

**Heritage Impact Statement  
901 Nashville Road  
In the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District  
City of Vaughan**



View of the house from the northwest, in context. Photos by author unless otherwise noted.

**Paul Oberst Heritage Consulting  
January 2021**

### **Engagement:**

I am a retired architect and an active professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). I have qualified as an opinion witness in architecture and heritage before the Ontario Municipal Board. I was co-author of the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan.

I was engaged by the City of Vaughan to produce a heritage impact statement regarding removal of the buildings and structures on the property at 901 Nashville Road in the City of Vaughan for the purpose of constructing a road connecting a new subdivision with Nashville Road. The property is designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by virtue of being within the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District, and appears in the City's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value, by virtue of being in the District.

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Owner- City of Vaughan

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## 1. The Mandate:

The subject property is considered to be a protected heritage resource, by virtue of being listed in the City's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value.

The Provincial Policy Statement addresses the situation of development on protected heritage resources in Section 2.6., as follows:

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

**Conserved** is defined in the Provincial Policy Statement as follows:

Conserved means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archaeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact assessment.

This Heritage Impact Statement is prepared in compliance with this requirement in the Provincial Policy Statement, and relies on the guidance provided in the City's *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*.

## 2. Historical Background

Kleinburg is a typical example of early Ontario's development. Transportation difficulties required local production of many essential goods. Where the road grid intersected with rivers, the establishment of mills to cut timber for construction and grind grains for food was a critical part of the early pattern of settlement. The rivers powered the mills, and the roads allowed the import of raw material and the export of finished goods. A mill and the traffic it generated would attract supporting trades and shopkeepers, and a village would grow up around it. And so it was in Kleinburg.<sup>1</sup>

In 1848 John Nicholas Kline bought 83 acres of Lot 24 in Concession 8, west of Islington Avenue. He built both a sawmill and a gristmill, and according to plats from 1848, he subdivided his land into quarter-acre lots, anticipating the village that would grow up around his mills.

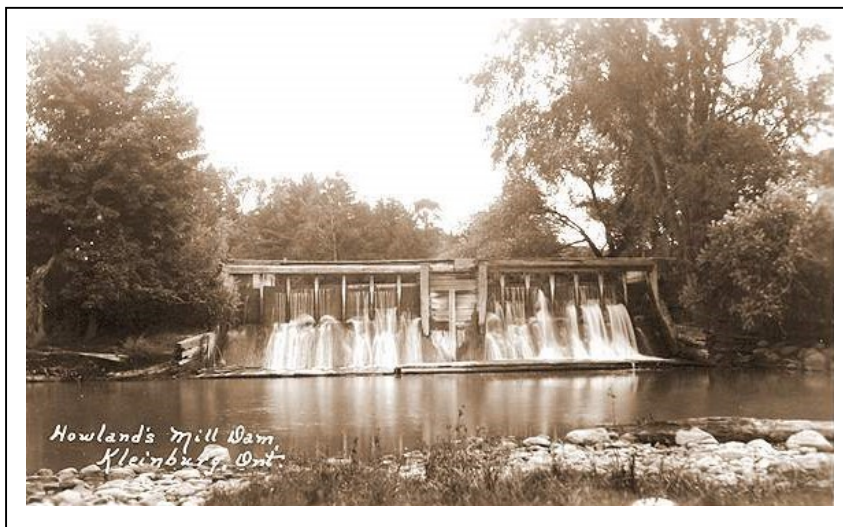


Figure 1. Kleinburg's original development was supported by its mills. This is the dam for Howland's Mill, originally John Klein's.

<sup>1</sup> City of Vaughan, *History Briefs, Bulletin No 5. Early Milling Communities in Vaughan*.



A second sawmill, George Stegman's, is shown on John Kline's 1848 plan of subdivision, across town on the East Humber River.

In 1851, John N. Kline sold his property to James Mitchell, who sold it the following year to the Howland brothers, successful millers with operations in Lambton, Waterdown, and St. Catharines. The Howlands—William Pearce, Fred and Henry Stark Howland—went on to great success in business and politics in the world beyond the Humber River valleys.

By 1860, Kleinburg had grown to include a tanner, a tailor, a bootmaker, a carriage maker, a doctor, a saddler and harness maker, an undertaker, two hotels, a church and a school. By 1870 a chemist (druggist), a cabinet maker, an insurance agent, a butcher, a milliner and a tinsmith had been added to the local business roster. The mills that John N. Kline had built and that the Howlands had developed were the largest between Toronto and Barrie. Kleinburg became a popular stopping place for travelling farmers and businessmen on their way to and from Toronto.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 2. Map from 1880 Atlas. Railway Station is circled.



