ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

An agency of the Government of Ontario

FIDUCIE DU PATRIMOINE ONTARIEN

Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca.**

Ce document est tiré du registre aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario,* accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca.**

Planning, Building and Development Services
1593 Four Mile Creek Road
P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
905-468-3266 • Fax: 905-468-0301

www.notl.com

April 15, 2026

The Ontario Heritage Trust
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1J3,

RECEIVED
2026/04/15
(YYYY/MM/DD)
Ontario Heritage Trust

VIA EMAIL ONLY

RE: Notice of Passing of the Old Town Heritage Conservation District By-law 2026-015 and adoption of the Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan
***Ontario Heritage Act*, Part V**

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections (41) and (41.1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18, please find enclosed a copy of:

By-law 2026-015, being a by-law to designate Old Town Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan, listed as Schedule "B" to the by-law, can be accessed at: Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan | Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

If you have any questions regarding this notice, you can reach out to the Town's Heritage Staff at heritage@notl.com or call 905-468-3266 to be redirected.

Warm regards,

Sumra Zia
Interim Senior Heritage Planner
Sumra.Zia@notl.com

THE CORPORATION

OF THE

TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

BY-LAW NO. 2026-015

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE OLD TOWN HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT, AND ADOPT THE OLD TOWN HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PLAN IN THE TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 41 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O., 1990, c. 0.18, (the "Act") the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate the municipality or any defined area thereof as a heritage conservation district;

WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 41.1 (1) of the Act, a municipality shall adopt a heritage conservation district plan for each district that is designated in the by-law;

WHEREAS the Official Plan for the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake contains policies relating to the establishment of heritage conservation districts;

WHEREAS Council intends to designate the area defined by this by-law, in Schedule "A" as a heritage conservation district known as the Old Town Heritage Conservation District;

WHEREAS Council also intends to adopt the Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Old Town Heritage Conservation District;

WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 41.1 (6) (a) and (b) of the Act, information relating to the proposed heritage conservation district plan for the Old Town Heritage Conservation District, including a copy of the draft plan, has been made available to the public and a public meeting with respect to same was held on Tuesday, January 13, 2026, with the appropriate notice of the public meeting given in accordance with the Act;

WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 41.1 (6) (c) of the Act, Council has consulted with its Municipal Heritage Committee with respect to the Old Town Heritage Conservation District;

WHEREAS pursuant to subsection 41 (10.3) and 41.1 (14) of the Act, Council is repealing, By-law 1667-86 as a By-law to Designate the Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation, By-law 1667A-89 as a By-law to amend By-law 1667-86 and By-law 4362-10, a By-law to adopt the Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation District Plan, in their entirety.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake enacts as follows:

1. The area shown on Schedule "A," attached hereto, and forming part of this By-law is hereby designated as a heritage conservation district known as the Old Town Heritage Conservation District.

2. The Plan shown in Schedule "B," attached hereto, and forming part of this By-law is hereby adopted as the Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan for the Old Town Heritage Conservation District.

3. The By-laws 1667-86, 1667A-89 and 4362-10 are repealed in their entirety.

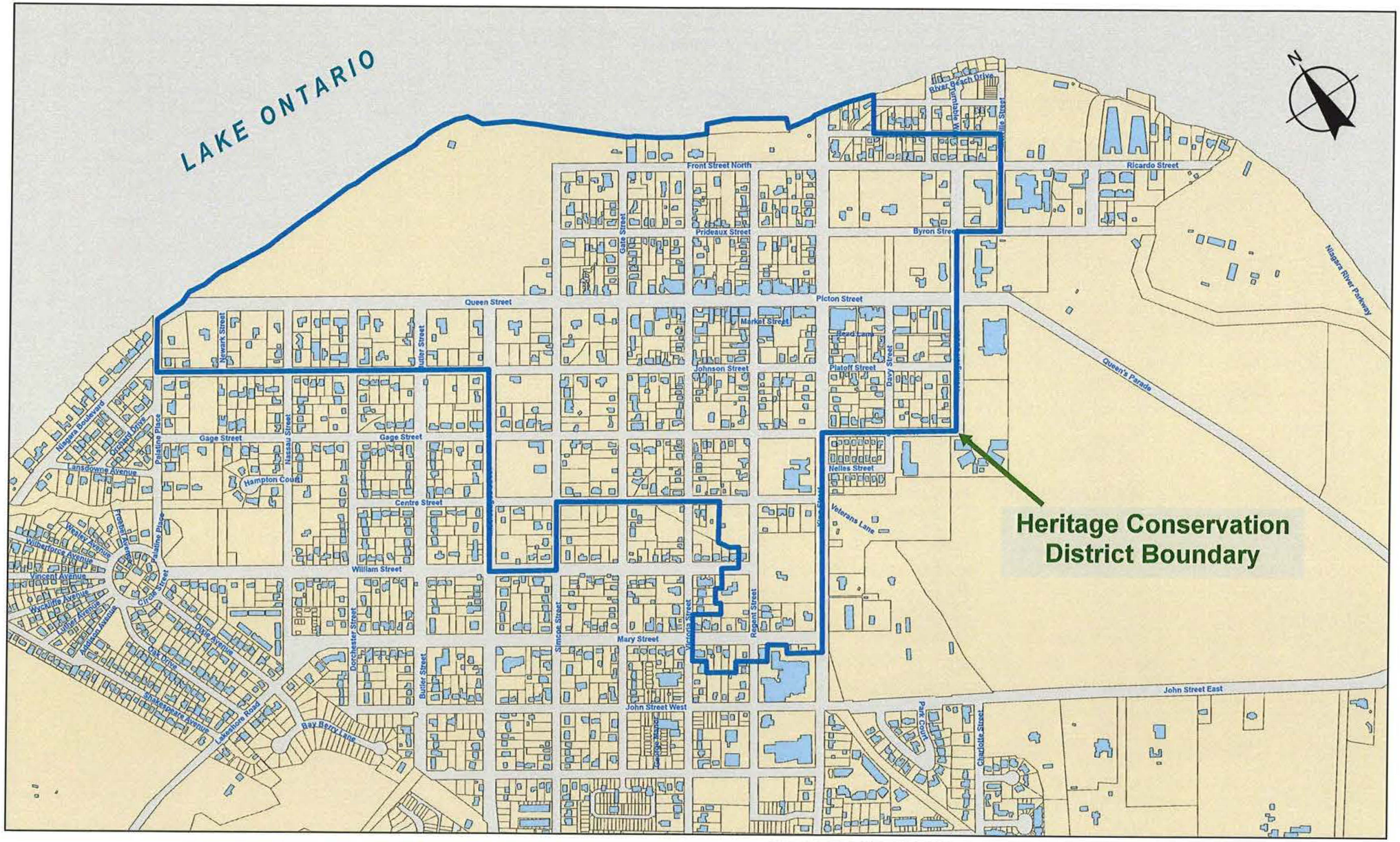
4. The municipal solicitor is hereby authorized to cause the copy of By-laws 1667-86, 1667A-89 and 4362-10 to be removed from title against each property within the former Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation District.

5. The municipal solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be registered against each property within the Old Town Heritage Conservation District as described in Schedule "A" hereto.

6. The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause copy of this By-law to be served on the owner of each property located in the Old Town Heritage Conservation District and on the Ontario Heritage Trust and to cause notice of the passing of this By-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND PASSED ON THIS 24th DAY OF MARCH 2026.

LORD MAYOR GARY ZALEPA **TOWN CLERK GRANT BIVOL**



SCHEDULE "A" ATTACHED TO BY-LAW 2026-015 OF THE TOWN OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

Cultural Spaces
People and Places

Schedule "B"
to By-law 2026-015

Report - Final

Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District Plan

Niagara-on-the-Lake

February 2026

This report was prepared by Cultural Spaces, a firm based in Ottawa that is dedicated to envisioning human and natural spaces differently for a sustainable future. Specialized in strategies for sustainable urban environments, protected areas, and heritage conservation.

Christophe Rivet, Principal

Tania Contrucci

Valentina Samoylenko

Leanna Wigboldus

Cover Illustration:

Cultural Spaces, 2024.

This page is intentionally left blank.

Executive Summary

The Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan aims to establish a comprehensive framework for conserving the District's cultural heritage value. This plan provides policies, guidelines, and procedures under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to guide alterations, new construction, and demolitions within the District, ensuring that changes respect and conserve its heritage attributes.

The HCD Plan includes:

- A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Objectives for the District.
- Identification of heritage attributes that embody the District's value.
- Policies and guidelines to manage change while conserving heritage.
- Procedures for alterations that may not require a heritage permit.

The Plan applies to all properties within the District boundary, encompassing 533 properties, of which 255 are identified as Contributing to the District's cultural heritage value.

Key components of the Plan include:

- **Legislative and Policy Framework**: Aligning local conservation efforts with provincial and federal standards, including the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.
- **District Significance**: Highlighting the architectural, historical, and contextual value of the District, which includes a rich mix of 19th and early 20th-century architectural styles, historic streetscapes, and green spaces.
- **Policies and Guidelines**: Detailed directions for managing Contributing and Non-Contributing properties, parks, and public spaces to ensure compatibility with the District's heritage character.
- **Implementation**: A clear heritage permit process, heritage impact assessments, and archaeological resource management to ensure consistent and transparent decision-making.

- **Recommendations**: Periodic review of the Plan every 10 years and initiatives to promote public awareness, education, and engagement in heritage conservation.

The Plan emphasizes the importance of community involvement, design excellence, and sustainable practices to ensure the long-term conservation of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's historic character while supporting its vitality for future generations.

The Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan is to establish a framework for conserving the District's cultural heritage value through the protection, conservation, and management of its heritage attributes. The Plan provides the policies, guidelines, and procedures required under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to guide the review of alterations, new construction, and demolitions within the District, and to inform decisions of Town staff and Council.

As required by the Act, this HCD Plan:

- sets out a statement of the District's cultural heritage value or interest;
- identifies the heritage attributes that embody this value;
- provides a Statement of Objectives for the designation of the District;
- establishes policies and guidelines to achieve the stated objectives and manage change; and
- describes alterations or classes of alterations that may be carried out without a heritage permit.

The HCD Plan applies to all properties within the District boundary, regardless of ownership. It does not compel property owners to undertake improvements or alterations, but it ensures that when changes are proposed, they respect and conserve the cultural heritage value of the District.

Property owners are encouraged to read the Plan in its entirety to understand its scope and intent. While the document should be read as a whole, particular attention should be given to the policies and guidelines in Sections 6-8 which set out requirements for Contributing properties, Non-Contributing properties, as well as parks and the public realm.

The Plan also provides important contextual information, including the history and significance of the District, a description of the boundary and resources, and a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and Objectives. Implementation details, including the heritage permit process and guidance for ongoing maintenance, are also included.

The Plan fosters a greater awareness of the District's significance, encourages design excellence and sensitive change, and ensures the long-term conservation of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's historic character.

How to use this Plan

How the Plan Is Organized

The Plan is divided into clear sections that can be read on their own.

- **Introduction and Policy Context** – explains the purpose of the Plan and how it works with other planning policies
- **District Significance and Cultural Heritage Value** – explains how the District developed, what is important, and why it matters
- **District Boundary and Property Types** – explains the District boundary, character areas, and the difference between Contributing and Non-contributing properties
- **Policies** – rules that must be followed
- **Guidelines** – best practices that help meet the policies
- **Implementation** – explains heritage permits and how decisions are made

1 Find your Property and Status

Look up your address in the property list.

→ Go to Appendix E: Index of Contributing Properties (p. xv)
→ and Appendix G: List of Non-contributing Properties (p. xxi)

This will tell you if your property is: **Contributing** or **Non-Contributing**

If your property is in neither of these lists, this plan does not apply to you.

2 Where Is Your Property Located?

Some rules depend on location.

→ Go to Figure 10-Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD Boundary and Character Areas. Map (p. 51)

Check whether your property is in a:

- Residential character area
- Commercial character area
- Institutional character area
- Queen Street Summer Homes character area

3 What Do You Want to Do?

Choose the type of work and follow the rules for your property type (Contributing or Non-Contributing).

Contributing Property

First: Understand Your Property
Before planning any work:
→ Read 6.1 Understanding (p. 65)
→ Refer to the Statement of Contribution for your property (Appendix F)

Maintain or repair existing features
(e.g., roofs, siding, windows, doors, porches)
→ See 6.4 Property Maintenance and 6.10-6.13 (pp. 67; 73-75) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 76-79)

Alter a building
(e.g., windows, doors, exterior walls, roofs, entrances, porches)
→ See 6.6 Restoration (p. 68), 6.7 Alterations and 6.10–6.13 (pp. 69; 73-75) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 76-79)

Build something new (infill and additions)
→ See 6.8 Infill Construction (p. 71), 6.9 Additions and Auxiliary Buildings (p.72) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 76-79)

Demolish a building or structure
→ See 6.3 Demolition (p. 66)

Change landscaping or front yards
→ See 6.18 Front Yard Landscaping (p.80)

Non-Contributing Property

First: Understand Your Property
Before planning any work:
→ Read 7.1 Understanding (p. 83)

Alter a building
(e.g., windows, doors, exterior walls, roofs, entrances, porches)
→ See 7.3 Alterations and 7.5–7.7 (pp. 83; 85-86) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 87-88)

Build something new (infill)
→ See 7.3 Alterations (p. 83) and 7.4 Infill Construction (p.84) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 87-88)

Demolish a building or structure
→ See 7.2 Demolition (p. 83) and any applicable character area guidelines (pp. 87-88)

Change landscaping or front yards
→ See 7.12 Front Yard Landscaping (p.89)

4 Do You Need a Heritage Permit?

Some work requires a permit.

→ Go to Chapter 9 Implementation (p. 98)

Table Of Contents

Executive Summary
The Purpose of the Plan
How to use this Plan

1 Introduction
1.1. Vision for HCD 16
1.2. Project Background 17
1.3. Public Engagement and Community Consultation 19

2 Legislative and Policy Framework
2.1. Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada 20
2.2. Ontario Heritage Act 21
2.3. Provincial Planning Statement 22
2.4. Niagara Region Official Plan 23
2.5. Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan 24
2.6. Zoning By-laws 26
2.7. Municipal Property Standards By-law 29

3 District Significance
3.1. Description of Heritage Context and Historic Places 30
3.2. Statement of Cultural Heritage Value 31
3.3. Heritage Attributes 34

4 Statement of Objectives
4.1. General Objectives 47
4.2. Social and Community Value Objectives 47
4.3. Development Objectives 47
4.4. Character Area Focused Objectives 48

5 District Boundary and Resources
5.1. District Boundary 50
5.2. Built Heritage Resources 52
5.3. Landscape Resources 59
5.4. Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties 60
5.5. Character Areas 62

6 6 Policies and Guidelines for Contributing Properties
6.1. Understanding 65
6.2. Existing Part IV designations 65
6.3. Demolition 66
6.4. Property Maintenance 67
6.5. Code Compliance, Sustainability Requirements, and Energy Efficiency Standards 67
6.6. Restoration 68
6.7. Alterations 69
6.8. Infill Construction 71
6.9. Additions and Auxiliary Buildings 72
6.10. Roofs and Rooftop Installations 73
6.11. Exterior Walls 74
6.12. Windows and Doors 75
6.13. Entrances and Porches 75
6.14. Specific Guidelines for the Residential Character Area 76
6.15. Specific Guidelines for the Commercial Character Area 77
6.16. Specific Guidelines for the Institutional Character Area 78
6.17. Specific Guidelines for the Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area 79
6.18. Front Yard Landscaping 80

7 7 Policies and Guidelines for Non-Contributing properties
7.1. Understanding 83
7.2. Demolition 83
7.3. Alterations 83
7.4. Infill Construction 84
7.5. Roofs and Roof Installations 85
7.6. Exterior Walls 85
7.7. Entrances and Porches 86
7.8. Specific Guidelines for the Residential Character Area 87
7.9. Specific Guidelines for the Commercial Character Area 87
7.10. Specific Guidelines for the Institutional Character Area 88
7.11. Specific Guidelines for the Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area 88
7.12. Front Yard Landscaping 89

8 8 Policies and Guidelines for Parks and Public Realm
8.1. Understanding 91
8.2. Parks and Green Spaces 91
8.3. Streetscapes and Views 94
8.4. Trees 96
8.5. Ordnance Boundary Stones 97

9

9 Implementation
9.1. Heritage Permits for Contributing Properties 99
9.2. Heritage Permits for Non-Contributing Properties 101
9.3. Heritage Impact Assessments 104
9.4. Archaeological Resources 104

10

10 Recommendations
10.1. Periodic Review 106
10.2. Public Awareness and Implementation 107
10.3. Planning Considerations for Properties Outside the District 107

A

A Bibliography i
B Definitions vii
C Heritage Incentives xi
D Engagement Summary xiii
E Index of Contributing Properties xvii
F Statements of Contribution xxi
G List of Non-contributing Properties xxiii
H Designated Properties xxvii
I Properties Recommended for Consideration for Individual Designation xxix

List of Figures

Figure 1 — Study Area and Existing Heritage Boundaries 17
Figure 2 — Recommended Boundary and Character Areas 18
Figure 3 — Extract from “Schedule B- Regional Structure”, Regional Official Plan 2024. 23
Figure 4 — Schedule B2: Character Area Districts, Official Plan 2017.. 27
Figure 5 — 1911: Queen’s Royal Golf House. Courtesy of the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum. 31
Figure 6 — 1920s: Queen Street. Courtesy of the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum. 32
Figure 7 — Queen Street. Cultural Spaces, 2024. 33
Figure 8 — Map of Public Realm and Ordnance Stones. 39
Figure 9 — Illustration showing common heritage attributes and architectural details found in the District, ... 42
Figure 10 — Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD Boundary and Character Areas. 51
Figure 11 — Example of Georgian architectural style, 240 Centre Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024) 52
Figure 12 — Example of Neoclassical architectural style, 392 Mississauga Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024). 53
Figure 13 — Example of Ontario Cottage architectural style, 46 Mary Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024) 53
Figure 14 — Example of Regency architectural style, 342 Simcoe Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024) 54
Figure 15 — Example of Classical Revival architectural style, 85 Johnson Street. (Town of NOTL, 2025) 54
Figure 16 — Example of Picturesque architectural style, 129 Victoria Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024) 55
Figure 17 — Example of Italianate architectural style, 17 Byron Street (Town of NOTL, 2023) 55
Figure 18 — Example of Second Empire architectural style, 31 Prideaux Street (Google Maps, 2024). 56
Figure 19 — Example of Queen-Anne Revival architectural style, 277 Regent Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024). 56
Figure 20 — Example of Edwardian architectural style, 133 Regent Street (Town of NOTL, 2025) 57
Figure 21 — Example of Colonial Revival architectural style, 228 Queen Street (Town of NOTL, 2025) 57
Figure 22 — Distribution of Architectural Styles in the District. 58
Figure 23 — Distribution of Properties in the District according to their period of significance. 60
Figure 24 — Contributing properties in the District. 61
Figure 25 — Commercial Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024. 62
Figure 26 — Institutional Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025. 62
Figure 27 — Residential Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025. 63
Figure 28 — Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025. 63
Figure 29 — Example of a compatible alteration to a contributing property: inclusion of a side door. 70

Figure 30 — Example of a incompatible alteration to a contributing property: replacement of front windows with a different size, form and materials. 70
Figure 31 — Examples of incompatible additions to a contributing property. 72
Figure 32 — Example of a compatible addition to a contributing property 73
Figure 33 — Commercial Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024. 77
Figure 34 — Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area. Town of NOTL. 79
Figure 35 — Residential Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024.. 86
Figure 36 — Front yard landscape of non-contributing property. Cultural Spaces, 2024. 89
Figure 37 — Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course. Town of NOTL. 92
Figure 38 — Simcoe Park. Town of NOTL. 93
Figure 39 — View down Queen Street. Cultural Spaces, 2024. 95
Figure 40 — View of waterfront from Queen Street. Town of NOTL, 2025.. 96
Figure 41 — Flow Chart of the Heritage Permit Process. 103

This page is intentionally left blank.

1 Introduction

1.1. Vision for HCD

The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake recognizes that its rich cultural heritage is an essential foundation for sustainable community development and a defining element of its local identity. This heritage is expressed in the town's historic built form, its orderly and picturesque streetscapes, its mature trees and open green spaces, its waterfront setting, and the continuing traditions and cultural practices that connect residents and visitors to the town's layered past.

Town Council takes an active role in the conservation of this heritage through a range of regulatory and planning tools, including the designation of individual properties and Heritage Conservation Districts under Parts IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* respectively. These tools work in concert with the Town's Official Plan, Secondary Plans, zoning by-laws, and other land use policies to ensure that growth and change respect the community's cultural heritage values.

A Heritage Conservation District in Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake provides a framework to define, understand, and manage areas that embody the town's layered history, from its early Loyalist settlement pattern to its evolution as a regional hub for commerce, agriculture, and tourism. Districts are valued not only for their historic architecture and streetscapes, but also for their living traditions and community life that together sustain a strong sense of place.

District-specific policies and guidelines support the careful evolution of these areas, ensuring that conservation and new development are guided by the heritage attributes and cultural heritage values that define Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's distinct character. The Heritage Conservation District Plan serves as both a stewardship tool and a community vision that protects the town's past while supporting its continued vitality for future generations.

1.2. Project Background

The Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) Heritage Conservation District (HCD) study area was identified as a high-priority area for review by Town Council in 2021, with the objective of evaluating the potential expansion of the existing Queen-Picton HCD, originally designated in 1986. The study area was prioritized in response to increasing development pressures and strong community interest in heritage stewardship.

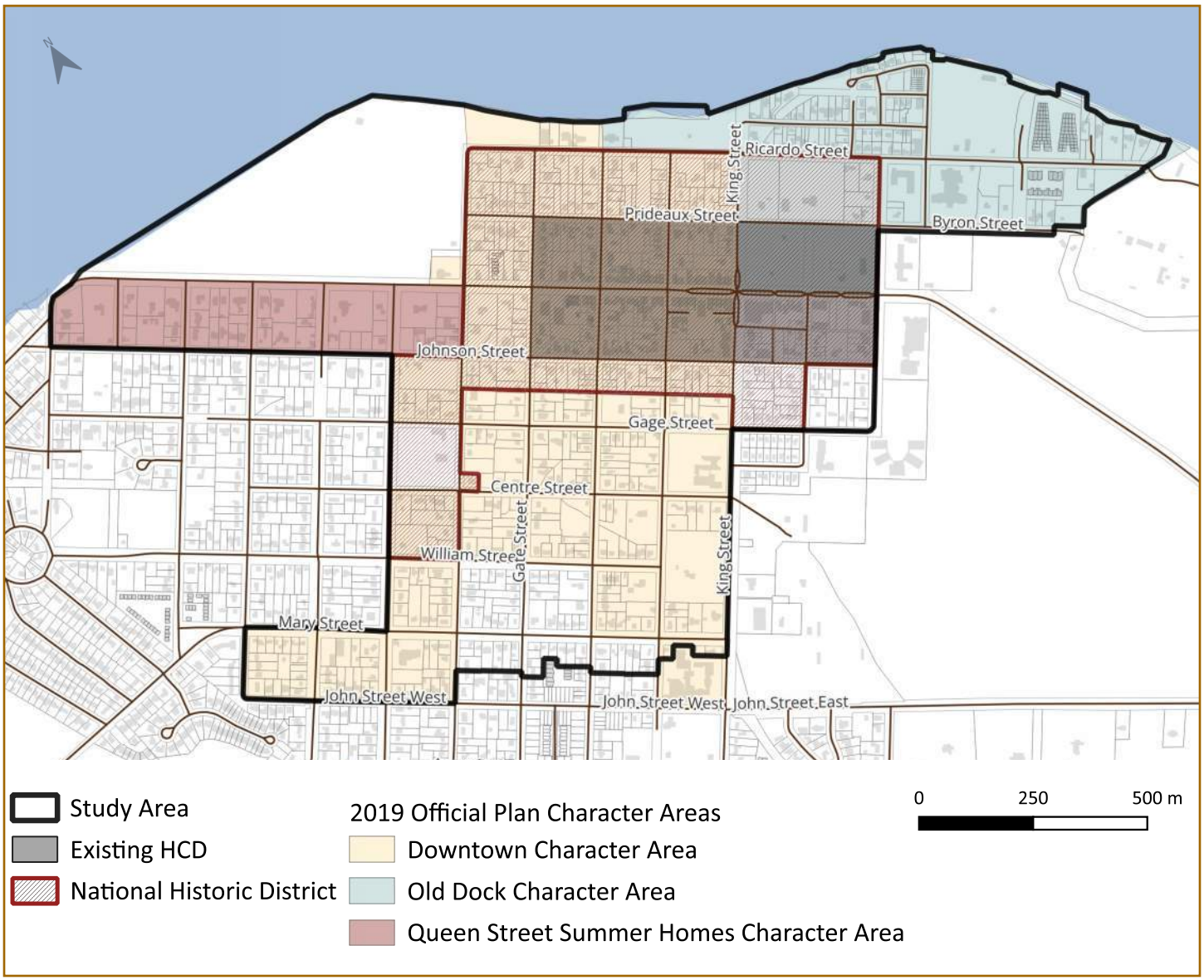


Figure 1 — Study Area and Existing Heritage Boundaries

The objective of the HCD Study was to assess whether the study area met the criteria for designation under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and to determine the potential boundaries, heritage character, and cultural value of an expanded district. The process included a review of archival research, past inventories, and planning policy; volunteer fieldwork in November 2024; and consultation with Town staff, the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, the Municipal Heritage Committee, and community stakeholders.

