

**Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment – Evaluation  
1 Rosetta Street  
Part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 9  
Town of Halton Hills  
Geographic Township of Esquesing  
Regional Municipality of Halton**

Prepared for  
1 Rosetta Street GP Limited  
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Toronto ON, M6A 3B4

By  
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Project # 2020-0345

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2020 by 1 Rosetta Street GP Limited, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out the heritage evaluation portion of a Heritage Impact Assessment in advance of a proposed redevelopment of 1 Rosetta Street in Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. The subject property is a listed property on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register.

The subject property is situated on part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing. The subject property contains a large industrial building with multiple additions.

There are two adjacent buildings which are also listed on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register. They include a two-storey former industrial building at 2 Rosetta Street and a two-and-a-half-storey residential building at 11 Caroline Street.

Upon discussion with the Town's Senior Planner and 1 Rosetta Street GP Limited, a scoped Heritage Impact Assessment was approved and includes a heritage evaluation of the subject property and adjacent cultural heritage resources, and if required will move into a full Heritage Impact Assessment. The approved scoped Heritage Impact Assessment includes the following sections as per the Town of Halton Hills *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*:

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

This Scoped Heritage Impact Assessment includes the evaluation of the subject property at 1 Rosetta Street as well as the adjacent properties at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street. All three properties met criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 and therefore each property is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

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## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

## PERSONNEL

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

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Under a contract awarded in October 2020 by 1 Rosetta Street GP Limited, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out the heritage evaluation portion of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in advance of a proposed redevelopment of 1 Rosetta Street in Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. The subject property is a listed property on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register.

The subject property is situated on part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 9 in the Geographic Township of Esquesing (see Map 1). The subject property contains a large industrial building with multiple additions.

There are two adjacent buildings which are also listed on the Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register (see Map 2). They include a two-storey former industrial building at 2 Rosetta Street and a two-and-a-half-storey residential building at 11 Caroline Street.

The property owner is proposing a redevelopment of the site, including the construction of multiple buildings on the subject property. The property owner's contact information is as follows:

### **1 Rosetta Street GP Limited**

700 Lawrence Avenue West  
West Office Tower  
Toronto ON, M6A 3B4

Upon discussion with the Town's Senior Planner and 1 Rosetta Street GP Limited, a scoped HIA was approved and includes a heritage evaluation of the subject property and adjacent cultural heritage resources. If required based on the results of the scoped HIA, a full HIA will be carried out. The approved scoped HIA includes the following sections as per the Town of Halton Hills *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*:

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

The purpose of the heritage evaluation portion of the HIA is to identify and provide a clear understanding of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the subject property located at 1 Rosetta Street, as well as the CHVI of the adjacent properties located at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the *Planning Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020), *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Town of Halton Official Plan* (Consolidated 2019) and the *Town of Halton Hills Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference* (May 2020).

All notes, photographs and records pertaining to the heritage assessment will be housed at ARA's offices located at 1 King Street West, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

## 2.0 SITE HISTORY

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

In order to place the subject property and adjacent properties within the historic context of the township and town, Section 2.1 outlines the settlement and growth of the historic township and Section 2.2 outlines the history of Georgetown.

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

- G.C. Tremaine's *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (1858) (Tremaine 1858);
- *Esquesing Township* from Walker and Miles' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* (1877) (McGill University 2001);
- A topographic map from 1909 (OCUL 2018); and
- An aerial image from 1950 (Town of Halton Hills 2020).

Furthermore, ARA completed a summary of land transactions for the subject property (1 Rosetta Street) and adjacent properties (2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street ) to understand the land ownership history of the properties (see Table 2–Table 3). The maps and land transactions informed the history of the subject property (see Section 2.3) and the adjacent properties at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street (see Section 2.4).

### 2.1 Settlement History

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

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

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

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

## 2.2 Georgetown

The Town of Georgetown was established in the Township of Esquesing along the Credit River in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Drawn to the accessible water resource, settlers constructed early residences along what would become the main streets of the town. The Kennedy brothers (Charles, John, Morris, Samuel and George) purchased land along Credit River in the Township of Esquesing for the erection of mill operations. Charles Kennedy's sawmill was located at the intersection of present day Main Street and Wildwood Road, an area which later included a grist

mill, woolen mill and foundry. Named after George Kennedy, the name Georgetown was applied to the community in the 1830s. The Kennedy operation was sold to the Barber brothers in the later 1830s who established the Barber Paper Mills at 99 River Drive (GeorgetownON 2017).

By 1845, Georgetown had a population of 700, which doubled by 1864 at the time of village incorporation (Georgetown Online 2013). The Grand Trunk Railway traversed Georgetown by 1856 and a station was constructed for passenger service. Following the arrival of the railway, two hotels sprang up to house weary travelers, including the Railroad Exchange Hotel which is still extant at 37 King Street (GeorgetownON 2017). Throughout the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century the Barber Paper Mill continued to flourish and was the largest producer of wallpaper in the province in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Creelman brothers opened a knitting machine company in 1876 and various churches, a town hall and schools were constructed around the same time. In 1888, John Roaf Barber commissioned the construction of a hydro-electric generator, known locally as Barber's Dynamo, by the Cleveland Brush Company. Barber's use of hydroelectricity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered the earliest such use for manufacturing in North America (DowntownGeorgetown BIA 2020).

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Acton businesses operated by H.T. Arnold and J.B. MacKenzie were relocated to Georgetown as the village continued to grow. By 1921, Georgetown's population had reached 2,000. Construction began in 1955 on town expansions promoted by Rex Heslop, which included commercial, residential, and industrial developments. The Moore Park subdivision was developed in 1962 at which time the population of Georgetown had surpassed 10,000 (DowntownGeorgetown BIA 2020). In 1974, Georgetown became part of the Regional Municipality of Halton, now known as Halton Hills.

### **2.3 Subject Property - 1 Rosetta Street**

The Crown Patent for the southwest half (100 acres) of Lot 19, Concession 9 in the Township of Esquesing was issued to John Smith in 1824. The Crown Patent for the east half (100 acres) of the lot was issued to Matthew Smith shortly after in 1831 (see Table 2). John Smith sold his parcel to Morris Kennedy in 1828 and Kennedy purchased Matthew Smith's parcel in 1834. Kennedy sold the southeast parts of the east and west halves of Lot 19, Concession 9 to John Dayfoot in 1844. The same parcel of land was sold to Philo Dayfoot in 1856 and subdivided as Plan 29.

The subject property at 1 Rosetta Street comprises part of Lots 1 and 2, Plan 29 Northeast of St. Michael Street, Block South of Caroline Street; Lots 3–6, Plan 29 South of Caroline Street; and Lots 30–35. Parts of the property were sold between 1864 and 1904 before being purchased by John Roaf Barber in September of 1904 (LOR #20). Caroline and Rosetta Streets had been established by 1858 and the railway was well established in Georgetown at that time (see Map 3).

John Roaf Barber was a direct descendant of the Barber family paper mill dynasty in Georgetown. The Barber Paper Mill, located along the banks of the Credit River on the south side of River Drive and east of Maple Avenue, was established by brothers John and James Barber in 1854. In 1876, James Barber joined with John F. Ellis of Brantford to establish the Barber and Ellis Company which was based in Toronto and became the largest manufactures and wholesalers of stationary (DCB 2020). John R. Barber eventually purchased controlling interest in the company (DCB 2020).

The Barber Paper Mill in Georgetown was at one time the largest industry in Halton County and produced book paper, lithographic paper and label papers, poster and higher grade newspaper

(Royal 1998). According to the Town of Halton Hills, “the complex produced paper for all of Canada from 1854 until 1948. The paper industry was the leading Georgetown employer by the turn of the century and gave the town the nickname of “Paper Town” (2004: 2). The Barber Paper Mill (99 River Drive) was designated by the Town of Halton Hills in 2008 and some of the structures were demolished in 2013 (ACO 2020).

The Barber Paper Mill continued to be run by the Barber family when John R. purchased the subject property as the location of the Canada Coated Paper Mill, which had a prime location along the railway for transporting goods (see Map 5).

The coating mill experienced at least five periods of construction beginning with the construction of the main buildings in 1905, and additions in 1947, 1950, 1962, and a post 1962 addition. (see Map 7). The mill’s original design included the T-shaped mill building and a one storey building with a large chimney stack to the south of the main building (see Figure 1). In 1912, the Canada Coated Paper Mill was renamed Barber Paper and Coating Mills and John R. Barber took out a mortgage on the property during the same year. It is possible that the Barber’s 1912 mortgage was for improvements to the mill property or building additions as outlined in *Georgetown: A Busy Manufacturing Community in The Georgetown Herald*. This excerpt also outlines the relationship between the Barber Paper Mill along the river and 1 Rosetta Street as well as the products manufactured at 1 Rosetta Street in 1913:

*In April, 1912, the Barber Paper & Coating Mills, Ltd., acquired the interests of Wm. Barber & Bros. and Canada Coating Mills Ltd., Georgetown, and consolidated them under the one name as above, since which time a great deal of money has been spent in improvements to both plants. The paper mills situated at some distance from the coating mills, have been thoroughly overhauled, both as regards buildings and machinery and the Soda Pulp plant connected therewith has once again started the manufacture of pulp suitable for high class M.F. books and featherweight paper, for which the mill has already established a reputation. The coating mill is the largest in Canada, being equipped with most modern coating machines together with a glazing machine for the manufacture of glazed box paper, high class coated book, coated blanks, and box board from the product of the paper mill. The following are the officers of the company: G.R. Copping, President; I.H. Weldon, Vice-President; S.F. Duncan, Secretary-Treasurer. Under the present able management the future success of the industry is assured. (EHS 2017)*

The mill at 1 Rosetta Street produced coated paper for a variety of uses and was considered the largest producer of wallpaper in the province in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1947 additions had been constructed on the east and west elevations of the southernmost building, the east and west elevations of the main building to the north as well as the east and west elevations of the long part of the ‘T’ (see Figure 3). The office entrance on the eastern extent of the original building was constructed by 1950 as well as a building on the west side of the original building (see Figure 4, Figure 16 and Map 6). A small addition was made to the northernmost extent of the original building by 1951 which is noted with a date stone (see Image 19). A building permit was taken out for the construction of a new warehouse in 1960 which was built between 1960 and 1962 (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). The Barber Paper and Coating Mill became Provincial Paper Mills Company in 1916 and remained as such until 1982 when it was sold to Abitibi-Price (see Figure 7 and Figure 8). Following the mill closure the property was divided into several different companies, including masonry, hardwood flooring, carpentry, metal welding and kitchen renovation. The field survey confirmed that some of these businesses are still operating from this location, but several units were vacant.

**Table 2: Summary of Land Transactions for 1 Rosetta Street  
(LRO #20)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
N/A	Patent	27 Mar 1824	Crown	John Smith	Lot 19, Concession 9; SW ½, 100 Lot 19, Concession 9; acres
N/A	Patent	10 Feb 1831	Crown	Matthew Smith	Lot 19, Concession 9; E ½, 100 acres
789	B&S	4 Feb 1828	John Smith	Morris Kennedy	Lot 19, Concession 9; SW ½
788	B&S	27 Jan 1834	Matthew Smith	Morris Kennedy	Lot 19, Concession 9; E ½
12	B&S	17 May 1844	Morris Kennedy	John Dayfoot	Lot 19, Concession 9; SE parts of E ½ and W ½
425	B&S	4 Jul 1856	John Dayfoot	Philo Dayfoot	Lot 19, Concession 9; SE parts of E ½ and W ½
80	B&S	19 Aug 1864	Philo Dayfoot	Robert McCormick	Part
2713	B&S	2 Jan 1878	Executors to Robert McCormick	Allan Glassey	1 Rosetta Street
2766	B&S	5 Aug 1902	Executors to Allan Glassey	John Glassey	Part
2869	B&S	20 Aug 1904	John Glassey	John Mason	Part
2873	B&S	2 Sep 1904	John Mason	John Roaf Barber	1 Rosetta Street
2925	B&S	5 May 1905	John Roaf Barber and wife	Canada Coating Mills Ltd.	1 Rosetta Street
3610	B&S	7 Jun 1912	Canada Coating Mills Limited	Barber Paper and Coating Mills Ltd.	1 Rosetta Street
3611	Mortgage	7 Jun 1912	Barber Paper and Coating Mill Limited	John R. Barber	1 Rosetta Street
4116	Grant	19 May 1916	Barber Paper and Coating Mills Ltd.	Provincial Paper Mills Company Ltd.	1 Rosetta Street
4650	Grant	1 May 1920	Provincial Paper Mills Company Ltd.	Provincial Paper Mills Ltd.	1 Rosetta Street
4984	Discharge Mortgage	22 Jun 1922	Executors to John Barber	Provincial Paper Mills Company Ltd.	1 Rosetta Street
[illegible]	Grant	19 Apr 1927	Provincial Paper Mills Company Ltd.	Provincial Paper Ltd	1 Rosetta Street
566158	Deed	12 Dec 1982	Abitibi Forest Products (formerly Abitibi Provincial Paper Limited, formerly Provincial Paper Limited)	Abitibi-Price Inc.	1 Rosetta Street

### 2.3.1 John Roaf Barber (1841-1917)

As outlined above, John R. Barber was part of the Barber family that opened and operated the Barber Paper Mill. He became plant manager there in 1861 and took over the company in 1880 (DCB 2020). He also purchased controlling interest in his brother's company, the Barber and Ellis



Company which was based in Toronto (DCB 2020). The Dictionary of Canadian Biography (DCB) notes that “In 1881 he had helped organize and had become first president of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company Limited” (DCB 2020). He also served executive roles in “Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company Limited of Toronto (incorporated 1899) and the Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company Limited of Port Arthur (incorporated 1900)” (DCB 2020). Outside of the paper industry he is noted as having director roles in the following organizations: Dominion Consolidated Mines Company Limited and the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company, Floral View Greenhouse Company Limited in Georgetown, Leadville Mining Company in Colorado, Canadian Brass and Tube Works in Toronto, and Inter-Ocean Mining and Prospecting Company of Toronto Limited (DCB 2020).