Figure 3. CPR's Second Kleinburg Station from 1907.

Development patterns were change with the coming of the railways. The first real railway railroad in Canada was the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railway, which went from Toronto to Lake Simcoe in 1853, and was extended to Georgian Bay at Collingwood in 1855. It was a success and prompted imitation. In 1871 the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was opened, running from Toronto, through Woodbridge and Orangeville to Mount Forest. It is said that the politically powerful Howlands arranged for the rail line to swing east so as to be closer to their mill. The deviation is known as the Howland Bend. A Kleinburg Station was built, but it was some way west of the village. The station prompted adjacent development, and so a hamlet came into being, originally called East's Corners, after the postmaster James East whose store was near the northeast corner of Nashville Road and Huntington Road.

<sup>2</sup> City of Vaughan, *Brief History of Kleinburg*.

The presence of the railway station once supported commercial enterprises such as Card's lumber yard (there is still a building bearing their sign), a hotel, and more than one grain elevator, the last of these being built about 1930.<sup>3</sup> The importance of the railway to the prosperity of Kleinburg's mills created an important connection between the Kleinburg and Nashville. The present name was given by a resident named Jonathan Scott who had come from Nashville, Tennessee.

Following the Second World War, suburban development came to Vaughan, and the Nashville area is now a mix of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, mixed with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century houses including the subject property. A new wave of development is currently filling in the farmland within the original road grid.

### 3. Introduction to the Site

The subject property is located on the south side of Nashville Road, near the centre of the Nashville hamlet.

The property is described as: W ½ Lot 25 Con9 Vaughan; being Lot 5 Plan 4251 & Part Barons St Plan 4251 as in R728124; Vaughan. The PIN is 03322-0266 (LT).

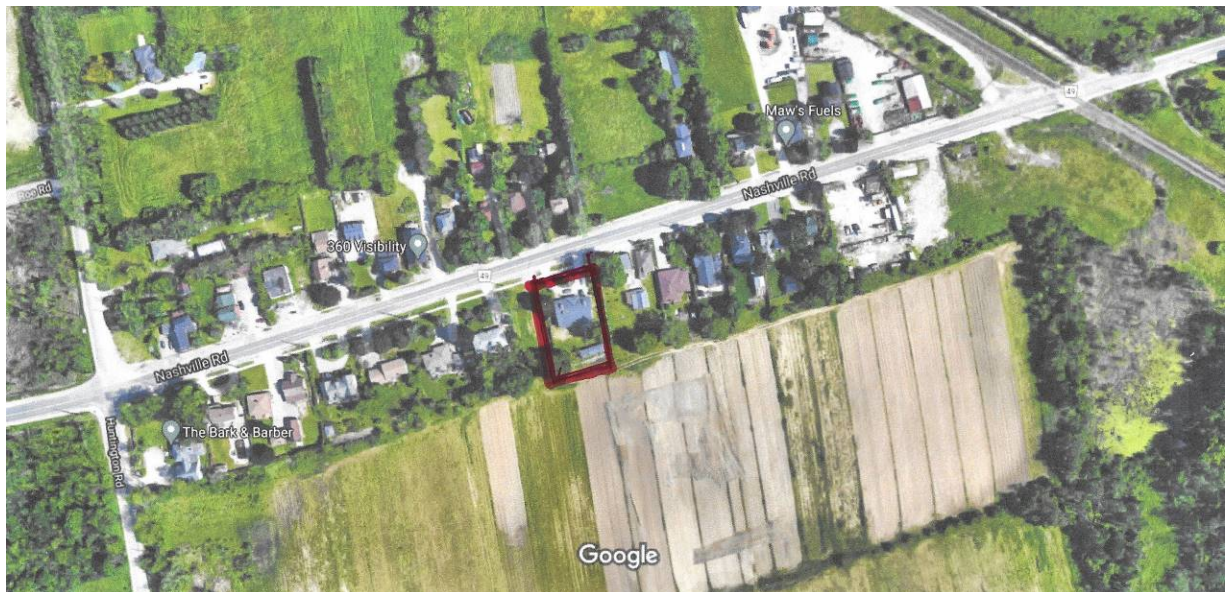


Figure 4. Aerial view, from Google Maps, of Nashville Road between Huntington Road to the left, and the railway to the right. The original extent of the hamlet is within these bounds. The subject property is outlined in red. North is to the top. The Kleinburg station was originally located just south of the level crossing. Most of the buildings on the north side of road are from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most of the buildings on the south side of the road are from mid- to late-20<sup>th</sup> century.

