Heritage Impact Assessment of 78 Park Street East

Mississauga, Ontario



78 Park St. East Credit: SBA, 2017

SBA Project No. 17057

February 23, 2018



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1.0 RETAINER / BACKGROUND

In September 2017 Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd. (SBA) was retained by Edenshaw Developments Limited / 2597561 Ontario Inc. (Edenshaw) to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 78 Park Street East (the subject property). Edenshaw is currently in the process of assembling lands on the west side of Ann Street, between Park Street East and Queen Street, in order to undertake a residential development that follows the City's vision for the intensification of property close to the GO station.

Since the assembly has not been completed yet, there are no immediate plans to demolish 78 Park Street East and a redevelopment concept has not been provided in this application. The intent of this application is to obtain approval to demolish 78 Park Street East provided that it forms part of a larger assembly and increases densification as per the City's Secondary Plan

On Dec 18th 2017, an assessment of the interior and exterior of 78 Park Street East was completed. This HIA has been undertaken in accordance with the City of Mississauga Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference.

The intention of the HIA is to evaluate the heritage value and assess the heritage impact of the proposed demolition.

The subject property is "Listed" on the City's Heritage Property Register but is not designated. The author enquired of the City of Mississauga's Culture Division if they had any additional information as to the reasons for listing and was given none but rather referred to Heritage Mississauga and other primary sources.

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT R.S.O 1990

Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides the policy framework for designating a heritage property, noting that a property can only be designated by municipal by-law. If this has not occurred, then a property is not officially designated but a property which has been identified by a municipality as having cultural heritage value or interest, is permitted to be included within a heritage register, pursuant to Section 27(1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and states that

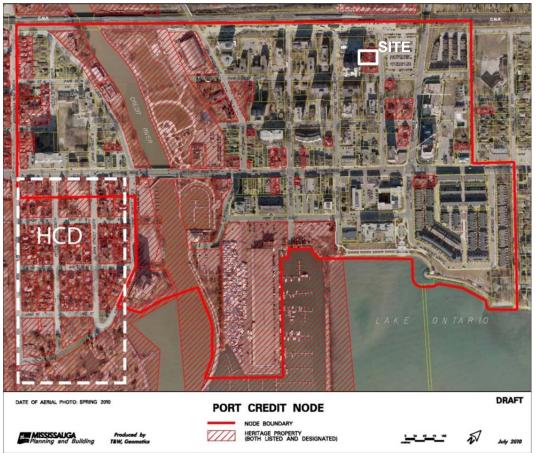
"in addition to the property listed in the register under subsection (1.1), the register may include property that has not been designated under this Part but that the council of the municipality believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest and shall contain, with respect to such property, a description of the property that is sufficient to readily ascertain the property."

Section 27(3) states that

"if a property included in the register under subsection 1.2 has not been designated under section 29, the owner of the property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure on the property or permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure unless the owner gives the council of the municipality at least 60 days' notice in writing of the owner's intention to demolish or remove the building or structure or to permit the demolition of removal of the building or structure."

The Ontario Heritage Act also provides the framework for the designation of Heritage Conservation Districts through Part V of the Act. There is a designated 'Port Credit Heritage Conservation District' which is southwest of the site.





City of Mississauga, Port Credit Built Form Guide (Figure B133 *Cultural Heritage Resources),* annotated by SBA



2.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 SITE HISTORY INCLUDING LIST OF OWNERS

See also Appendix A "Property Title " for chain of title.

2.1.1 Chain of Property Title: 78 Park St

Owner and Applicant: John Adley & Merri-Ellen Pelizzari-Adley

To be redacted in Final Report

1805 Mississauga Indians British Etobicoke to Lot located in newly created Toronto Township¹	Year	Vendor	Purchaser	Land Parcel	Comments		
1834 Second	1805	Mississauga	British	Etobicoke to	Lot located in newly created Toronto		
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¹ Kathleen A. Hicks, *Port Credit: Past to Present* (Mississauga Library System, 2007). ² LAC, 1891 Census of Canada

³ LAC, 1871 Census of Canada



		joint tenants		
1986	Joe Vukovich & Mandy Vukovich	John B. Boniwell & Diana H. Boniwell as joint tenants, ½ int. and Aurion Walker & Gertrude M. Walker as joint tenants, 50% int.	Pt. Comm E L Thence SW 110.03' x NW 52.96" x NE 110.03' x SE 53.25' to pofc	Sale amount unknown
1994	John B. Boniwell & Diana H. Boniwell as joint tenants, ½ int. and Aurion Walker & Gertrude M. Walker as joint tenants, 50% int.	Christopher Starkey & Cynthia Starkey	u u	Property sold for 168,000.00
1997	Christopher Starkey & Cynthia Starkey	John Adley & Merri-Ellen Pelizzari- Adley (to be redacted in final report)	66 66	Property sold for \$192,000.00
???				Listed on Mississauga Heritage Inventory

2.1.2 HISTORICAL REMARKS

There are a number of missing historical details with respect to the property and occupants of 78 Park Street East. The following traces the historical inquiry made into the property, the methods used, and the theories explored.

Lot #3 Conner (O'Connor)

- Conner, the original purchaser of the lot, can be traced through census data availble after 1861. We can confirm the identity of Timothy Conner who owned Lot 3 by corroborating the details of his family (his wife Catherine and his daughter Ellen-Mary to whom he left his estate) through the census data. O'Conner is also listed in John Lynch's Directory of 1873-1874 as a peddler (which coincides with the job listed for O'Connor noted on the 1871 census).
- As noted above, Conner changed his name from Conner to O'Connor at some point in the latter 19th century. These changes were not uncommon, especially amongst immigrants who sought to integrate into the new culture and society.
- It is unclear where (or if) O'Connor and his family lived on the property. On the heritage registry there are two other listed properties on Lot 3: 24 and 26 Ann Street. Both



properties have buildings on them. 24 Ann is a two-storey house that the Mississauga Planning website lists as constructed circa 1870. The other property, 26 Ann Street, has a one-storey colonial revival structure built circa 1930.

Lot #3 Robinson

- There is no deed available for the sale and transfer of the property from the estate of Timothy O'Connor to Margaret M. Robinson. The sale occurred in 1905 and so it is not atypical for records to have been lost in the intervening years.
- There are no records for Margaret Robinson (later Margaret Young). Robinson was unmarried when she purchased the property. This was not typical for the time period. It is a fair assumption that Robinson came from either a wealthy family or received a significant bequest upon the deaths of her parents that she had enough money in her own name to make the purchase. The abstract index for properties for the township do list Robinson as the owner of other properties in the surrounding neighbourhood contemporaneous to her ownership of Lot 3. Of these properties, one was left to Robinson as a bequest. While the details are spare, they do reinforce the theory that Robinson had money and likely did not live on Lot 3 at Park Street and Ann Street, but instead leased out parts of the property to tenants without establishing formal or legal agreements.
- Robinson does not appear in census records.

Censuses were collected by enumerators on foot and written by hand; while fairly accurate, they remain subjective historical documents affected by human error and inconsistent in their accuracy. We also consulted various historical atlases for the area as well as local histories to find out who she was. We made inquiries with the local Presbyterian church of which Robinson would likely have been a member to try to trace either baptismal or marriage records but without more specific dates about life events she remains unknown. Finally, we conducted searches of the local newspaper as well as the extensive Perkins Bull Fonds at the Archives in Brampton with no results.

Subdivision of Lot #3

- There are no records for the years between 1905 and 1948 when Robinson began to subdivide or sell parts of Lot 3. SBA consulted with Chris Aplin, a title searcher and paralegal, about the lots. Twice we confirmed with Aplin that no records existed about the purchase or sale of the lots prior to the late 1930s. Any subdivision or improvement to the Lot that occurred prior to the 1940s would have occurred informally and without official (or even unofficial) documentation.
- Fire records, another source used to date buildings, do not exisit for this particular parcel of land prior to 1954, which SBA confirmed with the Region of Peel archives.
- According to local historian Kathleen Hicks, the Loyal Orange Lodge constructed a new building for Lodge #163 around 1914. Despite repeated enquiries to the Loyal Orange Lodge, there has been no response from them about the building or the Lodge's potential relationship with Robinson. The Lodge officially purchased land (26 Ann Street) from Robinson in 1948.

Thomson Family Connections

 The Thomson Lumberyard was located on the east side of Ann St. from 1895 to 1976 when it was expropriated by the Toronto Area Transportation Authority. We explored any potential connection between the Thomson Family and the property at 78 Park Street East but could find none. William and Alex Thomson took over the family business from their



father John in 1913. Alex enlisted in the army in 1914 to fight in the Great War. He was killed by a sniper in 1917. The local Legion is named after Alex Thompson, who was much beloved both in Port Credit and by his regiment. William took on sole ownership of the business after his death. William purchased the property at 24 Ann Street in 1954 from Robinson. This is the only land transaction on record between Thomson and any person connected with Lot #3.

• On the City of Mississauga Heritage Inventory, there are pictures both titled "John Thomson House, Port Credit" of 19 Ann Street⁴ (see images below).





- In a discussion of the property with local historian Matthew Wilkinson of Heritage Mississauga, Wilkinson suggested that a house belonging to John Thomson might be located on Lot 3, or that the house belonging to Alex Thomson might have been 78 Park Street East and was moved from another location.
 - SBA thoroughly investigated any potential connection and could find nothing to verify the data
 - The house at 78 Park Street East was raised and put on a new foundation circa 1960. This change might be the source for any conjecture that the house was moved. There is no corroborating evidence in any of the archives or property records consulted to confirm the house on Lot 3 was moved from another location.
 - Similarly, there was no evidence found to support the theory that the house at 78 Park Street East belonged to Alex Thompson. It is unknown who the original occupants of the house were but given the plainness of design and finishes it is probable that they were not wealthy.
 - The house at 19 Ann Street (note figures 1 and 2 below) is similar in style to that of 78 Park Street East. There are some key differences: 78 Park Street East seems to have a slightly steeper gable slope, and the houses have different proportions.
 - In her local history of Port Credit, Kathleen Hicks writes that, "The John Thomson house was given to Ed Patriquin in May 1964. He was to move it so Thomson's could use the property for a parking lot. He dismantled it himself and transported it to Big Bay point [...]". Lot 3 is not, nor has been, a parking lot. Whatever confusion might remain about the

⁵ Kathleen A. Hicks, *Port Credit: Past to Present* (Mississauga Library System, 2007), 103.



⁴ http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/portcreditgallery?isSearch=true&_requestid=823358

- connection betweent the house(s) at 19 Ann Street and the Thomson family, the suggestion that 78 Park Street East once belonged to a member of the Thomson family is unsupported by the evidence.
- The Thomson lumberyard occupied the land on the east side of Ann Street and north of Park Street, which could have prompted the theory that any house on Lot 3 might have also had a Thomson family connection dating further back than the mid-20th century. The Abstract Index for the properties does not support this early connection. As noted above, William Thomson purchased the property at 24 Ann Street in 1954.

Figure 1:19 Ann St. - Park St. Elevation Credit: SBA, 2017



Figure 2:19 Ann St – Ann St. Elevation Credit: SBA, 2017



2.2 Written Description of Existing Conditions, Chronology of Interventions and Conclusions Regarding Significance

2.2.1 Description of Existing Conditions

SITE

The lot of 78 Park St. East is at the corner of Park and Ann Streets. Although the building has a Park St. address it faces Ann St. It is a neighbourhood in transition from single family lots to high rise development. The traffic on Ann St., especially bus traffic, is substantial due to the location of the GO station at the head of the street.

The landscaping is lawns with foundation plantings and a white picket fence at the property line. A modest concrete walkway goes up to the modest wooden front porch.