He is notable as commissioning the Barber’s Dynamo. His use of hydroelectricity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered the earliest such use for manufacturing in North America (DowntownGeorgetown BIA 2020). He was at the helm of the company when 1 Rosetta Street was constructed in 1905.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography (DCB) notes that John R. Barber was also active in the militia and community organizations as follows:

*Between 1861 and 1905 he served in the militia, first in the Georgetown Volunteer Militia Infantry Company and then in the 20th (Halton) Battalion (the Lorne Rifles). He saw active service in 1866, at Ridgeway against the Fenians. He achieved the rank of major in 1876 and for many years was paymaster of the 20th Battalion. A president of the Mechanics’ Institute in Georgetown, he also rose to become master of Credit Masonic Lodge No.219 in 1874. He chaired the first meeting of the board of high-school trustees in 1886, pledging that within three years a separate high-school building would be erected. Two years later property was purchased for that purpose. A Congregationalist until at least 1898, he was on the roll of Knox Presbyterian Church from 1908 to his death and likely served on its board of managers. His community involvement led him as well into the political arena: he sat on the local council and was reeve of Georgetown from January 1867 to December 1876 and again in 1882, when he also served as warden of Halton County. From 1898 to 1904 he was the Liberal MPP for Halton (2020).*

John R. Barber’s house, called Berwick Hall, is located at 139 Main Street South, Georgetown, and is listed on the Town of Halton Hill’s Municipal Heritage Register (Town of Halton Hills 2020).

### **2.3.2 Paper Milling in Ontario**

The paper mill industry in Ontario began in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a cottage industry relying on cotton, silk or hemp rags for pulp. Around 1844, Canadian Charles Fenerty discovered the process of producing paper from wood pulp; also discovered around the same time by German Gottlob Keller (Norman 2020). Fenerty did not sell his invention for mass production, though his German counterpart did. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, rags continued to be the largest source of pulp for producing paper in Ontario, although John Riodan’s paper mill in Merriton, Ontario began using wood pulp by the late 1860s (Kuhlberg 2015). During this time, various paper mills could be found in southern Ontario urban centres. With the shift to using wood pulp for paper, pulp milling moved to northern Ontario where tree stands were in abundance. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Canada became a major producer of newsprint which was sold to the American market. As the 20<sup>th</sup> century drew on, many smaller paper milling operations were consolidated into a small number of large

companies including Provincial Paper and Abitibi Power and Paper, and by the 1960s Domtar (Kuhlberg 2015).

## **2.4 Adjacent Properties - 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street**

### **2.4.1 2 Rosetta Street**

The Crown Patent for Lot 18, Concession 9 (200 acres) went to John Moore in 1821 (see Table 3). In 1823, Moore sold the lot to George Kennedy, namesake of Georgetown. Kennedy retained ownership of the property until 1868 when it was transferred to Finlay McCallum under an Agreement (see Map 3). McCallum released the property to Jacob Kennedy in 1870 and Kennedy sold it to Hugh Matthews the same day. In 1884, Matthews sold the property to Joseph Barber, with Barber then selling back part of the property to the Matthews' at the same time. In 1909, Mary Matthews registered Plan 119 for the industrial block that houses 2 Rosetta Street (LRO 20). The lands were then sold to Fred C. Thompson in 1910 for the erection of the Georgetown Coated Paper Mill, comprising part of Lots 1–5, Lots 6–13, part of Lots 14–24, Plan 119 and part of the Reserve Block.

The Georgetown Coated Paper Mill was built of reinforced concrete in circa. 1910 and is considered to be the earliest example of this construction method in Georgetown (see Figure 15; Town of Halton Hills 2020). The Georgetown Coated Paper Mill was established next door to the Canada Coated Paper Mill as competition (1 Rosetta Street), with equal access to the railway for transportation (see Map 4). Edward Fleck served as the manager and vice president of Georgetown Coated Paper mills from its founding until 1847 (HHMHR 2013). In 1913 *Georgetown: A Busy Manufacturing Community in The Georgetown Herald* describes this property and the paper coating process as follows:

*The above illustration of the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills shows what a fine home this young industry has—for it is a young establishment in point of time, having come into existence in May, 1910. Though young in years, the industry has behind it the experience of decades and the improved methods which practice and experimentation invariably produce in the process of time. The main building is a big one—265 feet long by 66 feet wide, two stories and basement. A boiler house has an area of 50 x 40 feet, the engine room is 40 x 28 feet. All the buildings are of reinforced concrete, strong and durable as the hills, and practically indestructible. The steam plant which supplies the motive power and the heat has a capacity of 250 horse power. There are some monstrous machines to drive in this big factory, and a lot of steam heat is required to dry the paper after being coated. It is an interesting process, this coating of paper. Paper-making and paper-coating are two distinct operations. In this mill paper is not made; it is only coated. Paper is purchased from the paper mills, and it comes to this mill in huge rolls of various lengths, ready for the machines. Time was when coated paper was unknown, but the exigencies of modern printing have made necessary smooth and hard paper, hence the process of coating. The coating material is procured from England. It is a white clay which is prepared in the form of putty or paste, and can be made any desired color by the addition of coloring substances. This paste or coating is reduced to the desired thinness and put into a trough or holder on the coating machine. The paper is passed over rollers covered with thin coating and then is passed along on carriers down a long room over steam heated pipes and back again, when it is perfectly dry and is wound on to another roll. The operation is repeated to cover the other side of the paper, after which the paper passes*

*through a big machine with a number of smooth rollers, from which it emerges polished and glistening, and is then coated paper ready for cutting into desired lengths. It is coated paper which the reader holds in his hands as he peruses this sketch—paper made in Georgetown. The firm manufactures coated book and coated litho papers, coated card-boards, coated bristol boards, translucent and folding box boards, and blotting paper coated on one side. The machinery used in this mill is of the most modern sort, and the product is one of the best quality. About sixty employees are engaged here, and the output is very large during the year. The product of this mill is disposed of to wholesalers and retailers all over Canada, and is made up into books, catalogues, pamphlets, etc., and gives complete satisfaction to printers, lithographers and readers (EHS 2017).*

In 1936, the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills company was sold to Alliance Paper Mills and in 1965 Alliance sold the property to Domtar Inc (see Figure 16). The mill ceased operation in 1977 and Domtar sold the property to Major Holdings Inc.

**Table 3: Summary of Land Transactions for 2 Rosetta Street  
(LRO #20)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
	Patent	21 Jun 1821	Crown	John Moore	Lot 18, Concession 9; 200 acres
302	B&S	15 Dec 1823	John Moore	George Kennedy	Lot 18, Concession 9; 200 acres
179	Agreement	18 Mar 1868	George Kennedy	Finlay McCallum	Part
250	Release	20 May 1870	Finley McCallum	Jacob Kennedy	Part
251	B&S	20 May 1870	Jacob Kennedy	Hugh Matthews	Part
1448	B&S	16 Apr 1884	Hugh Matthews	Joseph Barber	Part
1449	B&S	17 Apr 1884	Joseph Barber	[name missing] Matthews, wife of [name missing] Matthews	Part
3332	B&S	10 May 1910	Mary Matthews	Fred C. Thompson	2 Rosetta Street
3357	B&S	30 Jun 1910	Fred C. Thompson	Georgetown Coated Paper Mill Ltd.	2 Rosetta Street
5564	Grant	7 Sep 1927	Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Ltd	Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Ltd	2 Rosetta Street
6353	Grant	19 Apr 1936	Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Ltd	Alliance Paper Mills Ltd	2 Rosetta Street
190822	Grant	26 Aug 1965	Alliance Paper Mills Ltd	Domtar Inc	2 Rosetta Street
476248	Grant	3 Mar 1978	Domtar Inc	Major Holdings Inc.	2 Rosetta Street

## 2.4.2 11 Caroline Street

The early history of 11 Caroline Street is the same as that for 1 Rosetta Street until Philo Dayfoot's purchase of the southeast parts, the east and west halves of Lot 19, Concession 9 in 1856 (see Table 4). In 1862, Dayfoot sold Lot 4, Plan 29 on the north side of Caroline Street to James Coleman. In 1884, Coleman's executors sold the property to John Ryan and Ryan's widow sold the same to John Mason in 1905. John Ryan was a stationmaster and realtor (Rowe 2012).

John Mason was a paper maker who worked at the Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street). In 1908, the residence at 11 Caroline Street was constructed for the Mason family across the street from the Canada Coated Paper Mill (Rowe 2012; see Map 5). Mason took out a mortgage of \$700 from William Barber in 1908 to build the house (Rowe 2012). According to the 1911 census, Mason was 53 at the time and was residing at the Caroline Street property with his wife Margaret, two of their sons and three boarders (LAC 1911). As a paper maker Mason earned \$600 a year (Rowe 2012). Mason served on the Georgetown Town Council and Public School Board (Rowe 2012). In 1939 the property was sold to Gertrude Braisley and remained in the Braisley family until 1979, when 11 Caroline Street was sold to John and Florence Wilkie.

**Table 4: Summary of Land Transactions for 11 Caroline Street  
(LRO #20)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
N/A	Patent	27 Mar 1824	Crown	John Smith	SW ½, 100 acres
N/A	Patent	10 Feb 1831	Crown	Matthew Smith	E ½, 100 acres
789	B&S	4 Feb 1828	John Smith	Morris Kennedy	SW ½
788	B&S	27 Jan 1834	Matthew Smith	Morris Kennedy	E ½
12a	B&S	17 May 1844	Morris Kennedy	John Dayfoot	SE parts of E ½ and W ½
425	B&S	4 Jul 1856	John Dayfoot	Philo Dayfoot	SE parts of E ½ and W ½
218	B&S	7 May 1862	Philo Dayfoot	James Coleman	Lot 4, Plan 29
1508	Probate	9 Aug 1882	James Coleman	James Coleman's executors in trust to be sold	Lot 4, Plan 29
1518	Conveyance	5 Nov 1884	James Coleman's executors	John Ryan	Lot 4, Plan 29
2918	B&S	8 Jul 1905	Catherine Ryan, widow and executor to John Ryan	John Mason	Lots 3 & 4, Plan 29
2919	Mortgage	8 Jul 1905	Margaret and John Mason	William McLeod	Lots 3 & 4, Plan 29; \$175; Discharged by #3118 in 1907
3174	Mortgage	19 May 1908	Margaret and John Mason	William Barber	Lots 3 & 4, Plan 29; \$700; Discharged by #[illegible] in 1910
8183	Grant	3 Jun 1939	Leslie_____?	Gertrude Braisley	Lots 3 & 4, Plan 29
59043	Grant	28 Aug 1952	Fred Braisley	Daisy Harris, William Garfield Braisley, Margaret Hall and Fred Braisley	Lots 3 & 4, Plan 29
112303	Certificate	31 Jul 1960	Treasurer of Ontario	Daisy Gertrude Harris	Lot 4, Plan 29
118909	Grant	15 Nov 1960	Daisy Gertrude Harris, administrator of the estate of Fred Brasley	Sarah Margaret Hall and William Garfield Braisley	Lot 4, Plan 29
147284	Grant	11 Jan 1963	Executors of William Garfield Braisley	Florence Ethel Braisley	Lot 4, Plan 29
272324	Grant	21 Nov 1968	Florence Ether Braisley, widow	Charles and Gail Gibbs	Lot 4, Plan 29

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
515861	Deed	7 Dec 1979	Charles and Gail Gibbs and Florence E. Braisley	John and Florence Wilkie	Lot 4, Plan 29

### 3.0 CONSULTATION

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

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

Another form of recognition at the federal level is the Canadian Heritage Rivers System program. It is a federal program to recognize and conserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational heritage. It is important to note that federal commemoration programs do not offer protection from alteration or destruction. Additionally, there is the *Canadian Register of Historic Places* which contains properties recognized by federal, provincial and territorial governments. As noted above, recognition in the Register does not offer protection from alteration/destruction but these properties may have other government designations that do offer protections.

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program that has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that shaped the province. Additionally, properties owned by the province may be recognized as a "provincial heritage property" (MHSTCI 2010).

The OHT plaque database and the Federal Canadian Heritage Database were searched. The subject property and adjacent properties are not commemorated with an OHT plaque, nor are they recognized as a National Historic Site (OHT 2019; Parks Canada 2020). It does not appear that the subject property or adjacent properties are subject to an OHT or municipal easement.

Protected properties are those protected by Part IV (individual properties) or Part V (Heritage Conservation District) designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*. Once designated, a property cannot be altered or demolished without the permission of the local council. A cultural heritage resource may also be protected through a municipal or OHT easement. Many heritage committees and historical societies provide plaques for local places of interest.

Under *Section 27* of the *OHA*, a municipality must keep a Municipal Heritage Register. A Municipal Heritage Register lists designated properties as well as other properties of cultural heritage value or interest in the municipality. Properties on this Register that are not formally designated are

commonly referred to as “listed.” Listed properties are flagged for planning purposes and are afforded a 60-day delay in demolition if a demolition request is received.

MHSTCI’s current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. The property was not found to be located within a designated district (MHSTCI 2020). The list of properties designated by the MHSTCI under Section 34.5 of the *OHA* was consulted and the property is not included in this list. The Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register was consulted, and it was confirmed that 1 Rosetta Street, 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street are listed on the Municipal Heritage Register. No Cultural Heritage Landscapes which include the subject property or adjacent properties were identified in the Municipal Heritage Register or recognized through Official Plan policies. No additional consultation was undertaken for this HIA.

#### **4.0 FIELD SURVEY**

The field survey component of the project involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself. Photographs of the subject property are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. The *Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Property Evaluation*, recommends that a property be evaluated at least twice (MHSTCI 2016:19).

A field survey was conducted on November 13, 2020 to photograph and document the study area and record any local features that could enhance ARA’s understanding of their setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. Legal permission to enter the subject property and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities on the subject property was granted by the property owner. Exterior and interior documentation was carried out.

The subject property at 1 Rosetta Street was documented in a clockwise manner. The adjacent properties at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street were documented from public property (see Image 1–Image 24 and Image 49–Image 55). Map 8 illustrates the location and direction of each photograph taken of the exterior of the structures and the surrounding context. The map and photos can be found in Appendix B.

#### **5.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - 1 ROSETTA STREET**

The property at 1 Rosetta Street contains a former paper and coating mill, converted to commercial use and subdivided into multiple businesses (hardwood flooring, construction etc.). The property is accessed by River Drive (see Image 1) and is bounded by Rosetta Street (east), Caroline Street (north), St. Michaels Street (west), and the Georgetown GO, Halton Hills station, parking and railway line (south and west) (see Image 2–Image 6 and Map 8). East and adjacent to the property is 2 Rosetta Street, currently used as a storage facility and wiring manufacturer. Northeast, north, and northwest of the property are residential homes on Rosetta Street, Caroline Street (including 11 Caroline Street), and St. Michaels Street (see Image 4–Image 6). The L-shaped building’s façade is orientated east, facing River Drive, off of Rosetta Street. The rear of the property backs onto St. Michaels Street and Caroline Street (see Image 4 and Image 5).

