damage. The use of traditional carpentry techniques in repairing architectural and structural wood elements is well established. However, repairing more recently introduced wood products, such as plywood and composites, may not be possible, due to the manufacturing process involved and their modular nature. In this case, replacement in kind may be more appropriate. The difficulty in locating a sustainable source for replacement in kind of old growth or exotic wood may result in the need to select an appropriate replacement material.

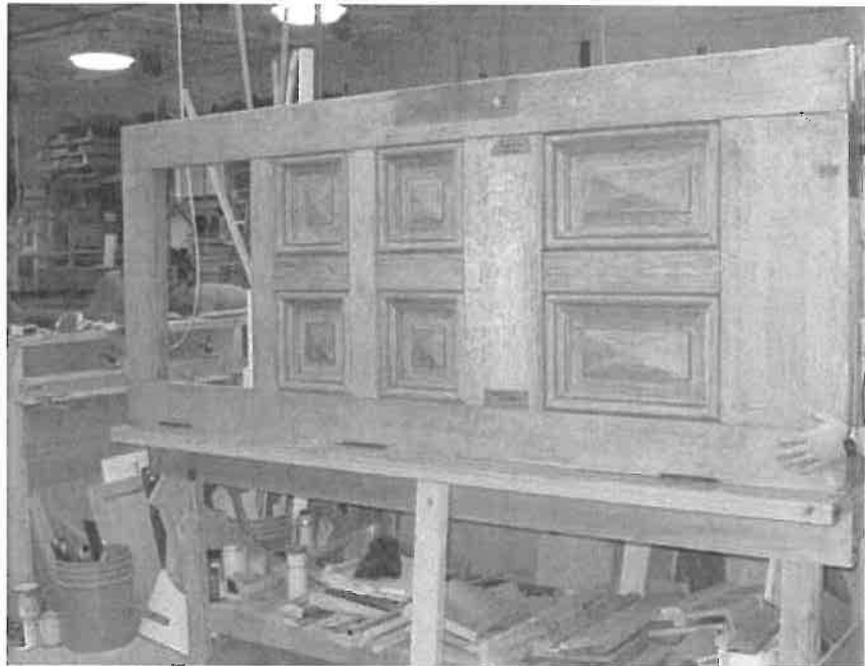
These guidelines provide general recommendations for wood and wood products and should be used in conjunction with 4.5.1, All Materials. Because wood can form part of the structure or envelope of a building or engineering work, also refer to the specific system or assembly in the Guidelines for Buildings.



Deteriorated logs at the John Walter Historic Site in Edmonton were replaced in kind with hewn logs that used the originals as templates to reproduce tooling marks on visible surfaces. On close inspection, this distinguishes the new materials if the logs are separated in the future.



Wood was often used in modern buildings as a finish to contrast with more industrial materials, or as part of an acoustical treatment on ceilings and walls. The wood ceiling and column claddings of the Beaver Lake Pavilion in Montreal were carefully preserved as part of the recent rehabilitation of the pavilion.



Preserving the wood doors of the Langevin Block in Ottawa included carefully dismantling the doors to permit the damaged and decayed wood to be repaired.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

	Recommended	Not Recommended
1	Understanding the properties and characteristics of wood and its finishes or coatings, such as its species, grade, strength and finish, or the chemical make-up of its coating.	
2	Documenting the location, dimension, species, finish and condition of wood before undertaking an intervention.	Undertaking an intervention that affects wood, without first documenting its existing characteristics and condition.
3	Protecting and maintaining wood by preventing water penetration, by maintaining proper drainage so that water or organic matter does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features, and by preventing conditions that contribute to weathering and wear.	Failing to identify, evaluate and treat the causes of wood deterioration.
4	Creating conditions that are unfavourable to the growth of fungus, such as eliminating entry points for water; opening vents to allow drying out; removing piled earth resting against wood and plants that hinder air circulation, or applying a chemical preservative, using recognized conservation methods.	
5	Inspecting coatings to determine their condition and appropriateness, in terms of physical and visual compatibility with the material, assembly, or system.	
6	Retaining coatings that help protect the wood from moisture, ultraviolet light and wear. Removal should be considered only as part of an overall maintenance program that involves reapplying the protective coatings in kind.	Stripping paint or other coatings to reveal bare wood, thus exposing historically coated surfaces to moisture, ultraviolet light, accelerated weathering and mechanical wear.
7	Removing damaged, deteriorated, or thickly applied coatings to the next sound layer, using the safest and gentlest method possible, then recoating in kind.	Using destructive coating removal methods, such as propane or butane torches, sandblasting or water-blasting. These methods can irreversibly damage woodwork.
8	Using the gentlest means possible to remove paint or varnish when it is too deteriorated to recoat, or so thickly applied that it obscures details.	Using thermal devices improperly in a manner that scorches the woodwork. Failing to neutralize the wood thoroughly after using chemical strippers, thereby preventing the new coating from adhering. Allowing detachable wood elements to soak too long in a caustic solution, causing the wood grain to raise and the surface to roughen. Stripping historically coated wood surfaces to bare wood, then applying a clear varnish or stain.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