An asphalt driveway is located behind the house off Park St. A cedar hedge blocks the view of the cars from the house. There is another walkway leading from the driveway to the rear deck and sliding glass doors beyond. There are no outbuildings or garage other than a very modest board and batton lean-to shed against the rear property line.

A wooden deck has been added by the current owner to the rear.



Ann St. Frontage



Park St. Frontage



OUTBUILDING: THE SHED



South Elevation



North Elevation



Partial West Elevation



East Elevation

There was no access to the interior of the shed.

The 1954 surveyor's sketch shows a shed, 'Wood? Shed', located in the middle of the back yard. The shed shown in the surveyors sketch was consideably larger than this shed. There is no shed shown in the current location on the surveyor's sketch.

This modest shed has, appropriately, a shed roof with asphalt roofing and metal starter strips. The rough sawn wood siding was cut with a circular saw and affixed with galvanized flat headed nails. Power tools were used in the construction. The two-pane, single-glazed wood window on the east elevation was designed to be vertically and not horizontally placed; therefore, it must have been scavanged from someother place. The door is painted plywood.

The shed, although compatible with the site, has no heritage value.



BUILDING EXTERIOR

General

This venacular Ontario house could best be described as Gothic Revival, 1840-1870s, ⁶ although the house is more plain and it lacks many of the features of this style. The Heritage Resources Centre at the University of Waterloo lists key attributes or features in the "style" of the Ontario farmhouse as: decorative bargeboard, arched peaked gables, bay windows, sidelights and transoms. The only decorative element is the modest machine made gingerbread and brackets of the front porch.

The Heritage Resource Centre tells us that this style was probably the most pervasive Ontario residential style prior to 1950 and was promoted in the Candian Farmer in the 1860s as the storey and half height allowed for two levels of of living space at a cheaper tax rate.

It is not known when the house was built but its design and materials are consistent with mid to late nineteenth century.

The building is a classic storey and a half 'L' shape, with a modest one storey tail and a one storey porch which fills in the 'L'. The upper roof and tail have gable ends while the porch roof has a cottage end. The white siding with green trim is the classic colour scheme for this building type.

The house is structurally in good condition with the exception of the porch foundation wall and the concrete steps up to the Park St. door. The exterior finishes and downspouts and msiscellaneous wood trim are in need of maintenance.



Front / East Elevation

Credit: Sutton Group Reality

SBA Project No.:17057

⁶ The City of Mississauga's Architectural Styles extends the period of Gothic Revival to 1840- 1900.





Side / South Elevation



Rear/West Elevation





Partial North Elevation from East



Partial North Elevation from West



S/W Elevation Showing Shed & Drive



Foundations (See also Basement)

The foundations are concrete block cement parged on the exterior.

The concrete blocks have a large aggregate content not found in modern cement blocks.



Exterior Foundation Showing Heavy Parging at Side



Foundation Wall at Front Showing Failed Light Parging



Failed Block Foundation Wall Under Porch



Interior View of Foundation Block Wall.



Walls

The walls are wood frame with horizontal lapped wood siding on the exterior and plaster and or gypsum drywall on the interior. If this house was built in the 1870's the current siding although old is not original as the nail heads are from the 1900's. There is a champhered water table board between the siding and the foundation.

The wood corner trim and soffit trim boards are painted green.



Horizontal Wood Main House Siding



Wood Siding Meeting Smaller Metal Siding of the Tail.



Windows

The majority of the windows are single-hung, single-glazed wood with either wood or aluminum storms. The tail, north side of the basement are fiberglass with thermal glazing. The wood sills are original. There is a small wood fixed six glazed panel window in the gable of the tail.

The fixed wood shutters on the second floor were installed by the current owners.



Typical Second Floor Window



Window in the Gable End of Tail



Metal Clad Sliding Doors onto Deck



Fiberglass Window in Tail



Entry Doors

The front entry door is solid wood (perhaps maple) with five champered panels below and a single glazing pane above. The glazing panel has decorative scroll work beneath and decorative trim around the glazing. The door likely dates from the late 1800's.

The door to the tail is a circa 1950s cedar door with three panels below an upper glass panel.



Front Entry Door



Entry Door to Tail

Roof and Roofing

The roofing is green asphalt shingles in fair condition. The eavestroughs and downspouts are painted metal. The downspouts do not appear to be adequately sized and the connections to the eavestroughs are inadequate.

The fascia are very typical, made up of one piece of decorative crown wood molding above a flat wood board. The original soffits have been replaced by painted plywood. There is no venting.



Rear Gable Temporary Repaired Downspout



Peak of Rear Gable



Chimney

There is only one chimney. It is made of a hollow half concrete block, painted green. The block chimney is sized for a metal flue.

There were no signs of any chimney foundations in the basement nor any indication of fireplaces in any of the interior rooms.



Block Chimney at North Wall



Gap Between Chimney and Siding

Front Porch

The front porch is wood on concrete block foundation. The ceiling has been recently replaced with cedar. The wood railing was installed by the current owners. The champered posts, beam, corner brackets, and gingerbread are machine made, which would date the porch to the early twentieth century.

In spite of the failed foundation the wooden prorch is showing no structural distress.



Front Porch



Post, Corner Bracket and Gingerbread Trim.



BUILDING INTERIOR

The spacial configuration of the interior remains substantially as it probably was designed.

Basement

The Basement floor is a concrete slab in excellent condition and is dry. There are a number of interior drains. The majority of the walls are covered in drywall but in three locations at the rear of the house the concrete blocks are visible.

There is one pole (peeled 12" log) column visible on the south side of the stair opening. This column sits on top of the concrete slab so it obviously is a reused remnant from an earlier foundation system. Along the north side of the stair opening there is a 10 x 8 solid timber smooth sawn beam supported by a concrete column. The beam is weathered and is installed with the short 8" dimension carrying the load. Beams in basements are not typically weathered. The underside of the subflooring above is reciprically rough sawn. Every other true 2 x 8 joists are sistered with modern 2 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) x 8 (7 $\frac{1}{2}$). The basement ceiling is high, 7'-4"ft.

The wood basement windows on the south side are from the twentieth century as are the basement stairs.

According to the current owner the previous owner said that they raised the house in 1960. Assuming that the house dates to the 1800's the current block foundation walls and interior load bearing elements are of the 1900's and therefore not original.



Remnent Pole Column in Basement



Drywall Exterior Walls in Basement Front Room. (Typical)



SBA Project No.:17057

Sistering of Alternate Floor Joists



Original (1900's) Basement Windows



Ground Floor

The ground floor has three principle rooms: kitchen, dining and living, and a small bathroom. The bathroom probably stems from a time when the house was a duplex. There are no doors on the interior of the lower level.

The kitchen was remodelled by the current owner in 2010. The only heritage features are the wood window trim and some residual simple tongue and groove wainscotting. The floor is ceramic tile.

The dining and living room have stippled plaster rendering over plaster ceilings in fair to poor condition.

The flooring of the dining and living room is 4 1/2 inch tongue and groove softwood. The flooring is old and would more typically be found as subflooring under a hardwood floor. The direction of the flooring is consistent with a subfloor. There are some small nailholes in the flooring but not enough to reflect that a hardwood floor had once been affixed to the subfloor. The 10" baseboard of the dining room is probably original while the 7" baseboard, although old, is likely a replacement. The window and door trims are simple and likely original.



Kitchen with Residual Wainscotting



Kitchen Window





Corner of Living Room



Window Trim and Baseboard (7") of Living Room



Dining Room with Erzat Wainscotting, Original Flooring of Dining & Living Room 10" Baseboard and Door Trim





Halls and Staircase

The lower hall is only 4' x 5' and has narrow oak hardwood flooring. The hardwood floor is flush with the softwood floor of the living room.

The staircase is one straight run covered with carpet from the stringers. It would appear that the staircase is original. At the upper lever there is a walnut (?) railing and newel post. This is one of the most decorative heritage feature in the house.



Staircase From Second Floor to Front Door



Second Floor Banister & Knewel Post



Return Air Register in Hardwood Floor at Entry



Upper Hall



Second Floor

There are three bedrooms, a linen closet, and a bathroom on the second floor. The bathroom would originally have been another bedroom. The rooms are fit into the gables resulting in kneewalls along the outside walls.

The ceilings are drywall and/or plaster. The floors are all carpets except in the linen closet where the original painted softwood floors are visible. The window and door trim are original and the same as the ground floor. The baseboard is 7", similar to the living room.

The doors are four panel with the exception of the linen closet which is a slat door. The doors and some of the hardware appears to be original.



Bathroom with Kneewall



Master Bedroom



Flooring of Linen Closet

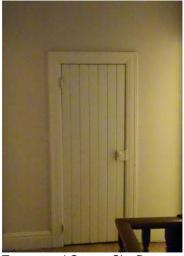


Typical Second Floor Window.





Typical Panel Door



Tongue and Groove Slat Door

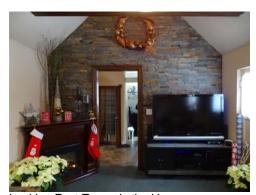
The Tail

The current owner was told by the previous owner that they put the tail on in 1960 at the same time as they put the house on the new block foundation. The curious thing is that the window in the gable end of the tail seems much older.

There is just a single room which is used as living space. The ceiling is cathedral with wood clad ceiling collar ties. The walls are drywall and the floor carpeted. The wall adjacent to the house is thin stone veneer put on by the current owner.



Looking West



Looking East Towards the House.

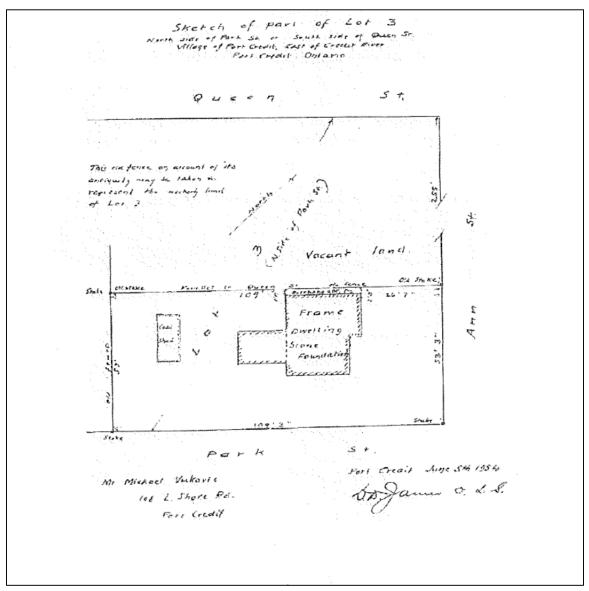


2.2.2 Chronology of Interventions

This straightforward working house has few exterior visible interventions. All the windows and doors as viewed from the street are original.

SBA Project No.: 17057

There is no record of the original appearance of the house, but the front porch with its manufactured gingerbread could be an addition since the porch is not shown on the 1954 survey.



1954 Surveyors Sketch



It is interesting that the porch gingerbread, brackets, and posts seem to be identical to those on a photograph in the Port Credit Historic Images Gallery of the John Thomson House purported to have been located at 19 Ann Street.



HA0060: John Thomson House Credit: Historic Images Gallery

If oral history is to be believed, most substantial interventions at 78 Park Street East occurred in 1960. These interventions included a new concrete block foundation in lieu of the original fieldstone, a concrete block chimney replacing some earlier probably interior chimney or chimney breast, and the addition of the tail. The 1954 Survey indicates stone foundations and a tail in roughly the same location as exists today.

The second generation of changes came with the current owners. Shutters were tacked on the second storey, and an unpainted board fence was replaced with the ubiquitous white picket fence.



2.2.3 Conclusions Regarding Significance

This property's significance lies in its being a fine example of a very typical nineteenth century Ontario working class house in the plainest Gothic Revival style. Part of the significance of the house is the size of its lot, which would be typical of the time.