The HCD Study was completed in summer 2025 and concluded with a recommendation to designate a portion of the study area as a Heritage Conservation District, with a proposed boundary encompassing 527 properties. The Study originally identified 257 properties Contributing to the district's cultural heritage value; however, through additional research this number has since been revised to 255. The Study included a detailed history and evolution of the area; an analysis of the existing planning policy framework; a built form and landscape survey; summaries of community and stakeholder consultations; and an evaluation of the study area's cultural heritage values.

As the Plan was developed, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value and a Statement of Objectives were drafted, properties identified in the Study as Contributing were confirmed, and Statements of Contribution were prepared for each Contributing property. Consultation with Town staff, the Municipal Heritage Committee,

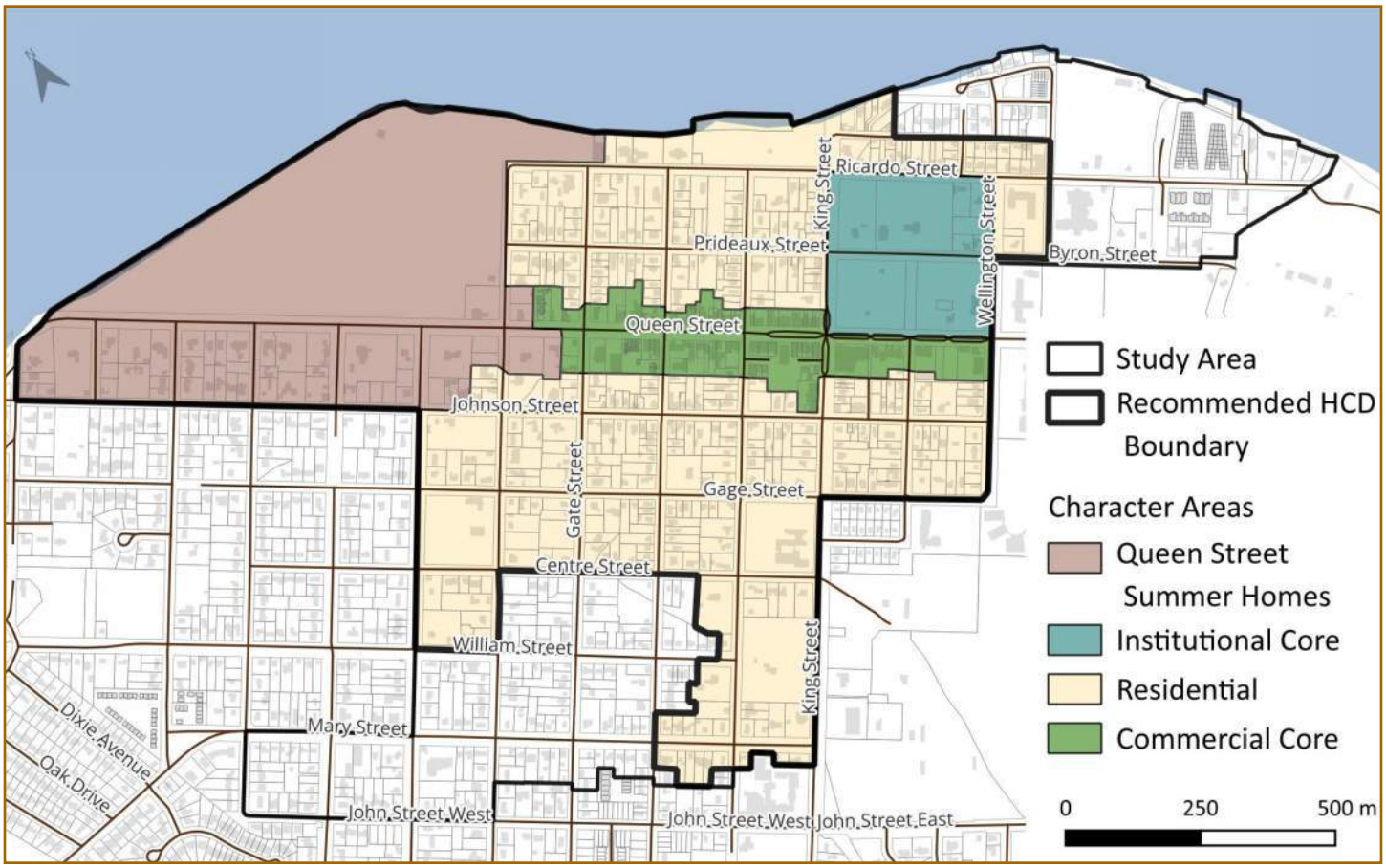


Figure 2 — Recommended Boundary and Character Areas

local organizations, and engagement with community members have informed the development of the policies and guidelines in the Plan.

While the HCD Study focused on the defined study area, Niagara-on-the-Lake includes other areas that contribute to the Town's broader historical narrative. These include concentrations of wartime housing that reflect mid-20th-century military and civilian history; the Dock Area, which speaks to the establishing of Niagara-on-the-Lake and the long-standing relationships with the Niagara River and lake-based transportation and commerce; Mary Street and John Street East, which reflect residential development beyond the historic core; and the Chautauqua area, associated with cultural tourism, education, and seasonal settlement. These areas are not part of the proposed Heritage Conservation District for many reasons, including lack of density of heritage properties, distance from the study area, loss of integrity, loss of sense of place and coherence of streetscapes. However, they provide important contextual understanding of the Town's historical development and evolution and may merit separate additional protection.

1.3. Public Engagement and Community Consultation

Public engagement and community consultation were undertaken as part of Phase 2 of the Heritage Conservation District (HCD) process, which involved the preparation of this HCD Plan under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Engagement activities built on the findings of the HCD Study and focused on reviewing draft policy directions, confirming alignment with legislative and municipal requirements, and meeting statutory consultation obligations.

Engagement during the HCD Plan phase included targeted meetings with Town staff and local heritage organizations, formal review by the Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC), a public engagement session, and a statutory public meeting before Council. A stakeholder meeting was held in October 2025 to review the emerging HCD Plan framework and draft policy directions. The draft Plan was presented to the MHC in December 2025 as part of the Town's statutory advisory process. A public engagement session was held following the MHC review to present the draft Plan, explain its purpose and effect, and invite questions and comments from the community. The draft Plan was subsequently presented at a public meeting of the Committee of the Whole – Planning (COW-P), where Council and members of the public were invited to ask questions and provide comments.

Key themes emerging from the engagement process included the importance of clarity and predictability in decision-making, the need for clear policies and guidelines for both Contributing and Non-Contributing properties, and strong support for the use of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* as the foundation for policy and review. Feedback received through the engagement process informed refinements to the structure, clarity, and implementation framework of the HCD Plan.

A detailed summary of engagement activities, participants, and key feedback is provided in Appendix D: Engagement Summary.

2 Legislative and Policy Framework

2.1. Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Parks Canada, 2010) are the national benchmark for heritage conservation practice. They provide a consistent framework for identifying heritage value, applying conservation treatments, and guiding interventions to historic places. Core principles include minimal intervention, reversibility, and respect for a property's heritage attributes. The document also defines recognized approaches to conservation, including preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, and provides direction for different resource types such as buildings, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and engineering works.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (*Standards and Guidelines*) are formally recognized in Niagara-on-the-Lake's updated Official Plan. Section 6.1.2.2 identifies the *Standards and Guidelines* alongside other key legislative and international charters, establishing them as the Town's benchmark for heritage conservation practice. This formal recognition ensures that all conservation, maintenance, and stabilization efforts are consistent with nationally accepted principles of minimal intervention, reversibility, and respect for heritage attributes. By embedding the *Standards and Guidelines* in the Official Plan, Niagara-on-the-Lake affirms its commitment to a consistent, professional approach to heritage conservation that aligns local policy with provincial and federal best practices.

The Town's Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), adopted by Council in 2021, also specify that:

"HIA/CHERs will be based on accepted conservation principles and guidelines, including the following guidance documents as amended:

- *The Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, Second Edition, 2010 – Parks Canada".*

This requirement ensures that all heritage studies prepared in support of planning applications demonstrate consistency with nationally accepted conservation principles.

The Town's Cultural Heritage Training Manual (2023) further reinforces this expectation, situating the *Standards and Guidelines* within the broader legislative and policy framework for heritage planning. The manual presents them as a foundational reference for staff, Council, and the Municipal Heritage Committee when evaluating conservation work and making decisions on heritage permits.

Within the context of this HCD Plan, the *Standards and Guidelines* provide the professional and technical basis for evaluating alterations, additions, new construction, and site changes. They strengthen the Town's ability to manage change in a manner that sustains the cultural heritage value of the district while ensuring that local decision-making aligns with provincial requirements and federal best practices.

2.2. Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA), R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, is the primary piece of legislation governing the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. It establishes the authority for municipalities to protect heritage resources through individual designation under Part IV and the designation of Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) under Part V.

Under Part IV, municipal councils may pass a by-law designating an individual property as being of cultural heritage value or interest. Designation identifies heritage attributes that are to be conserved and ensures that alterations affecting those attributes require municipal approval.

Under Part V, municipal councils may, by by-law, designate an area as an HCD where its Official Plan contains enabling policies. The process requires the completion of a district study and Heritage Conservation District Plan, community and stakeholder consultation, and adoption of a by-law by council. Once in force, the by-law requires that alterations, new construction, and demolitions within the district obtain heritage permit approval.

Section 41.1(5) of the OHA identifies the required contents of an HCD Plan. Each plan must include:

- a statement of objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a district;
- a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the district;
- a description of the heritage attributes of the district and of properties within it;
- policy statements, guidelines, and procedures for achieving the objectives and managing change; and

- a description of alterations that may be carried out without a heritage permit.

This Heritage Conservation District Plan has been prepared in accordance with these requirements, ensuring that the cultural heritage value of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake is conserved while allowing for compatible change.

The OHA also establishes an approval process for alterations and demolitions within designated areas. Municipal council, or its delegate, considers applications in relation to the policies and guidelines of the HCD Plan. Where a property owner disagrees with a decision, an appeal may be made to the Ontario Land Tribunal, which has authority to confirm or vary the outcome.

For Niagara-on-the-Lake, the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) provides the statutory foundation for protecting the historic character and heritage attributes of Old Town. Through designation under Part V and the implementation of this Plan, the Town can manage growth and change in a manner that sustains its cultural heritage value. The Town's updated Official Plan reinforces this framework by directing that built heritage resources be protected and conserved in accordance with the OHA, alongside other key legislation and recognized standards. In the event of any conflict between the Official Plan and the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the provisions of the OHA shall prevail, ensuring that local heritage planning remains consistent with provincial legislation and best conservation practice.

Interim Control By-law

Following the completion of the Heritage Conservation District Study, the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake enacted an Interim Control By-law to temporarily restrict certain types of development and alterations within the Study Area. The by-law was intended to maintain the status quo while the Heritage Conservation District Plan was being prepared and reviewed. This measure ensured that potential changes did not compromise the identified cultural heritage value and attributes of Old Town prior to the adoption of the HCD Plan.

2.3. Provincial Planning Statement

The Ontario Planning Act is the provincial legislation that governs land use planning. It provides strong policy direction that includes cultural heritage conservation as part of municipal and provincial decision-making. Issued under section 3 of the Planning Act, the most recent PPS came into effect October 20, 2024. The statement provides policy direction for planning authorities and directs them to generate PPS-consistent and conforming official plans, policies, and zoning bylaws.

Regarding heritage protection, the vision of the PPS highlights cultural heritage and archaeology in Ontario as a tool to promote a sense of place and recognises the role of meaningful engagement and knowledge-sharing with Indigenous communities for decision-making in land use and planning.

In the PPS, Section 2.6 "Cultural Heritage and Archaeology" encourages conservation of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and prohibits development and site alteration on lands adjacent to protected heritage property, unless it is demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property can be conserved. Additionally, where there may be Indigenous cultural heritage or archeological resources, planning authorities must engage with Indigenous communities.

The PPS is currently the provincial policy that defines a cultural landscape:

Cultural heritage landscape means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

2.4. Niagara Region Official Plan

The Regional Official Plan is a strategic policy framework for managing growth in Niagara. It guides general policy for development and sets the base for local municipalities' own official plans. The region's vision for 2051 is:

Niagara is a region of distinct, vibrant and connected urban and rural communities. Niagara Region will support and grow a sustainable and diversified economy while providing exceptional quality of life for all, and protecting our beautiful natural landscape.

In relation to planning policies within the Old Town area in Niagara-on-the-Lake, the Regional Official Plan addresses built-up areas, the protection of cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

Built-up areas

The Old Town urban area is a designated built-up area in the Regional Official Plan, which is intended to accommodate the forecasted population growth through intensification. There are four other urban areas in the Town, half of which are also designated built-up areas (see Figure 3). The minimal residential intensification target for NOTL municipality is set to 1,150 units, which can be distributed across all designated built-up areas (2.2.2.6). The regional plan advises local municipalities to conserve and reuse (2.2.1.1.j) cultural heritage resources when managing growth in urban areas.

Considering that the regional policies are very recent, the Town has not drafted its own policies for intensification in response to the regional plan. It is important to recognise where the HCD can accommodate intensification and how to manage development to respect and complement the historical value of the district.

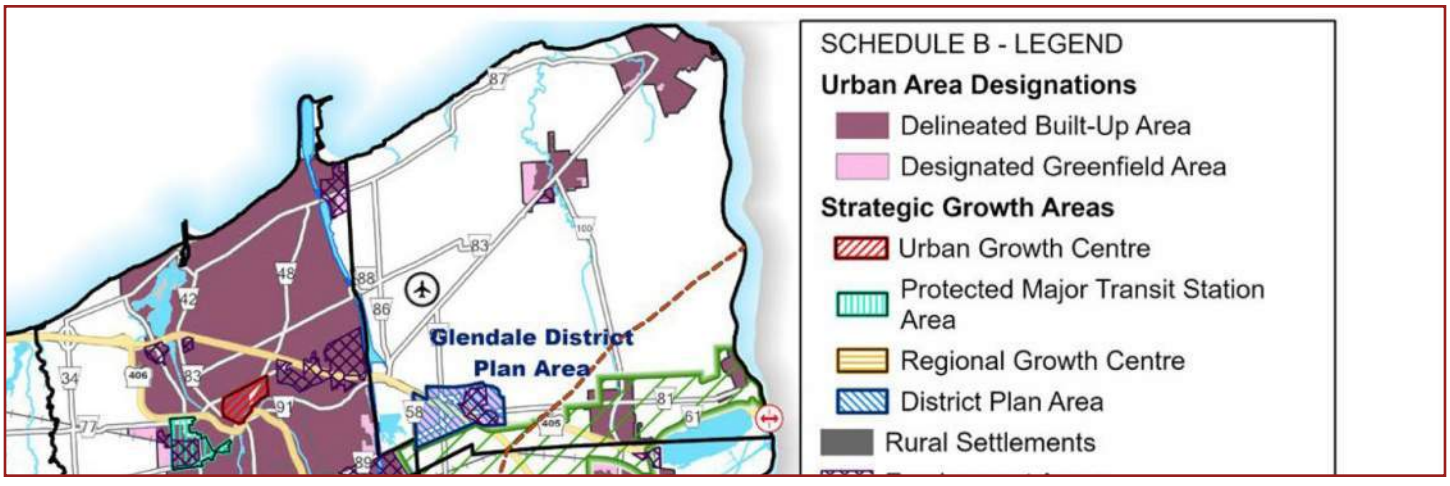


Figure 3 — Extract from "Schedule B- Regional Structure", Regional Official Plan 2024.

Cultural Heritage Resources

The region is committed to supporting culture-based tourism by promoting high quality urban design to foster a sense of place through the conservation of significant heritage resources (4.5.2.1.e.iv.). The regional plan gives responsibility to the Region to manage infrastructure maintenance and projects with utility providers to minimise impacts to cultural heritage resources.

Section 6.5 of the regional plan is dedicated to cultural heritage and requires the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage resources.

Archaeological resources

As part of a policy in the Official Plan (6.4.1.1), the region of Niagara has prepared an Archaeological Master Plan. This masterplan requires local municipalities to impose an archaeological assessment for all developments that submit a planning application within areas of archaeological potential. If the development only needs a building permit, the archaeological assessment is not needed. Roughly the entirety of the Study Area has been identified as having archaeological potential.

Additionally, the Official Plan requires local municipalities to engage with First Nations and Indigenous communities when identifying, protecting, and managing cultural heritage resources, as well as keeping an updated list of Indigenous communities' contacts (6.4.2.8).

As such, any planning application within the current and future HCD will trigger an archaeological assessment as well as the requirement to engage with First Nations and Indigenous communities. It is important to consider this process as part of the HCD plan.

2.5. Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan

The current Official Plan (OP) was adopted in 2017. In 2019, City Council adopted a draft updated Official Plan, which remains under review and is being further updated as of October 2025.

Urban Structure

In the current OP, the Old Town urban area is designated as Built-up Area, including a few intensification parcels outside the District. These policies may be outdated since new intensification policies were published in the 2022 Niagara Region Official Plan (May 2024 consolidation).

Heritage Resources

The Official Plan sets goals and objective for heritage resources management and protection in the Town. The main goals and objectives affect any existing or future HCD:

- Protecting architectural and historical integrity within the town;
- Promoting new designs that harmonize with the historical character without imitating it;
- Discouraging actions that could harm heritage resources;
- Ensuring developments near HCDs complement the heritage character;
- Finding sustainable and adaptive uses for heritage properties;
- Incentivizing private initiatives for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and

- Recognizing the importance of archaeological sites.

Specific heritage policies identify criteria for designating and managing HCDs and for assessing new development that might affect heritage resources.

Land Use

Several Land uses are designated in the official plan within the Study Area, namely Established Residential, General Commercial, Open Space, Marina, Marine Commercial and Medium-Density Residential. The policy outlines for each Land use are described below.

Established Residential

Policies for established residential areas emphasize maintaining low-density development, including single-detached, semi-detached, and duplex dwellings, while ensuring compatibility with the existing character. Heritage protection is central to these policies, as developments must conserve the historical integrity of the area. Conversions such as accessory apartments or bed-and-breakfast establishments are allowed but regulated to maintain the residential and heritage qualities. Larger-scale changes are scrutinized to ensure they do not compromise the neighbourhood's historical value.

General Commercial

Commercial areas support a mix of uses that serve local and tourist needs. Policies require that developments align with the historical character of the area, particularly in heritage-sensitive zones like Old Town. Architectural design, signage, and streetscapes must respect the historic setting, and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings for commercial purposes is encouraged. Protection of views and integration with surrounding historical contexts is a key consideration.

Open Space

Open space policies prioritize the preservation of natural and cultural heritage features which contribute significantly to the town's character. Developments in or near open spaces must respect historical landscapes, avoid disrupting viewsheds, and incorporate measures for conservation. Should lands be deemed surplus, efforts must ensure they remain publicly accessible and contribute to heritage conservation goals.

Marina

Policies for marina land use emphasize their role in tourism and recreational activities while safeguarding the waterfront's historical and environmental integrity. Developments must minimize disruption to historical views and respect the area's cultural significance. Adaptive reuse of historical structures for marina-related purposes is supported, provided they align with the heritage character of the waterfront.

Marine Commercial

Marine commercial zones cater to tourism and water-based activities. Policies stress the protection of historical sites and the integration of new developments with the historical and cultural landscape. Building designs must align with the architectural heritage of the area, and developments should prioritize adaptive reuse of historical buildings wherever feasible.

Medium-Density Residential

Medium-density residential areas support townhouses and low-rise apartments, provided they respect the established character and heritage of the community. Developments must be compatible with adjacent heritage sites, maintain appropriate scale and massing, and contribute to preserving the neighbourhood's historical context. Landscaping, setbacks, and design details must align with the heritage value of the area to ensure continuity.

Amendments to the Official Plan regulation can be achieved but require a process of approval from the Municipality and even the region, which take into account the heritage value of designated properties or areas.

Dock area secondary plan

Special Policy Area A-8

The official plan includes a special policy area, also referred to as Dock Area Secondary plan, that covers the dock area from King Street to Fort George (see Figure 4). The Secondary Plan recommended a Demolition Control By-law to protect the remaining heritage assets; such a by-law has not been enacted since. Additionally, The Dock area is divided into seven character areas with distinct guiding principles for development and infill. Although these special policies provide guidelines that are in line with heritage protection principles, changes to the historic fabric of the Dock were made before the implementation of the Official Plan in 2017.

2.6. Zoning By-laws

Zoning regulations are intended to control site development and implement the broader policies set out in the Official Plan. Essentially, zoning translates the higher-level directions of the Town's Official Plan into specific rules that regulate how land can be used, where buildings and other structures can be located, the types of buildings that are permitted and how they may be used, and building heights and setbacks from the street. These parameters have a direct impact on streetscapes, and the overall visual and historic quality of the District. For that reason, the Zoning By-law is the first regulatory tool that can support heritage protection and conservation.

Zoning regulations

The following are the most relevant zoning regulations for this study and their definitions from the Town's Zoning By-law:

Building height: when used in reference to a building or structure, means the vertical distance measured from the average finished grade around the structure to the peak, except:

(a) In the case of a flat or shed roof, the highest point of the roof's surface;

(b) In the case of a structure not having a roof, the uppermost part of such structure; or

(c) Where an exterior wall other than a required fire wall extends above the top of the roof of a building, the topmost part of such exterior wall.

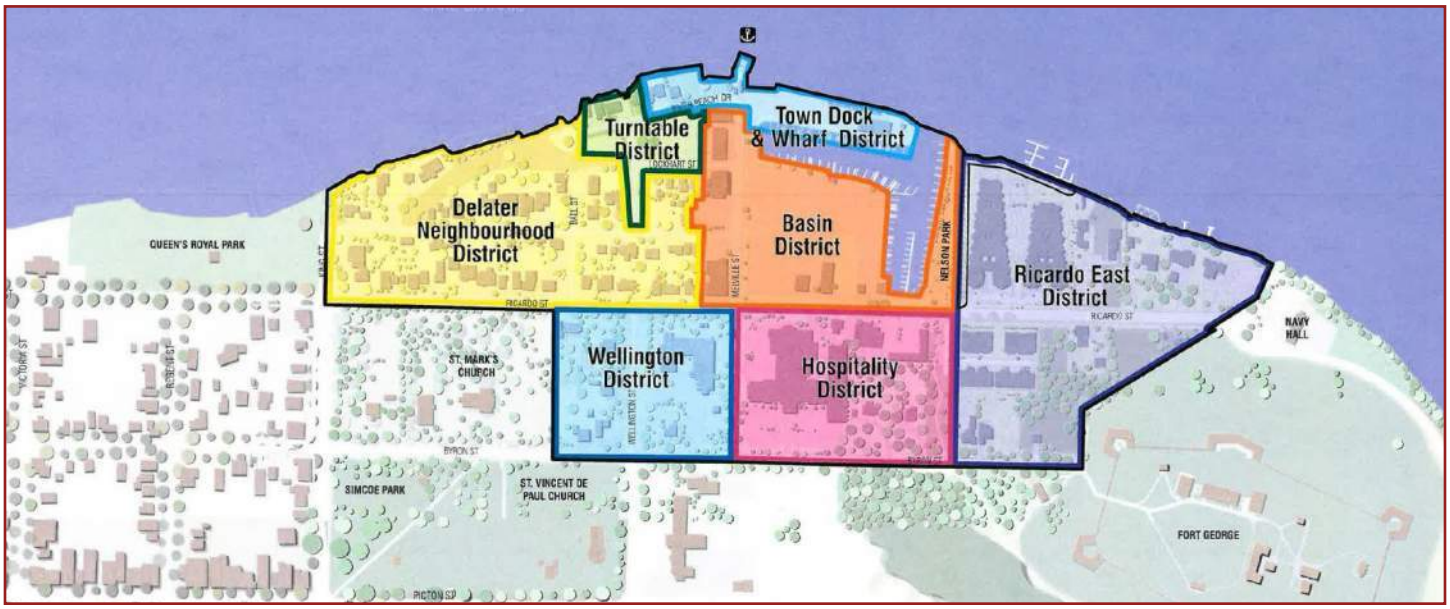


Figure 4 — Schedule B2: Character Area Districts, Official Plan 2017.