There are two buildings on the property, shown in the view above and in the survey below:

1. The house, a one-storey ranch style dwelling with an attached garage on the east, and
2. A wide, shallow outbuilding near the southeast corner of the lot.

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<sup>3</sup> *A History of Vaughan Township*, Chapter VII.

There is a semi-circular driveway in front of the house, with 4 stone gateposts flanking both entrances near the road. There is a mature conifer within the arc of the driveway, and a mature deciduous tree west of the northwest corner of the house near the west lot line. In the rear yard there are two mature deciduous trees: one near the east lot line east of the southeast corner of the house, and another near the southwest corner of the lot. There are also a number of small specimen trees and shrubs mostly along the lot lines.

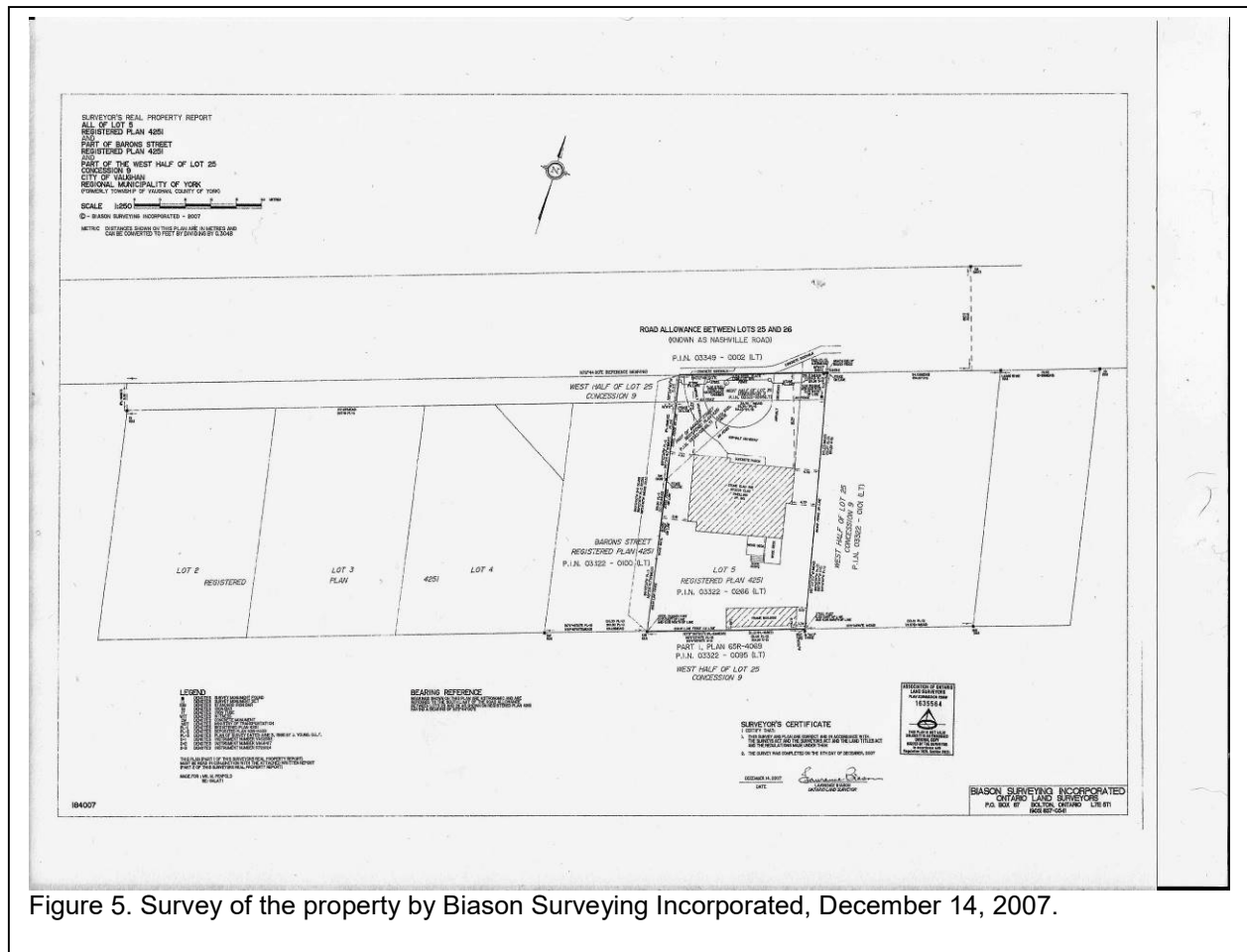


Figure 5. Survey of the property by BIASON SURVEYING INCORPORATED, December 14, 2007.