Gothic Revival 1840s-1870s

Gothic Revival looks "pointy" and picturesque with characteristic gingerbread
First style not based on classical form







SBA Project No.: 17057

Merrill House, 343 Main Street East, Picton, Ontario, 1878 (Kyles, 2002f)

Enoch Turner Schoolhouse, 106 Trinity Street, Toronto, 1848 (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2008)

Bryning Manse, 676 Mount Pleasant, Brant County, 1840 (Canadian Register Nomination)

Form:	Usually symmetrical , tall with peaks				
Storeys:	1 ½ +				
Façade:	Stone, board and batten, brick				
Roof:	Steeply pitched roof, front gable(s) usually with decorative bargeboard				
Windows:	Arched under peaked gables, occasionally bay on first level, often have drip moulds				
Entrance:	Centred, door often with sidelights and transom				
Verandas: Usually have bargeboard, often second storey balcony above					

"The Bryning Manse is a restrained one-and-a-half-storey structure in the Regency-Gothic style, which is appropriate for a Presbyterian manse in a rural pioneer community. Typical of this style, the house has classical proportions which are emphasized by the first storey 6-over-6 windows. Also present are two steeply-pitched gables with 4-over-4 gothic windows and a front porch covered by a bell-curved roof supported by flattened columns." (Canadian Register Nomination)

Credit: University Of Guelph-Heritage Resource Centre Architectural Styles



The Gothic Revival and the "Ontario House"



Simcoe, ON

"Hillary House is one of the best and most complete examples of the Gothic Revival style in Ontario. The red brick of this one-and-a-halfstorey building is complimented by the yellow

brick quoins and coursing, the white wood of the

ornamental bargeboard, the columns and trellis of the wrap-around veranda and the balcony's

railing. Emphasizing the Gothic design is the repeated use of the pointed arch in the veranda's trellis. Built originally in a rectangular plan, the addition constructed in the rear resulted in a T- "The Gothic Cottage is probably the most pervasive Ontario residential style prior to 1950." (Kydes, 2002f) Not only was the style promoted in the Canadian Farmer in the 1860s, but property tax laws in Upper Canada were based on the number of stories in a house. The gothic 1-1/2 storey cottage allowed for two levels at a cheaper tax rate, with a window in the gothic gable above the entrance door. As the century advanced the pitch of the roofs increased to allow for more living space and stay within the tax limits.



Hilary House, 15372 Yonge Street, Aurora, Ontario, 1962



Erland Lee House, 552 Ridge Road, Stoney Creek, 1808

"The Erland Lee Home, constructed circa 1808, is one of the best preserved examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Ontario. Characteristic of this style, the gable-roofed board and batten house displays a symmetrical façade with a protruding central entrance and elaborate portico with beautiful wooden lace work. Of note are the hand carved barge boards and louvered shuttered bay windows. Also of note is the interesting arched window divided into two sections by the exterior wall. The window is under the central gable which is highlighted by hand-carved bargeboard that resembles a paper chain of maple leaves and continues onto the east and west elevations." (Canadian Register Norminators)

Credit: University Of Guelph-Heritage Resource Centre Architectural Styles

There are at least three other houses that are representative of this style in the immediate neighbourhood and many more examples in Port Credit itself.

19 Ann St.





SBA Project No.: 17057

19 Stavebank Rd



6 Helene St.



There are no unique features but the heritage attributes of the house reside in its lack of significant alterations.

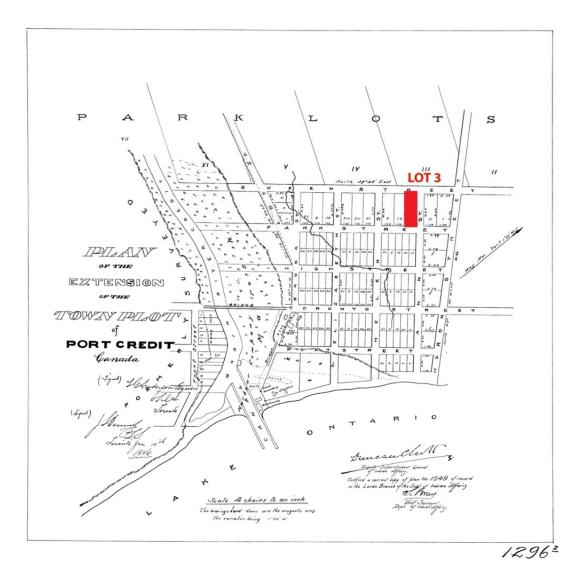
There is no prominent person associated with the house. It is not known who lived in this house before 1954 but given the plainess of the finishes it was unlikely to be anyone wealthy or of associative significance.



2.3 DOCUMENTATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES & RELEVANT MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS

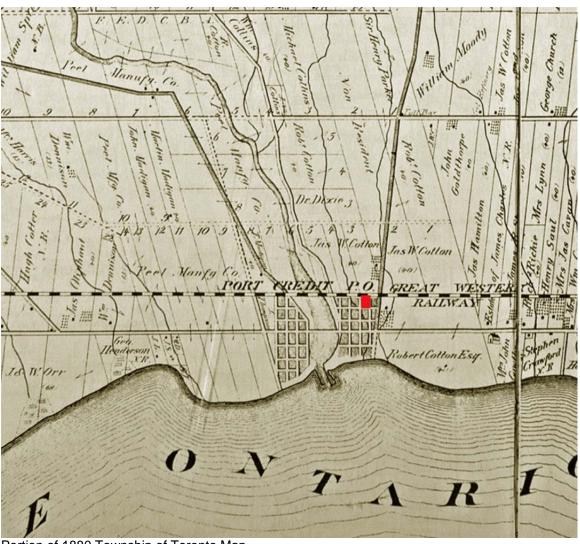
2.3.1 Documentation of Historic Resources

Historical Maps



1846 Plan of Extension of Port Credit (Credit: Matthew Wilkinson, Heritage Mississauga)





Portion of 1880 Township of Toronto Map



Aerial Photographs⁷



1954



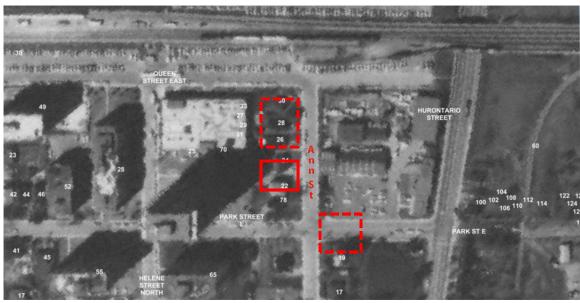
1966

http://www6.mississauga.ca/olmaps/maps.aspx#map=19/8859447.03/5396809.3/0.9075712110370514

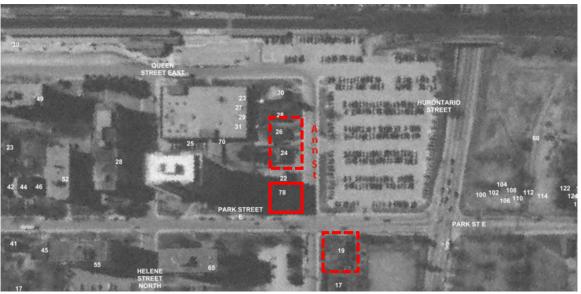
And annotated by SBA



⁷ All maps taken from:



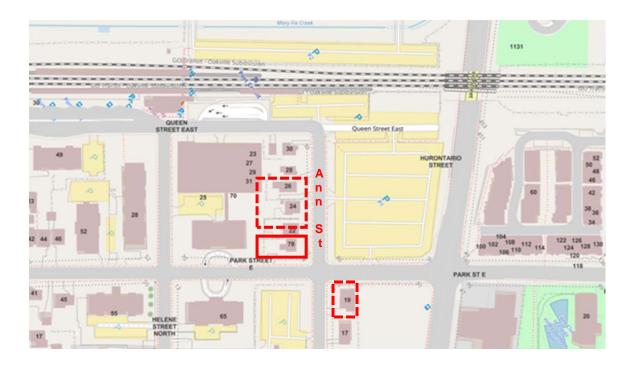
1975



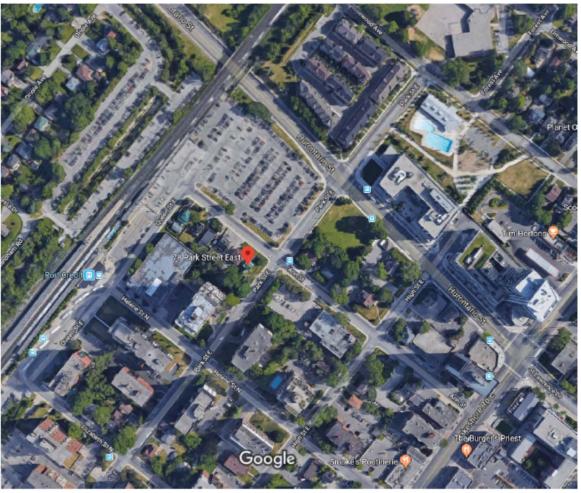




2017







Imagery @2017 Google, Map data @2017 Google

The site was designated in 1984, bylaw 118-84.



2.3.2 Relevant Municipal Requirements

The following was prepared with assistence from the planning stff at IBI and Edenshaw Developments Limited.

Official Plans

Official Plan Schedule	Designation/ Characterization	
Schedule 1 (Urban System)	Community Node, Intensification Corridor	
Schedule 1b (Urban System- City Structure)	Community Node	
Schedule 2 (Intensification Areas)	Community Node, Intensification Corridor,	
	Major Transit Station Area	
Schedule 9 (Character Areas)	Port Credit Community Node	
Schedule 10 (Land Use Designations)	Mixed Use	

The Mississauga Official Plan provides broad policy direction on the height, densities, and types of land uses to be achieved. The subject site is identified as a Community Node and Intensification Corridor in the Official Plan. The property is designated as mixed use.

Applicable Heritage Policies of the Official Plan

- 7.4.1.2 Mississauga will discourage the demolition, destruction or inappropriate alteration of reuse of cultural heritage resources.
- 7.4.1.3 Mississauga will require development to maintain locations and settings for cultural heritage resources that are compatible with and enhance the character of the cultural heritage resource.
- 7.4.1.13 Cultural heritage resources must be maintained in situ and in a manner that prevents deterioration and protects the heritage qualities of the resource.
- 7.4.1.14 Cultural heritage resources will be integrated with development proposals.
- 7.4.1.16 Mississauga will acquire heritage easements, apply restrictive covenants, and enter into development agreements, as appropriate, for the preservation of cultural heritage resources.

The next section, 7.4.2, goes on to define what is meant by 'cultural heritage properties' and provide policies related to cultural heritage properties.

"Cultural heritage properties are those properties or defined areas that are determined to be of cultural, historical, archaeological or natural significance and/or value. A heritage designation is applied to properties that have contextual, archaeological, historical/associative and/or physical/design value that is to be preserved. Properties of cultural heritage value are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, on the

City's Heritage Register, and include listed properties that have not been designated under the Act, but that City Council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest."

7.4.2.2 Prior to the demolition or alteration of a cultural heritage resource, documentation will be required of the property to the satisfaction of the City, and any appropriate advisory committee. This document may be in the form of a Heritage Impact Assessment.

All the above policies apply <u>only</u> to 'cultural heritage properties'. Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act, sets out how to evaluate properties in order to determine if they have



sufficient 'heritage value or interest' to meet the criteria for designation. This has been undertaken in Section 4.0 of this HIA.

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A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is required for applications for development involving cultural heritage resources and any construction, development or property alteration that might adversely affect a listed or designated cultural heritage resource that is proposed adjacent to a cultural heritage resource pursuant to Sections 7.4.1.10 and 7.4.1.12 of the OP. The requirements of these sections are met by the performance of this assessment.