Landscaped open space means the area of a lot which is at finished grade or terraced and primarily used or intended to be used for the growth and maintenance of grass, flowers, trees, shrubbery, natural vegetation and indigenous species and other landscaping and includes any buffer strip, surfaced walk, surface patio, swimming pool, but shall not include any access driveway, ramp, parking area or loading spaces or any open space beneath, above or within any building or structure.

Lot coverage means the percentage of the lot area covered by buildings, including accessory buildings, bay / cantilevered windows, covered porches and verandas, covered decks and covered entrance ways, but not including an in-ground or aboveground swimming pool, satellite dish, uncovered parking areas or driveways, or uncovered and unenclosed decks, porches or patios.

Setback means the minimum horizontal distance, measured at a right angle between a lot line and the nearest part of any building or structure.

Although there are variations and site-specific conditions within each designation, the main parameters are identified below:

Zone	Maximum Lot Coverage	Minimum Landscaped Open Space	Front Yard Setback	Building Height
Established Residential (ER)	33%	30%	7.5m (for garages, at least 1.0m setback from the front façade of the main building)	10.0m
Established Residential (ER3)	33%	30%	7.5m (for garages, at least 1.0m setback from the front façade of the main building)	8.5m
Residential Multiple (RM1)	Plexes: 40% Town/Rowhouses: 50% Apartments: 50%	Plexes: 30% Town/Rowhouses: 25% Apartments: 25%	Plexes: 7.5m Town/Rowhouses: 6m Apartments: 7.5m	Plexes: 10.0m Town/Rowhouses: 10.0m Apartments: 12.0m
Queen-Picton Commercial (QPC)	based on the average of existing building within the same Block Face or 75% (when impossible to calculate average)	NA	No front yard requirements	For new buildings: based on the average of existing building within the same Block Face. Existing building: heights increase not allowed
General Commercial (GC)	50%	20%	4.5m	10.0 m- 10.5m
Marine Commercial (MC)	50%	20%	4.5m	10.5m min to 10.5m max
Institutional (I)	15%	20%	15.0m	10.5m min to 10.5m max
Open Space (OS)	5%	NA	15.0m	8.6m

Heritage Built Form and Zoning

In determining whether zoning is an effective tool to conserve and reinforce the heritage character of the District, it is important to compare policy with practice. The following is an analysis based on the provided information that contrasts the built form of the Contributing properties within the District with the zoning regulations most relevant to the heritage study described in the previous section. Contributing properties are those that help define and conserve the heritage character of the area.

Lot Coverage

A low maximum lot coverage limit ensures that buildings do not dominate the lot, leaving ample space for open areas. This helps maintain the heritage character of the area, where smaller buildings with larger yards are a defining feature. However, higher lot coverage for multi-unit developments may be less effective in preserving the spacious and low-density feel. Overall lot coverage seems to be widely respected in the District.

Minimum Landscape Open Space

The required maximum lot coverage inherently allows for generous open space on the lot, often twice as much as the minimum required. Considering the definition of lot coverage excludes uncovered parking area and that the landscape open space definition excludes any parking area, it is understood that uncovered parking area is not restricted under any definition. As a result, in the established residential area, uncovered parking could legally take as much as 37% of the lot, which can be detrimental to the visual character of the District.

Building Height and Front Setback

Lower height limits and deeper front setbacks help maintain the traditional scale and proportions of the area and seem to be widely respected in the area.

2.7. Municipal Property Standards By-law

The Town's Property Standards By-law establishes minimum standards for property maintenance and occupancy throughout Niagara-on-the-Lake. Part II(a) of the By-law provides specific requirements for heritage properties, ensuring that their heritage attributes are conserved in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. The By-law is enforced under the Building Code Act, 1992 and is supported by an administrative penalty system (By-law 5192A-21).

Together with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the Property Standards By-law provides the legal authority for the Town to require that heritage properties within the Heritage Conservation District be maintained to prevent demolition by neglect.

3 District Significance

3.1. Description of Heritage Context and Historic Places

Niagara-on-the-Lake is a town at the mouth of the Niagara River and along the shores of Lake Ontario, making up one of the points of the Niagara Peninsula. Bordered primarily by the waters of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, the District's historic centre stretches as far as Mary Street to the south and Melville Street on the east, incorporating four distinct character areas representing the mixed-use of the area. These areas include a Commercial Area, a Residential Area, an Institutional Area, and the Queen Street Summer Homes Area, each of which has distinctive characteristics and importance that combine to showcase the region's development from the War of 1812 until the beginning of World War I. The built heritage continues to follow the District's original grid pattern, laid out in 1794, which was characteristic of town planning for British military and colonial settlements. The District's built form is defined by a range of significant architectural styles from the 19th and 20th centuries in southern Ontario, including Georgian, Neoclassical, Regency, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne Revival, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and Ontario Cottage. It also highlights these styles in several contexts, including residential, commercial, and institutional, and continues to present a high concentration of heritage resources and historic buildings, many of which have been well-maintained and protected through the original Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation District (1986). Additionally, the Old

Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD includes a District of national historic significance which recognizes the town's exceptional role in early Canadian settlement, military history, and the preservation of its 19th-century townscape.

3.2. Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Niagara-on-the-Lake's **design and physical value** is established through its rich architectural landscape, which includes residential, institutional, commercial, economic, and religious buildings, primarily dating from between 1814 to 1914. These buildings reflect the Town's historical development through a diverse catalog of architectural styles including Georgian, Neoclassical, Regency, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne Revival, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival. These examples of early architectural styles in Ontario provide an exceptional collection of architecture covering the 19th and early 20th century, highlighting the town's evolving character from a Loyalist settlement to an economic, commercial, and tourism hub.

The wide, tree-lined roads of Niagara-on-the-Lake's downtown complement the town's original grid pattern which was laid out in 1794 and was a key characteristic of the Imperial model plan for British military and colonial settlements. Despite the town's destruction of 1813, this original settlement pattern was maintained during the rebuilding of the town's physical fabric. In addition to the built environment, Niagara-on-the-Lake maintains several green spaces, including parks (such as Simcoe Park and the Queen's Royal Park), recreational areas (such as the Niagara-on-the-Lake golf course, established

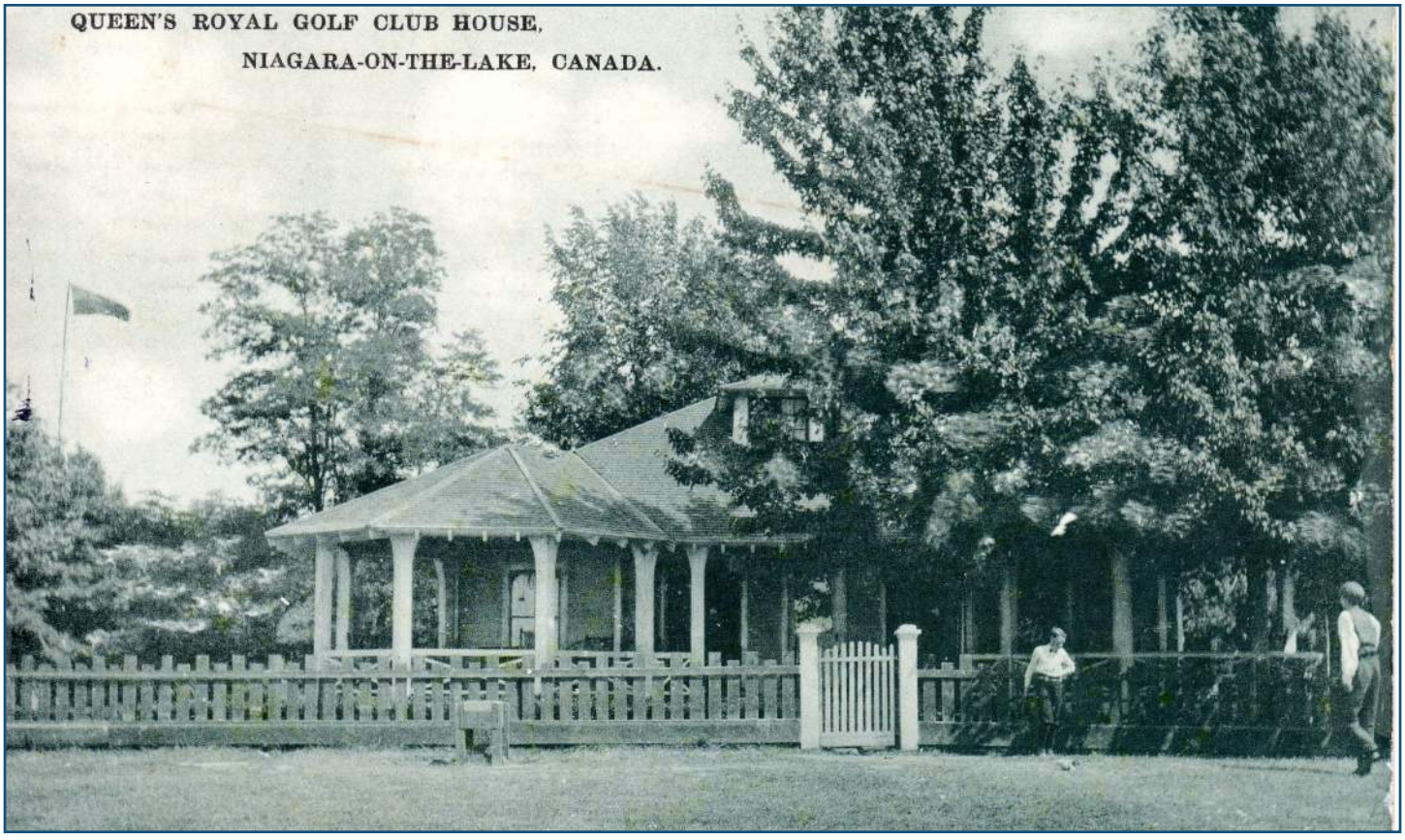


Figure 5 — 1911: Queen's Royal Golf House. Courtesy of the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum.

1875), and open spaces along the waterfront. These open spaces are closely connected to the town's past as a leisure and tourist destination. Most notable are the parks and promenades along the lake front which offer a link to its 19th-century development as a cultural resort.

The town of Niagara-on-the-Lake maintains **contextual value** by being visually and historically linked to the evolution and physical value of the area. Following its destruction during the War of 1812, the Town developed along the harbour and waterfront, establishing Niagara-on-the-Lake as a regional hub for shipping, industry, and tourism.

The area's visual relationship is linked by consistent architectural details and materials, as well as the layout of the wide, tree-lined streets, creating a harmonious streetscape linking the harbour area, commercial streets and residential neighbourhoods together. The original grid settlement pattern maintains a connection between the Town and the waterfront, ensuring easy accessibility between the various areas, while also preserving the initial importance of Lake Ontario and the Niagara River to the town's history and identity.

The historic contextual value of the area is reflected in the relationship between the commercial, residential, and tourism sectors, highlighting the evolution of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development from 1814-1914.

The commercial Queen-Picton streetscape contains tightly built commercial structures with similar setbacks and a variety of facades, ages, styles, and sizes, which together emphasize a visual evolution of the Town's commercial district. The buildings reflect the area's importance as a

Figure 6 — 1920s: Queen Street. Courtesy of the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum.

commercial centre, highlighting the growth and prosperity of the town during the 19th century through a consistency of Georgian, Regency, and Victorian architectural features.

The surrounding residential streetscapes are defined by one- to two-storey buildings, set close to the road or slightly set back, detached, and often surrounded by gardens and trees. These residences were once inhabited by merchants, military officers, and trade professionals, and now create a transitional space between the town's waterfront and harbour areas and the Queen-Picton commercial area and surrounding residential spaces.

Hotels, guesthouses, and summer residences began to reflect the Town's emerging identity as a leisure and recreational destination from the 1860s to early 1900s. These tourist accommodations, and the establishment of several parks and a golf course marked the beginning of its transformation into a cultural resort.

The town's **historical and associative value** is related to Ontario's military, political and social history. The town was originally established in the late 18th century by Loyalist refugees and Indigenous allies fleeing war in the United States, who chose the location for its strategic defensive position. The town's importance was further solidified through its designation as the first capital of Upper Canada. During the War of 1812, the town's role as a political and military centre made it a target for conflicts between the British and American forces, and resulted in its burning in 1813. Post-war architecture related to the town's political and military history can still be seen, underscoring its historic significance

Figure 7 — Queen Street. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

as a key area in Canadian history. Additionally, Niagara-on-the-Lake has historical value for its role in the Underground Railroad, as a refuge for escaped enslaved people seeking freedom in Canada. This connection further enriches the town's significance by highlighting its role in broader social movements related to Canadian freedom and human rights.

3.3. Heritage Attributes

As part of the protection of heritage properties, the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires that a property's heritage attributes be considered and maintained. Specifically, the Act restricts the demolition of removal of "any attribute of the property if the demolition or removal would affect a heritage attribute described in the heritage conservation district plan that was adopted for the heritage conservation district in a by-law registered under subsection 41" (OHA, Section 42). The heritage attributes of the HCD are further detailed in the Contributing properties, where each property embodies one or more attributes that support the HCD's significance. The policies and guidelines target the heritage attributes to ensure the protection and conservation of the HCD as a whole.

In accordance with the OHA, the cultural heritage value of the District is expressed through the following identifiable heritage attributes:

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
The relationship to the Niagara River		The Niagara River defines the eastern boundary of the Town and shapes its visual and spatial relationship with the surrounding landscape.	The location near the River established Niagara-on-the-Lake as a strategic military and settlement site prior to and during the War of 1812, marking the border between Canada and the United States.	*x*				
The relationship to Lake Ontario		The lakefront location defines the Town's northern edge and frames key views	The lake historically supported shipping, port facilities, and transport connections that enabled early trade, settlement, and military success	*x*				

Legend:
Residential Character Area (RES. CA); Commercial Character Area (COMM. CA); Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area (QSSH CA); Institutional Character Area (INST. CA)

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Natural Topography	-	The Town's location between the Niagara River and Lake Ontario defines its peninsula setting and influences street alignments, open spaces, and views.	The natural landform determined the layout of military defences and the strategic siting of the early town	*x*				
Grid pattern	The original 1794 grid of streets and blocks remains largely intact, demonstrating 18th-century town planning principles.	The consistent grid unites all character areas and reinforces the legibility of the historic town core.	The grid reflects colonial and British military planning traditions applied to the early settlement of Niagara.	*x*				
Parks and Green Spaces	Designed public parks, greens, and tree-lined open spaces provide natural spaces in the Town and define civic and institutional settings	Parks such as Simcoe Park and the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course connect the Town's recreational and scenic identity	The preservation of historic parks reflects the Town's role as a leisure and tourist destination since the 19th century	*x*			*x*	*x*

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Military Installations	Surviving military structures, fortifications, and landscapes contribute to the Town's physical and visual form.	Fort George and Fort Mississauga and their related landscapes position the town within a network of defensive sites along the border	The establishment and rebuilding of Fort George, Fort Mississauga, and related sites directly influenced the Town's origin and growth					
Key Views	-	Long views along Queen Street from King Street and along Queen Street across the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course towards Lake Ontario maintain visual continuity with the surrounding landscape.	Unobstructed views along established corridors reflect the Town's planned orientation towards the waterfront and the historic importance of views, particularly for the wealthy owners of Queen Street homes				*x*	

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Ordnance Stones	Use of ordnance stones to mark the historic boundaries of the military reserve demonstrates early methods of defining property limits	-	The stones mark the original 1823 military reserve boundaries, identifying the distinction for transition from military to civilian use	*x*				
Archaeology	-	-	Archaeological remains record Indigenous use of the area and subsequent colonial occupation, destruction, and rebuilding after the War of 1812	*x*				

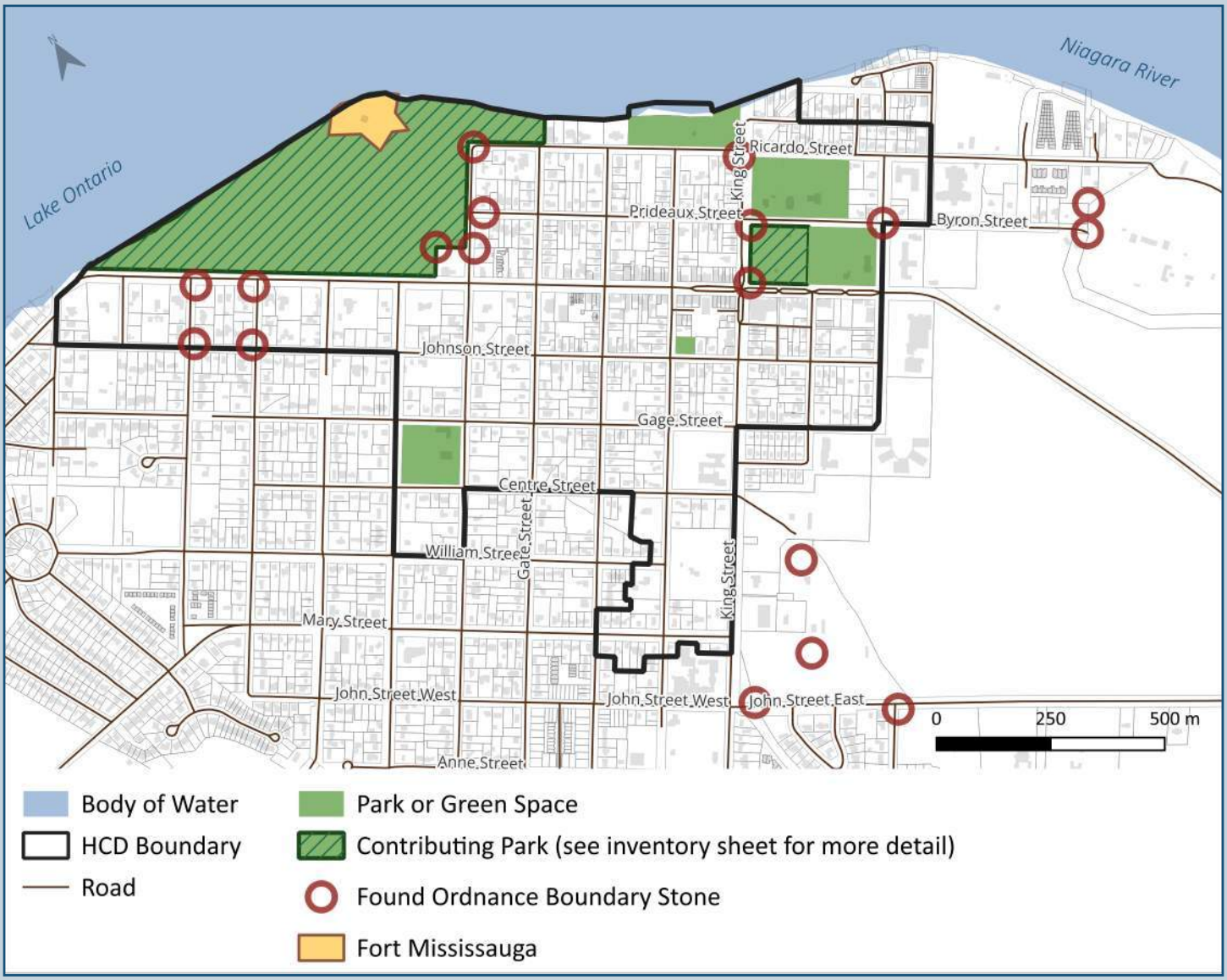


Figure 8 — Map of Public Realm and Ordnance Stones.

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Individual Contributing Properties	Properties from the Periods of Significance represent Georgian, Neoclassical, Regency, Classical Revival, Picturesque, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne Revival, Edwardian, Colonial Revival, and Ontario Cottage styles, expressed through characteristic forms, massing, rooflines, windows, and detailing.	Consistent scale, historic setbacks by character area, and the use of traditional materials such as brick, stone, wood, and stucco create cohesive streetscapes and define the Town's historic character.	Buildings from each stylistic period reflect successive phases of reconstruction, growth, prosperity, and tourism development	*x*				

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Architectural Details	Architectural details related to *Contributing properties* and their styles including, but not limited to: continuity of windows, housing bays, symmetry, chimneys, roof types, placement of historic doors and porches, and traditional building materials	Continuity of details and materials reinforces the heritage streetscapes across all character areas		*x*				
Streetscape and Structure		The landscape features, such as setbacks, front yard landscaping, open lawns, trees-lined streets, that contribute to the continuity of the streetscape		*x*				

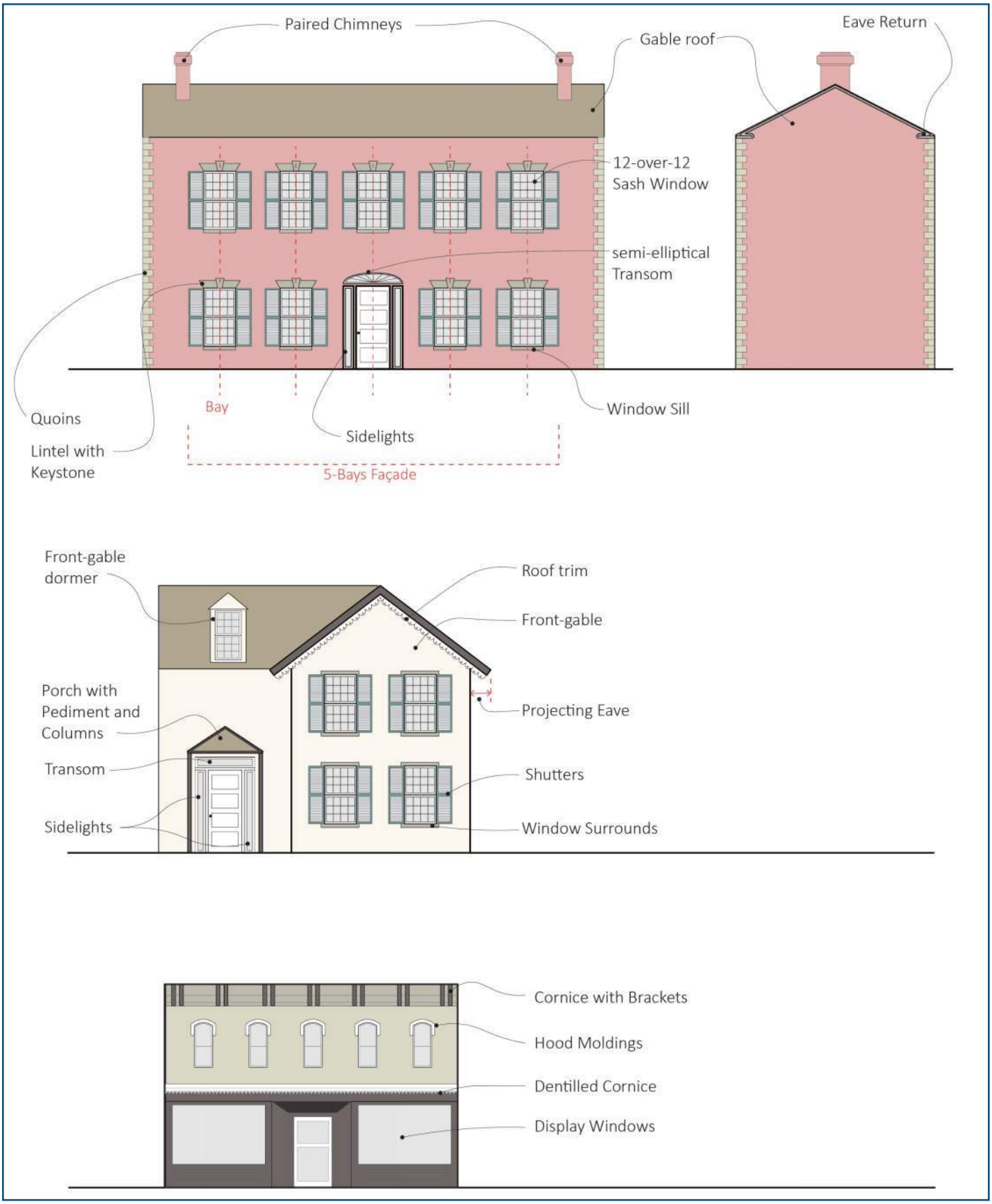


Figure 9 — Illustration showing common heritage attributes and architectural details found in the District,

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Commercial Character Area properties	Narrow frontages with no setbacks, wide sidewalks, and three-storey masonry buildings define the compact commercial core.	The cohesive commercial streetscape fosters pedestrian activity and supports Queen Street's role as the historic main street.	The prominent main street has functioned as a commercial hub for the Town since the 19th century, used by both residents and visitors			*x*		
Residential Character Area properties	Primarily two-storey buildings with shallow setback, moderate street size, landscaped front yards, and regular lot divisions which characterize the historic domestic pattern of the town	Consistent street widths and alignments reinforce the Town's planned residential neighbourhoods	Residential development patterns showcase the early division of military lots and 19th-century town planning		*x*			

Heritage attributes	Values			Location				
	Design and Physical	Contextual	Historical	HCD	Res. CA	Comm. CA	QSSH CA	Inst. CA
Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area properites	Large estate houses set within deep, landscaped lots maintain the original pattern of estates with open grounds and mature trees	Expansive properties with uninterrupted views contributing to the open, park-like quality of the shores of Lake Ontario and the Niagara River	The area's development as seasonal estates for affluent families reflects the Town's evolution as a resort community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries				*x*	
Institutional Character Area properties	Institutional buildings exhibit landmark qualities, with large massing and deep setbacks with mature trees and open lawns	Wide, open green spaces, particularly around graveyards and churches, provide visual and spatial transition between residential/ commercial areas and institutional spaces	Churches, schools, and cemeteries illustrate the civic and spiritual growth of the Town from the early 19th century onward					*x*

This page is intentionally left blank.