	Recommended	Not Recommended
9	Applying compatible coatings following proper surface preparation, such as cleaning with tri-sodium phosphate.	Failing to follow the manufacturer's product and application instructions when applying coatings.
10	Ensuring that new coatings are physically and visually compatible with the surface to which they are applied in durability, chemical composition, colour and texture.	
11	Applying chemical preservatives to unpainted wood elements that are not exposed to view.	Using chemical preservatives, such as copper naphthenate, if these materials have not been used historically, and are known to change the appearance of wood elements.
12	Preventing the continued deterioration of wood by isolating it from the source of deterioration. For example, blocking windborne sand and grit with a windbreak, or installing wire mesh over floor joists in a crawlspace to thwart rodents.	Neglecting to treat known conditions that threaten wood, such as abrasion, animal gnawing, fungal decay, or insect infestation.
13	Treating active insect infestations by implementing an extermination program specific to that insect.	
14	Retaining all sound and repairable wood that contributes to the heritage value of the historic place.	Replacing wood that can be repaired, such as wood components from old growth timber that is inherently more durable.
15	Stabilizing deteriorated wood by structural reinforcement, weather protection, or correcting unsafe conditions, as required, until repair work is undertaken.	Removing deteriorated wood that can be stabilized or repaired.
16	Repairing wood by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood, using recognized conservation methods.	Replacing an entire wood element, when repair and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts is appropriate.
17	Replacing in kind extensively deteriorated or missing parts of wood elements, based on documentary and physical evidence.	Using a substitute material for the replacement part that neither conveys the same appearance as the wood element, nor is physically or chemically compatible.
18	Replacing in kind the entire panel of an extensively deteriorated or missing modular wood product, such as plywood, on a unit-by-unit basis.	

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION PROJECTS

	Recommended	Not Recommended
19	Repairing wood elements by patching, piecing-in, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing the wood, using recognized conservation methods. Repair might include the limited replacement in kind, or replacement with compatible substitute material, of extensively deteriorated or missing wood, where there are surviving prototypes. Repairs might also include dismantling and rebuilding a timber structure or wood assembly, if an evaluation of its overall condition determines that more than limited repair or replacement in kind is required.	
20	Replacing in kind an irreparable wood element, based on documentary and physical evidence.	Removing an irreparable wood element and not replacing it, or replacing it with an inappropriate new element.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

21	Removing or encapsulating hazardous materials, such as lead paint, using the least-invasive abatement methods, and only after adequate testing has been conducted.	
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SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

22	Selecting replacement materials for character-defining old-growth, exotic, or otherwise unavailable wood, based on their physical and visual characteristics.	
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ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Recommended	Not Recommended
23	Repairing , stabilizing and securing fragile wood from the restoration period, using well-tested consolidants, when appropriate. Repairs should be physically and visually compatible and identifiable on close inspection for future research.	<p>Removing wood from the restoration period that could be stabilized and conserved.</p> <p>Replacing an entire wood element from the restoration period when repair and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts is possible.</p> <p>Using a substitute material for the replacement that neither conveys the same appearance as the surviving wood, nor is physically or chemically compatible.</p>
24	Replacing in kind a wood element from the restoration period that is too deteriorated to repair, based on documentary and physical evidence. The new work should be well documented and unobtrusively dated to guide future research and treatment.	Removing an irreparable wood element from the restoration period and not replacing it, or replacing it with an inappropriate new element.

Appendix H- Curricula Vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE

Dan Currie, BA, BES, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

EDUCATION

2006

Masters of Arts (Planning)
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

1998

Bachelor of Arts (Art History)
University of Saskatchewan

Dan Currie, a Partner with MHBC, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997 including the Director of Policy Planning for the City of Cambridge and Senior Policy Planner for the City of Waterloo.

Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of policy and development work. Dan has experience in a number of areas including strategic planning, growth plan policy, secondary plans, watershed plans, housing studies and downtown revitalization plans. Dan specializes in long range planning and has experience in growth plans, settlement area expansions and urban growth studies.