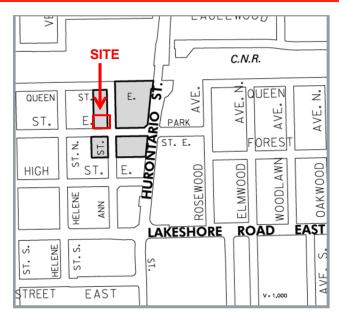
Port Credit Local Area Plan

Port Credit Local Area Plan Schedule	Designation/ Characterization
Schedule 1 (Port Credit Character Areas and	Community Node Character Area (Central
Precincts)	Residential Precinct)
Schedule 2 B (Port Credit Community Node Height	2 to 22 Storeys
Limits)	

The site is located in the Central Residential Precinct within the Community Node Character Area. Within the Local Area Plan, Section 5.5.2 states that permitted building heights for new Development in the Port Credit Community Node will support the vision as an urban waterfront village and respect the existing character. Generally, the Plan recognizes that additional height and density may be appropriate within areas adjacent to major transportation projects (e.g. GO Transit, Light Rail Transit). Specifically, Section 10.2.2 establishes policies for the Central Residential Precinct. This section describes the area as containing a significant concentration of apartment buildings with potential for intensification, primarily in the immediate vicinity of the GO Station. This Precinct is identified as an area where the highest building heights in Port Credit will be located. The Port Credit Local Area Plan identifies twelve (12) properties (herein referred to as Site 12) south of the Port Credit GO Station and west of the future LRT that are appropriate locations for intensified development.



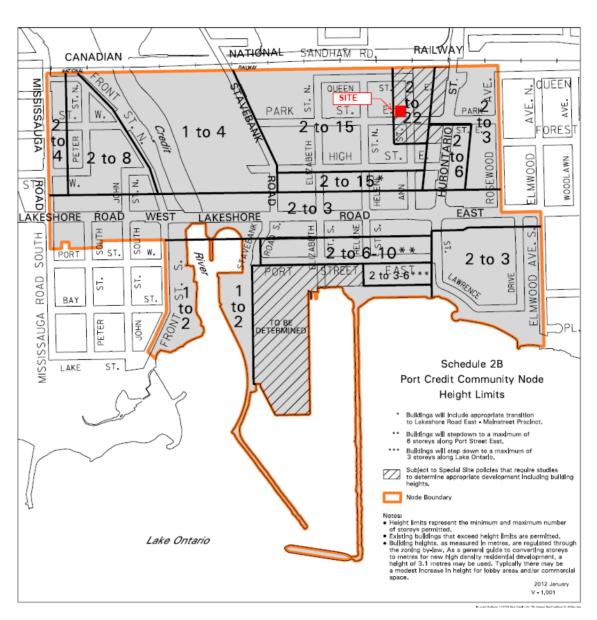
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Site 12 as designated by Section 13.1.12 of the Mississauga Official – Local Area Plan

Schedule 2B of the Local Area Plan identifies the site as being within an area where a minimum height of two (2) and a maximum of twenty-two (22) storeys is permitted. Accordingly, any redevelopment on the subject site that includes increased height and density would be consistent with, and implement, the general vision of the Local Area Plan.





SBA Project No.: 17057

Port Credit Built Form Guide

The Port Credit Built Form Guide demonstrates how the general urban form policies of the Mississauga Official Plan and Port Credit Local Area Plan can be achieved. Further direction on the appropriateness of the built form will be reviewed as part of rezoning and site plan approval processes once the assembly is completed. The Built Form Guide advises that any changes to listed properties require a Heritage Impact Assessment.

Section 3.5 Cultural Resources: "Designated properties are to be retained. The retention and enhancement of heritage listed properties is strongly encouraged. Properties listed on the Heritage Register will be preserved in their existing location. Any development will incorporate these structures in the design of the proposal. Any changes to these structures or developments adjacent to these structures will require a Heritage Impact Statement and may have additional requirements. Additional requirements may include, but are not limited to, a review and approval from the Heritage Advisory Committee and Council"



This HIA has been undertaken to research the property, evaluate the heritage value and interest and assess the impact.

Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study, October 2015

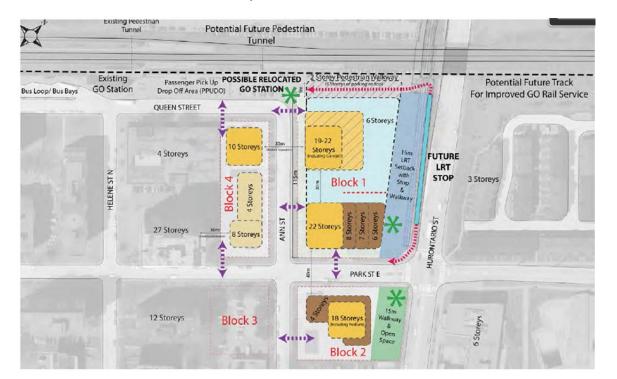
The Master Plan Study (Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study, October 2015) was intended to help guide the preparation and review of development proposals for all lands designated within Special Site 12 of the Port Credit Local Area Plan.

The following is from Metrolinx's 2015 'Port Credit Go Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study:

Section 1.1 Prevailing Municipal Policy Framework: The central portion of Port Credit is identified as a 'Community Node' by Schedule 2 of the Mississauga Official Plan. Community Nodes are to provide for a similar mix of uses as Major Nodes, but with lower densities and heights. Generally building heights of up to 25 storeys are allowed within Major Nodes and many properties have permissions for a floor space index (FSI) of over 5.0.

Schedule 2 also identifies the Port Credit GO Station as a 'Major Transit Station Area' and Hurontario Street as an 'Intensification Corridor'. As per policies of the Port Credit Local Area Plan, the greatest heights and densities within Port Credit are to be within proximity of the GO Station and the future HMLRT stop.

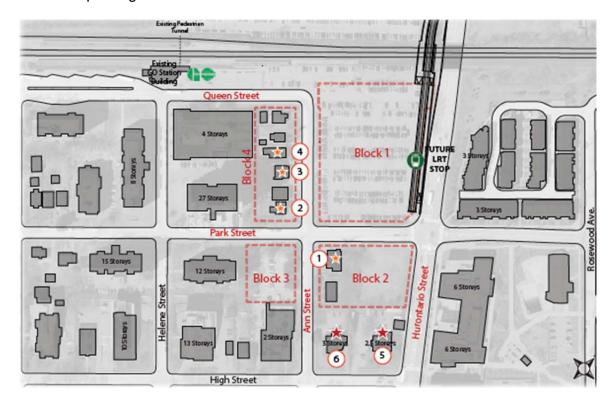
The development concept plan shown below assumes partial and full land assembly to facilitate block development in order to achieve the built form objectives for the Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area Master plan.





SBA Project No.: 17057

Metrolinx owns the majority of lands that comprise the north corner of the Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area, shown as Block 1. This Block currently functions as a surface parking lot for GO Transit customers.

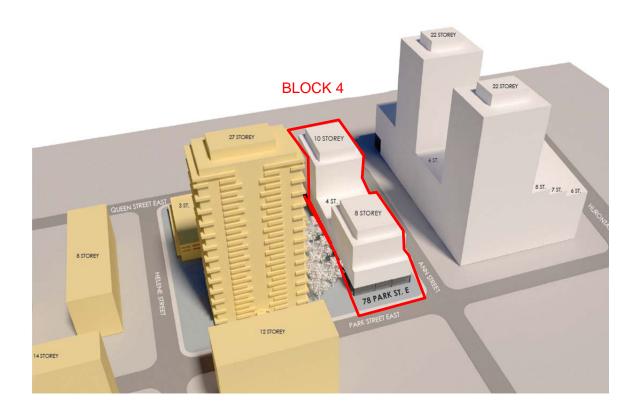


78 Park Street is one of six addresses that comprise Block 4. The 2015 Master plan study envisioned its redevelopment to include three buildings between 4 to 10 storeys. Three of the six properties (78 Park Street East, 24 Ann Street and 26 Ann Street) that comprise Block 4 are listed on the City's Heritage Register. As noted, the type, height and timing of new development depends on a number of factors, including the outcome of heritage reviews and the land included in the assembly.



40

Shown below is a massing model, prepared by IBI Group, to illustrate the densities suggested in the Master Plan.





2.4 Outline of the Proposed Development Context and Impact on Heritage Attributes.

The proponents' current plans are limited to the assembly of the land on the west side of Ann St. The assembly of individual lots into larger blocks required for higher density redevelopment is in keeping with the context of the neighbourhood.



Northwest Corner of Park and Ann, Showing Highrise Development Behind

North East Corner of Park and Ann. Showing Go Parking Lot with Station at the Head of the Street



Park St. Looking East



Ann St. Looking South



SBA Project No.: 17057

Park St. Looking West

2.5 Proposed Development Architectural Drawings

At the present time there are no plans other than to assemble additional property on the block in order to be able to achieve the higher densities as laid out in the Official and Local Area plans.

2.6 Alternate Development Options and Mitigation Measures

The proposal is to demolish the building. The only mitigating measure being proposed is the documentation undertaken within the HIA and or commemoration.



2.7 Summary of Conservation Principles and How They will be Used

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (Standards and Guidelines) and the Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Historic Properties, Ontario Ministry of Culture were developed to address the conservation, not the evaluation of heritage structures. The Standards and Guidelines do not reference demolition.

2.8 Proposed Demolition/Alterations Resulting in Loss of Cultural Heritage Value

The demolition will result in the loss of a representative example of a southern Ontario Gothic revival house. Port Credit does have other inventoried and designated examples of this housing type so that the loss of this particular house would not result in a loss for Port Credit of this housing type. This housing type can be found elsewhere in the Port Credit Community Node including Port Credit Heritage Conservation District.

The house at 78 Park St. is the only building on the block that is visually and historically appealing. The Ann St streetscape is dominated by the GO Station parking lot that runs up the entire east side. The west side is an eclectic mix of 1 to 2 ½ storey houses having little architectural interest. The GO Station is at the head of the street. The "sense of place" for this section of Ann St. is a place in transition and the demolition of this house would only add to that sense of transition.

2.9 Alternatives for Salvage Mitigation

Edenshaw has indicated they are willing to sell the house for a nominal amount to any party interested in its relocation and preservation.



3.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The significance and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resource, including a reference to a listing on the Heritage Register, or designation by-law, if it is applicable.⁸

SBA Project No.: 17057

The property is listed on Mississaugas Heritage Register (**refer to Appendix D**). There are no details other than it is a two storeyframed structure in a L-shape plan, with traditional wood siding. This listed property was not fully researched at the time of the listing but this Heritage Impact Assessment provides the necessary documentation for the site in order to better evaluate its heritage value and interest.

Draft Statement of Heritage Value or Interest

The site was part of Lots #3, First Indian Reserve. Its ownership slides out of Mississauga Indian control into the hands of the Crown who sells it to a working class Irish Immigrant family named Connor. There were many such Irish immgrants coming to the area in the mid 19th century. Connor sells it to an unmarried woman named Margaret Robinson of whom nothing is known other than that she owned other properties.

Robinson subdivides Lot #3 but there is no record of the land subdivision as there is no record of who actually lived in this house before 1954.

The heritage value lies in the house being a representative example of a working class Ontario Gothic Revival house.

Significant Heritage Attributes that Reflect Cultural Heritage Value:

- o Lot size which appears to be large with simple predominently lawn landscaping.
- o 1 ½ storey with fairly steep pitched roof
- L-shaped structure with horizontal wood siding with accented corner, soffit and weathering board trim
- Wood frame and sash double hung windows

The identification of any impact that the proposed development will have on cultural heritage resources. ⁵

The intent is to assemble adjacent Ann Street properties, Block 4, and redevelop this property in a manner consistent with the Port Credit Local Area Plan.