4 Statement of Objectives

The overall objective of the Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Plan for Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake is the long-term protection, conservation, and management of the heritage attributes and Contributing properties to maintain the cultural heritage value of the District. Of particular importance for this HCD Plan is the ability to build on the goals outlined in the previous Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation District. These objectives aim to protect the District's cultural heritage values, including design and physical value, contextual value, and historic and associative value, while also allowing for compatible development and enhancements. The heritage attributes of the District include its built form, architectural styles, streetscape, grid pattern layout, and its association with Niagara's historic military function and strategic role in early settlement.

Specific objectives of this Plan are outlined below. The objectives are grouped under several headings, including General Objectives, Social and Community Value Objectives, Development Objectives, and Character Area Focused Objectives.

4.1. General Objectives

- Conserve, maintain and enhance the cultural heritage value of the district as expressed through its heritage attributes, Contributing properties, public realm, and character areas.
- Ensure that archaeological resources are protected until such time as appropriate investigation is required and undertaken.
- Conserve and enhance the Part IV designated properties, Listed properties, and those with CHVI Statements that contribute to the value of the district.
- Ensure that development and site alterations on lands adjacent to the district conserve its cultural heritage value.
- To promote heritage conservation as a consideration in the development of the district.

4.2. Social and Community Value Objectives

- Conserve, support and enhance the social, cultural and community values of the district to the diverse communities for whom the district is of significance.
- Where appropriate, incorporate Indigenous perspectives that may inform the understanding and interpretation of the district's significance; consider those perspectives when planning for alterations to sites within the district that may be identified as having cultural importance, particularly in the public realm.
- Promote design excellence in streetscape, landscape and civic design, including urban furniture, greening initiatives and place making.
- To conserve and strengthen the small-town character of the district.
- To enhance community pride and identity in the district.
- To involve the local community in major issues affecting the district.
- To develop the district as a place to live in as well as a place to shop and work.
- To foster community recognition of the historic and architectural significance of the district and its origins.
- Engage the local community through ongoing public engagement initiatives to ensure their voices are heard in shaping the future of the district.
- Foster education and awareness about the district's heritage, history, and cultural significance through programs and outreach efforts that encourage community participation.

4.3. Development Objectives

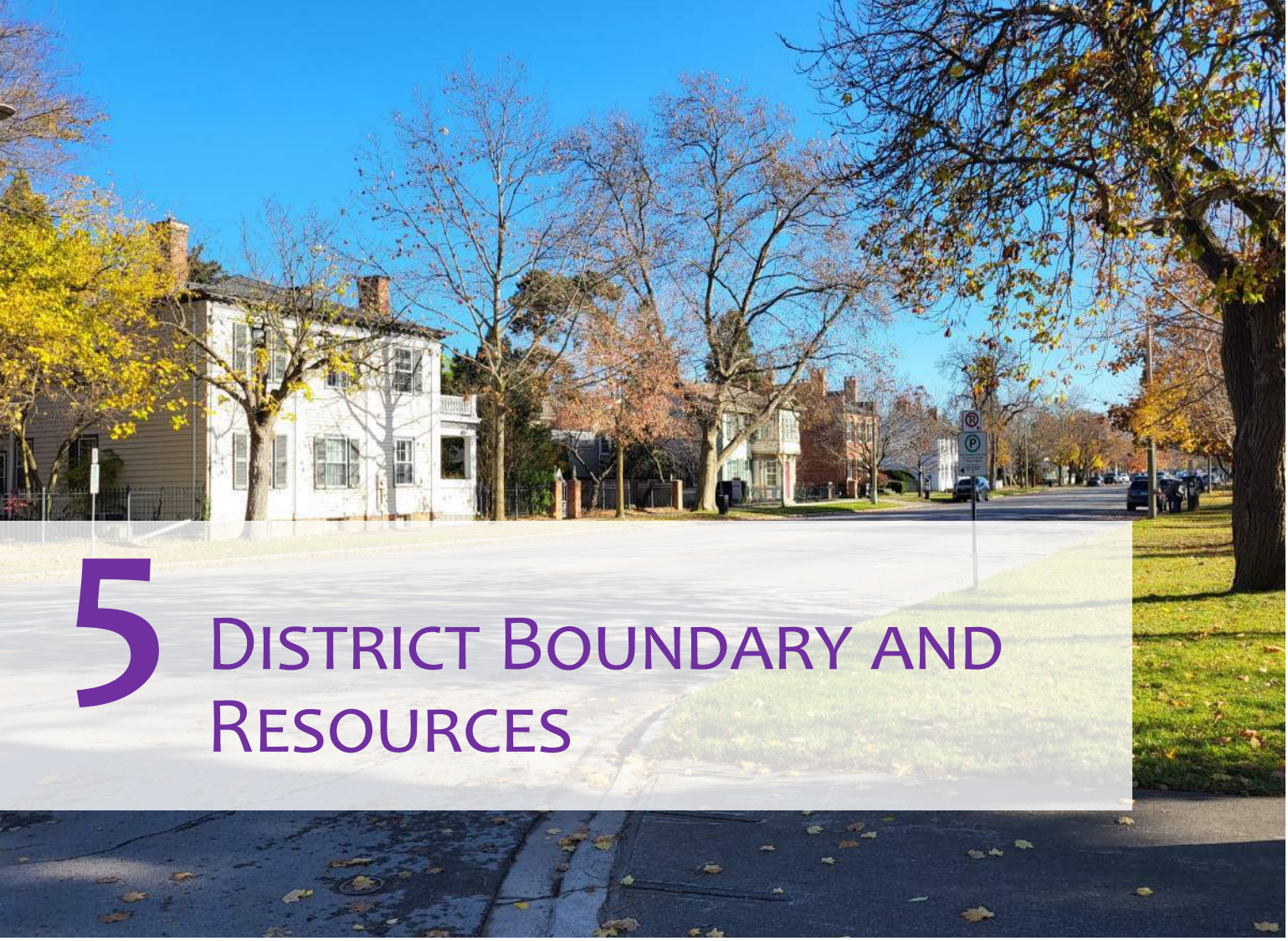
- Ensure compatible alterations and additions to Contributing properties and prevent the removal of heritage attributes from Contributing properties within the district.
- Ensure that new development and additions to Non-Contributing properties conserve and enhance the cultural heritage values of the district.
- Support and encourage the adaptive re-use of Contributing properties to be compatible with their context and complement the cultural heritage value and interest of the district.
- Ensure compatibility of materials between new and old, including constructive systems, type, colours, scale, finishes and details.
- Encourage design excellence for new development, additions, and alterations that is complementary to the district's cultural heritage value.

- To achieve a cohesive, well-designed district that emphasizes the human scale and historic character of the streetscape.
- To encourage the conservation and enhancement of the historic building stock.
- To guide the construction of new buildings so that they are of good design, compatible with the historic district.
- To ensure that the supporting infrastructure, including traffic patterns and car parking, complements the human scale, historic character, and businesses in the district.
- To introduce positive features that will enhance the atmosphere and visual appeal of the streetscape, including landscaping, streetlights, signage, and pedestrian amenity.
- To minimize the impact of tourism and business activity in the commercial district on the surrounding residential areas.
- Supplement and support the district's heritage conservation efforts through the use of additional tools such as heritage designations, cultural landscapes, and heritage easements. These tools should work in conjunction with zoning bylaws and other regulations to provide a comprehensive approach to conservation.

4.4. Character Area Focused Objectives

- Ensure that alterations within the Summer Homes, Commercial, Residential, and Institutional areas are compatible with the character of the Contributing properties in that area, including design, setbacks, and materials.
- Conserve and enhance the scale and the pattern of building that supports the commercial main street of the district.
- Conserve and enhance the well-defined and articulated streetscapes in the district, including the proportions and characteristics of the Summer Homes, Residential, and Commercial areas continuing to the waterfront.
- Conserve and enhance visual and physical connections to the character areas that reveal its historic presence, form, and role in the district.

This page is intentionally left blank.



5 District Boundary and Resources

5.1. District Boundary

The District's boundary was developed through an iterative process of research, survey and analysis, consultation, and evaluation. The thematic history of the area identified periods of significance and development, while the built-form survey and character analysis established the extant physical evidence of these periods.

The District boundary includes **533 properties,** both Contributing and Non-Contributing properties. Contributing properties express the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD. They include those that were constructed during one of the District's periods of significance, are an example of a prevailing architectural style of those periods, and maintain their integrity and/or have contextual value. They also include the Niagara On-the-Lake Golf Club, Military Reserve and Simcoe Park.

Note: The number of properties identified may differ from the number of legal properties in Niagara-on-the-Lake because multiple Contributing properties can exist on a single lot.

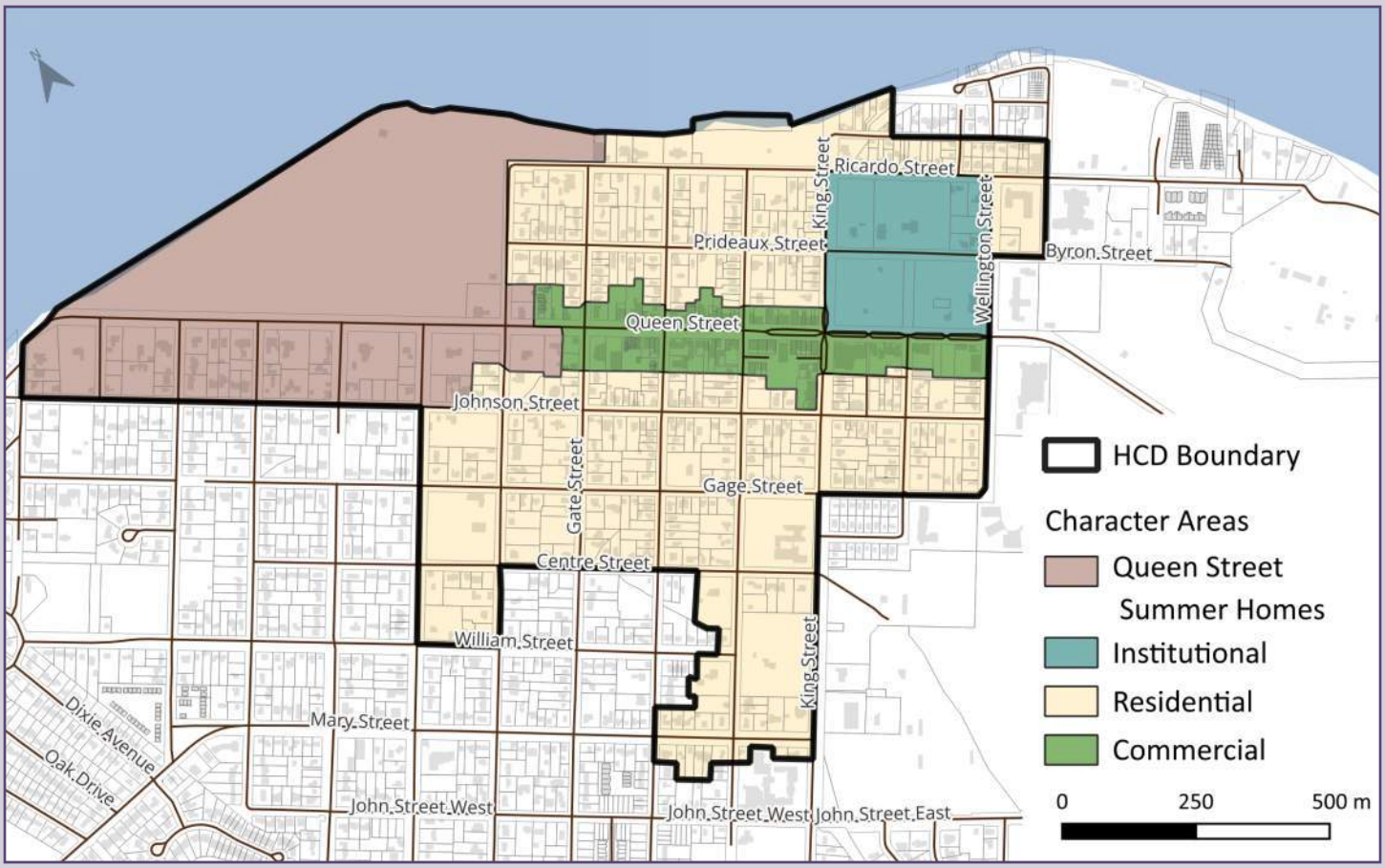


Figure 10 — Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD Boundary and Character Areas.

5.2. Built Heritage Resources

Architectural Styles

The District contains a range of architectural styles associated with the periods of significance, many deriving from the British and Loyalist architectural traditions. The most common architectural styles in the District are by far the Georgian and the Ontario Cottage styles. Neoclassical and Colonial Revival buildings are also very prevalent and derive from the original colonial styles.

Georgian (1750s-1860s)

The Georgian style, introduced to Ontario by Loyalists from the former American colonies, reflects the simple elegance and symmetry of British architectural traditions. In the Niagara Region, Georgian buildings were initially constructed of wood, though brick and stone became more common as availability of materials and wealth allowed. The style is characterized by balanced proportions, symmetry, and simplicity. Houses typically feature a central formal entry and a two-storey façade organized into three to five bays. Entrances may be enhanced with sidelights, transoms, and simple wood trim, and occasionally include a Palladian window above the doorway on the second floor. Roofs are generally medium-pitched gable or hipped forms, often with paired end chimneys and sometimes dormer windows.

In the District, Georgian buildings are mostly concentrated around the Commercial Core, particularly on Johnson and Regent Streets.

Figure 11 — Example of Georgian architectural style, 240 Centre Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Neoclassical (1800s-1860s)

The Neoclassical style in Ontario developed as a refined continuation of the Georgian style, emphasizing proportion, symmetry, and classical detailing inspired by ancient Greek and Roman architecture. In the Niagara region, Neoclassical houses often maintain the balanced façades of their Georgian predecessors, with rectangular windows, typically with shutters, and central formal entrances. Buildings are generally two or two-and-a-half storeys high, with three or five bays, and feature low-pitched gable, saltbox, or hipped roofs, projecting cornices, and return eaves. The defining feature of the style is the entrance, which is commonly highlighted by a semi-elliptical fanlight and delicate glass sidelights. Decorative elements such as slender, sometimes fluted, pilasters with Ionic, Doric, or Corinthian capitals lend Neoclassical buildings a lighter and more refined appearance than earlier Georgian designs.

In the District, Neoclassical buildings are spread out in different locations.

Figure 12 — Example of Neoclassical architectural style, 392 Mississauga Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Figure 13 — Example of Ontario Cottage architectural style, 46 Mary Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Ontario Cottage (19th century)

The Ontario Cottage, a popular residential form in the mid-19th century, is a modest, one-and-a-half-storey house characterized by its symmetrical façade and central entrance located on the long side of the cottage. Typically built with local materials such as wood, brick, or stone, these cottages reflect practicality and simplicity while incorporating vernacular decorative elements like bargeboards and verandahs. Additionally, they may incorporate Gothic Revival elements by featuring a central pointed gable and pointed-arch window.

In the District, most Ontario Cottages incorporate colonial decorative elements and resemble a Scaled-down version of Georgian Style residences.

Regency Cottage (1820s-1860s)

The Regency style is distinguished by its low-profile buildings, which are typically planned as picturesque cottages or villas. Regency cottages are typically one-storey buildings with symmetrical facades, low-hipped roofs, and tall chimneys. Their square or compact layouts are intended to create visual harmony and are typically positioned to take advantage of views. A Regency home may have wide surrounding verandas supported by thin columns, French doors, and larger scaled windows. Entrances frequently have Neoclassical ornamentation.

In the District, Regency Cottages are spread out in different locations.

Figure 14 — Example of Regency architectural style, 342 Simcoe Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Classical Revival (1820s-1860s)

The Classical Revival style, which include sub-styles of Greek and Roman revivalism, is characterized by less rigid and more eclectic classical forms. They combined architectural elements more freely, though prominent cornices, gabled roofs and temple facades were common. Entrances often feature transoms, sidelights, and columns or pilasters with Doric or Ionic capitals. Typically constructed from brick or wood, this style reflects a simplified interpretation of ancient Classical or Greek architecture, emphasizing bolder forms and details, with a projection of permanence and solidity. The Classical Revival style was widely used for both residential and public buildings during this period.

In the District, the St-Andrews Presbyterian Church is a notable Classical Revival building.

Figure 15 — Example of Classical Revival architectural style, 85 Johnson Street. (Town of NOTL, 2025)

Figure 16 — Example of Picturesque architectural style, 129 Victoria Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Picturesque (1850s-1870s)

The Picturesque style is inspired by 18th-century English landscape and architectural ideals, emphasizes asymmetry, irregularity, and harmony with the natural environment. Common features include steeply pitched roofs, varied gables, ornamental roof trim, and verandahs, often paired with rustic materials and intricate detailing. This style was frequently applied to rural cottages and villas, blending architectural design with the surrounding landscape to create visually appealing and romantic settings.

A notable example in the District is the Part IV designated residence at 129 Victoria Street.

Italianate (1850s-1900s)

The Italianate style was popular for both commercial and residential structures in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Residential Italianate architecture is loosely inspired by traditional Italian urban and country houses and villas, with less rigid classical ornamentation. These residences are typically two or two-and-a-half storeys high, with low-to-medium pitched hipped roofs with large overhanging eaves supported by decorative paired brackets, which are frequently duplicated on bay windows. Early Italianate designs were symmetrical but became more asymmetrical in elevation with varied plans as the style evolved. Prominent towers, often expressed as a projecting frontispiece, along with square cupolas and widow's walks, contribute to a grander sense of scale. Narrow, elongated windows, either arched or rectangular, are frequently paired and capped with ornate hood moldings. Raised front porches with intricate wood detailing add visual richness and refinement to the overall design.

In the District, St. Mark's Rectory is a notable Italianate building.

Figure 17 — Example of Italianate architectural style, 17 Byron Street (Town of NOTL, 2023)

Second Empire (1860s-1900s)

Second Empire buildings were derived from the period of the "Second Empire" in France (1852-1870) when Napoleon III was ruler. The style was used in the redesign of Paris with the goal of evoking the prestige and grandeur associated with the French Baroque. The style is characterised by mansard or bell roofs with gabled or elliptical dormers, rich ornamentation, and a higher degree of articulation of the façade. Buildings are frequently square in layout, with a projecting centre pavilion and tower or end pavilions to enhance their grandeur. Smaller buildings and residences in this style are less elaborate but retain ornate details, including tall windows with decorative moldings and roofs or balconies adorned with iron cresting.

In the District one notable Second Empire building is located at 31 Prideaux Street.

Figure 18 — Example of Second Empire architectural style, 31 Prideaux Street (Google Maps, 2024)

Queen Anne Revival (1880s-1900s)

The Queen Anne Revival style combines late medieval English and Tudor vernacular elements to create a Victorian embellished version of opulence using a wider range of materials. These large, asymmetrical homes have characteristic offset towers or turrets, substantial tall chimneys, and irregular rooflines of intersecting gables, dormers, hipped and bellcast elements. Their eclectic character is enhanced by wide ornate raised verandas with decorative woodwork and a variety of cladding patterns, textures and materials. Gothic, Tudor, and Greco-Roman elements are used in ornamentation, such as sculpted terracotta, leaded windows, and carved wood fascia boards.

In the District, Queen Anne Revival buildings are spread out in different locations.

Figure 19 — Example of Queen-Anne Revival architectural style, 277 Regent Street (Cultural Spaces, 2024)

Edwardian (1890s – c. 1914)

The Edwardian style was a response to ornate Victorian architecture. It revived classical elements, especially from the Georgian and Neoclassical styles, yet diverged from the academic demands of rigidity to classical rules which results in a freer use of ornament and arrangement (sometimes referred to as Edwardian Baroque). Due to the extent of the British Empire, these designs spread throughout the colonies.

For residential constructions, the style is noted for its simplified and restrained classical detailing including its regular window rhythm, pediments, columned entrances or porticos, simple rooflines (sometimes with subtle classical details such as dentil moldings), bay windows, and dormers.

Houses tended to be lower and wider and built on larger lots.

Figure 20 — Example of Edwardian architectural style, 133 Regent Street (Town of NOTL, 2025)

Colonial Revival (1860s – c. 1914)

Colonial Revival architecture draws inspiration from earlier Loyalist architecture, specifically Georgian and Neoclassical styles. These designs often feature symmetrical facades, classical detailing, and references to the cultural influences of early settlers. Modern Colonial Revival buildings adapt these historical forms using contemporary materials and construction methods to respond to modern life.

In the District, many Colonial Revival buildings can be found in proximity to water, along Queen Street and in the blocks between Front and Prideaux streets.