Dan holds a Masters degree in Planning from the University of Waterloo, a Bachelors degree (Honours) in Planning from the University of Waterloo and a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Saskatchewan. He is a registered Professional Planner and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners and a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners
Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals
Past Board Member, Town and Gown Association of Ontario

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2013 – Present Partner,
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited

2009 – 2013 Associate
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited

2007 - 2009 Director, Policy Planning, City of Cambridge

2000 - 2007 Senior Planner, City of Waterloo

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F 519 576 0121
dcurrie@mhbcplan.com
www.mhbcplan.com

CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Dan Currie, BA, BES, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

1999 - 2000 Planner, City of Waterloo

1997 - 1998 Research Planner, City of Kitchener

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

MASTER PLANS, GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY STUDIES

Township of West Lincoln, Smithville Northwest Quadrant Secondary Plan
Township of Tiny Growth Management Strategy and Urban Expansion Analysis
Niagara-on-the-Lake Mary Street Streetscape Study
Richmond Hill, Bond Crescent Intensification Strategy
City of Cambridge Climate Change Adaptation Policy
Ministry of Infrastructure Pilot Test of Growth Plan Indicators Study
Cambridge West Master Environmental Servicing Plan
Township of Tiny Residential Land Use Study
Township of West Lincoln Settlement Area Expansion Analysis
Port Severn Settlement Area Boundary Review
City of Cambridge Green Building Policy
Township of West Lincoln Intensification Study & Employment Land Strategy
Ministry of the Environment Review of the D-Series Land Use Guidelines
Meadowlands Conservation Area Management Plan
City of Cambridge Trails Master Plan
City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy
City of Cambridge Growth Management Strategy
Cambridge GO Train Feasibility Study
City of Waterloo Height and Density Policy
City of Waterloo Student Accommodation Study
Uptown Waterloo Residential Market Study
City of Waterloo Land Supply Study
City of Kitchener Inner City Housing Study

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Dan Currie, BA, BES, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

HERITAGE PLANNING

Town of Cobourg Heritage Master Plan
Municipality of Chatham-Kent Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Markham Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study
City of Kingston Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan
Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan
Township of Muskoka Lakes, Bala Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
Municipality of Meaford, Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Guelph Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan
Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority St John's Master Plan
City of Toronto Garden District Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan
City of London Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan
City of Cambridge Heritage Master Plan
City of Waterloo Mary-Allen Neighbourhood Heritage District Study
City of Waterloo Rummelhardt School Heritage Designation
Other heritage consulting services including:

- Heritage Impact Assessments
- Requests for Designations
- Alterations or new developments within Heritage Conservation Districts

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Provide consulting services and prepare planning applications for private sector clients for:

- Draft plans of subdivision
- Consent
- Official Plan Amendment
- Zoning By-law Amendment
- Minor Variance
- Site Plan

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

EDUCATION

2011
Higher Education Diploma
Cultural Development/ Gaelic Studies
University of the Highlands and
Islands

2012
Bachelor of Arts
Joint Advanced Major in Celtic Studies
and Anthropology
Saint Francis Xavier University

2014
Master of Arts
World Heritage and Cultural Projects
for Development
UNESCO, University of Turin, The
International Training Centre of the
ILO

Rachel Redshaw, a Heritage Planner with MHBC, joined the firm in 2018. Ms. Redshaw has a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and Celtic Studies and a Master of Arts in World Heritage and Cultural Projects for Development. Ms. Redshaw completed her Master's in Turin, Italy; the Master's program was established by UNESCO in conjunction with the University of Turin and the International Training Centre of the ILO.

Ms. Redshaw provides a variety of heritage planning services for public and private sector clients. Ms. Redshaw has worked for years completing cultural heritage planning in a municipal setting. She has worked in municipal building and planning departments and also completed contract work for the private sector to gain a diverse knowledge of building and planning in respect to how they apply to cultural heritage.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Candidate, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2018 - Present	Heritage Planner, MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited
2018	Building Permit Coordinator, (Contract) Township of Wellesley
2018	Building Permit Coordinator (Contract) RSM Building Consultants
2017	Deputy Clerk, Township of North Dumfries
2015-2016	Building/ Planning Clerk Township of North Dumfries
2009-2014	Historical Researcher Township of North Dumfries

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Rachel Redshaw, MA, H.E. Dipl.

PROFESSIONAL/COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

- 2018 - Present Member, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario- Cambridge
- 2018-Present Member of Publications Committee, Waterloo Historical Society
- 2016 - Present Secretary, Toronto Gaelic Society
- 2012 - Present Member (Former Co-Chair & Co-Founder), North Dumfries Historical Preservation Society
- 2011 - 2014 Member, North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Committee

AWARDS / PUBLICATIONS / RECOGNITION

- 2008-2012 Historical Columnist for the Ayr News
- 2012 Waterloo Historical Society, "Harvesting Bees in Waterloo Region"
- 2014 The Rise of the City: Social Business Incubation in the City of Hamilton, (MA Dissertation)
- 2012 Nach eil ann tuilleadh: An Nòs Ùr aig nan Gàidheal (BA Thesis) Thesis written in Scottish Gaelic evaluating disappearing Gaelic rites of passage in Nova Scotia.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSES

- 2018 Building Officials and the Law (OBOA Course)
- 2010 Irish Archaeological Field School Certificate

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A R C H I T E C T U R E