If Block 4 is partially or fully assembled, this will likely result in the demolition of three listed properties, two of which, 24 & 26 Ann St., have not had heritage assessments. Of the three inventoried properties 78 Park St. is arguably the one with the least number of visual interventions.

The demolition of the house at 78 Park Street will result in the loss of a representative example of a southern Ontario Gothic revival house.

⁸ Mississauga Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference, October 2014



-

An explanation of what conservation or mitigation measures, or alternative development, or site alteration approaches are recommended. 5

The loss of this representative Ontario Revival House is somewhat mitigated by the fact that there are several other inventoried and designated examples of this housing type within the immediate vicinity. 19 Stavebank Road and 6 Helene Street are two representative examples within the neighbourhood but outside the area of intensification, Site 12.

The Ontario Government's Heritage Impact Assessment for Provincial Heritage Properties Bulletin outlines the following approaches for the conservation or enhancement of heritage value and/or attributes:

- Retaining heritage reasources in situ;
- Changes or Alterations that are consistent with accepted conservation principles;
- Adaptive re-use of property alteration of a property to fit new uses or circumstances
 of the property in a manner that retains its cultural heritage value or interest;
- Public Interpretation or commemeration of the property

The following table discusses the challenges and benefits of applying the various conservation approaches to the heritage attributes:

Attribute	Discussion
Large appearing lot size with simple predominently lawn landscaping.	The house is located at the north side of the property so assembling this lot into a larger redevelopment property would only be advantagous if densities were transferred to the other parcels and the house converted to an adaptive reuse and the large lawns used as public open green space.
	 Reloacting the building farther south on the site would result in loss of historical integrity and negatively impact the setting.
	 If this property was to remain as a discreet lot with the present structure, then the vision for the vibrant retail commercial Ann St. streetscape would have a gap at a critical intersection. This gap might make some sense if 19 Ann St was also retained but a HIA has not been conducted yet on this exstenively modified building.
1 ½ storey L-shaped structure with fairly steep pitched roof, horizontal wood siding with accented corner, soffit and weathering board trim	 Currently this single family residence is challenged by the parking lot across the street and highrise behind. Once the Go Station Hub Master Plan is built-out residential use would no longer be sustainable. The building has 937 sq. ft on the ground floor and 729 sq ft including kneewall height on the second



Wood frame and sash double hung windows	floor. If the building envelope were to be preserved it would be extremely unlikely to find a use that could carry the escalating property value and taxes. A municipal museum house might be the the only valid use but because there are no significant interior features this might not be the best use of public funds. • Because of the limited window openings on the ground floor the building would not be a major contributor to the vibrant streetlife envisioned in the Master Plan.
Commemoration of Property	As part of the larger development, this street corner might be an appropriate location for a commemorative feature that told the story not just of 78 Park St but of Park Street & High Street area and or the Indian Ranges.

SBA Project No.: 17057

Clarification as to why conservation or mitigation measures, or alternative development or site approaches are not appropriate.⁵

The focus of the Port Credit Community Node in the Official Plan is intensification. Policies of the Port Credit Local Area Plan required that a Master Plan be prepared for Site 12 ('Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area') to provide further direction on appropriate redevelopment and land use and built form expectations. In coordination with the City of Mississauga, Metrolinx (an agency of the Ontario Government) initiated the Master Plan Study process.

Metrolinx's Study and the Secondary Plan that flowed from it are aligned with the PPS and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2017. The following is from Metrolinx's 2015 'Port Credit Go Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study.` Some sections have been truncated and references to Heritage and Block 4 have been highlighted for clarity in their importance to this HIA.

From 7.1 Objectives

Built form objectives for the Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area include achieving:

- •Concentrated, transit-supportive development;
- •Seamless, direct connections for transit users, pedestrians and cyclists;
- •An engaging, attractive and comfortable public realm; and
- •Design excellence.

While greater intensities of development are desirable for the Major Transit Station Area, the planned urban hierarchy established by the Mississauga Official Plan is to be respected. The City's objectives for protecting and integrating heritage resources must also be respected.

From 7.2 Testing of Development Scenarios

Although currently Metrolinx is the only landowner actively pursuing redevelopment in the Master Plan Area, the built form analysis considered all properties with the exception of Block 3. The owner of Block 3 (Bell Canada) has not expressed interest in redesignating the lands in order to permit non-utility uses.



Ownership on Blocks 2 and 4 is currently fragmented. Development scenarios were explored which assumed partial and full land assembly to facilitate block redevelopment. New development, including above-grade parking structures, should be sensitive to the existing context, local heritage resources and planned character of the area.

Variations in building heights and typologies, vehicular access, pedestrian movement and opportunities for improved public realm and placemaking were investigated. With consideration to prevailing policies, a review of natural heritage conditions and infrastructure capacity, shadow impacts and stakeholder input, the following built form parameters were established:

The ability to achieve this level of intensification on Blocks 2 and 4 will depend on land assembly and the outcome of future Heritage Impact Assessments (previously referred to in municipal planning documents and forms as a Heritage Impact Statement). There are heritage resources in the area that could impact the amount, location and size of new development.

From 7.2.1 Heritage Resources

Although intensification within the Master Plan Area will support the investment being made in transit infrastructure and provincial and municipal policy objectives for the Mobility Hub and Major Transit Station Area, the City's heritage resources must be respected.

As noted, there are four properties within the Master Plan Area which are listed on the City's Heritage Register and two designated heritage properties are adjacent to the Master Plan Area (see Figure 17). A listed property is one that the municipality has deemed to be of cultural heritage interest but has not been fully researched or documented. It is not protected under the Ontario Heritage Act. A designated property has been researched, identified and deemed to have cultural heritage significance and is protected under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Mississauga Official Plan contains a number of heritage policies, including, but not limited to:

7.4.1.12: The proponent of any construction, development, or property alteration that might adversely affect a listed or designated cultural heritage resource or which is proposed adjacent to a cultural heritage resource will be required to submit a Heritage Impact Statement, prepared to the satisfaction of the City and other appropriate authorities having jurisdiction.





SBA Project No.: 17057

Port Credit Go Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study, Metrolinx, 2015

7.4.2.3: Development adjacent to a cultural heritage property will be encouraged to be compatible with the cultural heritage property. Following the review of a Heritage Impact Assessment, the City may permit alterations to a listed heritage building or demolition. Alternatively, it may seek to designate the property. Heritage Impact Assessments will play an important role in understanding and confirming appropriate built form. However, given the vision for the Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area and the proposed development parameters, future high-rise development should be able to co-exist with lower density heritage buildings if designed properly.

From 7.4 Built Form Principles

Six key principles were established to provide further direction on appropriate built form for new development within the Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area.



1. Multi-Modal Connectivity with Pedestrian Priority

2. Public Realm

The provision of an interesting and engaging public realm can encourage walking and cycling and make transit systems more attractive to potential users. Existing heritage resources contribute to the special character of the area. High quality public streetscapes with large sidewalks, pedestrian amenities, such as weather protection, public art and opportunities for placemaking will help contribute to the liveliness of the Port Credit GO Station Area.

3. Animated Edges

Active street edges, with a mixture of ground-level uses, transparent or articulated façades, landscaping, public art and other building features should be provided along main streets, key intersections and transit infrastructure to ensure high-quality pedestrian environments and to encourage use of the public realm.

4. Massing and Façade Articulation

Building scale should be modulated and broken down through the generous use of stepping, projections, canopies, trellises, changes in scale, fenestration patterns, materials and finishes. This is especially critical for large buildings such as multi-level parking structures and new development within proximity to heritage resources. Special consideration should be given to façade treatment at key view points and gateway locations.

5. Roof Treatments

6. Vertical Elements and Separation Distance Between Towers



Port Credit GO Station Southeast Area Master Plan Study, Metrolinx, 2015 Built Form Principles Massing Model: Looking West Along Park Street East



Block 4 forms an intregal part in the City's vision for the intensification of Port Credit's transportation hub. It would be impossible for anything remotely close to the desired densities to be attained if the three inventoried properties were retained. As per City policies the City requires an HIA to be undertaken before approving any interventions to these properties. In all likelihood the City will receive HIAs and demolition applications for the other two properties in the near future.

SBA Project No.: 17057

78 Park St. East, is the most intact of the three inventoried properties. If the City wished to preserve this structure and still reach the densities it envisions for Block 4, and if the entire block was able to be fully assembled, then it would be feasible to transfer density from this lot to the remainder of the block. The Master Plan envisions 8 storeys at this corner (as noted in the massing model above) with lower densities mid block to facilitate view and sun corridors mid block.

Eventually, however, this modest Gothic revival cottage structure would be totally surrounded by highrise structures, and which would have a detremental impact on the setting of this house which is its main heritage attribute.



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4.0 MANDATORY RECOMMENDATION

1. Does the property meet the criteria for heritage designation under the Ontario Regulation 9/06, Ontario Heritage Act?

Evaluation as per Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act:

Criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest:

(Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act)

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 բ	ohysical value because it,				
i. is rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method, Yes The property is a representative example of described as a Gothic Revival Cottage, 18 1890s. The house has many of the features this style and is representative of working of house from this period; however, the house is a rare example of the Gothic style.					
ii. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit,	No				
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,	No None could be found				
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	No In its time throughout southern Ontario the style would have been ubiquitous.				
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	No No builder or architect is known to be associated with the house.				



3. The property has contextual value because it,		
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	No The Port Credit Community Node Character Area has already made the transition to medium and high density	
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	No The house faces a parking lot across Ann Street and another across Park Street. It is towered over by a high rise at the rear of the property and sits next to a 1960s utilitarian red brick box triplex. The exception is the visual link to the kitty-corner inventoried property, 19 Ann Street. This property has not undergone an HIA as of yet but from the photograph of the original house, shown in 2.2.2 of this report, it has certainly undergone substantial interventions	
or iii. is a landmark	No	

SBA Project No.: 17057

The property <u>does</u> meet the criteria for heritage designation under the Ontario Regulation 9/06, Ontario Heritage Act but it does so by meeting <u>only one of nine</u> possible criteria. The City of Mississauga is faced with having to weigh retention of this representative heritage resource against the full realization of its planned intensification of the Go Station Southeast Area.

It would be understandable if the reviewers of this HIA needed to see the entire envisioned development for the west side of Ann Street before determining that the best use requires this lot.

PPS 2014 2.6.1 States "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be <u>conserved.</u>"



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5.0 QUALFIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR & REFERENCES

5.1 Qualifications of Author

As a requirement of the above noted guidelines, the Heritage Impact Assessment was prepared by a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), namely, Jane Burgess OAA, MRAIC, CAHP, APT, a founding partner of Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd. (SBA) and partner-in charge of heritage projects. She has practiced within the heritage industry for over thirty years, contributing to heritage policy making, advocacy and education. Jane has served as President of CAHP (Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals), Vice Chair of the Toronto Preservation Board and Vice President of the OAA. She has received many awards for her work in conservation and lectures widely on the subject. (*Refer to Appendix F for Jane Burgess' résumé.*)

Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd. is an OAA licensed architectural practice specializing in heritage conservation. SBA has six licensed architects, three of whom are members of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP), three LEED accredited professionals and a staff trained in the application of heritage standards and best practice.

In 1988, SBA was retained to assist the Trustees of The Old Stone Church in Beaverton, Ontario to assist in designation and conservation of the 1840's stone church which became a national historic site. Since that time SBA has worked on over forty recognized or designated heritage properties and many more listed or eligible to be listed buildings. SBA Follows internationally recognized preservation principles as inscribed in the charters, SBA's involvement with projects range from research and documentation to production of Heritage Significance Evaluations, Building Condition Assessments, Intervention Guidelines, Conservation Master Plans, Feasibility Studies, Heritage Impact Statements, Building Conservation, Retrofit and/or Reuse and Monitoring and Maintenance Plans.