The interior and exterior of 1 Rosetta Street was assessed, and photo documented during a field survey undertaken by ARA staff on November 13, 2020. Map 8, found in Appendix B, illustrates

the location and direction of each photograph taken of the exterior of the building on the subject property (see Image 1–Image 24).

## **5.1 Landscape Features**

An historic photo from 1947 shows that the façade featured a horseshoe path and landscaping (see Figure 3). This has been modified and the approach to the building is slightly raised and terraced with a small lawn and singular tree (see Image 7). The most southern parts of the structure were built into a slope resulting in the west (rear) and south elevation of the south wing being at a lower elevation than the north wing and the north elevation of the south wing. The lower elevated areas of the south wing are at ground level allowing for direct access to the basement level.

A majority of the site's landscape surrounding the building is comprised of asphalt pavement utilized for parking or vehicle access. There are two greenspaces including: a small portion of lawn abutting the north elevation and the greenspace located directly in front of the main entrance.

## **5.2 Exterior**

The building is a two-storey rock-faced cast stone and cement block structure with a basement level. The building has multiple roof styles including gable, flat, and shed roof (see Image 7–Image 24). Facing from Rosetta Street, to the left of the main entrance, the façade includes an addition, built by 1962, that is set back with two loading bays, an entrance, and shed style roof (see Image 8). The foundation is constructed of cement block. The building has multiple access points on all sides of the building providing entry to various units, including loading bays. The windows around the exterior of the building showcase multiple window styles including: small six pane windows with metal grills, more recently installed large rectangular single pane windows, horizontally oriented twenty-four pane windows with metal grills, eight pane glass windows with metal grills, concrete sills, concrete lintels, and many windows that have been filled in with cement blocks.

At the time of its construction, the mill included a T-shaped building and a one storey building with a large chimney stack to the south of the main building (see Figure 1). By 1947 additions had been constructed on the east and west elevations of the southernmost building, the east and west elevations of the main building to the north as well as the east and west elevations of the long part of the 'T' (see Figure 3). The office entrance on the eastern extent of the original building (façade) was constructed by 1950 as well as a building on the west side of the original building (see Figure 4, Figure 16 and Map 6). A small addition was made to the northernmost extent of the original building by 1951 which is noted with a date stone (see Image 19). The construction of a new warehouse was initiated in 1960 and was built between 1960 and 1962 (see Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Identifiable 1905 exterior construction elements have limited visibility and can only be seen from a U-shaped alley located at the west elevation (rear), southwest corner of the building (see Image 13) and a small portion near the main entrance. All other sides of the 1905 building construction have been enveloped by the later additions (see Map 7). The 1905 construction was comprised of a single-story building with ground level basement access on the south elevation. The main level of the building is constructed of rock-faced cast stone and the basement level of cement block. The roof is a gable roof and the windows have concrete lintels and sills. The windows have been replaced and do not date to the 1905 construction.

By 1947 multiple additions are present on the north and south wing (see Map 7). These additions included extensions on existing buildings (north wing, east and west elevations) and the addition of a second-storey to parts of the south elevation. The exterior of these additions are stylistically similar to the 1905 construction including the use of rock-faced cast stone on the main level and second storey additions, cement block construction on the basement level, as well as windows of similar size with concrete lintels and sills. The original windows have been replaced with newer windows and some window openings have been filled in with cement block. The west and east additions added to the 1905 south wing have gable roofs.

By 1950 the office entrance on the eastern extent of the original building (façade) and a small section located on the west elevation was constructed (see Map 7). The office entrance's facing has been clad with plaster, the roof is flat. The side elevations aesthetically match the adjoining addition, constructed by 1947, and include rock-faced cast stone on the main level, cement block construction on the basement level, as well as windows of similar size with concrete lintels and sills (see Image 7 and Image 8). The original windows have been replaced with newer windows (see Image 7 and Image 8).

By 1951 a small addition was added onto the 1905 construction at the most northern extent of the north wing, at the north elevation (see Map 7). This addition includes a gable roof, rock-faced cast concrete and cement block facing, as well as 8 pane glass windows with metal grills, concrete lintels, and sills (see Image 18 and Image 19). Currently, many of the windows have been filled in with cement block.

By 1962 additions were added to the north and south wing (see Map 7). The south wing includes one section added to the southeast corner of the building. This addition includes cement block construction, a shed style roof, and horizontally oriented fixed six-pane glass windows with metal grills (see Image 8 and Image 9). Sections added to the east elevation of the north wing, which include second storeys, are comprised of cement block construction, flat roof, and horizontally oriented fixed six-pane glass windows with metal grills (see Image 23).

Post-1962 an addition was added to the west elevation. This single-storey addition comprised of cement block construction, a flat roof, and horizontally oriented fixed six-pane glass windows with metal grills (see Image 15–Image 17). In general, the additions do not have a cohesive style. The additions were clearly functional in design and their design and construction results in a lack of visual unity across all elevations and the building as a whole.

### **5.3 Interior**

The main level interior of the building has predominately concrete flooring that displays the original metal tracks used in the paper making process (see Image 25, Image 37, and Image 38). The exposed gable roof interior is wooden and can be seen in various sections of the building (see Image 26, Image 27, Image 33, Image 35, and Image 36). The interior walls are comprised of rock-faced cast stone, cement block and a few areas have been drywalled. These walls have been heavily modified overtime to accommodate room alterations and additions (see Image 28–Image 33). A current floor plan which shows the interior space broken into smaller units is found in Figure 9 -Figure 12.

An L-shaped wooden staircase provides primary access to the second floor of the south wing (see Image 34). This wing also houses a second-floor office and catwalk that extends along the centre of the gable roof (see Image 35 and Image 36). The building includes elements that appear contemporaneous to the original construction including; the metal floor tracks, industrial ceiling



tracks, wooden plank flooring, a vault, circular concrete vats, and a furnace with a chimney stack extending to the exterior (see Image 37–Image 40, Image 44–Image 48). The basement level of the south wing is accessed via a ramp that appears to have been an exterior feature at one time (see Image 41). The basement ceiling exhibits wooden beams and plank flooring that appear to date to the original 1905 construction (see Image 42 and Image 43).

## 5.4 Cast Stone

The exterior of the 1905 and 1947 portions of the building appear to be constructed of cast stone.

*Cast stone is just one name given to various concrete mixtures that employed molded shapes, decorative aggregates and masonry pigment to simulate natural stone. The basic mixture included water, sand, coarse aggregated and cementing agents. Natural cements, Portland cements, oxychloride cements, and sodium silicate based cements were all used as binding agents. The differences in the resulting products reflected the different stone aggregates, building agents, methods of manufacture and curing and systems of surface finishing that were used to produce them (NPS 2001:1).*

There were brand names for cast stone such as Coignet Stone, Frear Stone and Ransom Stone (NPS 2001). According to the National Parks Service (NPS) “Having gained popularity in [...] the 1860s, cast stone had become widely accepted and an economical substitute for natural stone by the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century” (NPS 2001:2). Examples of block facings, many of which resemble rusticated stone (called rock faced) can be seen in a catalogue by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in 1915 (see Figure 13–Figure 14).

The widespread use of cast stone was related to the US patent of hollow concrete blocks in 1900, which enabled mass production of the blocks and “laid the foundation for the modern concrete block industry” (Simpson 1989:108). The National Council of Structural Engineers Associations (NCSEA) in the USA notes that:

*The development of imitation stone systems was an important innovation in building design and construction. With the purchase of an imitation stone molding machine, individuals had the opportunity to build their own structurally sound and architecturally fashionable homes. Concrete block machines could be found for as little as \$12.50 in the early 1900s (approximately \$300 in today's dollars) and were available for order from popular catalogs such as the one from Sears, Roebuck, and Company titled Concrete Machinery (Fitz and Elliott 2016).*

Simpson also notes that “The early 1900s saw an increase in the cost of both wood and brick. In 1906 the lumber prices were 64 percent above what they had been in 1889 and brick was up 59 percent. A cement block could cost between 13 and 20 cents to make, and it cost less than a brick to lay” (1989:111). Concrete block increased in popularity in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was considered an aesthetic choice, rather than just an economical one, as exemplified by its use by prominent architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright in the Textile House, constructed 1920 (Fitz and Elliott 2016). The popularity of the rock face and ornamental cast stone blocks declined in the 1930s with a move towards cinder blocks (Simpson 1989).

The rusticated pattern on the 1905 and 1947 parts of 1 Rosetta Street are distinct. The cast stone on the 1905 and 1947 portions of the building is close to medium rock face as illustrated in Figure 13, while the 1951 pattern is less rough and more resembling smooth waves. The use of concrete

block building materials is not unique in this style of building found in Halton Hills. There are six other buildings on the Municipal Heritage Register which list concrete block building materials including: 95 Guelph Street (house); 48 Main Street South (commercial block now refurbished in brick); 91 Main Street South (commercial); 10 Murdock Street (residential); 8 Murdock Street (residential); and 22 Victoria Street (residential) (Town of Halton Hills 2020).

## 5.5 Architectural Style/Design


1 Rosetta Street is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial building. Kalman indicates that “commercial architecture came into its own in the second half of the nineteenth century with the rapid growth of the mercantile sector. Retail stores, warehouses, banks and office buildings emerged as discrete building-types. Many followed the prevailing architectural styles yet developed in a way that was unique to their respective functions” (2020:399). Fram notes that “The most ambitious or prosperous industries erected buildings of substance and up-to-the minute style, emulating the tastes of their bankers and shareholders. Even simple urban warehouses could wear the stylish ornament of main-street commerce” (1988:19). Fram also notes that, even modest factories had to be substantial buildings to withstand the forces of their machinery” (1988:19). Lastly, Fram notes that “technology began to demand the sprawling single storey plants typical of today’s large-scale industry” (1988:19). To assist with determining the characteristics of industrial buildings a visual review of a sample of 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings listed or designated in Ontario was compiled. The common characteristics have been condensed into a succinct list included in Table 5, while the visuals of the other 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial building are presented in Table 6.




**Table 5: Characteristics of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Industrial Architecture at 1 Rosetta St.**




<b>Characteristic (adapted from Fram 1988 and Kalman 2000)</b>	<b>Characteristics present at 1 Rosetta Street</b>
Geometric forms based on structural and functional requirements	Yes – Rectangular plan with additions added over time for function
Very little decoration, unless in the public view	Yes - No decoration
Regular rhythm of window and door openings	No – Rhythm has been altered by creating new opening and filling in others and addition additions over time Furthermore, each elevation presents its own rhythmic variation of window and door openings.
Large expanses of steel-framed multi-pane glazing	No
Flat roof	Yes – later additions have flat roofs; 1905 and 1947 portions have gable roofs
Brick Construction	No – Cast Stone construction of 1905 and 1947 portions
Purpose Built	Yes

When examined against the typical characteristics of early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings as outlined in Table 5, the building at 1 Rosetta Street does exhibits some of the characteristics of buildings of a similar era and use. The building is largely utilitarian with little consideration to its outward appearance. The openings have been altered over time to accommodate new windows, and doors, and both small and large scale additions have been added over time to every elevation leaving the building with very little design integrity. The building is unique in its construction using cast stone and gable roof on the 1905 and 1947 portions.

**Table 6: Comparison of Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Industrial Buildings**

Building	Location	Construction Date	Image		Reference
Canada Coated Paper Mill	1 Rosetta Street, Town of Halton Hills	Between 1947–1962			ARA 2020
Georgetown Coated Paper Mills/ Alliance Paper Mills	2 Rosetta Street, Town of Halton Hills	c. 1910			ARA 2020

Building	Location	Construction Date	Image	Reference
Goodyear Plant	Bowmanville	1897, 1910-1920		Durham Region News 2016
Manufacturing and storage facilities for the Dominion Envelope Company,	90 Ontario Street, Toronto	1911		City of Toronto 2016
London Concrete Machinery Complex	20 Kitchener Avenue, London	1910	<p><u>20 Kitchener Avenue, the London Concrete Machinery Complex</u></p> 	London East Historical Society n.d.

Building	Location	Construction Date	Image	Reference
Somerville Building (Somerville Paper Box Company)	630 Dundas Street, London	1903	<p><u>630 Dundas Street, the Somerville Building</u></p>  <p>Inventory Number: 62</p>	London East Historical Society n.d.
Hunt Milling Co. Building (flour mill)	471 Nightingale Avenue, London	1917	<p><u>471 Nightingale Avenue, the Hunt Milling Co. Building:</u></p>  <p>Inventory Number: 63</p>	London East Historical Society n.d.
Empire Brass Company (EMCO) Building	1108 Dundas Street	1907	<p><u>1108 Dundas Street, the Empire Brass Company (EMCO) Building</u></p>  <p>Inventory Number: 64</p>	London East Historical Society n.d.

## 6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - 2 ROSETTA STREET

The property located at 2 Rosetta Street is an industrial structure situated in close proximity to the eastern boundary of 1 Rosetta Street. It currently houses a storage facility and wiring manufacturer. South of the building is the Georgetown GO, Halton Hills station, parking and railway line. North of the property are residential homes and east of the property is treed greenspace. The property is bounded by Rosetta Street at the west and River Drive to the north (see Image 49).

The industrial building at 2 Rosetta Street was assessed and photo documented during a field survey undertaken by ARA staff on November 13, 2020. Map 8, found in Appendix B, illustrates the location and direction of each photograph taken of the exterior of the building from public property (see Image 49–Image 51).

### 6.1 Landscape Features

The topography of the study area is flat. The site's landscape surrounding the structure includes a parking lot to the east, north, and west. The north and east parking lot areas are enclosed with woven wire fencing (see Image 49 and Image 50).

### 6.2 Exterior

The rectangular building has a flat roof and is clad with siding. The building is two storeys high, except for the northeast corner of the building that is four storeys high. Windows include vertically oriented, rectangular, single sash windows; small square windows; and a more standardized sized, rectangular windows on the main floor. All windows are cased in metal and appear to be modern.

### 6.3 Architectural Style/Design

2 Rosetta Street is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial building. As outlined above, the common characteristics of early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings have been condensed into a succinct list included in Table 7 while the visuals of the other 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial building are presented in Table 6.

**Table 7: Characteristics of Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Industrial Architecture at 2 Rosetta St.**

<b>Characteristic (adapted from Fram 1988 and Kalman 2000)</b>	<b>Characteristics present at 2 Rosetta Street</b>
Geometric forms based on structural and functional requirements	Yes
Very little decoration, unless in the public view	Yes - No decoration
Regular rhythm of window and door openings	No – Rhythm has been altered by covering the building with siding
Large expanses of steel-framed multi-pane glazing	No
Flat roof	Yes
Brick Construction	No – Reinforced Concrete
Purpose Built	Yes



When examined against the typical characteristics of early 20th century industrial buildings as outlined in Table 7, the building at 2 Rosetta Street exhibits many of the characteristics of buildings of a similar era and use. The building is largely utilitarian and the original design of the building is obscured with siding. The building is unique in its construction using reinforced concrete.