Figure 21 — Example of Colonial Revival architectural style, 228 Queen Street (Town of NOTL, 2025)

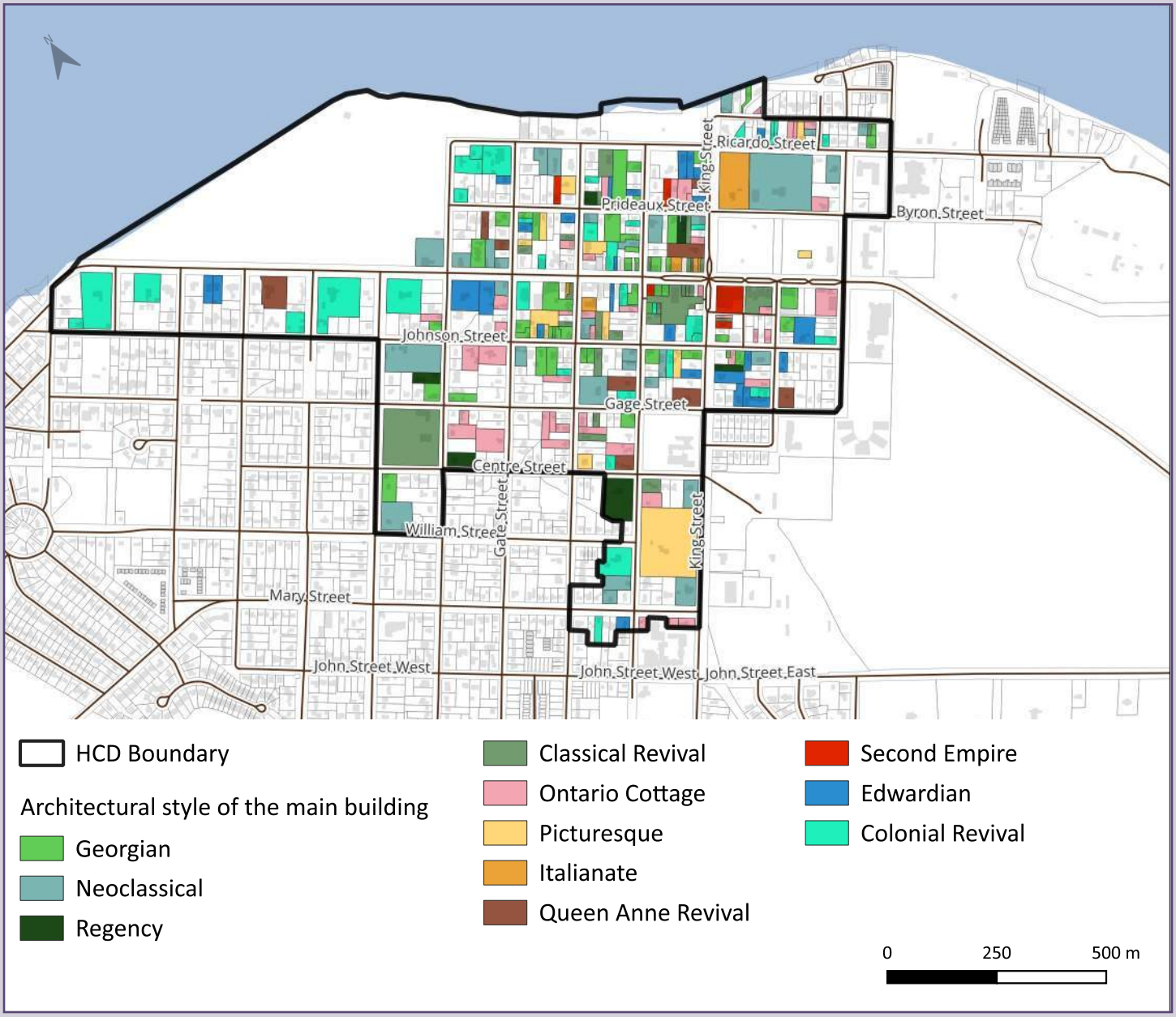


Figure 22 — Distribution of Architectural Styles in the District.

5.3. Landscape Resources

The landscape resources of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake are integral to its cultural heritage value and the town's identity as a picturesque, historic community. Both natural and designed features establish the town's spatial organization, reinforce its historic development patterns, and shape its distinctive visual character. Together, they contribute to the continuity of the District's landscape and support its sense of place.

Parks

Public parks are defining components of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's historic townscape. They reflect successive periods of civic improvement and community gathering, from the early 19th-century military reserves to 20th-century gardens and recreational spaces. Parks such as Simcoe Park and the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course serve as key civic and scenic anchors, framing views to Lake Ontario and the Niagara River and providing open green space within the urban fabric. Their mature tree canopies, lawns, pathways, and historic amenities reinforce the town's historic character and contribute to its social value as places of recreation, commemoration, and public life.

Trees

Trees are among the most recognizable and valued elements of the District's landscape. Mature street trees form continuous canopies along residential and commercial streets, defining character areas and reinforcing the historic hierarchy of routes. Large trees on private lots contribute to the rhythm and scale of streetscapes, while park and garden plantings express the evolution of landscape design traditions over time. Collectively, these vegetative features provide shade, ecological benefits, and seasonal variation, while also supporting the visual and spatial continuity that defines the town's heritage setting. The conservation and renewal of the tree canopy are essential to sustaining the character and environmental quality of the District.

Street width and alignments

The established pattern of street widths and alignments reflects the early 19th-century town plan and remains a key organizing framework for the District. The consistent proportions between roadways, boulevards, sidewalks, and front yards define the scale and rhythm of public space. Streets such as Queen, King, and Ricardo maintain their historic width and alignment, enabling broad sightlines to civic buildings, the cenotaph, and Lake Ontario. Preserving these proportions ensures the legibility of the original town layout and the balance between built form and open space that gives Niagara-on-the-Lake its cohesive and human-scaled environment.

Setbacks and spatial organization

Consistent setbacks along residential streets contribute to a unified streetscape and maintain open views of façades, lawns, and mature vegetation. In commercial areas, the minimal setbacks and continuous streetwalls reinforce pedestrian activity and the historic main street character. These spatial relationships between buildings, yards, and the street form part of the District's heritage attributes. Maintaining their continuity ensures that new development and landscape interventions remain compatible with the established form and rhythm of the town.

5.4. Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

Properties within the District were individually evaluated to determine whether they contribute to the area's heritage value. These buildings illustrate the history, evolution, physical character, and significant typologies and uses of the district.

Buildings that have been identified as Contributing to the heritage character of the Study Area include those that:

- were constructed during the District's periods of significance, including **Rebuilding** (c. 1814 – c. 1829), **Growth** (c. 1830 – c. 1859), **Prosperity** (c. 1860 – c. 1914); and
- are an example of a prevailing **architectural style** during these periods of significance such as Georgian, Neoclassical, Ontario Cottage, Regency Cottage, Classic Revival, Picturesque, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne Revival, Edwardian, and Colonial Revival.
- maintain their **integrity** and/or has contextual value as part of an ensemble of historic buildings

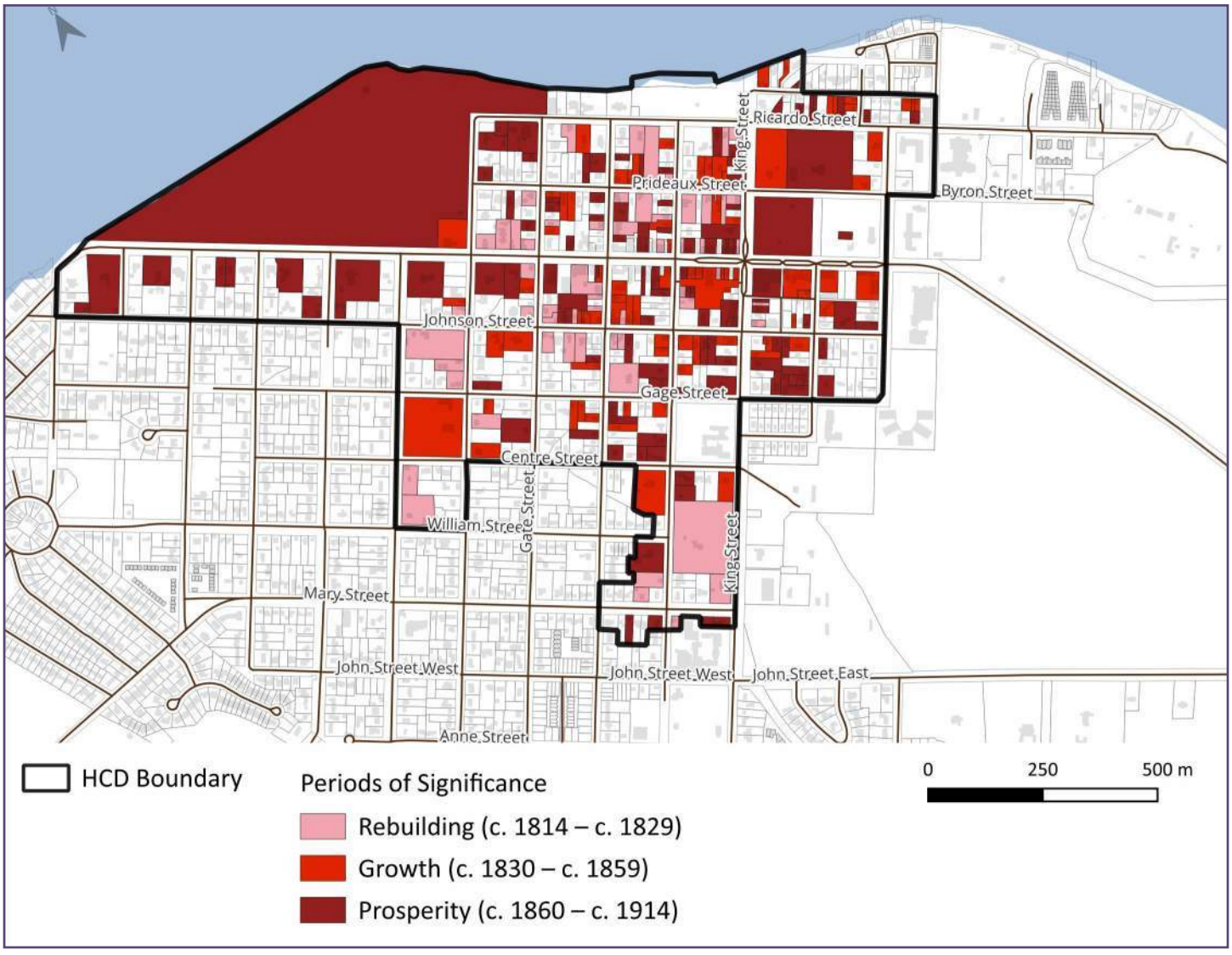


Figure 23 — Distribution of Properties in the District according to their period of significance.

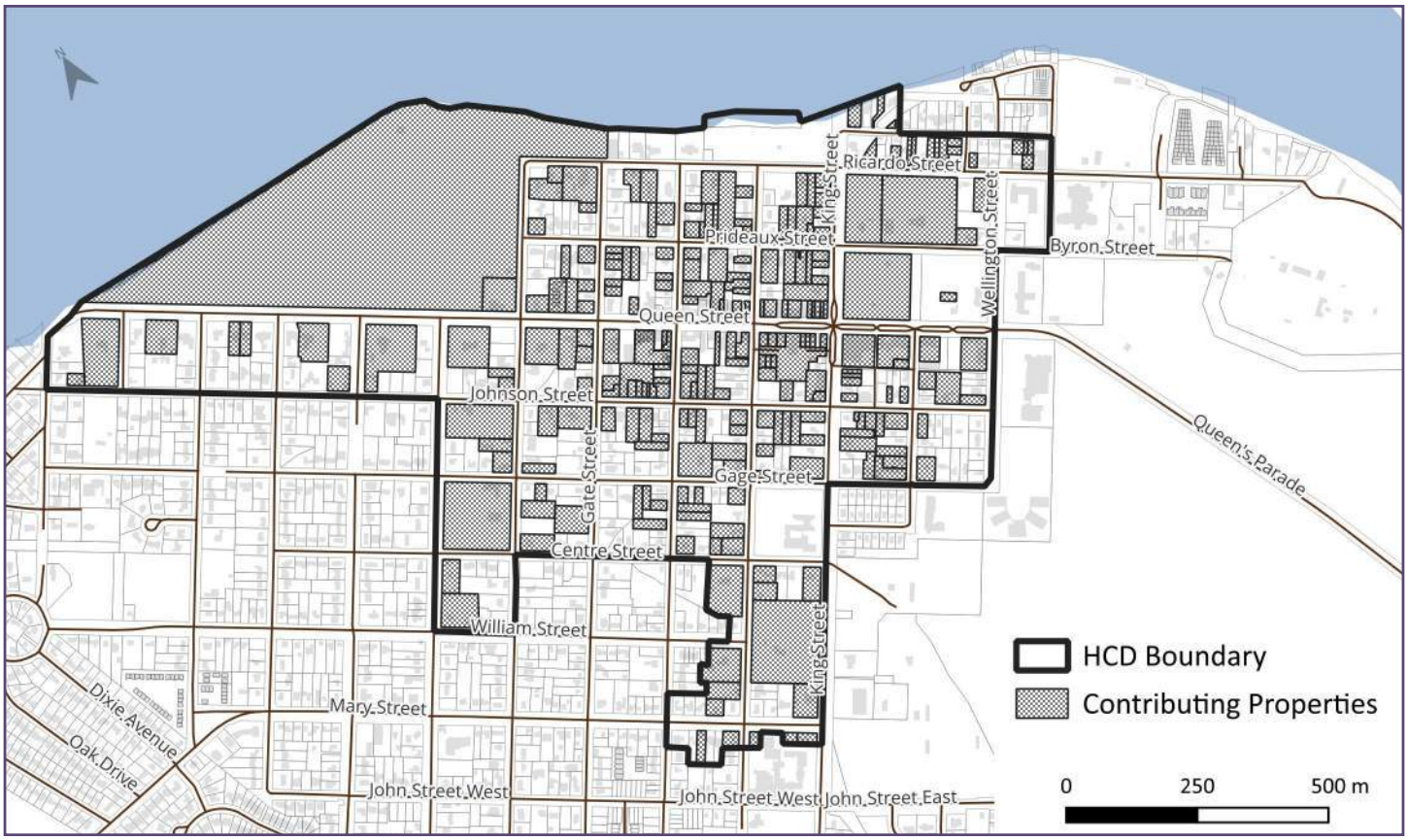


Figure 24 — Contributing properties in the District.

Two categories of properties were identified:

- **Contributing** properties that add to the overall cultural heritage values, character, and integrity of the district, and also possess architectural merit and design value in themselves; and
- **Non-Contributing** properties that do not add to the overall cultural heritage values, character, and integrity of the district. Their demolition (in part or in whole) would not negatively impact the cultural heritage value of the district.

In addition to the built form of the district, the street grid, streetscapes, and landscape features have also been identified as a Contributing feature to its cultural heritage value. The Niagara On-the-Lake Golf Club, Military Reserve, and Simcoe Park are evidence of the development and evolution of the Town, and as such, are considered to be important heritage attributes of the District.

Alterations to Non-Contributing properties and new builds can both impact the cultural heritage value of the District and be opportunities to enhance the district. That explains why the HCD Plan provides different policies and guidelines that apply to these two categories of properties.

The number of potential Contributing properties within the District boundary is 255 out of 533.

Please refer to Appendix E: Index of Contributing Properties and Appendix G: List of Non-Contributing Properties.

5.5. Character Areas

The HCD is organized into character areas to better represent and manage the type of heritage they include:

Figure 25 — Commercial Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

Commercial Area

The Commercial character area includes the historic core of Niagara-on-the-Lake, featuring 19th and 20th century commercial buildings that reflect the town's economic evolution, while supporting ongoing commercial activity.

Figure 26 — Institutional Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025.

Institutional Area

The Institutional character area includes a concentration of religious and institutional establishment in the Town.

Figure 27 — Residential Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025.

Residential Area

The Residential character Area regroups the residential neighbourhoods that developed around the commercial and institutional cores.

Figure 28 — Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area. Town of NOTL, 2025.

Queen Street Summer Homes Area

The Queen Street Summer Homes character area includes those properties built along Queen Street and the Golf course during the Town's heyday as a tourism destination for the wealthy.

6 Policies and Guidelines for Contributing Properties

This section contains the policies and guidelines that manage change within the District's Contributing properties to meet the objectives of this Plan. Each subsection begins with an introductory statement that positions the policies within the broader policy framework and explains their relationship to the District's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes, as identified in Chapter 3.

Policies (in bold font) establish clear directions for the management and conservation of the District. They align with the Standards outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Guidelines (in regular font) are not mandatory. They suggest preferred approaches for achieving the intent of the policies, while allowing flexibility for alternative methods that meet the same objectives. The guidelines reflect the recommended guidelines in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The definitions of all terms identified in italics in the following section can be found in Appendix B: Definitions.

6.1. Understanding

Understanding the *cultural heritage value* and *heritage attributes* of a *Contributing property* within the District is the first step in planning *alteration*, *addition*, or *conservation* work. Each property contributes to the collective cultural heritage value of the District through its architectural, historical, and contextual attributes.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* state that Understanding is the fundamental principle for developing and evaluating consistent *interventions* that conserve the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the property. Heritage attributes may include features of the *primary structure*, secondary structures, landscape elements, *spatial organization*, and the relationship of the property to its setting or *streetscape*.

In order to determine consistent interventions, take into account:

- historic architectural styles and building typologies
- the original design of the building
- the changes that have been made to the building over time
- the building's current conditions
- the cause of any distress, damage or deterioration of heritage attributes

6.1.1. Before undertaking any conservation work, alteration, or new construction on a Contributing property, the property's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes shall be clearly identified and understood.

a) Review the property's heritage attributes as identified in the District Plan and individual Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.
b) Consult available designation by-laws, heritage inventories, and archival material to understand the property's evolution and significance.
c) Consider both the individual property's attributes and its contribution to the broader cultural heritage value and character of the District.

6.2. Existing Part IV designations

All properties located within an HCD are *designated* under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Some properties located within the District may also be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which provides protection for the *cultural heritage value* of individual properties and their identified *heritage attributes*. These designations recognize individual significance in addition to their contribution to the value of the District.

Part IV designations are enacted through a municipal by-law that includes a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and identifies the property's heritage attributes. *Alterations* to Part IV–designated properties therefore require consideration of both the individual designation by-law and the District Plan.

Part IV designated properties within the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District are included on the Town's Heritage Register.

6.2.1. Alterations to properties designated under both Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* shall *conserve* the individual property's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes, as well as the cultural heritage value of the District.

a) Review the individual property's Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and heritage attributes as identified in the Part IV designation by-law.
b) Alterations, *additions*, or *interventions* shall *conserve* both the individual property's heritage attributes and the overall cultural heritage value of the District.
c) Where conflicts arise between Part IV and Part V objectives, the approach shall seek to conserve the higher level of identified heritage value.

6.3. Demolition

Demolition means the removal or destruction of all or part of a building, structure, or landscape feature on a property within the District. Demolition of a *Contributing property* or of *heritage attributes* diminishes the *cultural heritage value* of the District and therefore under the OHA, the demolition of any structure on a designated property requires heritage permit approval.

For clarity, the demolition policies in this section are intended to apply to buildings, structures, and landscape features that have been identified as Contributing to the cultural heritage value or heritage attributes of a property or of the District.

The Town's Property Standards By-law establishes minimum standards for the *maintenance* and occupancy of property, including provisions that protect heritage resources against demolition by neglect. These standards support the objectives of this Plan by ensuring that Contributing properties are maintained in a stable and secure condition.

Demolition should only be considered as a last resort, when the property or element is proven to be beyond repair and all *conservation* alternatives have been exhausted.

6.3.1. Demolition of a Contributing property or of its heritage attributes shall be avoided.

a) Applications proposing demolition must show that all reasonable options for repair, stabilization, or adaptive reuse have been considered and found not feasible.
b) Partial demolition shall be limited to areas that do not affect the property's identified heritage attributes or its contribution to the District.

6.3.2. Where demolition is unavoidable, measures shall be taken to document, mitigate, and support the ongoing conservation of the District.

a) Require documentation, including measured drawings and photographs, prior to any demolition to ensure an archival record is maintained.
b) Salvage and, where appropriate, reuse significant materials or components within the District.
c) Any replacement construction shall be designed to be compatible with the District's cultural heritage value.
d) Require submission of a Heritage Impact Assessment demonstrating that demolition will not compromise the District's heritage value.

6.4. Property Maintenance

Regular *maintenance* is the most effective means of *conserving* the *cultural heritage value* of properties within the District. Preventive care prolongs the life of materials, reduces the need for intrusive repairs, and sustains the visual *integrity* of *streetscapes*. Maintenance includes routine cleaning, repair, and upkeep of building materials, finishes, and landscape features without altering *heritage attributes*.

The Town's Property Standards By-law prescribes minimum maintenance standards for all properties, with specific requirements for heritage properties. These standards ensure that heritage attributes, materials, and architectural features are conserved and protected from deterioration or neglect.

6.4.1. *Contributing properties* shall be maintained in good repair to ensure the long-term conservation of their heritage attributes.

a) Conduct regular inspection, cleaning, and minor repair using in-kind techniques, recognized conservation methods, and *compatible* materials.
b) Inspect roofs, eaves, foundations, and exterior finishes regularly to identify and address moisture infiltration or structural issues early.

6.4.2. Maintenance activities shall protect heritage attributes and use non-destructive methods whenever possible.

a) Avoid abrasive cleaning, inappropriate coatings, or replacement with incompatible modern materials.
b) Refer to both this Plan and the Town's Property Standards By-law to ensure maintenance activities align with conservation intent and municipal requirements.

6.4.3. Maintenance and repair shall respect the authenticity and craftsmanship of original work.

a) Engage qualified tradespeople with demonstrated experience in heritage conservation for repair and restoration work.
b) Preserve historic workmanship and detailing, replicating existing profiles and heritage attributes only where necessary.

6.5. Code Compliance, Sustainability Requirements, and Energy Efficiency Standards

Upgrading historic properties to meet contemporary building code, safety, accessibility, and energy efficiency requirements must be achieved without diminishing their *cultural heritage value*. Regular *maintenance* is an essential aspect of sustainability and consideration should be given to life-cycle impacts, including the environmental value of retaining and maintaining the existing building and materials of the *Contributing property*.

The OHA recognizes that heritage buildings may require alternative solutions to achieve compliance while conserving *heritage attributes*. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* provide the foundation for these *policies*, emphasizing minimal *intervention* and the protection of heritage attributes when introducing new systems or materials.

6.5.1. Code compliance and sustainability upgrades shall be designed and implemented to *conserve* the property's heritage attributes and maintain its cultural heritage value.

a) Explore alternative or equivalent compliance options that meet code intent without *altering* or removing heritage attributes. Prioritize solutions that minimize changes to original materials and finishes.
b) Where modern interventions are required, integrate them discreetly, using reversible methods whenever possible.

6.5.2. Energy efficiency improvements shall be compatible with the District's cultural heritage value and identified heritage attributes, including scale, massing, *setbacks*, materials, roof forms, and façade rhythm, and be reversible.

a) Prioritize passive measures, such as weather sealing, storm windows, and improved maintenance, before introducing new mechanical or structural systems.
b) Install renewable energy or efficiency technologies (e.g., solar panels, insulation) in locations and ways that do not obscure, distract from, or damage heritage attributes and the District's cultural heritage value.

6.5.3. Accessibility improvements shall be compatible with the District's cultural heritage value and identified heritage attributes, including scale, massing, setbacks, materials, roof forms, and façade rhythm of the property.

a) Integrate ramps, lifts, and entrances sensitively within existing circulation patterns and landscape settings.
b) Design new accessibility features to be visually compatible yet distinguishable from original construction.
c) Avoid removing or obscuring significant architectural or landscape features.
d) Use reversible connections and materials to allow future removal without damage to historic fabric.

6.6. Restoration

Restoration is a complex and sensitive type of *alteration*. It involves accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the form, materials, and details of a historic place as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while removing features from other periods.

Restoration work must be based on sound physical and documentary evidence and should not create a false sense of historical development. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* provide the framework for determining when restoration is appropriate and how it should be undertaken, emphasizing authenticity, documentation, and minimal *intervention*.

6.6.1. Restoration shall be guided by documentary, physical, or archival evidence and accurately reflect the property's appearance from the period of significance identified in the District Plan.

a) Use archival research, including plans and photographs, to inform restoration decisions.
b) Retain and repair surviving original materials and features wherever feasible.
c) Replace missing elements only where sufficient evidence exists to ensure accurate reconstruction.

6.6.2. Restoration work shall use materials, craftsmanship, and detailing that match original construction in form and appearance.

a) Repair rather than replace original elements whenever possible.
b) Match surface finishes, profiles, and proportions visible from the *public realm*.
c) Engage craftspeople experienced in traditional construction and finishing techniques.

6.6.3. Restoration work shall not create a false sense of history or obscure the building's evolution over time.

a) Avoid conjectural features or details based on stylistic preference or examples from other properties.
b) Ensure restored or reconstructed elements are distinguishable from original materials on close inspection while maintaining overall visual harmony.

6.6.4. All restoration work shall be documented and completed in accordance with recognized *conservation* practices.

a) Maintain a detailed record of materials, methods, and findings to inform future conservation work.
b) Employ qualified heritage professionals and follow practices consistent with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*.