5.2 References

References

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (Standards and Guidelines)

SBA Project No.: 17057

Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Historic Properties, Ontario Ministry of Culture Ontario Heritage Tool Kit

Ontario Heritage Act, Regulation 9/06

Provincial Policy Statement under Ontario Planning Act, (PPS) 2014

City Of Mississauga Official Plan

City of Mississauga Heritage Impact Assessment TOR 2014

City of Mississauga Web-sites:

http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/portcreditgallery?paf_gear_id=13400033&imageld=96 00011n&index=1&returnUrl=%2Fportal%2Fresidents%2Fportcreditgallery
http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Architectural_Styles_in_Mississauga_2012.pdf
http://www6.mississauga.ca/onlinemaps/planbldg/MOP/Chapter16-Neighbourhoods.pdf
http://www7.mississauga.ca/documents/agendas/committees/heritage/HAC_Agenda_2013_05_2
8_Part_3.pdf

Metrolinx Area Studies:

http://www.metrolinx.com/en/regionalplanning/mobilityhubs/mobility_hubs_PortCredit.aspx
http://www.metrolinx.com/en/regionalplanning/mobilityhubs/Port Credit GO Station Southeast
Area_Master_Plan_EN.pdf

University of Waterloo, Ontario Architectural Style Guide:

https://uwaterloo.ca/heritage-resources-centre/sites/ca.heritage-resources-centre/files/uploads/files/heritage resources centre architectural styles guide reduced.pdf

Historical References Consulted

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Hicks, Kathleen. Port Credit: Past to Present. Friends of the Mississauga Library System, 2007.

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Riendeau, Roger. Mississauga: An Illustrated History. Windsor Publications, 1985.

Region of Peel Archives - William Perkins Bull Fonds

- Land Registry records

A History of Peel County. Toronto: Charters Publishing, 1947.

SBA

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People Contacted

Chris Aplin, M.C.A. Paralegal Services, Brampton (Title Search) Kelly Martel, Planner, MHBC Matthew Wilkinson, Historian, Heritage Mississauga Samantha Thompson, Archivist, Region of Peel Archives Loyal Orange Order of Canada St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Port Credit SBA Project No.: 17057



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Appendix A: Property Title

A.1 – Entirety Lot 3

A.1.1 – Abstract Index, Lot #3, East of Credit River, Part to Queen Street, PC-2

A.1.2 – Crown Grant to Timothy Conner

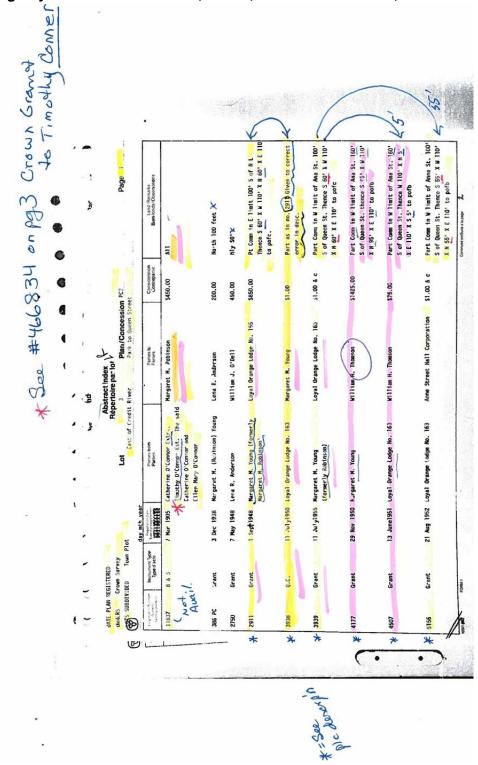
A.2 - 78 Park Street East

A.2.1 – Chain of Title

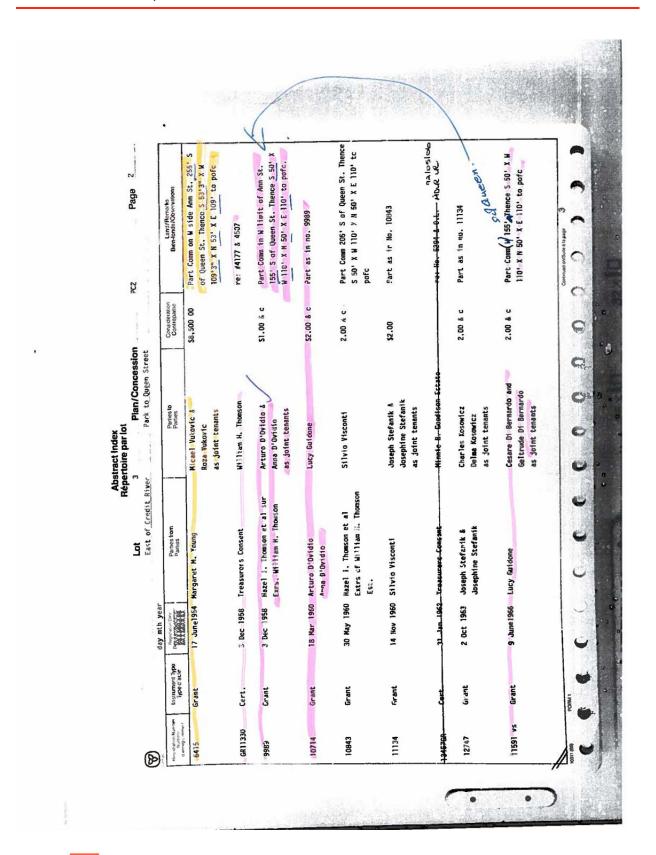


A.1 Entirety Lot 3

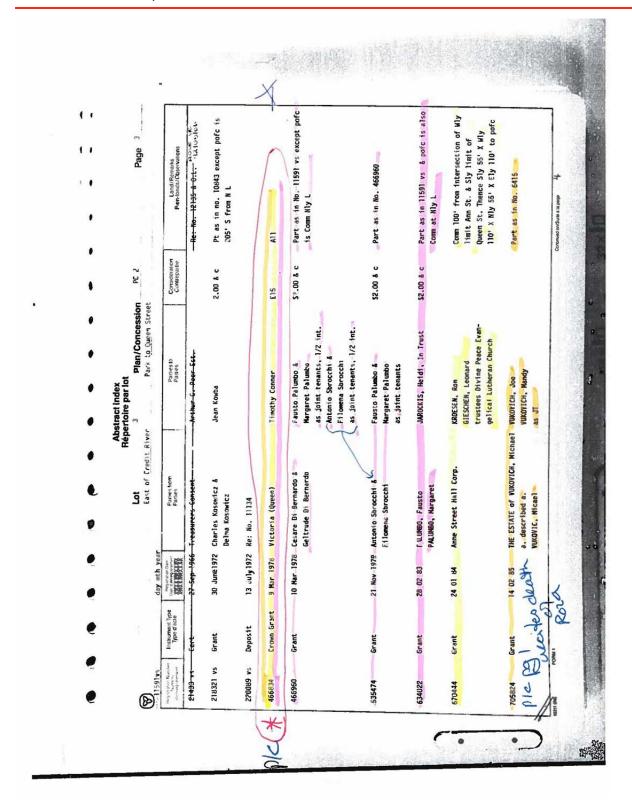
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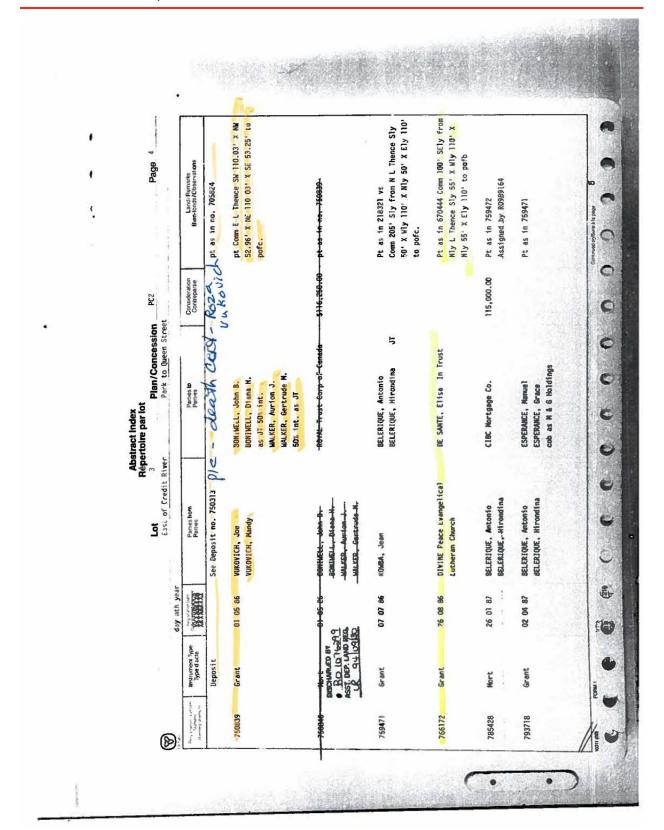




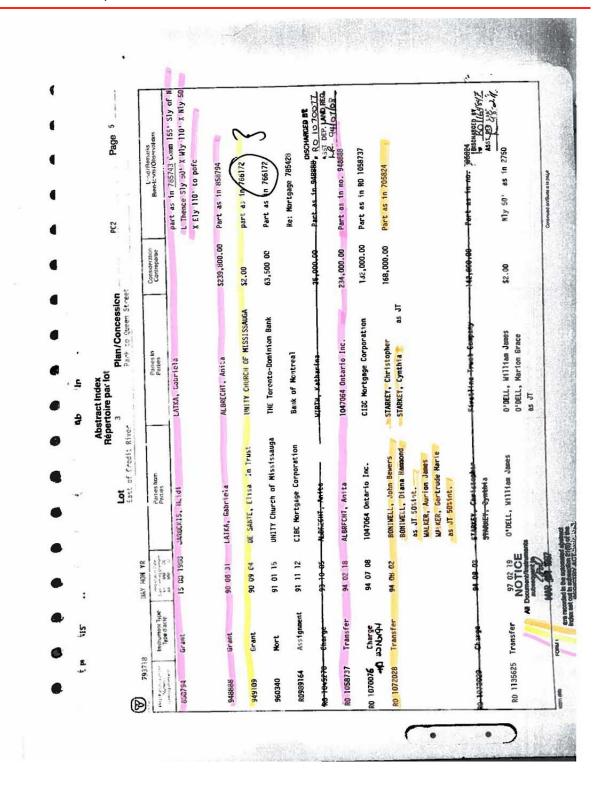














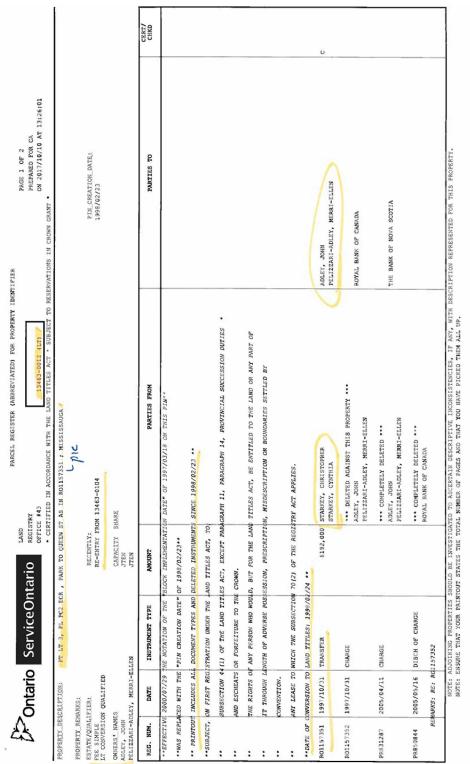
A.1.2 Crown Grant to Timothy Conner

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A.2 78 Park Street East

A.2.1 Chain of Title





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NOTE: ADJOINING PROPERTIES SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED TO ASCERTAIN DESCRIPTIVE INCONSIGIRNCIES, IF ANY, WITH DESCRIPTION REPRESENTED FOR THIS PROPERTY.