## 4. The buildings

### 4.1 The House

The house is a one-storey ranch-style dwelling with an attached double garage on the east (left) side. The style is depicted and described as non-heritage in the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District Plan.

Data contained in the 2021 MPAC property report gives the construction dates of the house as 1956 and the garage as 2002. The house is listed at 2121 sq ft, and the garage as 480 sq ft.

The front elevation consists of three elements of roughly equal size. From left to right: the garage the entrance bay, and a bedroom bay that projects about four feet. The garage bay has a double-width overhead door with six windows glazed as a sunburst. The entrance bay has a double entry door, a triplet casement window, and a single casement in a shallow recess. This bay has a low-slope hipped roof verandah on three turned posts, set on a concrete slab that is raised three risers above grade. The verandah projects about 6 feet from the wall of the entrance bay. The bedroom bay has two triplet casements set far apart. The front is clad in precast ashlar.

The roof is a low-slope side gable with asphalt shingles. There are two small decorative dormers under hipped roofs, finished in acrylic stucco with small octagonal blind windows, and set symmetrically on the front slope of the roof about ten feet from either end. There is a stucco chimney behind the west dormer at the ridge. Note that acrylic stucco did not exist in 1956.

The sides and rear are finished in acrylic stucco, with acrylic stucco quoins at the rear corners. There is a deck at the southeast corner of the house, 6 risers above grade.



Figure 6. Front (north) side of house. Circular drive is covered in snow.



Figure 7. View from the west.



Figure 8. Rear of house from the southwest.

## 4.2 2002 Alterations

As part of the work on the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District our team photographed and inventoried every building in the District. It happens that the house at 901 Nashville Road was undergoing extensive exterior alterations as we worked. In the photo below the original brick wall finish and aluminum clapboard gable can be seen on the right. The new roof dormers, verandah, and precast stone cladding are clearly in progress. This photo appears, with descriptions and comments by Nicholas Holman, in the Kleinburg-Nashville HCD Inventory, where it is mislabelled as 917 Nashville Road.



Figure 9. Alteration work underway, 2002. Rear of house from the southwest.



### 4.3 The Outbuilding

There is a substantial outbuilding at the southeast corner of the lot, about 45 feet wide and 12 feet deep. It has a double set of man doors toward the east end, facing the house, and appears to have a wider boarded up opening near the west end. There are numerous windows. There is a low-slope hipped roof in asphalt shingles. It appears that it was used for storage and perhaps as a workshop.



Figure 10. View from northeast. Window at lower right is the only original opening in the tail. The frame entry porch is recent.



Figure 11. View from west. Original brick, but no original window openings.



Figure 12. View from the north. Ad-hoc frame rear vestibule. Original brick on the right, and at ground floor on the left. Window opening not original.

## 5. Evaluation of the property under Ontario Regulation 9/06

Ontario Regulation 9/06 sets out the criteria for designation, referenced in Section 29(1)(a) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a requirement for designation under Part IV of the Act.

The Regulation states that “A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:”

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
  - iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

Our evaluation of the subject property, on the basis of these criteria follows:

1.
  - i, The house was once a representative example of its ranch house style. However, its appearance has been significantly altered since original construction. Therefore it is no longer a representative example of its type.
  - ii, The craftsmanship or artistic merit of the house is standard for the type.
  - iii, There is no demonstration of technical or scientific achievement in the building.
2.
  - i, There are no direct associations of community significance.
  - ii, The building does not yield particular information about the community or culture.
  - iii, There is no identified architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist.
3.
  - i, The building does not support the historic character of Nashville.
  - ii, The building is linked to its contemporaries, but not the historic hamlet.
  - iii, The building is not a landmark.

In my professional opinion, and based on the criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06, the property at 901 Nashville Road in the City of Vaughan is not a viable candidate for designation.

## 6. Conclusions

In my professional opinion, there is no heritage interest or value in the property at 901 Nashville Road in the Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District in the City of Vaughan that should prevent the removal of the structures and buildings on the property.