## **7.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - 11 CAROLINE STREET**

The property located at 11 Caroline Street is a residential home situated near the northern boundary of 1 Rosetta Street. Residential homes are found on the north, east, and west side of the home. The façade of the home faces the 1 Rosetta Street industrial building (see Image 6 and Image 52–Image 54).

The residential structure at 11 Caroline Street was assessed and photo documented during a field survey undertaken by ARA staff on November 13, 2020. Map 8, found in Appendix B, illustrates the location and direction of each photograph taken of the exterior of the building from public property (see Image 52–Image 55).

### **7.1 Landscape Features**

The topography of the property is flat, with the residential structure set at the same elevation as Caroline Street. The site's landscape surrounding the structure includes a small front lawn with mature trees (see Image 53).

### **7.2 Residential Structure**

#### **7.2.1 Exterior**

The structure is two-storeys, with a square floor plan and a hipped roof that is covered with metal shingles. The structure is encased with metal siding and has a one-storey enclosed porch at the façade of the property. The foundation is comprised of rubblestone.

The enclosed front porch is clad with wooden shingles and aluminum siding. The porch roof is sloped and covered with asphalt shingles. Ten single pane windows flank the main entrance and extend the entirety of the porch. Above the main entrance is a plaque identifying the building's construction in 1908 (see Image 55).

### **7.3 Architectural Style/Design**

The structure located at 11 Caroline Street is an Edwardian style building. Edwardian style houses typically have a verandah spanning the whole of the façade, classically inspired columns and a pediment over the staircase (Kyles 2000-2016). The houses tend to be symmetrical and square with a hipped roof and centred dormer, tall balanced chimneys and projecting frontispiece (Mikel 2004:112-113).

An examination of 11 Caroline Street against the typical characteristics of the Edwardian style is found in Table 8.

**Table 8: Characteristics of Edwardian Architecture at 11 Caroline St.**

Characteristic (adapted from Kyles 2020 and Mikel 2004)	Characteristics present at 11 Caroline Street
Square Plan	Yes
Verandah spanning the whole of the façade	No – Sunroom (likely verandah filled in) spans the whole façade
Classically inspired columns and a pediment over the staircase	No
Hipped roof	Yes
Central Dormer	No
Symmetrical Façade	No – Sunroom that spans façade has an offset front door which interprets the buildings' symmetry

When examined against the typical characteristics of Edwardian architecture, Table 8 demonstrates that 11 Caroline Street is not a strong example of the style. Further, Edwardian buildings are common in Georgetown, and within the Town of Halton Hills. The Town of Halton Hills Municipal Heritage Register lists 39 other Edwardian Buildings in Georgetown including:

- 17 McNabb Street (designated, reasons for designation include the Edwardian style)
- 8, 11, 16 and 34 Albert Street
- 21, 24, 28, 31, 32, 36, 37 and 44 Charles Street
- 17 George Street
- 2, 76, 78, 82, 84, 90 Guelph Street
- 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 53, 109, 113 King Street
- 2, 7, 8 Main Street North
- 9 McNabb Street
- 39, 149 Mill Street
- 4, 7 and 27 Park Avenue
- 8 Queen Street
- 8 Wesleyan Street

Therefore, the building is not a rare or unique Edwardian style building in the Town of Halton Hills.

## 8.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Below is an evaluation of the subject building at 1 Rosetta Street and the adjacent properties at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street, according to O. Reg, 9/06 using the history of the properties outlined in Section 2.0 and the description of the properties in Sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0.



## 8.1 Evaluation of 1 Rosetta Street According to 9/06

An evaluation of 1 Rosetta Street according to O. Reg. 9/06 can be found in Table 9.

**Table 9: Evaluation of 1 Rosetta Street Using O. Reg. 9/06**

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	1 Rosetta Street exhibits some of the characteristics of buildings of a similar era and use. The building is largely utilitarian with little consideration to its outward appearance. However, the openings have been altered over time to accommodate new windows, and door, and additions have been added over time leaving the building with very little design integrity. 1 Rosetta Street is unique among early 20th century industrial buildings for its construction using cast stone and gable roof on the 1905 and 1947 portions.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	1 Rosetta Street does not display a high degree of craftsmanship. The property is utilitarian in design.
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	1 Rosetta Street does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	1 Rosetta Street has a direct historic association with the development and growth of the paper industry in Georgetown. Constructed in 1905, the building was originally called the Canada Coated Paper Mill.  1 Rosetta Street is directly associated with the Barber family, specifically John R. Barber. John R. Barber took over the family built operation at the Barber Paper Mill in 1880 and was at the helm of the company when 1 Rosetta Street was constructed. John R. Barber is notable for his contributions to the growth of the local and provincial paper industry and his use of hydroelectricity in the manufacturing processes. He also contributed to local community organizations. John sat on the local council and was reeve of Georgetown from January 1867 to December 1876 and again in 1882, when he also served as warden of Halton County. From 1898 to 1904 he was the Liberal MPP for Halton.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	1 Rosetta does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	1 Rosetta Street does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community. The research conducted did not locate an individual associated with the construction of the building.
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	1 Rosetta Street does not support the character of the area, which included a rail line, residential properties and one other former industrial building.

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	1 Rosetta Street is functionally linked to the landscape through its placement along the rail line. It is also historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 2 Rosetta Street which was a competitor.  1 Rosetta Street is historically linked with the Barber Paper Mill located along the river, as both mills were owned and operated by the Barber family. The paper milled at the Barber Paper Mill was then sent to 1 Rosetta Street in order to be manufactured into glazed box paper, high class coated book, coated blanks, and box board
	Is a landmark	N	1 Rosetta Street is not a landmark. The utilitarian design of the building means that the building is not a visual landmark.

### 8.1.1 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for 1 Rosetta Street

Based on the evaluation of the property against O. Reg. 9/06 it was determined that 1 Rosetta Street has CHVI. As such, a Statement of CHVI has been drafted below.

#### Introduction and Description of Property

1 Rosetta Street is bounded by Rosetta Street (east), Caroline Street (north), St. Michaels Street (west), and the Georgetown GO, Halton Hills station, parking and railway line in the Town of Halton Hills. The property contains a large industrial building constructed in 1905 with significant additions in 1947.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value/Statement of Significance:

#### Physical/Design Value

1 Rosetta Street is unique among early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings for its construction using cast stone and gable roof on the 1905 and 1947 portions. Cast stone gained popularity in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as an economical substitute for natural stone. Block facings could be made to resemble rusticated stone (called rock faced) or designed with more ornamental decorations. The rusticated pattern on the 1905 and 1947 sections of 1 Rosetta Street are distinct. The 1905 and 1947 face is close to medium rock face, while the 1951 pattern is less rough and more resembling smooth waves.

#### Historical or Associative Value

1 Rosetta Street exhibits a historic association with Barber family and the development and growth of the paper industry in Georgetown. In the late 1830s the Barber brothers, John and James, established the Barber Paper Mills along the banks of the Credit Creek. The Barber Paper Mill in Georgetown became the largest industry in Halton County and produced book paper, lithographic paper and label papers, poster and higher grade newspaper. The Canada Coated Paper Mill at 1 Rosetta Street was constructed under the direction of John R. Barber, descendant of the Barber Paper Mills founder.

1 Rosetta Street is directly associated with John R. Barber. Barber took over operation of the Barber Paper Mill in 1880 and was at the helm of the company when 1 Rosetta Street was constructed in 1905. John R. Barber is notable for his contributions to the growth of the local and provincial paper industry and his use of hydroelectricity in the manufacturing processes. He organized and became the first president of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company Limited and served in executive roles for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company Limited of Toronto (incorporated 1899) and the Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company Limited of Port Arthur (incorporated 1900).

Outside of the paper industry John R. Barber is noted as having director roles in mining, insurance and manufacturing companies. In 1888, John Roaf Barber commissioned the construction of a hydro-electric generator, known locally as Barber's Dynamo, by the Cleveland Brush Company. Barber's use of hydroelectricity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered the earliest such use for manufacturing in North America. Between 1861 and 1905 he served in the militia, first in the Georgetown Volunteer Militia Infantry Company and then in the 20th (Halton) Battalion (the Lorne Rifles). He saw active service in 1866, at Ridgeway against the Fenians. He achieved the rank of major in 1876 and for many years was paymaster of the 20th Battalion. A president of the Mechanics' Institute in Georgetown, he also rose to become master of Credit Masonic Lodge No.219 in 1874. He chaired the first meeting of the board of high-school trustees. John sat on the local council and was reeve of Georgetown from January 1867 to December 1876 and again in 1882, when he also served as warden of Halton County. From 1898 to 1904 he was the Liberal MPP for Halton.

#### *Contextual Value*

1 Rosetta Street is functionally linked to the landscape through its placement along the rail line. It is also historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 2 Rosetta Street which was a competitor paper coating factory.

1 Rosetta Street is historically associated with the Barber Paper Mill located along the river, as they were both owned by the Barber family. The paper milled at the Barber Paper Mill was coated at 1 Rosetta Street for the manufacture of glazed box paper, high class coated book, coated blanks, and box board.

#### *Cultural Heritage Attributes*

- 1905 and 1947 portions of the building:
  - Cast stone construction
  - Gable roofs
- Location adjacent to the rail line
- Location adjacent to another former paper coating factory at 2 Rosetta Street

## 8.2 Evaluation of 2 Rosetta Street According to 9/06

An evaluation of 2 Rosetta Street according to O. Reg. 9/06 can be found in Table 10.

**Table 10: Evaluation of 2 Rosetta Street Using O. Reg. 9/06**

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Y	2 Rosetta Street is a representative example of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century industrial building constructed in reinforced concrete. It is considered to be the earliest example of the construction method in Georgetown.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	2 Rosetta Street does not display a high degree of craftsmanship. The property is utilitarian in design.
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	2 Rosetta Street does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	2 Rosetta Street exhibits a historic association with growth of the paper industry in Georgetown. The Georgetown Coated Paper Mill was established next door to the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street) as competition, with equal access to the railway for transportation.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	2 Rosetta Street does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	2 Rosetta Street does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community. The research conducted did not locate an individual associated with the construction of the building.
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	2 Rosetta Street does not support the character of the area, which includes a rail line, residential properties and one other former industrial building.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	2 Rosetta Street is functionally linked to the landscape through its placement along the rail line. It is also historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street which was a competitor.
	Is a landmark	N	2 Rosetta Street is not a landmark. The utilitarian design of the building means that the building is not a visual landmark.

### 8.2.1 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for 2 Rosetta Street

Based on the evaluation of the property against O. Reg. 9/06 it was determined that 2 Rosetta Street has CHVI. As such, a Statement of CHVI has been drafted below.

#### *Introduction and Description of Property*

2 Rosetta Street is situated south of the intersection of Rosetta Street and River Drive, in the Town of Halton Hills. The property contains a former industrial building constructed circa. 1910.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value/Statement of Significance:

*Physical or Design Value*

2 Rosetta Street is a representative example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial building. It is considered to be the earliest example of the reinforced concrete construction method in Georgetown. Typical of buildings of this era and function, the building is a long rectangular form based on structural and functional requirements. The utilitarian building has no decoration; a regular rhythm of window and door openings and a flat roof. It is unique in its use of reinforced concrete.

*Historical or Associative Value*

2 Rosetta Street exhibits a historic association with the growth of the paper industry in Georgetown. It was one of a pair of factories that manufactured coated paper products. The Georgetown Coated Paper Mill was established next door to the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street) as competition, with equal access to the railway for transportation. In 1936, the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills company was sold to Alliance Paper Mills and in 1965 Alliance sold the property to Domtar Inc. The mill ceased operation in 1977.

*Contextual Value*

2 Rosetta Street is functionally linked to the landscape through its placement along the rail line. It is also historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street which was a competitor paper coating factory.

*Cultural Heritage Attributes*

- Former coating mill building including:
  - Regular rhythm of window and door openings
  - Two-storey construction with a three-storey section and two, two-and-a-half storey sections
  - Flat roof
- Location adjacent to the rail line
- Location adjacent to another former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street

### 8.3 Evaluation of 11 Caroline Street According to 9/06

An evaluation of 11 Caroline Street according to O. Reg. 9/06 can be found in Table 11.

**Table 11: Evaluation of 11 Caroline Street Using O. Reg. 9/06**

Evaluation of Property			
Criteria	Description	✓	Value Statement(s)
<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	N	11 Caroline Street is not a strong example of the Edwardian style, it is one of 40 listed properties within Georgetown that is of the Edwardian style and is therefore not rare or unique.
	Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	N	11 Caroline Street does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.
	Displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N	11 Caroline Street not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	Y	11 Caroline Street is associated with John Mason, a paper maker who worked at the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street). John also served on the Georgetown Town Council and Public School Board.
	Yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	N	11 Caroline Street does not yield and does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture.
	Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N	11 Caroline Street does not demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community. The research conducted did not locate an individual associated with the construction of the building.
<b>Contextual Value</b>	Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N	11 Caroline Street does not support the character of the area, which included a rail line, residential properties and one other former industrial building.
	Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	Y	11 Caroline Street is functionally and historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street. The property owner John Mason was a paper maker who worked at the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street).
	Is a landmark	N	11 Caroline Street is not a landmark.

#### 8.3.1 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for 11 Caroline Street

Based on the evaluation of the property against O. Reg. 9/06 it was determined that 11 Caroline Street has CHVI. As such, a Statement of CHVI has been drafted below.

##### *Introduction and Description of Property*

11 Caroline Street is situated on the west side of Caroline Street between Rosetta Street and St. Michaels Street, in the Town of Halton Hills. The property contains a two-storey house constructed in 1908.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value/Statement of Significance:

*Historical or Associative Value*

11 Caroline Street is associated with John Mason, a paper maker who worked at the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street). John also served on the Georgetown Town Council and Public School Board.

*Contextual Value*

11 Caroline Street is functionally and historically linked to the adjacent former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street. The property owner John Mason was a paper maker who worked at the Canada Coated Paper Mill (1 Rosetta Street).

*Cultural Heritage Attributes*

- Two-storey residential building
- Location adjacent to the former paper coating factory at 1 Rosetta Street

## **9.0 EVALUATION CONCLUSION**

This Scoped HIA includes the evaluation of the subject property at 1 Rosetta Street as well as the adjacent properties at 2 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street. All three properties met criteria as outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 and thus have CHVI.