NOTE: ENSURE THAT YOUR PRINTOUT STATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES AND THAT YOU HAVE PICKED THEM ALL UP.



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PELIZZARI-ADLEY, MERRI-ELLEN STARKEY, CHRISTOPHER STARKEY, CYNTHIA ROYAL BANK OF CANADA ABSTRACT INDEX (ABBREVIATED) FOR PROPERTY IDENTIFIER PT LT 3, PL PC-2, E OF CREDIT RIVER, PARK TO QUEEN ST AS IN ROLO72028, (N SIDE OF PARK ST) ; MISSISSAUGA THIS PROPERTY WAS CONVERTED TO LT ON 1998/02/23 REUSING PIN 13463-0012. PARTIES FROM ADLEY, JOHN PELIZZARI-ELLEN *** COMPLETELY DELETED ***
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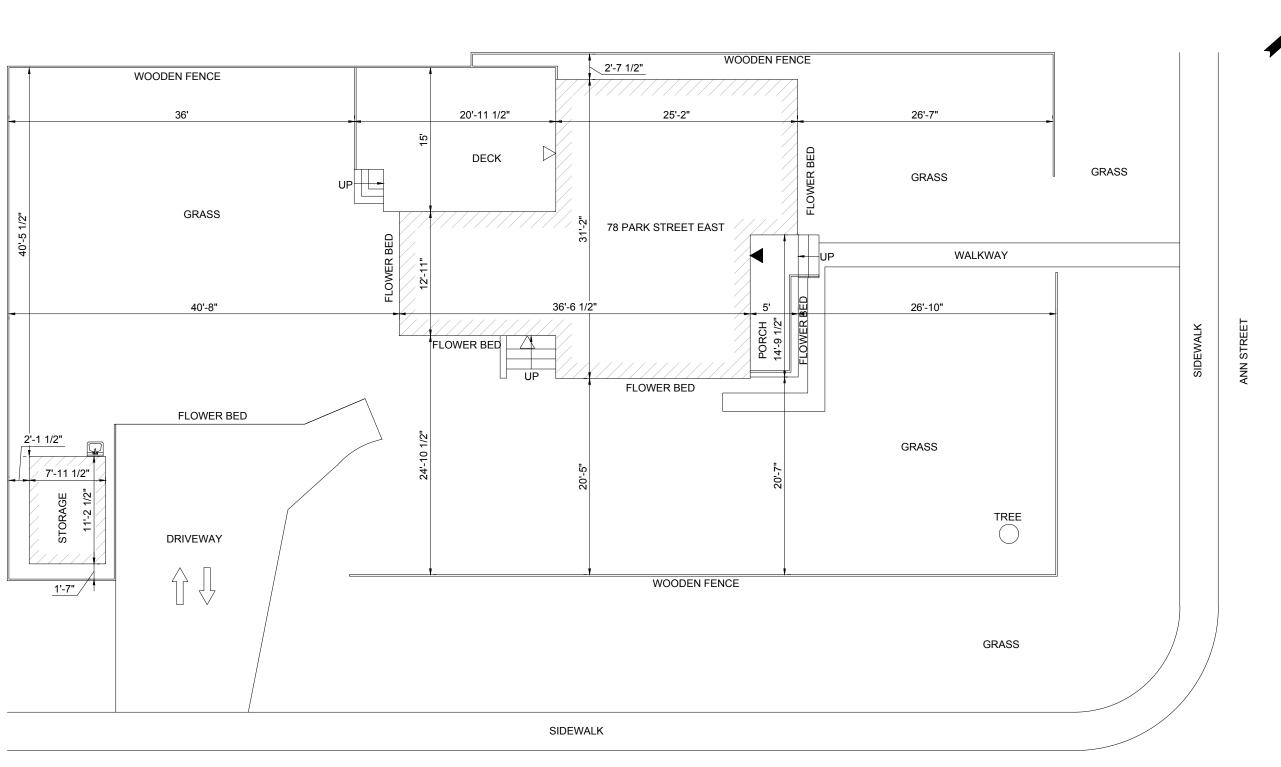
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Appendix B: As-Found Drawings

PLANIT Measuring - 2017

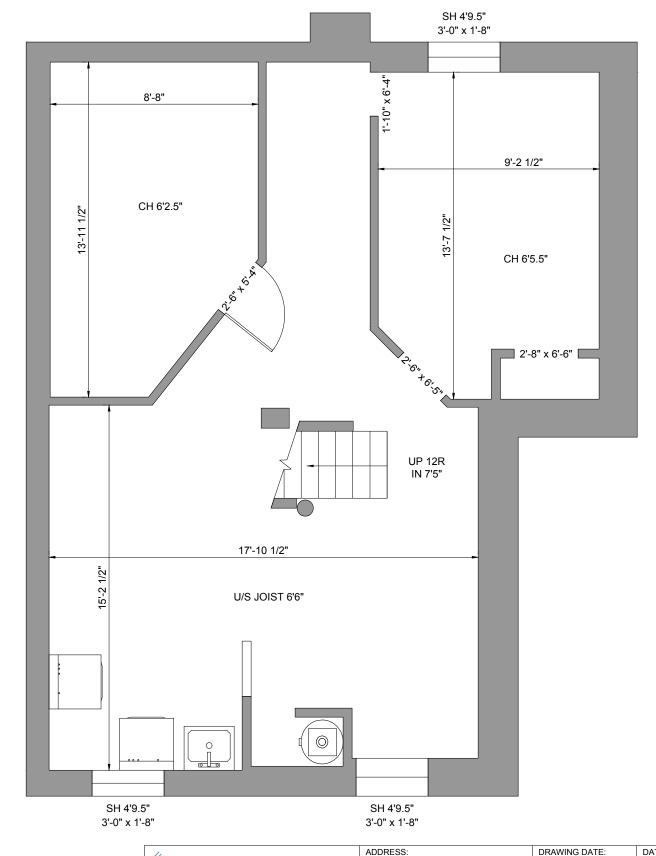


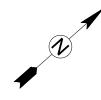


PARK STREET



1" = 10'-0"





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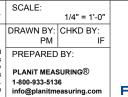
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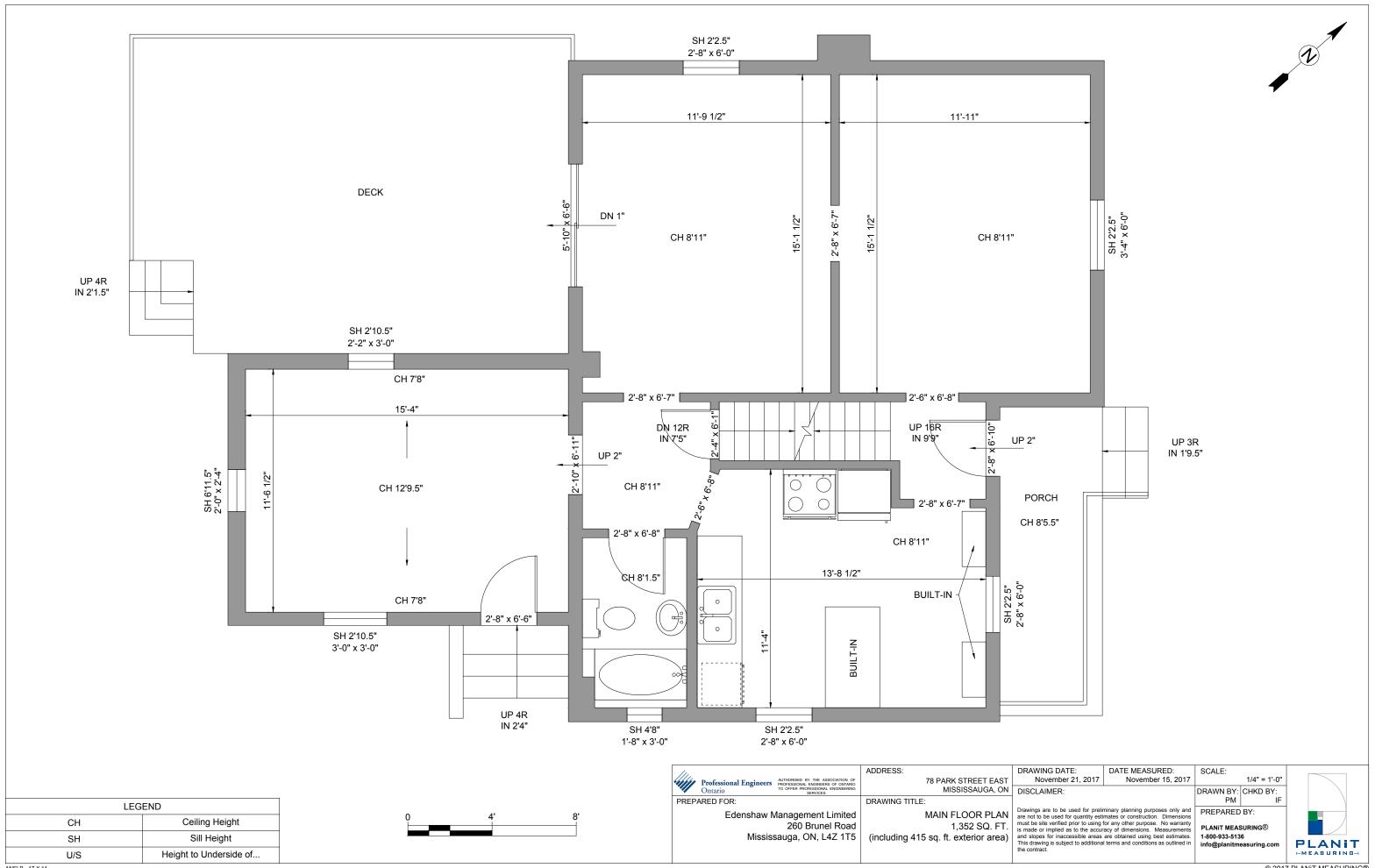
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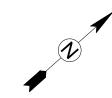
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
729 SQ. FT.

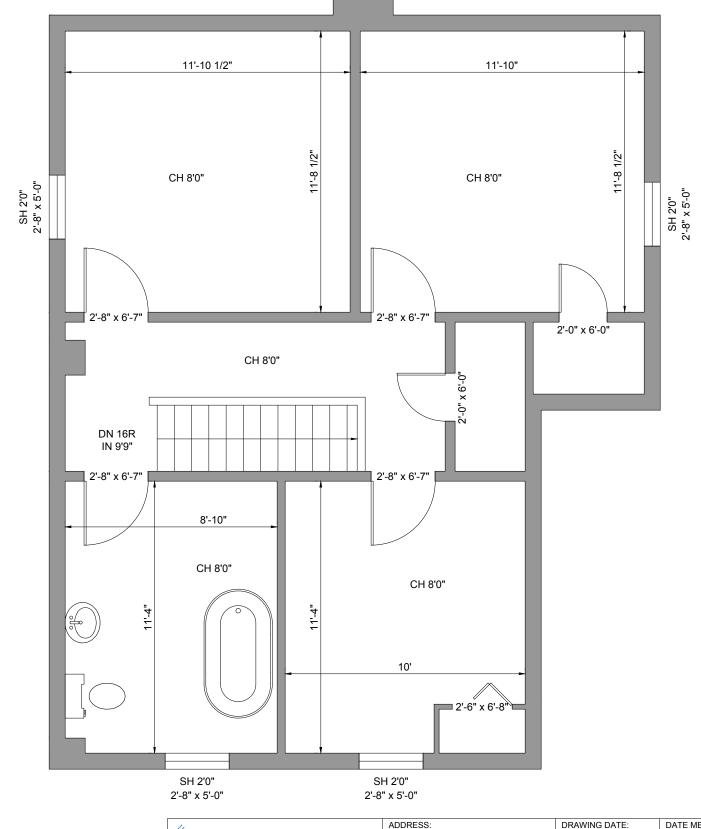
Drawings are to be used for preliminary planning purposes only and are not to be used for quantity estimates or construction. Dimensions must be site verified prior to using for any other purpose. No warranty is made or implied as to the accuracy of dimensions. Measurements and slopes for inaccessible areas are obtained using best estimates. This drawing is subject to additional terms and conditions as outlined in the contract.