## 7. Bibliography

Carter, Phillip H., et al., Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan. Vaughan: 2003

City of Vaughan, *Brief History of Kleinburg*.

City of Vaughan, *History Briefs, Bulletin No 5. Early Milling Communities in Vaughan*

Ontario: Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O. 18, as amended.

Ontario Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs. Provincial Policy Statement 2014, Toronto: 2005

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport: Ontario Heritage Toolkit, Heritage Conservation Districts, Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2006.

Parks Canada. Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, second edition. Queen's Printer, 2010

Reaman, G. Elmore. *A History of Vaughan Township*, Vaughan Township Historical Society, 1971



**PAUL OBERST, OAA, B.Arch, CAHP**  
**CURRICULUM VITAE**

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**EDUCATION**

**1970 B. ARCH (WITH DISTINCTION)** University of Michigan

**PROFESSIONAL HISTORY**

1993 – Present	Paul Oberst Architect, Principal
1995-Present	Consultant to: Phillip H. Carter Architect
1994-1996	Consultant to: R. E. Barnett Architect
1989 - 1993	Designer Gordon Cheney Architect Inc.
1984 - 1989	Paul Oberst Design, Principal
1981-1984	Designer Lloyd Alter Architect
1973-1981	Major Works Building, Principal

**SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE:**

**HERITAGE PROJECTS**



The Beverley Street project preserved a large Victorian row of 16 houses, maintaining their original use as single-family dwellings. It was nominated for an Ontario Renews Award.

**For Lloyd Alter Architect**  
**Contact Lloyd Alter, 416-656-8683**  
**Beverley Street Row, Toronto,**  
Renovation and preservation, 1982

This project was part of the redevelopment of a largely vacant city block. The developer chose to preserve this 16-house Victorian row, an enlightened attitude for the time.

Mr. Oberst worked on several of the houses in the project, with responsibilities including design, construction documents, and field review .

**McCabe Houses, 174-178 St. George Street, Toronto**  
restoration for adaptive re-use, 1982

Mr. Oberst assisted in working drawings and field review.

### **For Lloyd Alter Architect**

**Fulton-Vanderburgh House**, Richmond Hill,  
exterior restoration, 1984

This project was part of a development agreement for farmland south of Richmond Hill. CAPHC member David Fayle was the LACAC liaison.

Mr. Oberst handled the project, having full responsibility for design, construction documents, and field review.



The Fulton-Vanderburgh House in Richmond Hill, after its restoration. Built around 1810, this is the oldest house in York Region



Woodstock Public Library. Phillip Carter's project combined sensitive alterations and an addition with the restoration of one of Ontario's finest Carnegie libraries.

**For Phillip H. Carter Architect and Planner**  
**Contact Phillip Carter, 416-504-6497**  
**Woodstock Public Library,**  
Restoration, addition, and renovations, 1996

Mr. Oberst assisted in the production of working drawings and wrote the specifications.

**Port Hope Public Library**, restoration, addition and renovations, 2000

Mr. Oberst wrote the specifications.



Setting back the third-floor addition allowed the restored bank building to retain its street presence, and maintain the detail significance of the cornice and entry-bay decoration. Preservation Services provided oversight for work under the façade improvement program.

**For Paul Oberst Architect**

### **The Dominion Bank**

2945 Dundas Street W., Toronto

Restoration, addition, and renovation, 2002

This 1915 bank by John M. Lyle Architect was converted to a commercial residential building with a penthouse addition, set back 2.3m from the building line, and following the curve of the façade.

The original structure was restored under a local façade improvement program, including cleaning and installation of replacement 1-over-1 double hung windows on the second floor.