6.7. Alterations

As per the OHA, to alter means to change in any manner and includes to restore, renovate, repair or disturb and "alteration" has a corresponding meaning. Alterations to a *Contributing property* require that they be *compatible*, subordinate, and visually distinguishable to *conserve* the *cultural heritage value* and *heritage attributes* of the Contributing property and of the heritage conservation district. Both visual and physical compatibility are required. Visual compatibility is achieved through appropriate design, massing, and proportion. Physical compatibility is achieved with materials and construction methods that do not compromise the *integrity* of the property.

Alterations must prioritize conservation by repairing historic materials and components rather than replacing them. Alterations to Contributing properties shall not diminish the integrity of the property or detract from its contribution to the District's cultural heritage value and character.

6.7.1. Alterations to Contributing properties shall conserve the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the property.

a) Prioritize the repair of heritage attributes rather than replacement.
b) Where replacement is unavoidable, replace in kind, matching the form, material, and detailing of the original elements based on physical or documentary evidence.
c) Avoid replicating or combining features that never coexisted or imitate details drawn from other historic places.

Figure 29 — Example of a compatible alteration to a contributing property: inclusion of a side door.

Figure 30 — Example of a incompatible alteration to a contributing property: replacement of front windows with a different size, form and materials.

d) Where insufficient evidence exists, design new elements to be compatible with the heritage character of the property in form, material, and detailing.

6.7.2. Alterations shall be physically and visually compatible with the heritage property.

a) Consider the property's architectural style, form, materials, and craftsmanship when planning alterations.
b) Use new materials or construction methods that are physically and visually sympathetic to the existing building but identifiable on close inspection to avoid creating a false sense of history.

6.7.3. Alterations shall minimize the loss or removal of heritage attributes.

a) Ensure that interventions on a Contributing property do not impair its integrity or diminish the cultural heritage value of the District.
b) Document all alterations for future reference and ongoing conservation.

6.8. Infill Construction

Opportunities for *infill* construction may occur on *Contributing properties* with an existing Contributing building, where such development does not diminish the *cultural heritage value* or *heritage attributes* of the Contributing property or the District. Infill construction associated with Contributing properties should respect historic patterns of development, including scale and *spatial organization*, while accommodating *compatible* contemporary use.

Infill construction should be physically and visually compatible with, *subordinate* to, and distinguishable from the existing Contributing property and the surrounding *streetscape*. New infill buildings should be legible as contemporary *interventions* and should avoid replicating or imitating historic styles. Infill construction shall be designed so that the heritage attributes and cultural heritage value of the Contributing property and the District would not be impaired if the new work were removed in the future.

6.8.1. Construction of infill buildings shall contribute to, and not detract from, the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the Contributing property and the District.

a) Consider the cultural heritage value of the Contributing property when designing an infill building and avoid detracting from the overall cohesiveness of the District's cultural heritage values.
b) Ensure that infill development does not obscure, overwhelm, or visually compete with the primary Contributing building.

6.8.2. Infill buildings shall adopt the architectural language of the *character area* in which they are located and be physically and visually compatible, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the existing Contributing property and adjacent Contributing properties.

a) Ensure infill buildings are compatible in massing, height, roof form, materials, and *setback* with existing Contributing property and the surrounding streetscape.
b) Locate and design infill buildings to respect historic lot patterns, open spaces, and views that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the Contributing property and the District.
c) A design approach to infill buildings that is contemporary, distinctive in construction and use of materials, yet signals a relationship with the surrounding District is recommended.
d) Avoid replicating or combining features that never coexisted or imitate details drawn from other historic places.

6.8.3. Infill development shall be designed so that the heritage attributes and cultural heritage value of the Contributing property and the District will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

a) Consider this policy prior to design development.

Figure 31 — Examples of incompatible additions to a contributing property.

6.9. Additions and Auxiliary Buildings

Additions include any change made to a *Contributing property* that expands its volume, height, or footprint, that is, to *alter* by changing in any manner, including to *restore*, renovate, repair, or disturb. Additions to a Contributing property must be designed and executed to conserve the *cultural heritage value* and *heritage attributes* of the property and the District. They should represent a minimal level of *intervention* and ensure that the historic property remains clearly legible as a product of its time.

Compatibility must be achieved at both the visual and physical levels: visually through appropriate scale, massing, and form; physically by using materials and construction methods that do not compromise the *integrity* of the heritage fabric.

6.9.1. Additions to a Contributing property shall conserve the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of both the property and the District.

a) Design additions to involve the least degree of intervention necessary to accommodate new use or function.
b) Locate additions on secondary or rear elevations to minimize visual impact on the *primary façades* and *streetscapes*.
c) Ensure new construction protects existing heritage materials and does not cause damage or obscure them.

6.9.2. Additions shall be physically and visually *compatible* with, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the heritage property.

a) Achieve compatibility through appropriate scale, massing, proportion, and roof form that reinforce the character of the original building.
b) Use new materials that are sympathetic in colour tone, texture, and finish, yet identifiable on close inspection as contemporary work.
c) Design additions to be reversible, allowing future removal without impairing the original form or integrity of the property.

6.9.3. Additions shall respect the authenticity of the heritage property and avoid creating a false sense of historical development.

a) Avoid replicating or combining features that never coexisted or imitate details drawn from other historic places.
b) Clearly express the addition as a contemporary layer of the property's history while maintaining visual harmony with the original structure.

6.9.4. New auxiliary buildings on Contributing properties shall reinforce the historic *spatial organization*, landscape setting, and streetscape.

a) Locate new auxiliary building, such as garages, carriage houses, or garden structures in traditional secondary locations such as rear yards or lanes.
b) Design auxiliary buildings to be subordinate in scale and compatible in materials and roof form to the Contributing property.
c) When visible from the public realm, design auxiliary buildings that are compatible with the streetscape.
d) Avoid introducing large accessory structures that compete visually with the *primary structure*.
e) Preserve existing trees, fences, and spatial separations that define the property's historic lot pattern.

Figure 32 — Example of a compatible addition to a contributing property

6.10. Roofs and Rooftop Installations

Roofs are among the most visible *heritage attributes* of properties within the District. They contribute to the architectural style, scale, and silhouette of each property and collectively define the roofscape of *streetscapes* and views within Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD.

Regular *maintenance*, timely repair, and sensitive material replacement ensure that the functional and visual *integrity* of historic roofs is *conserved*. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize retaining roof form, structure, and materials wherever feasible and replacing in kind when deterioration is beyond repair.

6.10.1. Roof form, pitch, and profile shall be maintained as heritage attributes of *Contributing properties*.

a) *Preserve* the original roof shape, pitch, and height.
b) Design *alterations* or *additions* to maintain the visibility of the roof forms, decorative elements, and silhouette lines from the *public realm*.
c) Where replacement of structural elements is necessary, reconstruct the original form and detailing based on physical or documentary evidence.

6.10.2. Roof materials and detailing shall be repaired and conserved wherever feasible, and where replacement is necessary, replace *in-kind*.

a) Where replacement is required, use materials that are physically and visually *compatible* with the building in form, appearance, materials and detailing.

b) Preserve and repair architectural features such as chimneys, cornices, dormers, and eaves that contribute to the property's character.

6.10.3. New rooftop installations shall be designed to be compatible, discreet, reversible, and shall be located out of view from the *public realm*.

a) Locate solar panels, vents, mechanical equipment or other rooftop installations on secondary roof planes or areas with limited public visibility.
b) Use reversible mounting methods that protect and do not alter historic roof materials.

6.11. Exterior Walls

Exterior walls and cladding materials are important to the *cultural heritage value* of *Contributing properties* and to the cohesive visual identity of the District. Wall composition, texture, colour, and craftsmanship often reflect local building traditions and period styles.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize retaining and repairing original wall materials, finishes, and details using conservation-based methods, and ensuring any replacement or new work remains *compatible* in appearance and durability.

Brick and stone are particularly important exterior wall materials within the District and are key contributors to its cultural heritage value. Wood was a traditional material that has since been covered or replaced by new plastic based or metal siding. Where possible, exterior walls should consider *preserving* or reintroducing wood or siding that reinforces the original architectural qualities of the style associated with the Contributing property.

6.11.1. Exterior wall materials and finishes shall be *maintained* and repaired to *conserve* the property's *heritage attributes*.

a) Preserve and repair original materials such as wood siding, brick, stone, and stucco using appropriate conservation techniques.
b) Clean gently using non-abrasive techniques and avoid sandblasting or harsh chemical treatments that could damage original surfaces.

6.11.2. Where replacement is necessary, new materials shall match the original in form, material, and detailing.

a) Replace deteriorated components only when repair is not feasible, using physical or documentary evidence to guide accurate work.
b) Use compatible materials that maintain the visual and textural qualities of the original façade.

6.11.3. *Alterations* to exterior walls shall be physically and visually compatible with the Contributing property and reversible where possible.

a) *Preserve* the integrity of original materials by avoiding enclosure or cladding with modern siding, veneers, or synthetic coatings.

b) Design new openings, repairs, or attachments to respect existing proportions, detailing, and construction methods.

6.12. Windows and Doors

Windows and doors are often prominent features of *Contributing properties* in the District. Their placement, proportion, materials, and detailing express the architectural style and craftsmanship of each building. Historic openings and their components, such as window and door surrounds, trim, transoms, and sidelights, should be *conserved* to maintain both function and authenticity.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize the conservation and repair of original openings and materials as a priority, and the use of *compatible* replacements only where repair is not feasible.

6.12.1. Windows and doors, including their openings, frames, trim, and decorative elements, shall be *maintained* and conserved as defining *heritage attributes* of Contributing properties.

a) Retain and repair existing historic windows and doors wherever feasible, using materials and methods compatible with the original construction.
b) Maintain original size, proportions, and configurations of openings; avoid altering, blocking, or enlarging openings visible from the public realm.

6.12.2. Where replacement is unavoidable, new windows or doors shall match the original in form, material, and detailing.

a) Replace windows and doors *in- kind*, matching the original in design, material, and detailing based on physical or documentary evidence.
b) Use high-quality, durable materials that are visually compatible in colour, finish, and texture with the original fabric.

6.12.3. New or modified openings shall be designed to complement the architectural style of the building and the surrounding *streetscape*.

a) Locate new openings on less visible elevations, ensuring they remain subordinate and compatible in design.

6.13. Entrances and Porches

Entrances and porches are among the most expressive features of *Contributing properties*. They define architectural style, craftsmanship, and the transition between *public realm* and private space. Their materials, proportions, and decorative details contribute strongly to the *cultural heritage value* of the District's streetscapes.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize retaining, repairing, and *maintaining* original components, and ensuring any new or reconstructed work is *compatible*, reversible, and distinguishable on close inspection.

6.13.1. Entrances and porches, including all structural and decorative components, shall be maintained and repaired to *conserve* the *heritage attributes* of the Contributing property.

a) *Preserve* original doorways, columns, posts, railings, steps, floors, and trim using recognized conservation techniques.
b) Where elements are too deteriorated to repair, replace them *in-kind*, matching the original design, dimensions, and detailing based on physical or documentary evidence.

6.13.2. *Alterations* shall maintain the historic design, proportion, and openness of entrances and porches.

a) Retain open verandas and porches that contribute to the property's cultural heritage value; avoid enclosing or removing them.
b) Design alterations to be compatible in scale, form, and material, while remaining distinguishable on close inspection.

6.13.3. New entrances or porch additions shall match the original in form, material, and detailing and be compatible with and subordinate to the Contributing property.

a) Locate new entrances, ramps, or accessibility features on secondary elevations where possible to reduce visual impact on *primary façades*.
b) Use materials and construction methods that are reversible and consistent with minimal *intervention*.

6.14. Specific Guidelines for the Residential Character Area

The Residential *Character Area* encompasses the town's historic neighbourhoods, where houses of varying architectural styles from the 19th and early 20th centuries form cohesive *streetscapes* defined by one- to two-storey buildings, a shallow *setback*, detached buildings, and landscaped front yards. The consistent rhythm of façades, rooflines, and setback contributes to a unified residential character that defines much of the District's setting.

Conservation in this area focuses on maintaining the *integrity* of architectural style, height, landscape patterns, and spatial relationships that together express the evolution of Niagara-on-the-Lake as a historic community.

6.14.1. *Contributing properties* in the Residential Character Area shall be *maintained* and *conserved* to *retain* their *cultural heritage value*, *heritage attributes*, and contribution to the streetscape.

a) Maintain the established patterns of building height, roof form, and massing that define residential streetscapes.
b) *Preserve* landscape features such as setbacks, lawns, and tree-lined streets, that contribute to the residential character and setting.

6.14.2. *Alterations* and *additions* to Contributing properties in the Residential Character Area shall be *compatible*, subordinate, and distinguishable from existing heritage fabric.

a) Design new work so that its form, materials, and detailing reflect the architectural style and period of the Contributing property.
b) Avoid enlargements or façade changes that alter the original proportions or disrupt the visual continuity and rhythm of the streetscape.

Figure 33 — Commercial Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

6.15. Specific Guidelines for the Commercial Character Area

The Commercial *Character Area* includes the town's historic main street core, characterized by its continuous building frontages, no *setback*, and consistent height. These properties typically feature large display windows, recessed entries, transoms, and decorative cornices that reflect the prosperity and craftsmanship of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's 19th- and early 20th-century commercial architecture.

Conservation in this area is particularly concerned with *preserving* the *integrity* of the Queen Street facing architectural features that define the *streetscape*, maintaining traditional storefronts, and supporting *compatible rehabilitation* that sustains the historic commercial streetscape.

All signs are managed by the Town's Sign By-law. Signs on commercial properties within the Heritage Conservation District require a sign permit and heritage permit. This applies to signs on commercial properties outside the Commercial Character Area as well.

6.15.1. *Contributing properties* in the Commercial Character Area shall be conserved to maintain their heritage attributes, including historic form, materials, height, and architectural details, as well as storefront rhythm.

a) *Preserve* traditional storefront proportions, including door and display window divisions.
b) Retain original upper-storey window openings and decorative details that define the architectural composition.

c) When the replacement of storefront elements is necessary, replace *in-kind*, maintaining the original composition, size, finish, pattern, tooling and colour of the original materials.

6.15.2. *Alterations* and repairs to commercial *façades* shall respect the original design intent, materials, and detailing.

a) Retain and repair original brick, stone, or stucco finishes using compatible methods and materials.
b) Restore missing architectural elements such as cornices or pilasters only when sufficient documentary or physical evidence exists.

6.15.3. New signage and storefront alterations shall complement the architectural style of the Contributing property and reinforce the heritage character of the commercial streetscape.

a) Position new signage to be physically and visually compatible with the architecture of the Contributing property, avoiding the covering or obscuring of heritage features.
b) Mount signage in a manner that prevents direct or indirect damage to *heritage attributes* or materials.
c) Design new storefront elements to be visually compatible and reversible, allowing for future restoration or original features.
d) Integrate accessibility upgrades, lighting, and mechanical systems in locations that minimize visual impact and respect the property's heritage character.
e) Temporary features, such as terraces and patios, should be compliant with existing bylaws and use materials that are visually compatible and do not detract from the streetscape character.

6.16. Specific Guidelines for the Institutional Character Area

The Institutional *Character Area* is defined by the concentration of historic churches, schools, and civic buildings that serve as visual landmarks within the District. These buildings are typically distinguished by their formal architectural expression, prominent siting, and generous landscaped settings. Masonry construction, tall rooflines, towers, and spires create visual focal points within the townscape and reflect the community's religious, and educational traditions.

Conservation in this area focuses on retaining the architectural *integrity*, landscape setting, and landmark qualities of these properties while accommodating adaptive reuse that respects their *heritage attributes*.

6.16.1. *Contributing properties* in the Institutional Character Area shall be conserved to maintain their architectural integrity, scale, and setting.

a) Retain defining heritage attributes such as towers, spires, porticos, and masonry detailing.
b) *Preserve* open landscaped grounds, pathways, and mature trees that frame the building and contribute to its civic role within the District.

6.16.2. *Alterations*, *additions*, or adaptive reuse of Contributing properties in the Institutional Character Area shall conserve heritage attributes while supporting new or continued use.

a) Locate additions at the rear or side of the property to minimize visual impact on *streetscape* and maintain views of *primary façades*.
b) Reuse interior spaces and exterior openings without altering primary structural systems or original fenestration patterns.
c) Integrate new functions in ways that respect the property's *spatial organization*, materials, and architectural style.
d) Design new work to be *compatible* in massing and material, distinguishable on close inspection, and reversible wherever feasible.
e) Maintain interpretive features and historical associations that convey the site's civic and cultural role.

6.17. Specific Guidelines for the Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area

The Queen Street Summer Homes *Character Area* is defined by its late 19th-century estate properties developed as seasonal residences along the green spaces surrounding Fort Missisagua, including the golf course, and with a view on the Niagara River and Lake Ontario. These large lots feature generous *setbacks*, landscaped frontages, mature trees, and architecturally distinctive houses. The area conveys the leisure and affluence of Niagara-on-the-Lake's historic resort era.

Conservation of this character area focuses on maintaining the *integrity* of its open landscaped setting, the visual rhythm of buildings and vegetation along Queen Street, and the craftsmanship and materials of the summer homes themselves.

Figure 34 — Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area. Town of NOTL.

6.17.1. Conserve the *cultural heritage value* and *heritage attributes* that express the Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area's late 19th-century estate character, including building form, materials, landscaped settings, lots, and *streetscape* integrity.

a) Understand and conserve the area's original design intent, including *spatial organization*, lot configuration, and visual relationships between homes, setbacks, and streetscape.
b) Protect and *maintain* the defining features of the character area and streetscape, such as mature trees, open lawns, setbacks, circulation routes, and the continuous, unimpeded views of the river from Queen Street, using non-destructive methods.
c) When replacement of vegetation or built elements is necessary, use species, materials, and forms that are *compatible* with the historic streetscape and estate character.
d) Avoid introducing new structures, driveways, or landscape features that diminish the spacious, natural, and private character of the Summer Homes area. Maintain the deep setbacks, large lots, and sense of enclosure or seclusion that define the area's historic estate pattern and reflect its seasonal, recreational origins, and prominence.

6.17.2. Adaptation of former summer residences for new uses shall conserve the property's form, scale, materials, landscape setting, and contribution to the streetscape, and shall require the least possible intervention to heritage attributes.

a) When *additions* or accessory buildings are necessary, they should be sited to the rear or less visible sides and remain subordinate in scale and character.
b) *Preserve* mature trees, open space, and setbacks when changing site circulation or vegetation.
c) Avoid introducing uses or infrastructure that require large-scale site *alteration*, such as expansive parking areas or access drives that disrupt the established streetscape or estate-like layout.

6.18. Front Yard Landscaping

Front yard landscaping is an integral part of the *cultural heritage value* of the District. The arrangement of lawns, trees, and walkways establishes the visual setting for individual properties and collectively defines the character of the District's *streetscapes*.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize *conserving* the *spatial organization*, vegetation, and visual relationships that contribute to a landscape's heritage value.

The Town's Fences By-law provides uniform standards for the construction and maintenance of fences.

6.18.1. Front yard landscaping on *Contributing properties* shall be conserved to maintain the established spatial organization and visual continuity of the streetscape.

a) Maintain open lawns, gardens, trees, and walkways that reflect historic landscape patterns.
b) *Preserve* mature trees that contribute to the continuity and character of the streetscape.

c) Retain existing grades, walkways, and curbs that define the property's traditional setting.
d) When replanting is required, select species similar in form, scale, and placement to those historically present or *compatible* with the surrounding heritage landscape.

6.18.2. New landscape features, such as fences or hedges, or modifications, shall be compatible with the identified *heritage attributes* of the Contributing property, including scale, massing, *setbacks*, materials, roof forms, and façade rhythm, and the cultural heritage value of the District.

a) Maintain clear sightlines between buildings and the street; avoid high or opaque fencing that disrupts the visual openness of front yards.
b) Design new driveways, pathways, and plantings to follow existing alignments and minimize disturbance to mature vegetation or historic grading.

6.18.3. Hardscape materials and site furnishings shall reinforce the cultural heritage value and visual character of the District streetscape.

a) Use traditional materials such as natural stone, gravel, or brick that are visually compatible with historic treatments found within the District.
b) Avoid modern materials or configurations that introduce a suburban or inconsistent appearance with the historic setting.

7 Policies and Guidelines for Non-Contributing properties

This section contains the policies and guidelines that manage change within the District's Non-Contributing properties to meet the objectives of this Plan. Each subsection begins with an introductory statement that positions the policies within the broader policy framework and explains their relationship to the District's cultural heritage value and heritage attributes, as identified in Chapter 3.

Policies (in bold font) establish clear directions for the management and conservation of the District. They align with the Standards outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Guidelines (in regular font) are not mandatory. They suggest preferred approaches for achieving the intent of the policies, while allowing flexibility for alternative methods that meet the same objectives. The guidelines reflect the recommended guidelines in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The definitions of all terms identified in italics in the following section can be found in Appendix B: Definitions.

7.1. Understanding

Non-Contributing properties are ones that have been evaluated and determined to not express the values of the District. They do not follow the same guidance as *Contributing properties* and are open to a more flexible review process when making changes to these properties.

The aim of these *policies* and *guidelines* is to allow for change within the District so that all properties better reflect its *cultural heritage values* and *heritage attributes*. Any *alterations* (including *infill* development or *additions*) to a Non-Contributing property should still be *compatible* with the overall District, subordinate to the Contributing properties around them, and distinguishable in design, meaning they do not negatively impact or detract from the overall *integrity* of the District.

The following policies and guidelines offer direction on how to approach changes to these properties and guide the evolution of the District.

7.1.1. New developments on Non-Contributing properties shall be compatible and subordinate with the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of *adjacent* Contributing properties and of the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the District, rather than replicate or falsely historicize them.

7.2. Demolition

Demolition of *Non-Contributing properties* may provide opportunities for new construction that strengthens the heritage character of the District. While these buildings may not possess individual *cultural heritage value*, their removal and replacement must be carefully managed to ensure continuity of the historic *streetscape*, scale, and setting. These demolition policies are intended to guide redevelopment and *infill* projects and are not meant to restrict the routine removal of small accessory buildings or secondary structures that do not contribute to the cultural heritage value of the District. The intent of demolition policies for Non-Contributing properties is to guide redevelopment in a manner that maintains the District's cultural heritage value.

7.2.1. The demolition of buildings or structures on Non-Contributing properties may be permitted.

7.2.2. Should the demolition of a building or structure on a Non-Contributing property be granted, demolition activity shall not begin until plans for the replacement building(s) or structure(s) have been approved, and requisite permits issued by the Town.

a) Demolition that results in empty lots or gaps in the urban fabric is strongly discouraged.
b) Demolition should be closely followed by construction of the pre-approved compatible design.
c) If construction of the replacement building(s) is delayed due to unforeseen circumstances, the Town may require interim landscape treatment of the site.

7.3. Alterations

Alterations to *Non-Contributing properties* should be reviewed based on their impact on the District's values, to the *adjacent Contributing properties*, and, where relevant, to the *streetscape*. Alterations are substantial changes to the building, that may include *additions*, new auxiliary structures, or a new roof profile.

7.3.1. Alterations to Non-Contributing properties shall be *compatible* with and subordinate to adjacent Contributing properties, as well as the *cultural heritage values* and identified *heritage attributes* of the District, including scale, massing, *setbacks*, materials, roof forms, and façade rhythm.

a) The size and form of an alteration should be subordinate to the Non-Contributing building and complementary to the scale, massing, and rhythm of the surrounding streetscape and adjacent Contributing properties.
b) Respect the scale and massing of the existing Non-Contributing building and avoid tall or overly bulky additions that would visually dominate the streetscape.
c) Avoid additions or alterations that are incompatible with the existing Non-Contributing building and do not create false historical additions or alterations.
d) Exterior cladding and finishing materials should be compatible with the District's heritage attributes and contribute positively to the District.
e) Where possible, additions should be located on the least visible elevations to minimize the impact on the public face of the building and the streetscape.
f) When designing additions and alterations, they should reference the height, *setback* and roofline of adjacent Contributing properties to maintain coherence on the streetscape.
g) Opportunities to retain on-site salvageable material are recommended.
h) Alterations, including improving building access (ramps, railings), additional structures, mechanical components and landscaping, should be compatible in scale, materials, and design with the existing Non-Contributing building and its surrounding Contributing properties.

7.4. Infill Construction

Opportunities for *infill* construction may occur in the District when there is new construction on a vacant lot or after the removal of a building on a property. Infill construction is important to maintaining the District's character and should balance the design consideration of its *cultural heritage value* and *heritage attributes* with a contemporary architectural language.