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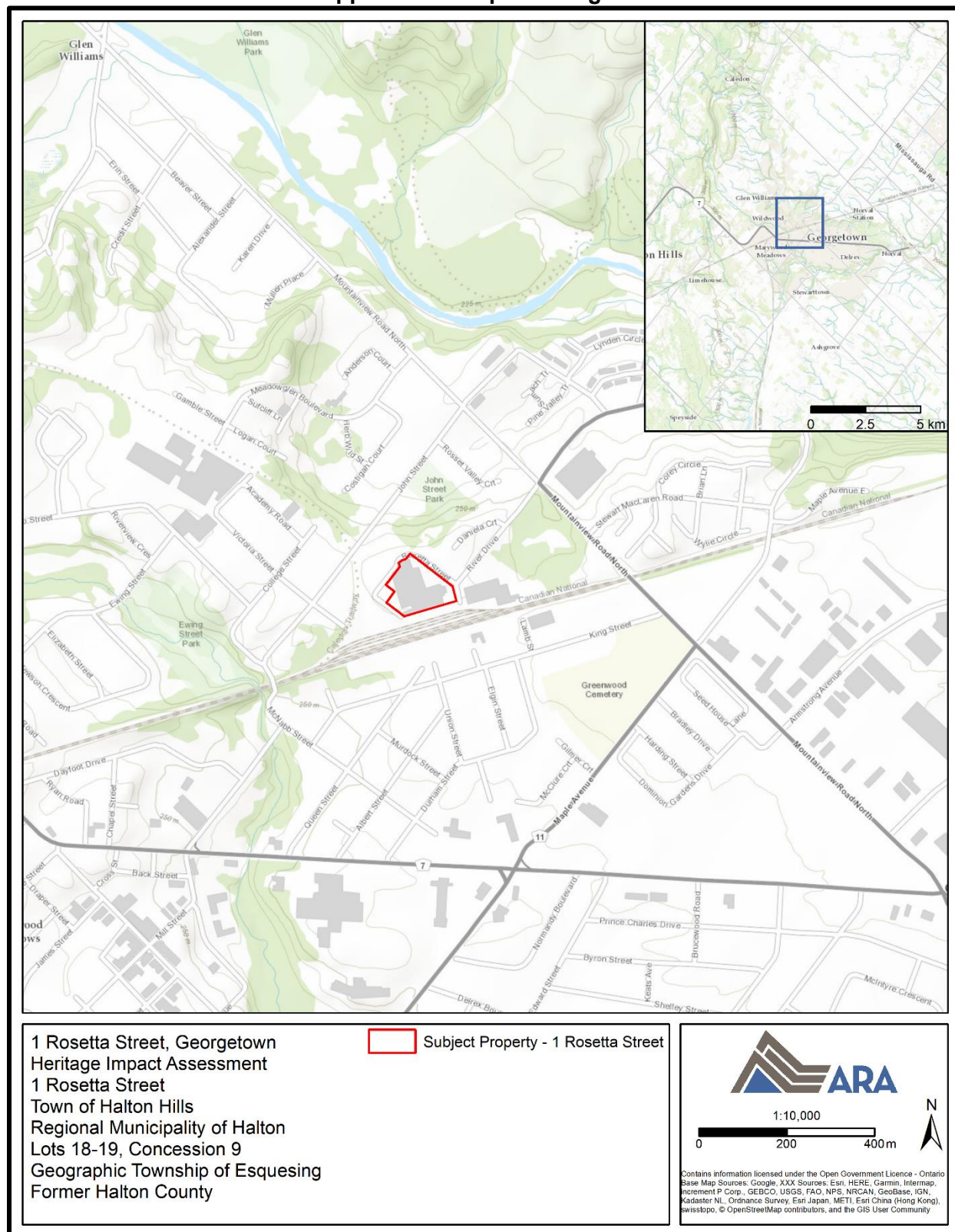
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## Appendix A: Maps and Figures



**Map 1: Subject Property in Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills**  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

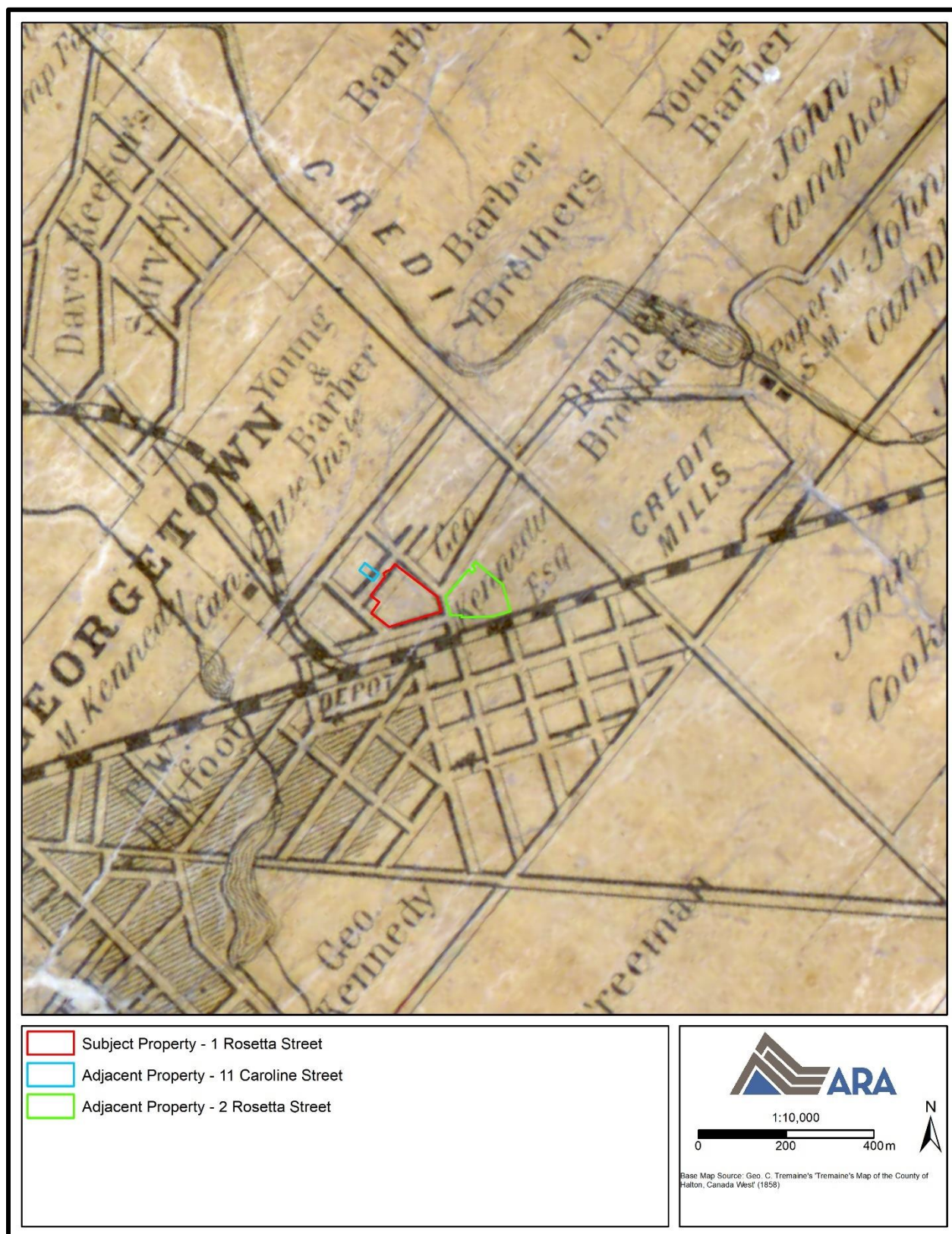




**Map 2: Subject Property and Adjacent Properties in Georgetown, Town of Halton Hills**

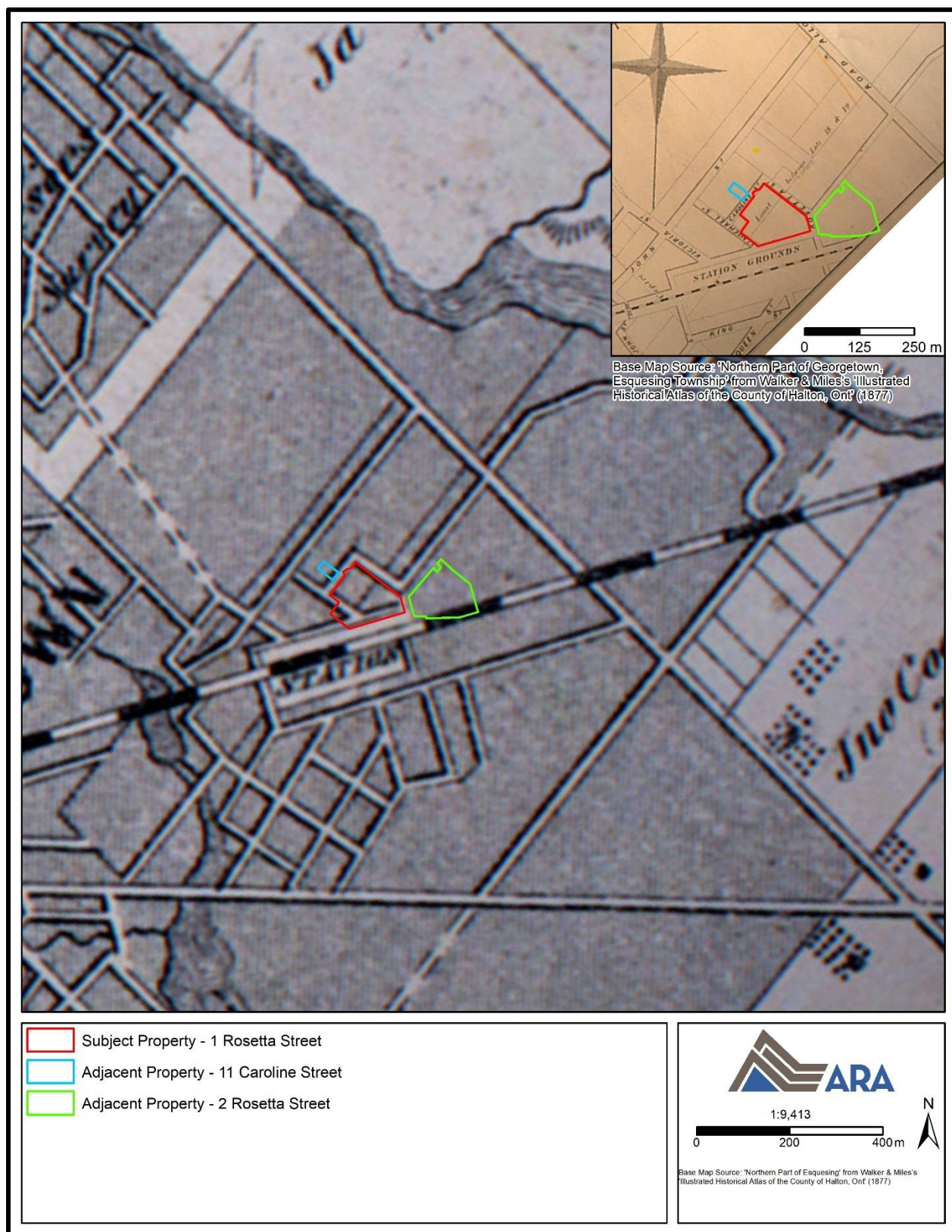
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





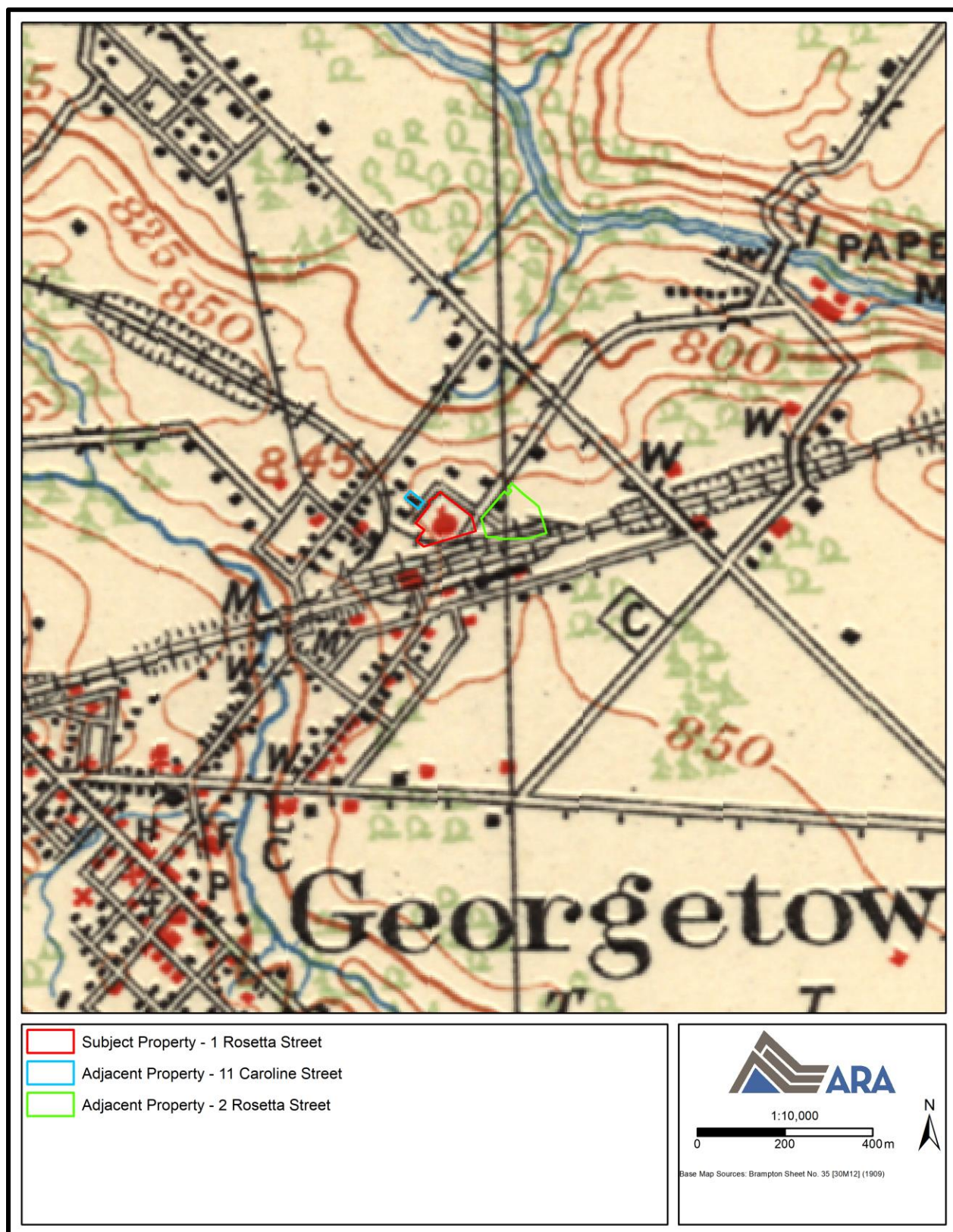
**Map 3: Subject Property and Adjacent Properties on an 1858 Map**  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Tremaine 1858)