### **Medland Lofts**

2925 Dundas Street W., Toronto

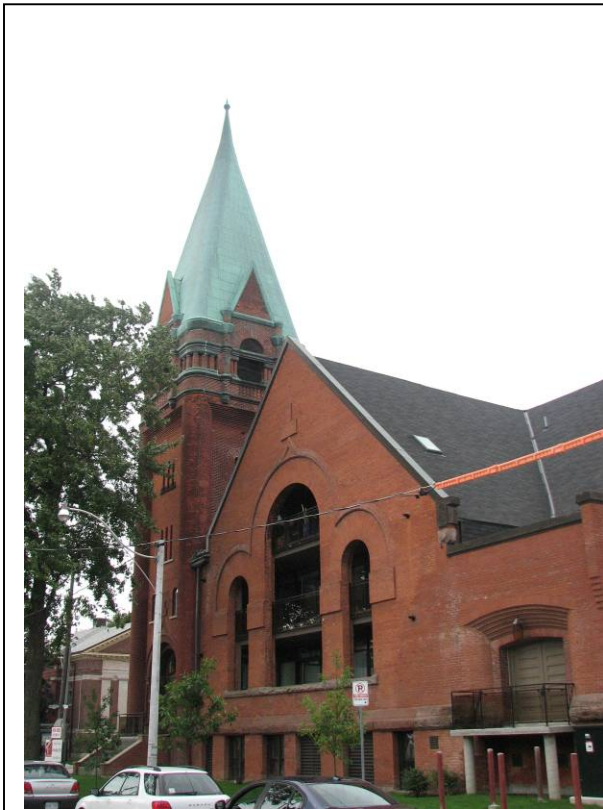
Restoration, addition, and renovation, 2005

This Art Deco building was in extreme disrepair following an uncompleted renovation. The completed project provided 10 residential and 3 commercial condominium units. It contributes to the revitalization of the Junction commercial area.



This building has a set-back addition similar to the one at the Dominion Bank across the street. In this case the penthouse has a Moderne design, reflecting the Art Deco style of the original building.





Balconies behind the original arches double the window area to meet the requirements of residential use, without cutting new openings in the historic masonry structure.

**For Paul Oberst Architect**

### **Victoria Lofts**

152 Annette Street, Toronto

Residential Conversion,  
Occupied 2011

The 1890 Victoria-Royce Presbyterian Church was designed by Knox and Elliot, who were also the architects for the Confederation Life building on Yonge Street. In 2005, the parish ceased operation, no longer having sufficient members to maintain this large and important heritage building.

The project preserves and restore the building envelope and many of the interior features, and will provide 34 residential condominiums.

Significant elements that were not used in the project, like the 1908 Casavant organ, and the enormous stained glass windows have been preserved intact in new homes at other churches.

This project received the William H. Greer Award of Excellence at the Heritage Toronto Awards 2013.

## HERITAGE DISTRICTS

**In association with Phillip H. Carter Architect and Planner**

**Collingwood Downtown Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2001-2002**

**Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2002-2003**

**Old Burlington Village Heritage Conservation District Study, 2004-2005.** Resulted in our Urban Design Guidelines for the downtown.

**Northeast Old Aurora Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2005-2006.** Received Honourable Mention (2<sup>nd</sup> place nationally) in the Neighbourhood Plans category—Canadian Institute of Planning, 2007.

**Village of Maple Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2006-2007.**

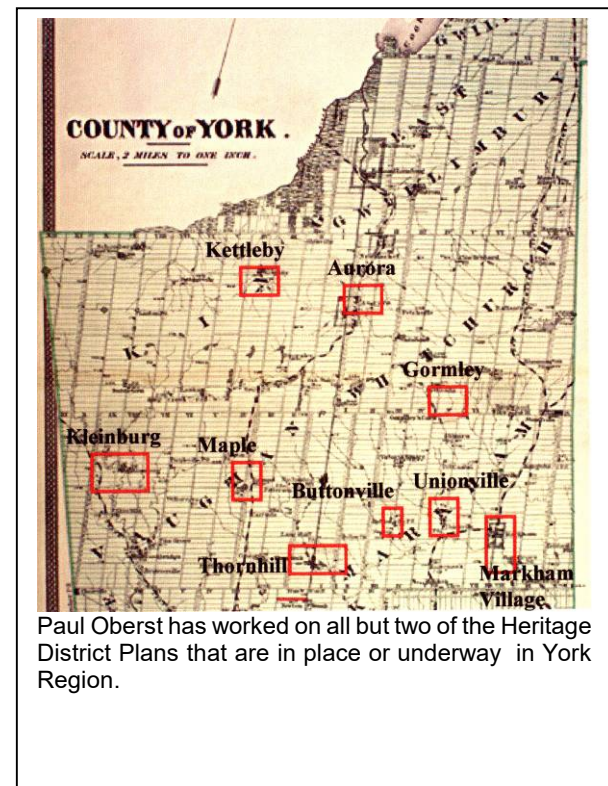
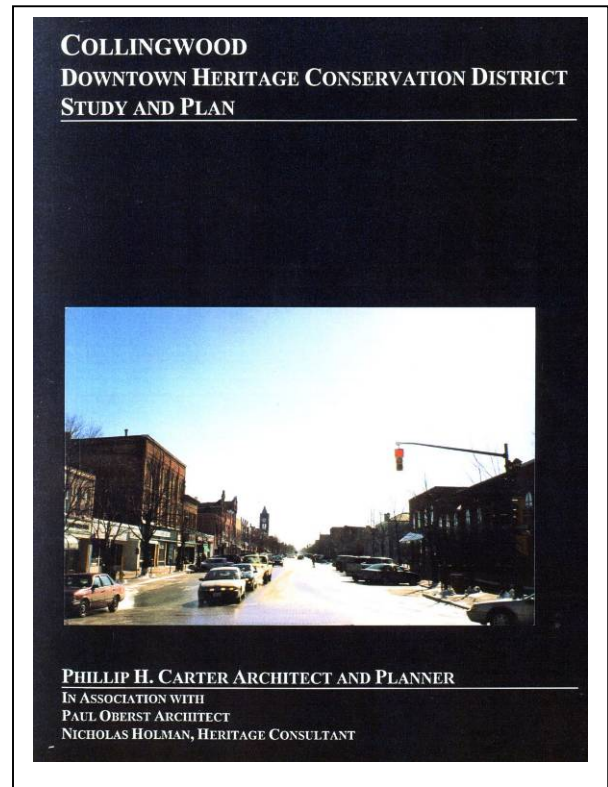
**Buttonville Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, underway.**