LEGEND Ceiling Height СН SH Sill Height Height to Underside of... U/S

Professional Engineers
Ontario PREPARED FOR:

Edenshaw Management Limited 260 Brunel Road Mississauga, ON, L4Z 1T5

78 PARK STREET EAST MISSISSAUGA, ON DISCLAIMER:

DRAWING TITLE:

DRAWING DATE: DATE MEASURED: November 21, 2017 November 15, 2017

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
729 SQ. FT.

Drawings are to be used for preliminary planning purposes only and are not to be used for quantity estimates or construction. Dimensions must be site verified prior to using for any other purpose. No warranty is made or implied as to the accuracy of dimensions. Measurements and slopes for inaccessible areas are obtained using best estimates. This drawing is subject to additional terms and conditions as outlined in the contract.

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Appendix D: Heritage Status

78 Park Street East Heritage Inventory & Historical Image



78 Park Street East Heritage Inventory & Historical Image

8/18/2017

Mississauga: Printer Friendly

Property Information

All recognized heritage properties are listed on the City's Heritage Register. Some of these properties are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. For more information visit <u>Heritage Planning</u>.

Property	Zoning	Building	Development	Committee of	Heritage	Map It
Details	Information	Permits	Applications	Adjustment		

PROPERTY HERITAGE DETAIL

View Another Property

Property Heritage Detail

Address: 78 PARK ST Type: RESIDENTIAL Style: VERNACULAR - FARM HOUSE

Area: PORT CREDIT Reason: ARCHITECTURAL



Images



This is a two storey framed structure following an L-shaped plan, covered in traditional wood siding. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The eaves, soffits and fascia are all plain, with the only decoration on the building being on the fascia of the narrow front porch. There is a three bay facade, with the windows being double hung one over one. There are no chimneys and it appears to have a full basement. A small one storey addition is found at the rear.







Appendix E : Curriculum





Jane Burgess OAA, CAHP, MRAIC, APT

Jane is a founding partner of Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd (SBA), an architectural practice which specializes in heritage conservation. She has practiced within the heritage industry for over thirty years contributing to heritage policy making, advocacy and education. She has served as President of CAHP (Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals), Vice Chair of the Toronto Preservation Board and Vice President of the OAA. She has received many awards for her work in conservation and lectures widely on the subject. Jane is the senior partner-in-charge of heritage projects and has either provided oversight to or has been the conservation architect for all the projects listed below.

EDUCATION Bachelor of Architecture, 1974, University of Toronto

TEACHING University of Waterloo, School of Architecture, 5th yr Program, 1979

University of Waterloo, School of Architecture, Visiting Critic, 1978-79

Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Studio Instructor, 1988, 1989

PROFESSIONAL 1984 to date Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd., Toronto

EXPERIENCE 1976 to 1984 Jane Burgess Architect, Toronto

PROFESSIONAL Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, MRAIC

ASSOCIATIONS Ontario Association of Architects, OAA

Canadian Assoc. of Heritage Professionals, CAHP Association of Preservation Technologists, APT

SELECTED HERITAGE PROJECTS: (+ indicates award winning)

Isaac Gould House, 62 Mill Street, Uxbridge, ON

- HIA Peer Review and Assessment of Designated Property conforming with Reg. 9/06 of Heritage Act
- OMB Expert Witness

Swift River Energy, Moon River Falls Burgess Island and Portage Landing Heritage Site, Bala ON

- Heritage Consultant OMB-Witness Statement Heritage Conservation District Amendment
- Portage Landing Park Rehabilitation Plan in Compliance with Township HIA.

Wesley Mimico United Church, Toronto, ON

Heritage Condition Assessment and Conservation Plan and Adaptive Reuse as Life Lease Seniors Residence

Redemptorists of Toronto and Edmonton - 131 McCaul St Monastery, Toronto (Designated)

- Study to determine feasibility of conversion to self-contained residential suites.
- Conservation of the building envelope, interior retrofit and accessibility improvements.

Infrastructure Ontario – Huronia & Barrie Jail (Provincial Heritage Properties of Provincial Significance)

- ABIR Pilot Project: Cultural heritage evaluation, condition assessment, and 20 year capital costing plan
- SNC Lavalin Strathmore House, 390 King St., Cobourg (Designated)
 - Building envelope conservation including of removal of Kenitex non-breathable coating

Infrastructure Ontario - North Bay Normal School / Government Office Building, North Bay (Designated)

• Statement of heritage value, assessment, conservation, recommendations and implementation plan.

City of Hamilton: #18 –28 King St E., Hamilton (Listed: Draft Designation)

• Confirmation of heritage evaluation, Peer Review Condition Assessment, OMB expert witness statement.

City of Toronto – Fort York, Toronto (Museum, National Historic Site, Designated)

- Master Plan, Building Condition Assessment and Capital site and eight buildings.
- Conservation of exterior and interior plus exhibit enhancement of Officers' Mess and Brick Magazine

Town of Oakville – 3269 Dundas St. West, Oakville (Inventoried Cultural Heritage Landscape)

• Peer review of developer funded Heritage Evaluation cum Heritage Impact Assessment

Infrastructure Ontario - Sir James Whitney School, Belleville (Ontario Government Heritage Inventory)

Heritage Conservation Plan and Capital Plan for this 96 acre site and five designated buildings.

Infrastructure Ontario - Century Manor, Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital, Hamilton (Designated)

Adaptive Reuse Study to convert building use to office, museum, and half-way house.

Ontario Realty Corporation - Ontario Fire College (Scott Hall), Gravenhurst (Ont. Gov. Heritage Inventory)

- Master Plan for the phased conservation of building envelope and interiors and code compliance.
- +• Scott Hall building envelope conservation and interior heritage structure and plaster assessment.

City of Mississauga – 1993 Mississauga Rd, (Heritage Inventory)

• Heritage Evaluation, Draft Designation, and preparation for CRB hearing.

University of Guelph - Macdonald Institute, Guelph (Heritage Inventory)

- Master Plan for the phased conservation of building envelope and heritage interiors spaces.
- +• Reconstruction of building brick and clay tile parapets and entry portico and limestone terrace.

Town of Oakville – 3445 Dundas St. W. (Property included in Secondary Plan Built Heritage Resource Study)

· Heritage Significance Evaluation recommending designation under IV for architectural reasons.

Town of Oakville - 3269-3271 Dundas St. W. (Included in Secondary Plan Cultural Landscape Heritage Study)

• Heritage Significance Evaluations recommending partial designation as cultural landscape

Town of Oakville - 4233 Trafalgar Rd, Oakville (Included in Secondary Plan Cultural Landscape Heritage Study)

Heritage Significance Evaluations not recommending partial designation as cultural landscape

City of Hamilton – Lister Block, King William St., Hamilton (Designated)

Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment for redevelopment of this 1916 terra cotta and brick building.

Harber Industries - Ravine Vineyard Estate Winery, St. David's

- + Winery Master Plan and Official Plan Amendment
- + Reconstruction of heritage Woodruff House
- Adaptive reuse of vernacular packing shed to restaurant

Ontario Realty Corporation - Whitney Block and Tower, Toronto (Ontario Government Heritage Inventory)

- Heritage Significance Study and Feasibility Study for the conservation of the exterior envelope.
- +• Conservation of the building envelope of the Whitney Tower and the northern section of the building.
- + Heritage Conservation Plan; a maintenance and capital plan for all interior and exterior heritage features.

Huronia Provincial Parks - Sainte Marie Among the Hurons, Midland (Museum, Ont. Gov. Heritage Inventory)

- Post Disaster Study to determine feasibility of reconstruction of burned three buildings.
- +• Conservation of the chapel and reconstruction of blacksmith shop, carpentry shop and palisade.

Aventis Pasteur – Connaught Campus Heritage Centre, 1755 Steeles Ave. W. Toronto

- +• Barton Ave. Stables reconstruction of Dr. FitzGeralds' metal clad stable-laboratory and reuse as museum.
- Conservation and adaptive reuse gatekeeper's cottage to welcome centre and site security office.

Ontario Realty Corporation - Welland County Courthouse, Welland (Designated)

• Heritage Impact Assessment of a proposed major addition to this 1855 Kivas Tully stone courthouse.

Friends of Riverdale Hospital - Toronto

• Expert witness testimony OMB to prevent demolition.

Ontario Realty Corporation - Old Whitby Psychiatric Site, Whitby (Ontario Government Heritage Inventory)

- Heritage Significant Study and Intervention Guidelines for this 64 acre site containing 48 buildings
- Realty Master Plan to evaluate constraints and opportunities for site redevelopment

Ontario Realty Corporation - Old Don Jail, Toronto (Ontario Government Heritage Inventory)

Heritage Significance Study & Intervention Guidelines

Beaverton Presbyterian Church - Old Stone Church, Beaverton (National Historic Site, Designated)

- Heritage Significance Study and application for designation provincially and recognition federally.
- Conservation Feasibility Study, easement agreement and funding application to Ontario Heritage Trust.



Julia Rady, PhD

EDUCATION PhD, History, 2017, University of Toronto

Masters of Arts, 2007, University of Toronto

Bachelors of Arts (Honours), 2002, Western University

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2017 to date: Stevens Burgess Architects Ltd., Toronto

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Historical Association Canadian Society of Church History Multicultural History Society of Ontario

Julia has an academic background in Canadian history and has a special interest in heritage conservation and historical preservation, and the interpretation of Canadian sites of heritage significance. Her doctoral work at the University of Toronto honed strong archival research skills and her ability to produce historical appraisals that are academically rigourous but written in an accessible manner. Since starting with SBA, Julia has provided assistance, research, and historical interpretations for Havergal College, the Guelph Correctional Centre, the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital Site, and the City of Cambridge Farmer's Market. She has experience with qualitative and quantitative analysis of history, specialized research skills, and the ability to communicate historical ideas and facts in an accessible way to a variety of audiences.

SELECTED PROJECTS:

- Burgess Island Commemoration. Bala Falls. Commemoration Action Plan.
- Pollination Garden. Queen's Park Circle, Toronto. Heritage Impact Assessment
- Fort Frances Judicial Complex. Fort Frances, (Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance), Strategic Conservation Plan
- Guelph Correctional Centre. Guelph, (Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance), Strategic Conservation Plan
- St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital, (Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance), Strategic Conservation Plan
- Chatham Judicial Complex, Chatham, (Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance),
 Strategic Conservation Plan
- Havergal College, Masonry Conservation Master Plan
- City of Cambridge Farmer's Market (Designated), Strategic Conservation Plan

SELECTED HISTORICAL PROJECTS

- Historical Commentator CBC's The Goods.
- "Worshipping," an introduction for the SSHRC-funded website, www.wartimecanada.ca
- Various conference presentations to the Canadian Society of Church History, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Political History Group.
- Dissertation Ministering to an Unsettled World: The Protestant Churches in Early Cold War Ontario, 1945-1956."
- Finalist Three-Minute Thesis Competition, University of Toronto, 2017.