**Map 4: Subject Property and Adjacent Properties on an 1877 Map**  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill 2001)







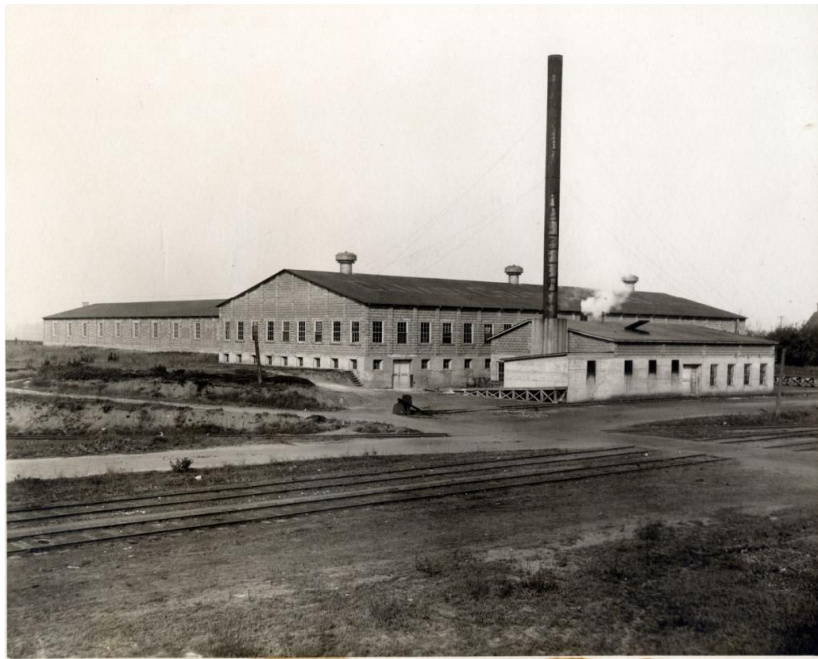


**Map 6: Subject Property and Adjacent Properties on an Aerial Image from 1950**  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Halton Hills 2020)



**Map 7: Construction Periods at 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Google Earth)





**Figure 1: Canada Coated Paper Mill, ca. 1905**  
(EHS 1905)



**Figure 2: Interior of Coated Paper Mill, 1920 (Tracks visible)**  
(EHS 1920)



**Figure 3: 1 Rosetta Street, 1947**  
(GeorgetownVault 1947)



Provincial Paper Co. Coating Mill, Georgetown, Ont.

**Figure 4: 1 Rosetta Street**  
(EHS 1949a)



Figure 5: Building Permit Issued for Warehouse at 1 Rosetta Street  
(Georgetown Herald 1960)

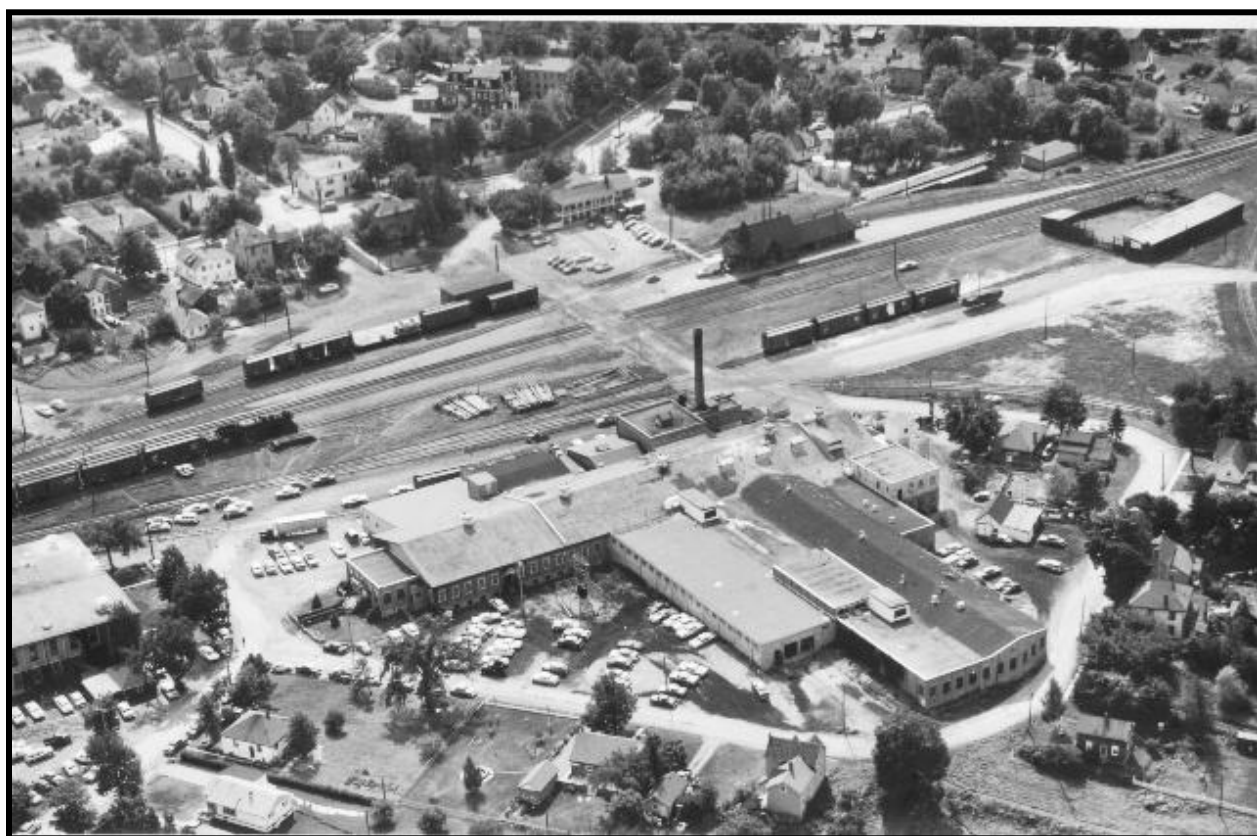


Figure 6: 1 Rosetta Street, 1962  
(EHS 1962)

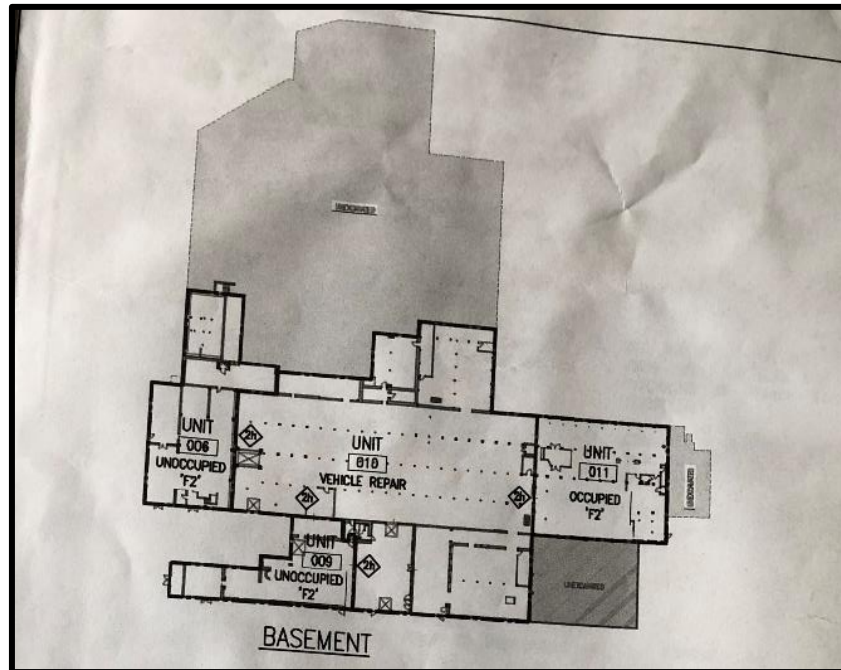




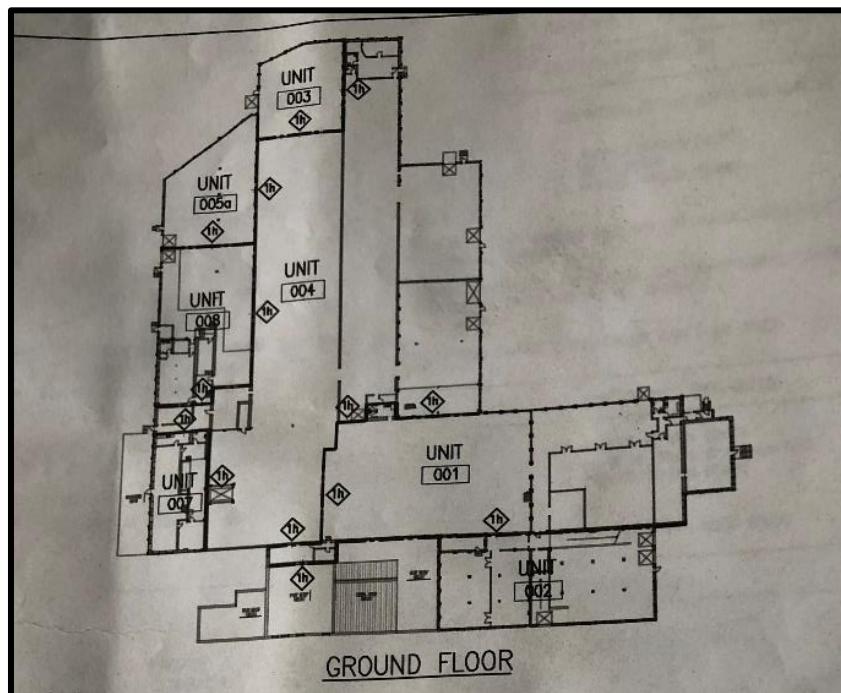
**Figure 7: 1 Rosetta Street, n.d.**  
(GeorgetownVault n.d.)