**Thornhill Markham Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2007.**

**Thornhill Vaughan Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2007.**

**Gormley Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, 2008**

**Kettleby Heritage Conservation District Study and Plan, suspended by Council.**



Paul Oberst has worked on all but two of the Heritage District Plans that are in place or underway in York Region.

## Talk of preserving heritage a façade

Zoning change to Spadina will raze historic buildings



JOE FIORITO  
City columnist

Walk slowly up Spadina, from Dundas to College; it doesn't take much time. Get yourself some barbecued duck, a bowl of pho, a bag of star fruit and keep walking. Look closely at the buildings as you walk.

Under decades of neglect and

cheap signage you will see a streetscape of handsome bay windows, latticed brick and old stone cornices — the remnants of Victorian Toronto.

Now listen carefully: Hidden in the noise of traffic, there is another, softer sound — landlords rubbing their hands, lawyers drafting agreements, wrecking crews licking their chops.

Final arguments over a zoning change to Spadina Avenue have just been heard by the Ontario Municipal Board; if the change is approved, those old buildings may topple like dominoes.

To boil it down: Certain developers want a change in zoning to allow an increase in the density of the street, which would make the narrow little properties on Spadina more valuable as real estate, which in turn would make it easy for somebody with the cash to bundle up several of the narrow lots into larger parcels for redevelopment — i.e., demolition.

City council has approved the

change, in spite of staff recommendations to the contrary. Perhaps council believes a denser, post-development Spadina will still look like Spadina, only better, healthier, more vibrant; and perhaps one day the fire hydrants will be filled with cherry Kool-Aid.

It could happen, but it ain't likely.

I went to the offices of the OMB last Friday, to listen as the opposition made its case.

I was won over.

Architect and neighbourhood resident Paul Oberst led the arguments by calling a planner for the city, Suzanne Pringle. She explained that if the density along that strip of Spadina were increased, it would make it easy to assemble small lots. However, in order to achieve the proposed density, it would be necessary to demolish what's there and rebuild.

Next, heritage expert Marcia Cuthbert testified that there are a number of architecturally significant buildings along this stretch of Spadina that ought to be considered historic properties. They have not yet been designated as such, partly because the heritage board is overworked, and partly because of delays caused by amalgamation.

See SPADINA on Page A17

## Better safe than sorry?

### SPADINA

Continued from Page A16

Among the more notable buildings are: the Standard, a Yiddish theatre that morphed into the Victory Burlesque which in turn became the Golden Harvest Chinese Theatre, at 285 Spadina; Grossman's Tavern, at 377; the house where Red Emma Goldman lay in state upon her death, at 346; and Broadway Hall, once used by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at 450 Spadina.

Margie Zeidler, one of the few developers in town who preserves heritage buildings for a living, noted that many of the buildings on this stretch of the street were architecturally outstanding, and in reasonable

shape. She said that the economics of preservation were generally equivalent to the economics of demolition.

Cathy Nasmith, another heritage expert, noted that there were whole blocks of Spadina worth preserving — including one stretch of 11 Victorian buildings in a row. When challenged by a lawyer who said that façades could easily be preserved as a part of redevelopment, she observed succinctly, "If there is a heritage scale, with demolition at one end and renovation at the other, I'd say saving a façade is one step up from demolition." In any case, there's no way to enforce the preservation of façades.