Infill construction should be physically and visually *compatible* with, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the District's heritage attributes. A new infill design should be legible as a contemporary *intervention* and should strive for an appropriate balance between the District's values and attributes and a contrast to them so as not to replicate an existing heritage style. New infill construction should be designed so that the heritage attributes and cultural heritage value of the District will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

7.4.1. Construction of infill buildings shall aim to contribute to, and not detract from the District's cultural heritage values and heritage attributes.

a) Consider the District's cultural heritage values when designing an infill building and avoid detracting from the overall cohesiveness of the District's cultural heritage values.

7.4.2. Infill buildings shall adopt the architectural language of the *character area* they are located in and be physically and visually compatible, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the *adjacent Contributing properties*.

a) Ensure infill buildings are compatible in massing, height, roof form, and materials with adjacent Contributing properties and the *streetscape*.
b) Infill buildings should be designed to integrate with the District's and character area's heritage attributes, avoiding incompatible "statement" architecture or visually dominant forms that contrast with the District's and character area's cohesiveness.
c) A design approach to infill buildings that is contemporary, distinctive in construction and use of materials, yet signals a relationship with the surrounding District is recommended.
d) Inauthentic reproductions are discouraged.

7.4.3. Infill or development shall be designed so that the heritage attributes and cultural heritage value of the District will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

a) Consider this policy prior to design development.

7.5. Roofs and Roof Installations

Roofs on *Non-Contributing properties* should be designed to reflect the scale, form, and rhythm of surrounding heritage buildings. Rooflines, pitches, and materials contribute to the District's cohesive character. Contemporary materials may be used if their colour, texture, and form are visually *compatible* with traditional roof treatments found throughout the District.

7.5.1. Roof materials on Non-Contributing properties shall be *maintained*.

a) Compatible or like-for-like materials and finishes of roofs are encouraged for maintenance of the building.
b) Maintain other roof elements (chimneys, vents, cornices, dormers, and eaves).

7.5.2. Rooftop elements on Non-Contributing properties shall be located out of view from the *public realm*.

a) Mechanical and other roof elements (e.g. PV cells, antennae, satellite and wifi receivers, metal chimneys and roof top decks) are to be installed in a discreet location and integrated with the roof profile, where feasible.

7.6. Exterior Walls

The exterior walls of a *Non-Contributing property* are the face the building presents to the *public realm*. While modern construction methods are acceptable, *façades* should be *compatible* with the *cultural heritage value* of the District and of the *character area* the Non-Contributing property are located in. The goal is to ensure proportion, scale, and material *compatibility* that supports the visual *integrity* of the *streetscape*.

7.6.1. New exterior cladding materials for existing and new Non-Contributing properties shall consider their compatibility with the District's cultural heritage value and *heritage attributes* and of the character area they are located in.

a) When replacing exterior materials, consider a cladding material used on *Contributing properties* and/or a contemporary material that is compatible with the District's heritage attributes, in particular *adjacent* Contributing properties.

7.7. Entrances and Porches

Entrances and porches on *Non-Contributing properties* should be designed to complement the established character of *adjacent* heritage properties. Their form, scale, and placement should reinforce the rhythm of *façades* and maintain visual continuity along the street. Contemporary expressions are appropriate if they remain *compatible* in proportion and material with traditional porch and entry configurations.

7.7.1. New porches and entrances, or *alterations* to existing ones, shall be compatible with the existing building and the street in terms of scale, materials, design, proportions, and detailing.

a) New entrances and porches, or replacement ones, should take into consideration examples of similar buildings and complement the District's *cultural heritage values*.
b) Elements and components that respect the styles and existing materials of adjacent *Contributing properties* are encouraged.
c) Avoid impeding the principal façade where possible.

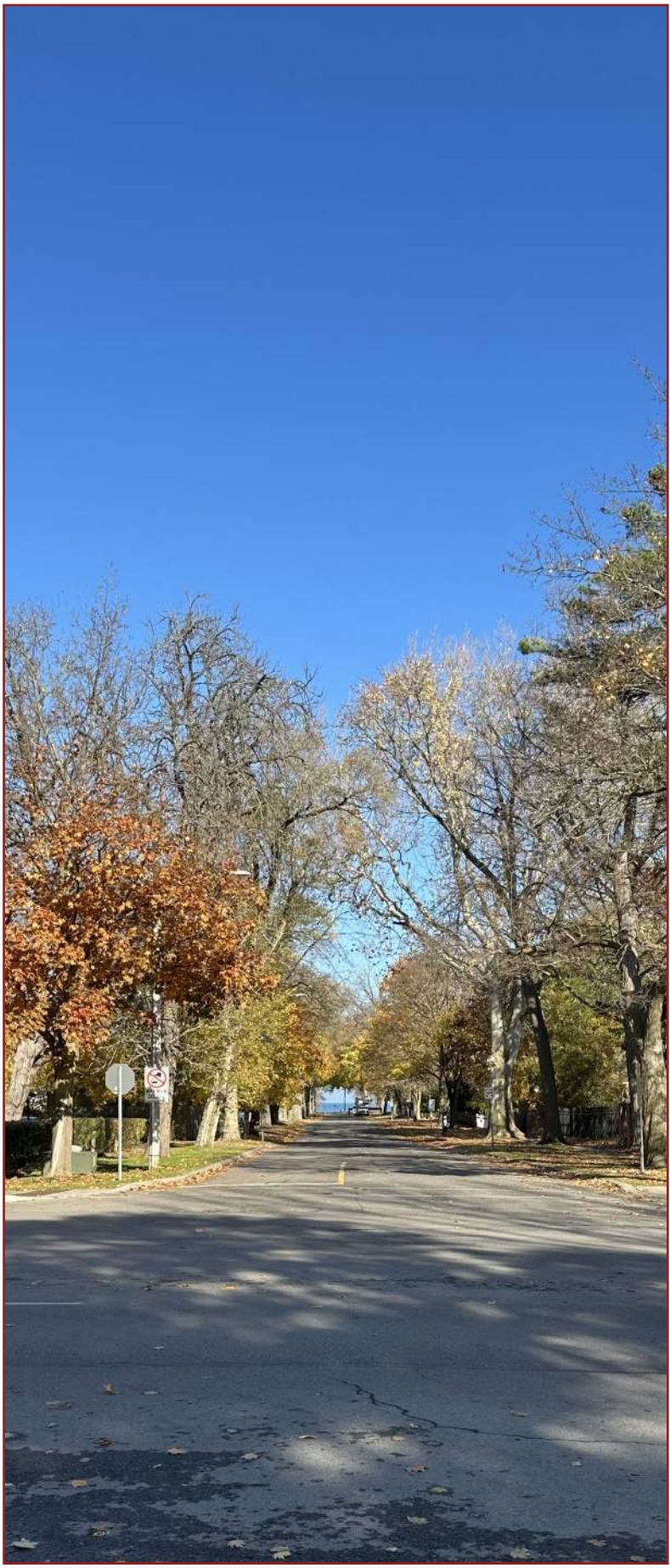


Figure 35 — Residential Character Area. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

7.8. Specific Guidelines for the Residential Character Area

To *conserve* the Residential *Character Area*, *Non-Contributing properties* are relevant in retaining the *integrity* of the *streetscape*. The relationship between *Contributing* and Non-Contributing properties requires specific guidance to maintain a cohesive residential streetscape that reflects the District's scale and character through *compatible* contemporary design.

7.8.1. New development, *infill*, and *alterations* on Non-Contributing properties within the Residential Character Area shall be designed to be compatible with the District's *cultural heritage values* and *heritage attributes* in terms of scale, height, massing, and form.

a) Massing and height of new development, infill or other alterations should not exceed the *adjacent* residential Contributing properties and should be consistent with the overall setting of the Residential Character Area.
b) New development should maintain consistent front yard *setbacks* and *spatial organization* characteristic of the Residential Character Area streetscape.

7.9. Specific Guidelines for the Commercial Character Area

To *conserve* the Commercial *Character Area*, *Non-Contributing properties* are relevant in retaining the *integrity* of the *streetscape*. The relationship between *Contributing* and Non-Contributing properties requires specific guidance to maintain a cohesive commercial high street.

All signs are managed by the Town's Sign By-law. Signs within the Queen Picton zoning boundary, which overlaps with the District's Commercial Character Area, require a sign permit and heritage permit.

7.9.1. Storefronts of new and existing Non-Contributing properties shall *conserve* the relationship between *adjacent* commercial properties, reinforcing commercial activity in the *public realm*.

a) New developments, *infill* and *alterations* to Non-Contributing properties shall complement the commercial area's streetscapes by providing visually separate storefronts that are expressed on the street-facing *façades*.
b) Storefront entrances should have ground floor access, in keeping with the pattern of other commercial Contributing properties.
c) New development or *additions* on Non-Contributing properties shall be designed to be *compatible* with the scale, height, and massing of adjacent commercial properties and consider a design's setting within the whole of the Commercial Character Area.
d) New construction should generally maintain street-facing alignment with adjacent existing buildings' front façades.
e) *Demolition* of Non-Contributing properties that results in empty lots or gaps in the urban fabric is discouraged to maintain a consistency of commercial buildings along Queen Street.
f) New buildings should reflect the articulation (horizontal and vertical rhythm) of surrounding façades, including considering floor heights and alignment of window heads, and avoiding large areas of blank wall.

7.10. Specific Guidelines for the Institutional Character Area

The Institutional *Character Area* is notable for its substantial open landscape and few *Non-Contributing properties*. The area is defined by the open setting and *Contributing properties*, with existing Non-Contributing properties *compatible* with its *heritage attributes*. Caution should be exercised when new development and *additions* are introduced to the Institutional Character Area due to the substantial landscape component.

7.10.1. New development and additions on Non-Contributing properties shall be *compatible* with the scale, setting, formal composition of *adjacent* Contributing institutional buildings, subordinate, distinguishable from existing buildings, and maintain the siting context of the Contributing properties.

a) Designs shall employ materials and architectural details that complement the traditional architecture, typical of the institutional buildings.
b) Scale, massing and setting of new development and additions shall be compatible and subordinate to the established landmark buildings.
c) Where feasible, create additions that minimize visual impact on the area's open landscape.

7.11. Specific Guidelines for the Queen Street Summer Homes Character Area

The late 19th-century affluent estate properties along Queen Street feature *heritage attributes* that are to guide *alterations* to *Non-Contributing property* or *infill*. The regularity of the lots and *setbacks*, the attention to craftsmanship and material choices provides the area's distinctive design that would be maintained when introducing a new development or infill to the street.

7.11.1. New development and *additions* to existing buildings on Non-Contributing properties within the Queen Street Summer Homes *Character Area* shall respect the heritage attributes of characteristic generous setbacks and open landscaped setting of *adjacent* Contributing properties.

a) Maintain visual porosity consistent with the area's estate character.
b) Ensure that new construction avoids disrupting mature tree concentrations and the continuity of vegetation.

7.12. Front Yard Landscaping

Front yards of *Non-Contributing properties* should be reviewed based on their impact on the District's values, to the *adjacent Contributing properties*, and, where relevant, to the *streetscape*. It is encouraged that *alterations*, *additions*, new development and *infills* to these properties be consistent with the overall visual setting of the District's *streetscapes*.

7.12.1. Landscape design and *maintenance* shall be *compatible* with *adjacent* Contributing properties and maintain the key heritage attributes of the streetscape.

a) Established planting schemes, open lawns and other landscape features should be considered in the context of the heritage attributes of the District when proposing alterations to Non-Contributing properties or for new development and infills.
b) Discreet vehicle access, parking and garages are encouraged to retain the open landscape between properties.
c) Landscape features (fencing, hardscaping features, statues, mailboxes) that retain the open sightlines of the street and relate to the Contributing properties are recommended to maintain the visual openness of the residential areas.

Figure 36 — Front yard landscape of non-contributing property. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

8 Policies and Guidelines for Parks and Public Realm

This section contains the policies and guidelines that manage change within the District's parks and public realm that are Contributing properties.

Policies (in bold font) establish clear directions for the management and conservation of the District. They align with the Standards outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

Guidelines (in regular font) are not mandatory. They suggest preferred approaches for achieving the intent of the policies, while allowing flexibility for alternative methods that meet the same objectives. The guidelines reflect the recommended guidelines in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The definitions of all terms identified in italics in the following section can be found in Appendix B: Definitions.

8.1. Understanding

Understanding the heritage value of parks and the *public realm* within the District is the first step in planning *conservation*, *rehabilitation*, or improvement work. The *heritage attributes* that contribute to the *cultural heritage value* of these collective spaces, which include public parks, gardens, *streetscapes*, waterfronts, and open spaces, must be identified and taken into account prior to *alterations*.

Understanding establishes the fundamental principles for developing and evaluating consistent *interventions* that conserve the cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of public spaces.

Heritage attributes may include *spatial organization*, circulation patterns, vegetation, paving surface materials, lighting, street furniture, views and vistas, and the relationship between built form and open space.

In order to determine consistent interventions, take into account:

- the original design, function, and planning intent of the park or streetscape;
- changes that have occurred over time that contribute to its heritage value;
- existing vegetation, grading, and views;
- materials, construction methods, and craftsmanship of features such as paving, walls, curbs, and furnishings; and
- the current condition and causes of deterioration of heritage attributes.

A clear understanding of these characteristics and their cultural heritage value ensures that any proposed change to the public realm respects and reinforces the *integrity*, authenticity, and spatial continuity of the District's historic setting.

8.1.1. Before undertaking any alteration, rehabilitation, or new construction within a park or public space, the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the area shall be clearly identified and understood.

a) Review the heritage attributes of the site.
b) Evaluate both the individual park or streetscape and its role within the broader cultural heritage value and spatial organization of the District.

8.2. Parks and Green Spaces

Parks and open spaces within the District contribute to its *cultural heritage value* as designed and evolving landscapes that provide visual relief, recreational amenity, and a strong sense of place. Their cultural heritage value lies in their design intent, mature vegetation, views and vistas, and enduring role as public gathering and recreation spaces. *Conservation* ensures that the visual balance between architecture, vegetation, and open space that defines Niagara-on-the-Lake is maintained.

8.2.1. Conserve parks and green spaces to maintain their *heritage attributes*, such as historic *spatial organization*, open character, mature vegetation, and key views.

a) *Preserve* views and vistas that connect parks to the surrounding townscape, landmarks, and waterfront.
b) *Maintain* pathways, circulation patterns, and plantings that reflect the park's historic layout and intent.

8.2.2. Adaptation or new use of parks and green spaces shall require minimal *intervention* and conserve their heritage attributes, including their open, scenic, and public heritage character.

a) Introduce new amenities or vegetation only where they reinforce existing landscape patterns, using *compatible* forms, materials, and species.
b) Avoid *alterations* or development that reduce the sense of openness, remove mature vegetation, or obstruct important views and vistas.

Golf course

The Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf, established in the 1870s on lands of the former Fort Mississauga military reserve, is the oldest golf course in continuous play in Canada. Its cultural heritage value lies in the continuity of recreational use, the open *spatial organization* of fairways and greens, mature vegetation, shoreline views, and the integration of modest built features within a scenic natural setting. These characteristics define the course's visual relationship to Lake Ontario and the historic town core.

8.2.3. *Conserve* the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the Golf Course, including its historic layout, open spatial organization, mature vegetation, and visual relationship to Lake Ontario and Fort Mississauga.

a) Conserve and maintain the course's overall design intent (fairway alignments, open views, and vegetative structure) using non-destructive maintenance practices.
b) When vegetation or built features require replacement, use forms and materials that are visually compatible with the historic landscape.
c) Avoid alterations that would diminish the course's open spatial character, view corridors, or relationship to the shoreline.
d) Coordinate with Parks Canada and the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake for any works that may affect the visual or environmental setting of Fort Mississauga National Historic Site.

Figure 37 — Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course. Town of NOTL.

8.2.4. Continue to accommodate recreational and community use while conserving the designed landscape. New or adapted uses shall require minimal *intervention* and maintain the visual openness and topographic integrity.

a) Select materials, colours, and finishes that harmonize with the natural setting and historic palette.
b) Avoid new uses or infrastructure that would substantially alter topography, vegetation, or the continuity of open green space.

8.2.5. New structures, amenities, or landscape features within or *adjacent* to the golf course shall be physically and visually *compatible*, subordinate, and designed to be reversible.

a) Site and design new features or structures to be minimal, low-profile, remain subordinate in form and scale.
b) Ensure new construction is distinguishable yet sympathetic in massing and material, and capable of removal without impairing the historic grounds.

Simcoe Park

Established in the late 19th century on the site of the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, Simcoe Park is one of the town's most significance civic green spaces. Its cultural heritage value lies in the continuity of public use, the open spatial arrangement of lawns and mature trees, the presence of commemorative monuments and a central bandshell, and its integration within the historic streetscape of Niagara-on-the-Lake. These characteristics express the park's enduring role as a community gathering space and a visual and symbolic link to the Town's early political and civic history.

Figure 38 — Simcoe Park. Town of NOTL.

8.2.6. Conserve the heritage attributes of Simcoe Park such as its layout, vegetation, and civic setting to maintain its heritage character and continued role as a public gathering place.

a) Preserve the park's axial pathways, open lawns, and mature *tree canopy* that define its spatial organization and key views.
b) Retain and frame views toward surrounding heritage buildings and streetscapes.
c) Maintain and repair the built features such as the bandshell, benches, lighting, and paving, using compatible materials and recognized conservation methods.

8.2.7. Adaptations or upgrades to accommodate public use shall require minimal intervention and reinforce the park's public design intent.

a) Locate new amenities, including seating, signage, and lighting, within existing circulation patterns to reduce visual clutter.

b) Use materials, forms, and colours that harmonize with the park's natural palette and historic character.

8.2.8. New landscape features or infrastructure within or adjacent to Simcoe Park shall be compatible in scale, form, and setting.

a) Design new construction, such as service buildings or shelters, to remain low in profile, subordinate to the open landscape, and reversible where possible.
b) Protect existing trees and root zones during all construction and restoration activities to safeguard mature vegetation and maintain the park's canopy.

8.3. Streetscapes and Views

Streetscapes and views within the District express the historic structure, *spatial organization*, and visual relationships that define Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake's heritage character. Their consistent street widths, alignments, *tree canopies*, lawns, sidewalks, and street furniture framed by views to civic landmarks and the waterfront, establish the coherence of the town's landscape.

Conservation of streetscapes and views focuses on maintaining these physical and visual relationships: the rhythm of buildings and open spaces, the continuity of materials and vegetation, and the key vistas that orient the town to its historic core and the water's edge.

8.3.1. Conserve the historic form, materials, and spatial organization of streetscapes within the District, including their defining view corridors.

a) Maintain traditional street widths, alignments, *setbacks*, and lot divisions that reflect the historic town plan.
b) Retain existing sidewalks, curbs, and boulevards constructed of traditional materials such as stone or brick wherever feasible.
c) *Preserve* lawns, tree-lined roads, and open boulevards that contribute to the continuity and character of the streetscape.
d) Protect and enhance key view corridors and sightlines to landmarks, civic spaces, heritage buildings, and natural features to ensure they remain open and legible.

8.3.2. New or replacement streetscape elements within the *public realm* shall be *compatible* in form, material, and placement, and shall respect the established view corridors.

a) Use lighting, signage, benches, waste receptacles, and paving materials that are visually compatible with the historic character and scale of the District.
b) Minimize visual clutter and avoid oversized fixtures or contemporary materials that detract from the historic streetscape or obstruct significant views.

Figure 39 — View down Queen Street. Cultural Spaces, 2024.

View from King Street along Queen Street

The view from King Street along Queen Street is a key streetscape vista within the District. Its strong linear alignment, consistent street width, and framing by historic commercial buildings reinforce the Town's traditional main street character. The view is defined by orientation, enclosure, and continuity, with civic elements and public open space forming a recognizable visual terminus.

8.3.3. Conserve and enhance the Queen Street view corridor as a defining streetscape vista within the District.

a) Maintain the open alignment and clear sightline along Queen Street to reinforce orientation and visual continuity.
b) Ensure building height, massing, signage, and vegetation along the corridor are compatible with the historic commercial streetscape and preserve the framed view.
c) Maintain consistent street widths, tree canopy rhythm, and historic materials that define and reinforce the streetscape edges.
d) Design lighting, seasonal décor, and public furnishings to support streetscape coherence; the Cenotaph may function as a focal element without defining the heritage significance of the view.

Queen Street View Towards Lake Ontario Across the Golf Course

The long view from Queen Street across the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course towards Lake Ontario embodies the town's historic relationship with the waterfront and open landscape. This view provides a visual and symbolic connection between the urban core, the shoreline, and the surrounding natural setting.

8.3.4. Conserve and maintain the Queen Street view corridor to Lake Ontario as a defining feature of the town's scenic and cultural heritage.

a) Preserve the open, uninterrupted sightline from Queen Street to the lake, ensuring new vegetation, fencing, or built elements do not obstruct or fragment the view.
b) Coordinate with the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Course to maintain fairway openness and tree management practices that protect the visual corridor.
c) Avoid introducing new structures, lighting, or signage that obstructs, interrupts, or competes with the view corridor or identified sightlines.
d) Reinforce the interpretive value of this view corridor as a visual link between the historic town, Fort Mississauga, and the surrounding landscape setting.

8.4. Trees

Trees are defining features of Old Niagara-on-the-Lake's landscape. Mature trees along streets and within parks provide continuity between public and private spaces, establish visual unity, and reinforce the historic character. Their *conservation* is important to the *integrity* and environmental sustainability of the District.

Many of the trees in the District fall within the public realm. All trees on Town streets are managed and protected by the Town's Tree By-law.

Figure 40 — View of waterfront from Queen Street. Town of NOTL, 2025.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize maintaining and managing vegetation as part of a heritage landscape through non-destructive *maintenance*, *compatible* replacement, and long-term stewardship.

8.4.1. *Conserve* mature trees that contribute to the *cultural heritage value* and visual character of the District.

a) Preserve mature trees along streets, in parks, and on private frontages that contribute to the continuous canopy and cohesive landscape character.
b) Identify, document, and monitor heritage or landmark trees to ensure their long-term health and conservation.

8.4.2. When replacement is required, replant trees in a manner that reflects historic patterns and species characteristics.

a) Select species similar in form, height, and *tree canopy* spread to those historically present or compatible with the established landscape.
b) Plant new trees in traditional alignments and spacings to maintain the continuity and rhythm of canopy coverage along streets and open spaces.

8.5. Ordnance Boundary Stones

Ordnance boundary stones are significant features within the public realm of Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake. Installed as part of historic military surveying and land division, these stones provide physical evidence of early ordnance surveys and contribute to the understanding of the Town's historic landscape.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* emphasize minimal *intervention*, retention in situ, and non-destructive *maintenance* of archaeological and landscape features.

8.5.1. Conserve ordnance boundary stones as heritage attributes within the *public realm*.

a) Preserve ordnance boundary stones in situ and in their original orientation.
b) Do not remove, relocate, reset, or alter ordnance boundary stones except where required for their conservation or protection and supported by qualified heritage advice.

8.5.2. Protect ordnance boundary stones from damage or degradation associated with maintenance, construction, or public works.

a) Undertake maintenance and public realm works in a manner that avoids physical damage, obscuring markings, or reducing the legibility of ordnance boundary stones.
b) Avoid inappropriate practices, including abrasive cleaning, coating, encasement, burial, or disturbance caused by grading, paving, landscaping, or equipment.
c) Identify and protect known or suspected ordnance boundary stones during planning, construction, and ongoing maintenance activities.

9 Implementation

Heritage permits are required for Contributing properties and for Non-Contributing properties. However, the requirements are different. This section explains how the heritage permit process will be used to implement the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District Plan under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, together with the Town's Official Plan and property standards by-laws.

It describes how the District designation by-law, the provisions and timelines of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and related zoning and site plan control by-laws work together to guide the review and decision-making on applications for alterations, new construction, and demolition within the District.

These procedures are intended to ensure that change is managed consistently and transparently while conserving the District's heritage character and providing clear direction to property owners, staff, Municipal Heritage Committee, and Council. The following section is structured to distinguish between Contributing and Non-Contributing properties for clarity and ease of use. It is recommended to contact Town staff to confirm whether a permit is required before planning projects.