**Figure 8: 1 Rosetta Street (Shown in Reverse), n.d.**  
(GeorgetownVault n.d.)

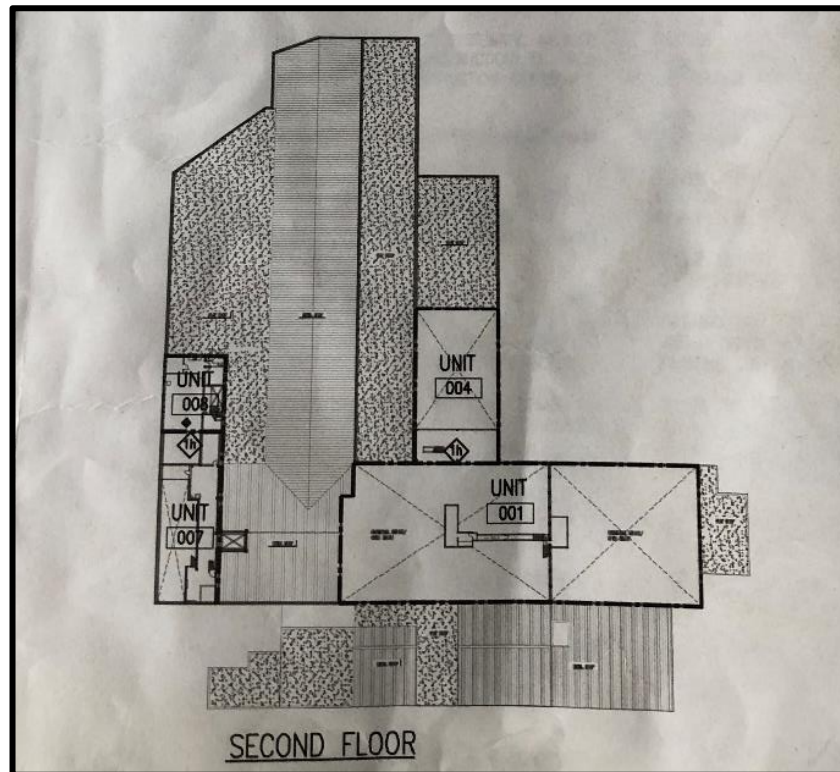


**Figure 9: Basement Floor Plan, 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Provided by Client)

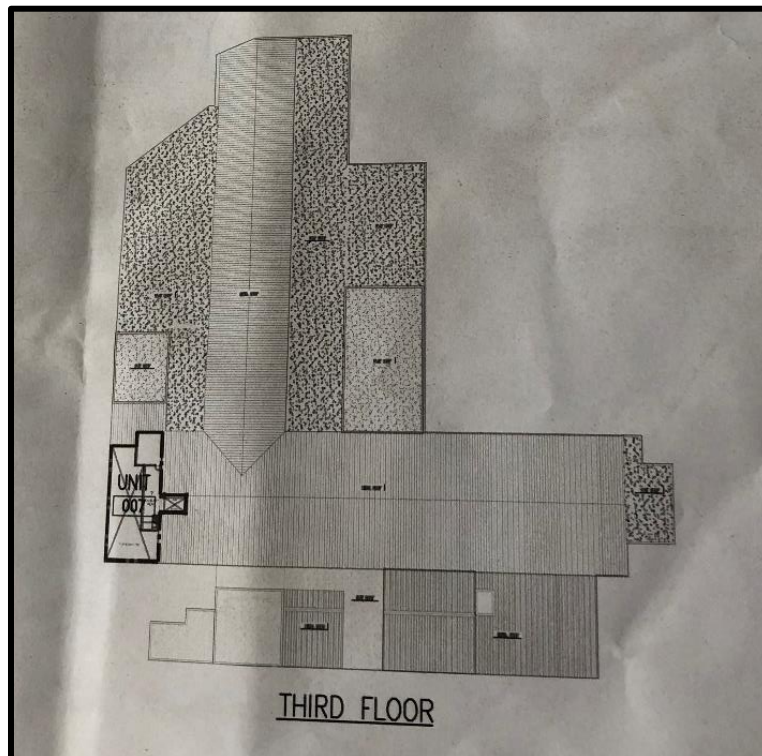


**Figure 10: Ground Floor Plan, 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Provided by Client)





**Figure 11: Second Floor Plan, 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Provided by Client)

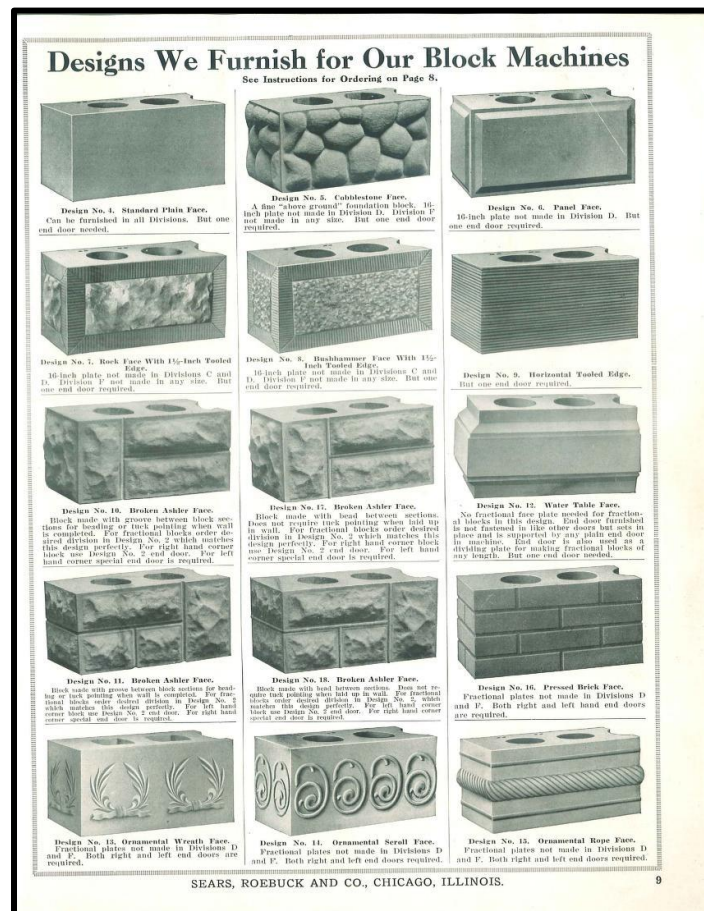


**Figure 12: Third Floor Plan, 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Provided by Client)





**Figure 13: Cast Stone Face Options**  
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1915)



**Figure 14: Cast Stone Face Options**  
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1915)



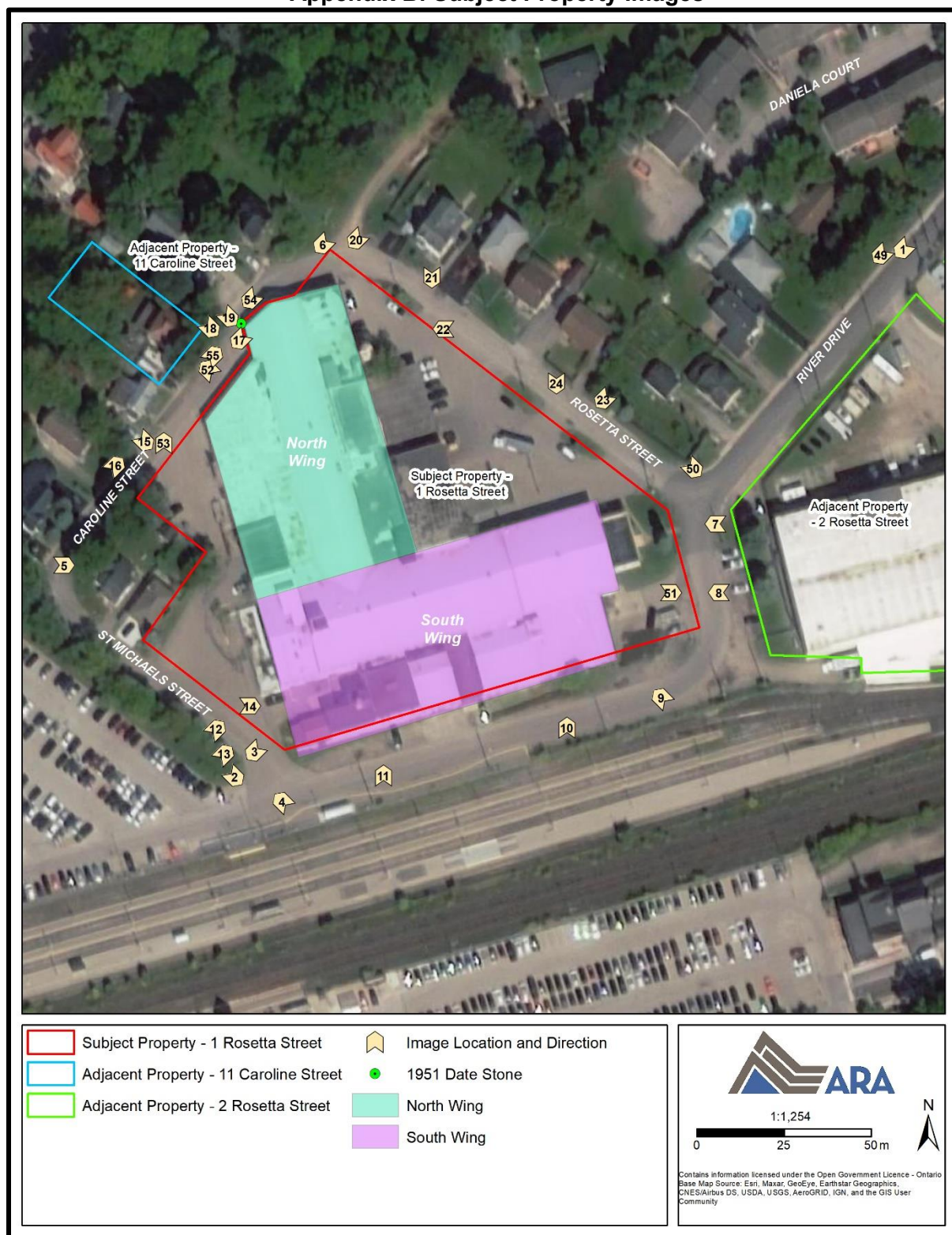
**Figure 15: Georgetown Coated Paper Mills (2 Rosetta Street), ca., 1920**  
(EHS ca 1920)



**Figure 16: Alliance Paper Mills at 2 Rosetta Street (former Georgetown Coated Mills), 1949**  
(EHS 1949b)



## Appendix B: Subject Property Images



**Map 8: Photo Location Map, 1, 2 Rosetta Street, 11 Caroline Street and Surrounding Context**

(Produced by ARA under license using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Image 1: Context – 1 and 2 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 2: Context View – South Elevation of 1 Rosetta Street and Georgetown GO Station**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)





**Image 3: Context View - Georgetown GO Station**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 4: Context View - Rear Elevation of 1 Rosetta Street and St. Michaels Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northwest)



**Image 5: Context View - North Elevation of 1 Rosetta Street and Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)



**Image 6: Context View - North Elevation of 1 Rosetta Street and 11 Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)





**Image 7: Façade - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing West)



**Image 8: Façade - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing West)



**Image 9: South Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northwest)



**Image 10: Detail of South Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing North)





**Image 11: Detail of South Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing North)



**Image 12: West Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northeast)



**Image 13: Detail of West Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northeast)



**Image 14: Detail of West Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing East)





**Image 15: West Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)



**Image 16: West and North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northeast)



**Image 17: Detail of North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 18: Detail of North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)





**Image 19: Date Stone on North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)



**Image 20: East and North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 21: East Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing South)



**Image 22: Detail of East Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing West)





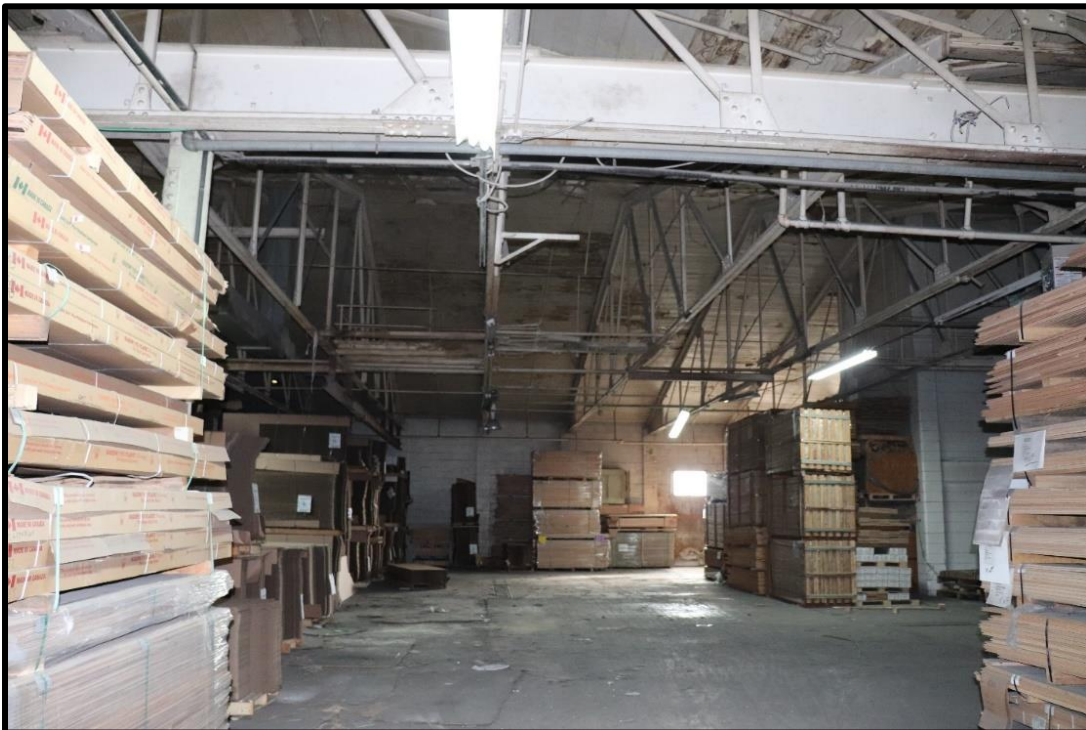
**Image 23: Detail of East Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 24: Detail of North Elevation - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing South)



**Image 25: Interior Detail - North Wing - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 26: Interior Detail - North Wing - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 27: Interior Detail - Gable Roof of Unit 7 - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 28: Interior Detail - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)

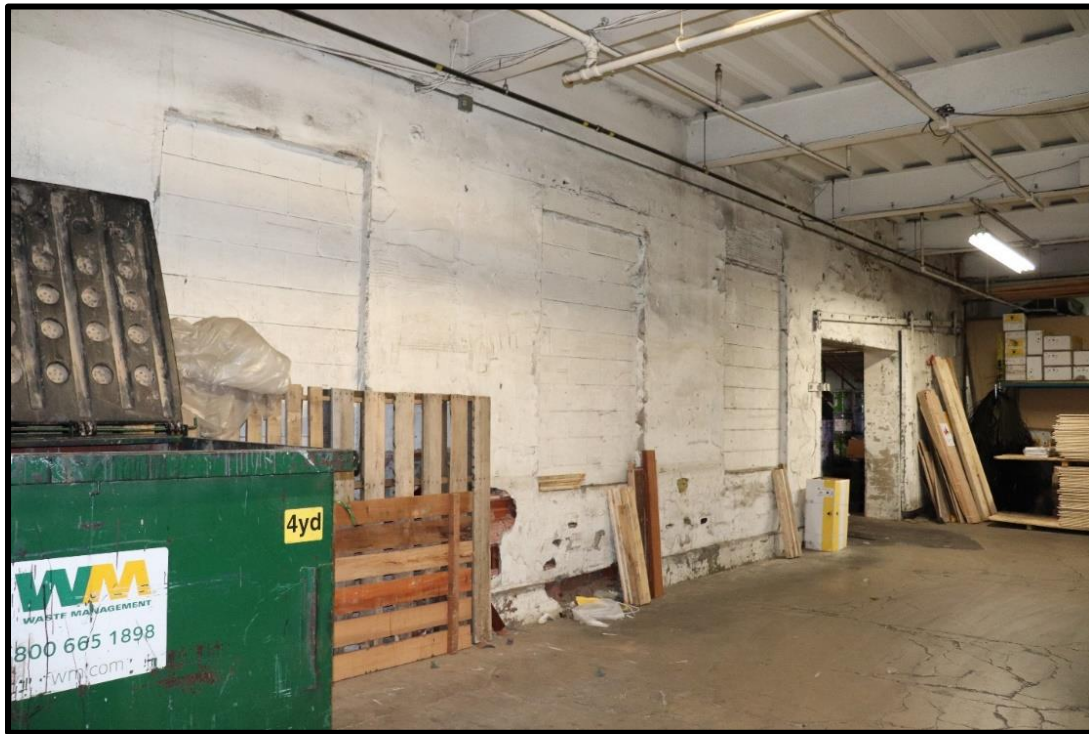


**Image 29: Interior Detail - North Wing - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 30: Interior Detail - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 31: Interior Detail - North Wing - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 32: Interior Detail - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 33: Interior Detail - South Wing Second Story - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 34: Interior Detail - South Wing Stairwell - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)