And that is a rather brutal summary of a day's worth of arguments and cross-examinations. A couple of questions:

Why is it that when you knock a building down, what goes up in its place is generally uglier? Why don't we force developers to pay a price for zoning changes that give them profits they don't earn? Why, when it comes to Toronto's irreplaceable architectural heritage, don't we take the position that it's better to be safe than sorry? And why don't we follow the example of certain, um, world-class cities — London, Paris, Edinburgh — and encourage preservation?

I'm not one of those guys who thinks old is intrinsically good; neither am I certain that we should erase, deface, or reface our common heritage for the sake of a few bucks.

It's worth noting that the OMB rarely rules against a decision taken by city council, but it has happened. Yes, and the water in the hydrants could run sweet and red.

National Post

## CITIZEN ADVOCACY

Mr. Oberst was the "Party", before the Ontario Municipal Board, opposing an application for rezoning and Official Plan Amendment on Spadina Avenue in Toronto in 2001. Rezoning threatened 113 heritage properties on one kilometre of street frontage.

He organized and presented the case to the OMB, with the assistance of residents and many heritage activists.

Joe Fiorito's column, to the left, provides a succinct narration.

Mr. Oberst continues to work on heritage issues in the neighbourhood, being involved in the designation of Kensington Market as a National Historic Site, and the preservation of the historic parish of Saint Stephen-in-the-Fields.

### Contact:

Catherine Nasmith  
416-598-4144





## OTHER ARCHITECTURAL WORK

### RESIDENTIAL

#### Kensington Market Lofts

Condominium Conversion, George Brown College Kensington Campus, \$13,000,000

Design partner, in joint venture with R.E. Barnett Architect.

At the Toronto Architecture and Urban Design Awards 2000 the jury created the new category of 'Adaptive Re-use' to recognize this project and the Roundhouse. Since it was a new category, we received an honourable mention rather than an award.

#### St John's Lofts

Condominium Conversion, 1 St. John's Road, Toronto, \$1,000,000

Design partner, in joint venture with R.E. Barnett Architect

### COMMERCIAL

Retail/Apartment Building, 80 Kensington Avenue, Toronto, \$400,000

Designer for Paul Oberst Architect

Kings Tower, 393 King Street West Toronto, 12 Storey mixed use building, \$10M

Designer for Gordon Cheney Architect Inc

Office Building, 2026 Yonge Street Toronto, 3 Storey mixed use building, \$3M

Designer for Lloyd Alter Architect

### THEATRE WORK

Set designer, *A Ride Across Lake Constance*, by Peter Handke

New Theatre, Toronto 1975

Set and Costume designer, *The Curse of the Starving Class*, by Sam Shepard

New Theatre, Toronto, 1979

## COMMUNITY WORK

Kensington Market Working Group

-Board Member

1994-97 & 2000-2001.

-Secretary 1994-97.

Kensington Market Action Committee,

-Board Member 2001-2002.

## WRITINGS

Founding Editor of *A.S.*

A student architecture journal

University of Michigan, 1968-70

Founding Co-editor of *FILE Magazine*

Toronto, 1972

Originator and author of

*Rear Elevation* essay series

Toronto Society of Architects Journal, 1994-1996

Author of articles and reviews in:

Globe & Mail,  
NOW magazine  
File magazine

## PUBLICATION OF WORK

Kensington Market Lofts is listed in: *East/West: A Guide to Where People Live In Downtown Toronto*

Edited by Nancy Byrtus, Mark Fram, Michael McClelland. Toronto: Coach House Books, 2000

*Class Acts*, by John Ota, Toronto Star, May 20, 2001, describes a Kensington unit in the old elementary school.

*Urban Arcadia*, By Merike Weiler,

City & Country Home, April 1990

*Customizing your Condo*, by Kathleen M. Smith

Canadian House and Home, October 1989

*A Place of Your Own*, by Charles Oberdorf and Mechtilde Hoppenrath,

Homemaker's Magazine, November 1980

*The Invention of Queen Street West*, by Debra Sharpe

The Globe & Mail *Fanfare* section, January 10, 1980

*Alternatives*, by Charles Oberdorf and Mechtilde Hoppenrath,

Homemaker's Magazine, April 1979

Various accounts, reviews and/or photographs of heritage work, furniture designs, theatre design work, and exhibitions.