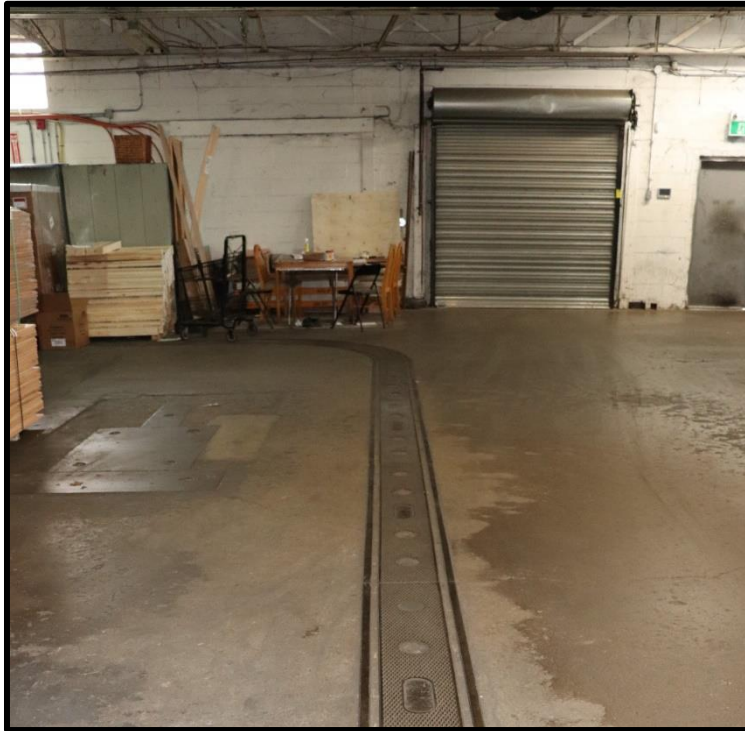




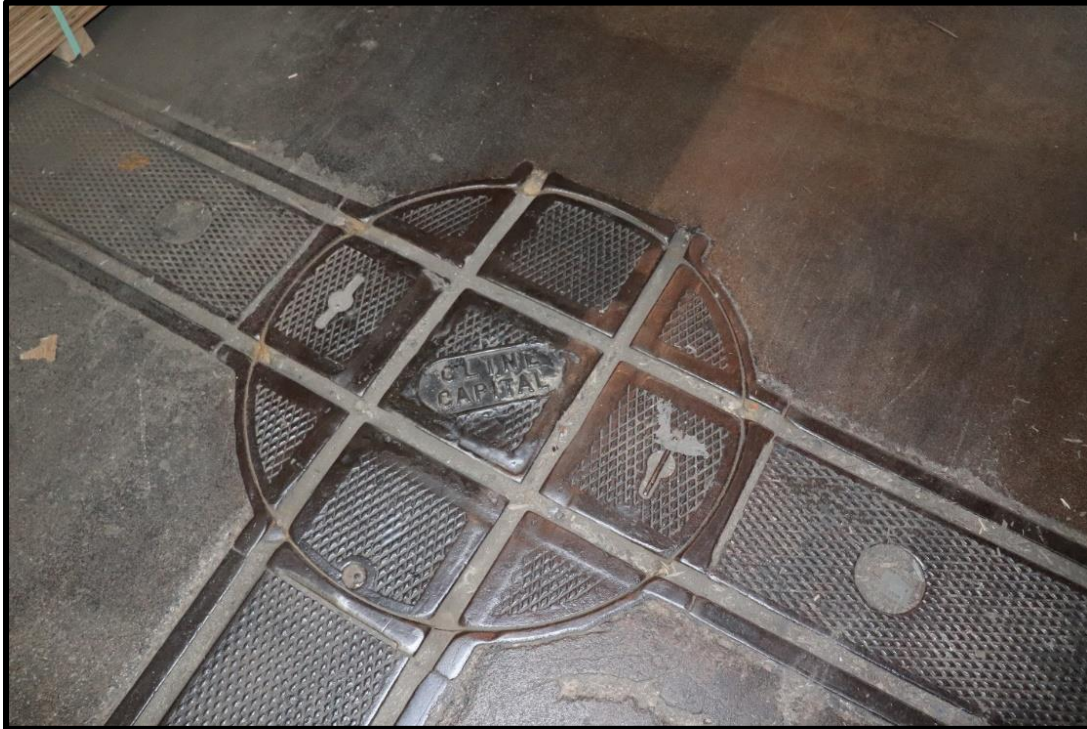
**Image 35: Interior Detail - South Wing Second Story Office - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 36: Interior Detail - South Wing Second Story Catwalk - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 37: Interior Detail – Metal Floor Tracks- 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 38: Interior Detail – Metal Floor Tracks- 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 39: Interior Detail – Industrial Ceiling Tracks - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 40: Interior Detail - Wood Flooring - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 41: Interior Detail - South Wing Basement Level Entrance - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 42: Interior Detail - South Wing Basement Level - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 43: Interior Detail - South Wing Basement Level Ceiling - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 44: Interior Detail - South Wing Basement Level Bank Vault - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 45: Exterior Detail - West Elevation Chimney Stack - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 46: Chimney Stack Detail - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 47: Chimney Stack Detail - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)



**Image 48: Detail – Industrial Equipment - 1 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020)





**Image 49: Facade - 2 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)



**Image 50: Facade - 2 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southeast)



**Image 51: West Elevation - 2 Rosetta Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing East)



**Image 52: Facade - 11 Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northwest)





**Image 53: West Elevation - 11 Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing North)



**Image 54: East Elevation - 11 Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Southwest)





**Image 55: Detail - Facade - 11 Caroline Street**  
(Photo taken November 13, 2020; Facing Northeast)

## Appendix C: Key Team Member Two-Page Curriculum Vitae

Kayla Jonas Galvin, MA, RPP, MCIP, CAHP  
Heritage Operations Manager  
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Email: [kayla.jonasgalvin@araheritage.ca](mailto:kayla.jonasgalvin@araheritage.ca) Web: [www.araheritage.ca](http://www.araheritage.ca)

### Biography

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

### Education

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

### Professional Memberships and Accreditations

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

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

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

### Selected Professional Development

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

### Selected Publications

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



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Research Manager  
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Web: [www.araheritage.ca](http://www.araheritage.ca)

### Biography

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

### Education

Current	MA Intensive Applied Archaeology, Western University, London, ON. Proposed thesis topic: Archaeological Management at the Mohawk Village.
1999–2010	Honours BA, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario Major: North American Archaeology, Historical/Industrial Option

### Professional Memberships and Accreditations

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

### Work Experience

Current	<b>Heritage Research Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.</b> Manage and plan the research needs for archaeological and heritage projects. Research at offsite locations including land registry offices, local libraries and local and provincial archives. Historic analysis for archaeological and heritage projects. Field Director conducting Stage 1 assessments.
2013-2015	<b>Heritage Research Manager; Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.</b>

- Stage 1 archaeological field assessments, research at local and distant archives at both the municipal and provincial levels, coordination of construction monitors for archaeological project locations.
- 2010-2013 **Historic Researcher, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.**  
Report preparation, local and offsite research (libraries, archives); correspondence with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport; report submission to the MTCS and clients; and administrative duties (PIF and Borden form completion and submission, data requests).
- 2008-2009 **Field Technician, Archaeological Assessments Ltd.**  
Participated in field excavation and artifact processing.
- 2008-2009 **Teaching Assistant, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Responsible for teaching and evaluating first year student lab work.
- 2007-2008 **Field and Lab Technician, Historic Horizons.**  
Participated in excavations at Dundurn Castle and Auchmar in Hamilton, Ontario. Catalogued artifacts from excavations at Auchmar.
- 2006-2010 **Archaeological Field Technician/Supervisor, Wilfrid Laurier University.**  
Field school student in 2006, returned as a field school teaching assistant in 2008 and 2010.

### Professional Development

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

### Presentations

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

### Volunteer Experience

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

Andrea Carswell, B.A. Hons, D.CCM  
Conservator  
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## Biography

Andrea has worked in the field of cultural heritage preservation and conservation for nine years. She holds an Honours B.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology from Trent University, as well as a post-graduate Diploma in Collections and Conservation Management from Fleming College. Following a year in Fleming College's Conservation Laboratory as well as a year at the Waterloo Region Museum, Andrea joined ARA as the Laboratory Services Team Lead and Conservator in 2011. Andrea is skilled in the most current preservation and conservation techniques and practices. She specializes in the analysis and preservation of mixed materials, both interior and exterior, including but not limited to; stone, brick, mortars, woods, and metals. Her experience and ability to analyze several material types for both interiors and exteriors allows her to work seamlessly in developing conservation strategies for a variety of building envelopes and architectural features. In her role at ARA Ltd. Andrea utilizes her compilation of skills and knowledge to work with both heritage and archaeology to analyse and integrate findings as required. She is a member of the Heritage Planning and Advisory Committee for the Region of Waterloo where she employs her background to assist in all matters of conservation and preservation for built heritage. She is also a member of the Canadian Association for Conservation (CAC-ACCR), a Professional Member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, Canada (ICOMOS-Canada), the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), and the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)

## Education

2009–2010	Diploma in Collections Conservation and Management, Fleming College
2005–2009	Honours BA Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario Major: Anthropology with an Emphasis in Archaeology

## Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Committee Member for the Heritage Planning Advisory Committee (HPAC) for the Region of Waterloo Canadian Association for Conservation (CAC-ACCR) Professional Member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, Canada (ICOMOS-Canada). CAN 17308. Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), Grand River Chapter Association for Preservation Technology (APT) Professional Member of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Ontario Museum Association (OMA)
2019–2020	Committee Member for the Museum of Ontario Archaeology (MOA) Collections Advisory Committee



## Work Experience

- Current      **Conservator, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**, Kitchener, ON  
Manages artifact collections, including identification, documentation, and storage. Preserves and conserves artifacts. Performs condition assessments and treatments on at-risk artifacts. Works with ARA's Heritage Department to complete various forms and levels of conservation plans for built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.
- 2010–2011    **Conservation Assistant, K. Seiling Waterloo Region Museum**, Kitchener, ON  
As part of an internship, preserved, and documented a variety of mixed collection artifacts. Prepared artifacts for exhibition. Performed conservation assessments of objects within Doon Heritage Village. Completed a research report and study on the preservation of exterior ferrous materials. Developed a revised condition assessment and treatment report for the conservation lab.
- 2007         **Field Technician, Trent University**, Belize  
Participated as a field school student for the Trent Social Archaeology Research Program in Belize. Performed proper techniques and methods of excavation, including surveying and mapping. Executed artifact, stratification, and archaeological feature identification. Synthesized and reported findings for analysis as well as catalogued and cleaned artifacts for storage.

## Professional Development

- 2020        "Conserving Concrete – Live Routable Discussion for the Launch of Conservation Principles for Concrete of Cultural Significance", Getty Conservation Institute, online.
- 2020        "Digital Preservation" online workshop, Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN) and Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI)
- 2018        "Microscopy Refresher" workshop, CAC-ACCR 2018 Conference.
- 2017        Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training, London.
- 2015        Ontario Association of Cemetery and Funeral Professionals (OACFP) Monument Safety and Conservation workshop, Woodlawn Cemetery Guelph.
- 2014        "Conservation and Built Heritage" workshop, CAC 2014 Conference.
- 2010        "Preservation of Gravestones and Monuments" presented by Tamara Anson-Cartwright from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Half Day.
- 2010        "Cultural Resource Planning and Management Along the Trent-Severn Waterway (TSW)", workshop by Richard Scott, TSW Planner and Dennis Carter-Edwards, Cultural Resource Management Manager, One Day.
- 2010        "Built Heritage Preservation" workshop by Erik Hanson, Heritage Preservation Office, City of Peterborough.

## Publications

- 2018        "Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries" *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*. Spring 2018. *In print*.

## Presentations

- 2018 "Pioneer Cemetery Heritage Restoration Plan: Phase 1 and 2 Findings" Township of King Heritage Committee, King City
- 2017 "Conservation and Collections Management in Archaeology" Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo

Amy Barnes, M.A., CAHP  
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Web: [www.araheritage.ca](http://www.araheritage.ca)

### Biography

Amy Barnes, a Project Manager with the Heritage Team, has over ten years of experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and leading community engagement. Amy has extensive experience working with provincial and municipal legislation and guidelines, including the Ontario Heritage Act, Official Plans, the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places, and the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. Ms. Barnes has completed over fifty heritage related projects including 150+ cultural assessments and has been qualified as an expert witness at the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Amy has worked in the public and private sector where her duties included project management, public consultation, facilitator, research, database and records management, and report author. Amy has worked with the Town of Oakville, City of Cambridge, City of Kitchener, Niagara-on-the-Lake, City of London, and the City of Kingston on projects which range in size, scale and complexity. Amy Barnes holds an M.A. in Heritage Conservation from the School of Canadian Studies at Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario. Amy has successfully completed the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Foundations in Public Participation, the IAP2 Planning and Techniques for Effective Public Participation, and Indigenous Awareness Training through Indigenous Awareness Canada. Amy is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and currently serves as the Vice-Chair of the Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

### Education

2009	MA in Heritage Conservation, School of Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.
2006	Honours BA, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario Canadian Studies (Major) and Psychology (Minor).

### Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) Member, International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture & Urbanism, Guelph Chapter.
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### Work Experience

Current	<b>Heritage Project Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.</b> Coordinates the completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2020	<b>Principal Heritage Consultant, Amy Barnes Consulting.</b>
2012-2015	Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage, cultural heritage landscapes, including Heritage Impact Assessments, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Designation Reports and professional consultation.
2019-2020	<b>Manager of Operations- Outreach and Engagement, Yorklands Green Hub.</b> Coordinated the development of a feasibility study and strategic planning initiatives for the anticipated purchase of a Provincial Property of Provincial Heritage Significance. Coordination of workshops and community events, external outreach

- and communications and implementing strategic planning initiatives. Liaison with Infrastructure Ontario, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries, non-profits, charities, school boards and community members.
- 2015-2019 **Project Manager and Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist – Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.**  
Coordinated and authored various heritage related contracts. Duties included historic research, heritage impact assessments, cultural heritage assessments and evaluations, and public engagement activities. Served as the firm's Public Engagement Specialist.
- 2011-2012 **Creative Content Developer, Virtual Museums Canada.**  
Worked as part of an interdisciplinary team to help create an online virtual exhibit for Virtual Museums Canada. Responsible for historical research, record management, creative design, narrative and content development and internal coordination for the Archives and Research Team.
- 2010 **Junior Heritage Planner, Municipality of North Grenville.**  
Responsible for historic research, public consultation and engagement and community development for heritage related projects. Worked with local heritage committees, Council and planning staff in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, Official Plans and other guiding policies.
- 2009 **Heritage Planner Intern, City of Kingston.**  
Aided in heritage related projects and worked closely with heritage committees, Council, and planning staff.

### Selected Professional Development

- 2020 Indigenous Awareness Training and Certification, Indigenous Awareness Canada.  
– Indigenous Awareness Certification  
– Indigenous Peoples and Cultures  
– Indigenous Communication & Consultation  
– Indigenous Employment Outreach, Recruit, and Retain
- 2019 Enviroseries "Creating a Heritage Landmark Park For Guelph at The Former Ontario Reformatory". Yorklands Green Hub..
- 2017 International Association of Public Participation Certification  
- Foundations in Public Participation  
- Planning and Techniques for Effective Public Participation.

### Publications

- 2013 "Landmark Series." Cambridge Times. Selected Issues.  
"Alice King Sculthorpe." Acorn Magazine, 2013.

### Selected Presentations

- 2020 "Heritage Planning", University of Guelph Speaker Series.
- 2019 "Understanding Municipal Heritage Planning", City of Cambridge Heritage Day.
- 2018 "Heritage Planning in Ontario", Willowbank School of Restorative Arts, Queenston.
- 2016 "Jane's Walk- Preston Heritage", Cambridge Ontario.
- 2016 "Jane's Walk Promotion", Rogers TV, Kitchener, Ontario.