9.1. Heritage Permits for Contributing Properties

Within the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake HCD, all Contributing properties require a heritage permit for major alterations. Interior work that does not affect identified heritage attributes does not require a heritage permit.

Heritage permits required for Contributing properties

For Contributing properties, a heritage permit is required for **any alteration, demolition, or removal that is likely to affect the heritage attributes of the property or the District**, as identified in this Plan. This includes:

- Demolition or removal of any building or structure on a Contributing property.
- New construction or additions on a Contributing property, including rear or side additions that are visible from a public street or lane.
- Exterior alterations to Contributing buildings, including:
  - removal, replacement, or cladding-over of original or historic wall materials (e.g., brick, stone, wood siding)
  - alteration, replacement, or relocation of windows and doors, including changes to size, shape, configuration, muntin patterns, or materials
  - changes to porches, verandahs, balconies, and entry features, including posts, railings, steps, and decorative elements
  - modification, restoration, or removal of decorative trim, cornices, brackets, bargeboards, and other character-defining details
  - changes to roofs and chimneys, including roof form, pitch, materials, dormers, skylights, and visible mechanical equipment
  - installation of new cladding systems (e.g., stucco, metal, vinyl, composite siding) over historic materials
- Alterations to storefronts or commercial façades on Contributing properties, including signage, display windows, bulkheads, and awnings.
- Changes to site features on Contributing properties that support the heritage character of the District, such as:
  - historic fences, gates, and walls
  - driveways, walkways, and forecourts visible from the public realm
  - significant trees, hedges, planting beds, and other designed landscape features

Heritage permit exemptions for Contributing properties

Routine maintenance and repair for Contributing properties that is undertaken in-kind, using matching materials, and interior alterations that do not affect the exterior appearance, generally do not require a heritage permit, unless otherwise specified in the Town's by-laws or in conditions of approval.

These classes of alterations are considered minor in nature and may be carried out without applying for a heritage permit. The following maintenance works are exempt from heritage permit requirements:

Repairs, not replacement, in-kind to:

- Window systems, including repair of broken windowpanes to original specifications
- Doors
- Shutters
- Siding

- Entryways
- Existing utilities or public works
- Roofs, flashing, and wall cladding
- Decorative trim and architectural details, including dormers, cresting, cupolas, cornices, brackets, columns, balustrades, porches and steps
- Fences and foundations
- Decorative wood, metal, stone, or terra cotta elements

Other exempt works:

- Repair and installation of eavestroughs (not a box trough)
- Painting the same colour as existing and as previously approved by the MHC and Council
- Weatherproofing, including installation of removable storm windows and doors, caulking, and weatherstripping
- Installation of exterior lighting
- Landscaping (hard and soft) that does not require subsurface excavation or grade changes
- Temporary commercial signage that is not permanently installed or affixed and which is designed, or is intended to be displayed, or convey a message, for a definable and specific limited time and which related to the use of the Premises on which it is located
- Temporary or seasonal installations, including planters, patios, and seasonal decorations

All other works not identified within the above exemption list **require a heritage permit**, including:

- Alterations
- New construction
- Demolition/Removal

In addition, the following works on Contributing properties **require a heritage permit**:

- Historic fences, gates, and walls
- Driveways, walkways, and forecourts visible from the public realm
- Significant trees, hedges, planting beds, and other designed landscape features

Heritage permit process for Contributing properties

Proposed alterations, as described in section 9.1 Heritage permits required for Contributing properties, are reviewed for consistency with this Plan, as well as with any applicable heritage designation by-laws, easement agreements, or other heritage protections registered to the individual property. Section 9.1 Heritage permit exemptions for Contributing properties, lists minor alterations that do not require a permit.

Council has the authority to consider more complex and sensitive applications. It is responsible for making decisions on heritage permit applications for alteration, new construction, and demolition within the District. Council may approve, approve with conditions, or refuse a heritage permit, having regard to the District's designation by-law and this Heritage Conservation District Plan

The Town may also use delegated authority, in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Town's Delegated Authority By-law, to consider certain classes of heritage permit applications. Where delegated authority is applied, approvals may be granted by the Director of Planning, Building and Development

Services or their delegate. For a full list of delegated authority approvals, please consult Delegated Authority By-law for properties designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

The heritage permit process is illustrated in Figure 41.

9.2. Heritage Permits for Non-Contributing Properties

For Non-Contributing properties, a heritage permit is still required under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for demolition, removal and any exterior alterations that may affect the heritage attributes of the District as a whole, including its streetscapes, setbacks, scale, and landscape character. However, there is generally greater flexibility in the treatment of existing Non-Contributing properties, provided that proposed work improves compatibility with the District's heritage attributes and complies with the policies and guidelines of this Plan. Interior work and minor exterior changes that do not affect the District's heritage attributes typically do not require a heritage permit.

Heritage permits required for Non-Contributing properties

Heritage permits are required for Non-Contributing properties for changes that might affect the heritage value of the Heritage Conservation District. These are generally major alterations to the size, shape, density, height of existing structures, such as additions, new builds, rehabilitations, and demolitions.

Permits are required for:

- Additions of wings, storeys, and other major structural change;
- Rehabilitation projects, including replacing significant building components that are in disrepair or have disappeared, new designs, and major exterior alterations to accommodate new uses;
- Demolitions of buildings;
- New buildings in replacement or in addition to existing buildings (e.g. infill);

Heritage permit exemptions for Non-Contributing properties

Heritage permits are not required for work that affects the interior of properties and projects that are not major alterations. Regular maintenance, replacement of property features, and other minor alterations do not require a permit.

The following maintenance works are exempt from heritage permit requirements:

Repairs and replacements to existing building elements, provided the work does not alter the scale, massing, or streetscape character of the Heritage Conservation District, including:

- Window systems, including replacement of broken windowpanes to original specifications
- Doors
- Shutters
- Siding
- Entryways
- Existing utilities or public works
- Roofs, flashing, and wall cladding

- Decorative trim and architectural details, including dormers, cresting, cupolas, cornices, brackets, columns, balustrades, porches and steps
- Fences and foundations
- Decorative wood, metal, stone, or terra cotta elements

Other exempt works:

- Repair and installation of eavestroughs
- Painting the same colour as existing and as previously approved by the MHC and Council
- Weatherproofing, including installation of removable storm windows and doors, caulking, and weatherstripping
- Installation of exterior lighting
- Landscaping (hard and soft) that does not require subsurface excavation or grade changes
- Temporary commercial signage that is not permanently installed or affixed and which is designed, or is intended to be displayed, or convey a message, for a definable and specific limited time and which relates to the use of the Premises on which it is located
- Temporary or seasonal installations, including planters, patios, and seasonal decorations

All other works not identified above **require a heritage permit**, including:

- Alterations
- New construction
- Demolition

Heritage permit process for Non-Contributing properties

Proposed alterations, as described in section 9.2 Heritage permits required for Non-Contributing properties, are reviewed for consistency with this Plan, as well as with any applicable heritage designation by-laws, easement agreements, or other heritage protections registered to the individual property. Section 9.2 Heritage permit exemptions for Non-Contributing properties, lists minor alterations that do not require a permit.

Council has the authority to consider more complex and sensitive applications. It is responsible for making decisions on heritage permit applications for alteration, new construction, and demolition within the Heritage Conservation District. Council may approve, approve with conditions, or refuse a heritage permit, having regard to the District's designation by-law and this Heritage Conservation District Plan.

The Town may also use delegated authority, in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Town's Delegated Authority By-law, to consider certain classes of heritage permit applications. Where delegated authority is applied, approvals may be granted by the Director of Planning, Building and Development Services or their delegate. For a full list of delegated authorities, please consult Delegated Authority By-law for properties designated under Part IV and Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The heritage permit process is illustrated in Figure 41.

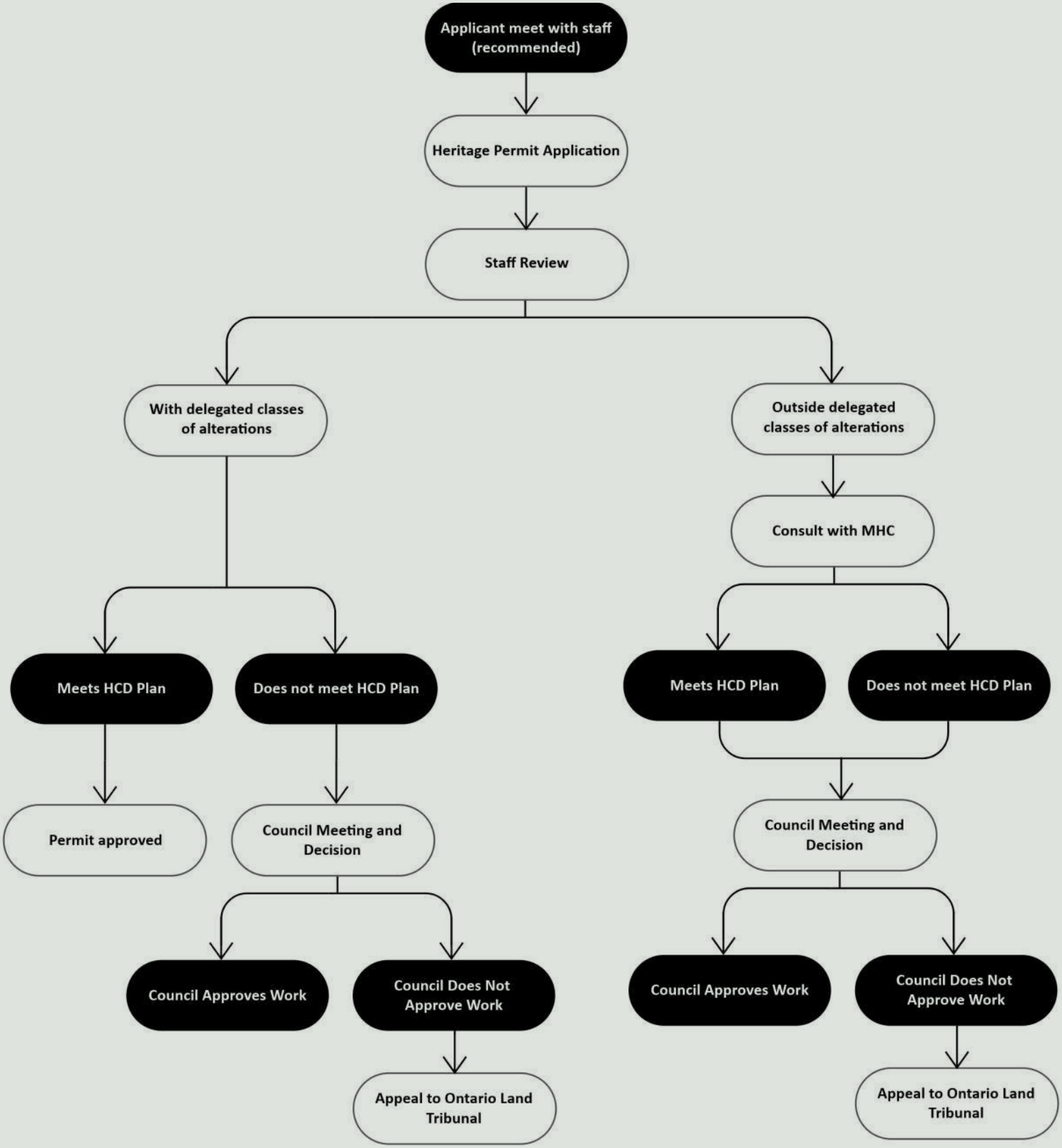


Figure 41 — Flow Chart of the Heritage Permit Process.

9.3. Heritage Impact Assessments

The *Standard Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports* states that an HIA is required for any alteration to the property within the District.

An HIA may be required to inform the review of an application that has the potential to impact a Contributing property or a property that is adjacent to a Contributing property. With respect to cultural heritage resources, adjacent means: not only contiguous or abutting properties but also any property upon which a proposed development and/or site alteration may have a known or potential impact upon the heritage attributes of a cultural heritage resource.

An HIA may be required for any application including, but not limited to:

- Official Plan Amendment
- Zoning By-law Amendment
- Plan of Subdivision/Condominium
- Site Plan Approval
- Consent / Boundary Adjustment
- Minor Variance
- Building Permit
- Heritage Permit
- Demolition Permit

The HIA will be based on a thorough understanding of the significance and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resource, identify any impact the proposed development or site alteration will have on the resource, provide mitigation options, and demonstrate how the cultural heritage resource will be conserved in the context of the proposed redevelopment or site alteration. The conservation strategy will apply the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the guidance of the HCD Plan, describe the conservation work, and recommend methods to avoid or mitigate negative impacts to the cultural heritage resource. Minimal intervention should be the guiding principle for all work.

For additional information, refer to the *Standard Terms of Reference for Heritage Impact Assessments and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports*.

9.4. Archaeological Resources

Under the *Provincial Planning Statement, 2024* (PPS 2024), Niagara-on-the-Lake is required to ensure that planning decisions for this Heritage Conservation District are consistent with provincial direction for archaeology. PPS 2024 states that planning authorities shall not permit development or site alteration on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless those resources have been conserved, typically through archaeological assessment, avoidance, and/or mitigation carried out in accordance with provincial standards.

The PPS also encourages municipalities to develop and implement archaeological management plans to support the systematic identification and conservation of archaeological resources, and to engage early with Indigenous communities so that their interests and knowledge inform how archaeological resources are identified, protected, and managed. Within this District, these PPS 2024 requirements reinforce the need to recognize areas of archaeological potential, integrate archaeological conservation into the review of development and

public works, and treat archaeology as a core component of the community's cultural heritage.

Within the Niagara Region, the *Archaeological Management Plan* (AMP) sets out clear roles and responsibilities for conserving archaeological resources, which apply to this Heritage Conservation District. The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake maintains and enforces the sections of the AMP that affect the Town. Local municipalities such as Niagara-on-the-Lake use the AMP and mapping at pre-consultation and application intake to flag archaeological requirements, secure necessary studies and mitigation through planning approvals, and integrate AMP direction into local planning documents and procedures. Proponents are responsible for retaining licensed consultant archaeologists and implementing all required assessments and mitigation, while the Province licenses archaeologists, reviews and accepts reports, and maintains the provincial site register. Indigenous communities are recognized as key partners whose knowledge and interests inform the identification and stewardship of archaeological resources.

The AMP also establishes a standardized archaeological review process that is to be followed whenever development or site alteration may affect archaeological resources in the District. At the outset of an application, municipal staff screen properties using the Regional archaeological potential mapping and other criteria; where a proposal falls within an area of archaeological potential or other triggers apply, archaeological study is required unless a clear exemption applies. The proponent's consultant archaeologist then completes the appropriate Stage 1–4 work in accordance with provincial standards and the AMP, with reports submitted to both the Province and the municipal/Regional planning authority. Planning approvals are structured so that draft approval, zoning, site plan, and related decisions are contingent on receipt of provincial clearance and implementation of the recommended conservation or mitigation measures.

Finally, the AMP ensures that archaeological conservation is embedded in implementation and construction within the Heritage Conservation District. Mitigation measures, such as redesign to avoid significant sites, dedication of protected open space, zoning tools, or controlled excavation, are secured through conditions of draft approval, subdivision and site plan agreements, and standard warning clauses. These instruments also address accidental discoveries: if previously unknown archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during construction, work must cease in the affected area and the specified notification and follow-up procedures must be followed, including communication with the appropriate authorities and Indigenous communities.

10 Recommendations

Implementation of this Plan begins with its formal adoption by Council. Adoption confirms the Plan's role as a guiding policy document and provides a clear basis for consistent decision-making and long-term stewardship of the District's cultural heritage.

10.1. Periodic Review

It is recommended that the Town undertake a review of the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District Plan and its objectives no more than ten (10) years after the Plan has come into force. The failure to review the contents of the Plan within the recommended review period will in no way invalidate the Plan or its enforceability under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

A preliminary review may be initiated by the Town, in coordination with the Municipal Heritage Committee and other relevant stakeholders, to assess the continued relevance and effectiveness of the Plan's policies, guidelines, and procedures. If the preliminary review determines that revisions are warranted, a comprehensive review should be undertaken to identify and evaluate specific updates to the Plan. The Town may retain qualified heritage consultants to support the preparation of this comprehensive review.

Any changes to this Plan must be carefully considered and undertaken in the spirit of conservation that guided its original preparation.

Where Council accepts recommended changes to the Plan, it shall do so through a formal amendment to this Plan and the associated designating by-law in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

10.2. Public Awareness and Implementation

It is recommended that, upon the adoption of this Plan, the Town initiate measures to promote public awareness and understanding of the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District and its policies. The implementation of the Plan provides an opportunity to foster an informed and collaborative approach to heritage conservation among Council, Town staff, the Municipal Heritage Committee, and property owners within the District.

It is further recommended that orientation and training sessions be provided to Council members, Municipal Heritage Committee members, and relevant staff to ensure familiarity with the intent, objectives, and procedures of the Heritage Conservation District Plan and the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Regular educational opportunities, such as workshops or seminars, should be encouraged to maintain awareness of current conservation practices and legislation.

The Town may also consider developing communication materials, such as brochures, online resources, or community presentations, to inform property owners and residents about the District's cultural heritage value, permit processes, and best practices for conservation and compatible change.

The implementation of this Plan should be coordinated by Town staff in consultation with the Municipal Heritage Committee, with periodic updates to Council and the community to maintain transparency and engagement in the ongoing stewardship of the District's heritage resources.

10.3. Planning Considerations for Properties Outside the District

It is recommended that planning initiatives, master plans, and redevelopment proposals for lands located outside the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District boundary give due consideration to nearby properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as properties that may warrant future designation. This includes properties in the Dock Area and along Mary Street that reflect the historical development of Niagara-on-the-Lake and may warrant individual consideration for designation.

Planning and development outside the District should incorporate strategies to protect and, where possible, enhance the setting of existing and potential heritage properties through compatible land uses, built form, massing, scale, and landscape treatment. Consideration should be given to appropriate transitions in height and density, the conservation of key views and visual relationships, and design approaches that respect established heritage patterns.

It is further recommended that planning processes affecting lands outside the District be coordinated with heritage conservation objectives and informed by early consultation with the Municipal Heritage Committee and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that change outside the District supports the long-term conservation of adjacent heritage resources.

Appendix

A Bibliography

Bray Heritage (2018). *Niagara-on-the-Lake Estate Lots Study*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Corporation of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, pp.1–96.

City of Niagara Falls (n.d.). *Cultural History*. [online] Empathic Traditions. Available at: https://empathic-traditions.ca/about-the-collection/cultural-history/ [Accessed 3 Dec. 2024].

Hemmings, D. (2019). *Some Notes on pre-1840 Structures in Niagara-on-the-Lake Old Town*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Niagara Historical Society, pp.1–241.

Heritage, Arts and Culture, T. of N.-L. (2014). *Official Plan Review*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, pp.1–40.

Hill, N. (1986). *Queen & Picton Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake: A Heritage Conservation District Plan.* London: Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, pp.1–120.

JK Jouppien Heritage Resource Consultant Inc. (2018). *A Preliminary Assessment of the Heritage & Architectural Value of the 'Wilderness'*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: The Niagara Foundation, pp.1–26.

Niagara Historical Society & Museum and Niagara-on-the-Lake Public Library (2011). *The Villages of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [online] Memories of Niagara. Available at: https://memoriesofniagara.wordpress.com/niagara-on-the-lake/ [Accessed 27 Jan. 2025].

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (2025*). Online Collections*. [online] Catalogaccess.com. Available at: https://notlmuseum.catalogaccess.com/home [Accessed 27 Nov. 2024].

Niagara-on-the-Lake Public Library (2015). *Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Portal*. [online] Vitacollections.ca. Available at: https://vitacollections.ca/notlheritage/search [Accessed 28 Jan. 2025].

Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.Ontario.ca. [online] Available at: https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18#BK71.

Ontario Heritage Trust (2021). *Heritage Property Evaluation: A Guide to Identifying, Researching and Evaluating Heritage Properties in Ontario Communities*. [online] Ontario Heritage Trust. Available at: https://prod-environmental-registry.s3.amazonaws.com/2021-05/HPE_FINAL%20DRAFT-compressed.pdf [Accessed 10 Jan. 2025].

Parks Canada (2025a). *Canada's Historic Places*. [online] Historicplaces.ca. Available at: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/results-resultats.aspx?m=2&Keyword=niagara [Accessed 28 Jan. 2025].

Parks Canada (2025b). *Parks Canada - Niagara-on-the-Lake National Historic Site of Canada.* [online] Pc.gc.ca. Available at: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=11130&i=53198 [Accessed 23 Jan. 2025].

Power, M. and Butler, N. (2000). *Slavery and Freedom in Niagara*. 2nd ed. Niagara-on-the-Lake: The Niagara Historical Society, pp.5–85.

Ridgway, I. (1989). *Sailing out of Niagara...since 1833*. 1st ed. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Niagara-on-the-Lake Sailing Club , pp.2–48.

Schneider Heritage Consulting, D. (2023). *Cultural Heritage Training Manual: Niagara-on-the-Lake*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Municipal Heritage Committee, pp.1–51.

Scott, C. (1993). Campbell *Scott's Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [online] Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum. Available at: https://notlmuseum.catalogaccess.com/archives/50844 [Accessed 28 Nov. 2024].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (2016). *Historic Old Town Heritage Conservation District Plan*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, pp.1–63.

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (2025). Heritage Planning. [online] Available at: https://www.notl.com/heritage-planning.

HCD Property By-Laws

Property (in HCD)	By-Law
87 Ball Street (Chapman Saltbox)	4849-15
89 Byron Street (The Campbell Scott House)	4360-10
43 Castlereagh Street (Niagara Historical Society Museum)	1463-84
64 Centre Street (The Simpson-Ness House)	1482-84
240 Centre Street (Breakenridge-Ure House)	4832-15
230 Davy Street (The Bailkie-Jacques-Vint House)	4490-11
130 Front Street (Kirby House)	2024-024
46 Johnson Street (Barker Hall)	2024-038
58 Johnson Street (The Eckersley-McEwen House)	4492-11
96 Johnson Street (Vanderlip-Hutchings House)	4715-14
105 Johnson Street (Varey-Hendrie House)	983-79
66 King Street (Whale Inn)	2961-96
244 King Street (Moore-Bishop-Stokes House)	984-79
266 King Street (Eedson-Fyfe House)	4205-08
407 King Street (The Wilderness)	2730-94
433 King Street (Powell-Wisch House)	3634-02
463 King Street (Best House)	2024-047
46 Mary Street (The Miller House)	4262-08
392 Mississauga Street (The Breakenridge-Hawley House)	985-79
10 Platoff Street (The Malcolmson-Delie House)	4226-08

20 Platoff Street (Dover-Daly House)	1270-82
40 Platoff Street (Niagara Public School)	3996-05
21 Prideaux Street	5365-21
27 Prideaux Street	5366-21
28 Prideaux Street (Muirhead-McQueen House)	4002-06
31 Prideaux Street	5367-21
55 Prideaux Street (The Promenade House)	1964-88
83 Prideaux Street (The Dobie-Campbell Cottage)	4991-17
26 Queen Street (Court House)	813-77
157 Queen Street (Rogers-Blake-Harrison House)	3318-99
165 Queen Street (The McDougal-Harrison House)	3722-03
175 Queen Street (The Cottage Hospital)	3969-05
187 Queen Street (The Crysler-Burroughs House)	3633-02
209 Queen Street (Richardson-Kiely House)	1660-86
228 Queen Street (Peace Acres/Ketchum-Thomas-Phillips House)	3983-05
278 Regent Street (Barker-O'Connor-Rocchi House)	4671-13
433 Regent Street (Eagleson-Buyers House)	4227-08
229 Simcoe Street (Fagan-Garrett-Hummel House)	3922-05
235 Simcoe Street (Morley-Gallagher House)	3724-03
285 Simcoe Street (The Butler House)	2136-90
289 Simcoe Street (Storrington, Lockhart-Moogk House)	3168-97
129 Victoria Street (The Walkerby-George House)	4905-16
177 Victoria Street (The Wilson-Guy House)	4175-07
233 Victoria Street (The Frey-Hindle-Appleby House)	2014-89

General By-Laws

By-law of intent to define the expanded Queen-Picton street area as an area for study as a Heritage Conservation District	2279-91
By-law to adopt the Queen-Picton streets Heritage Conservation District plan, 1986	4362-10
Original by-law for the HCD	1667-86
Property Standards By-law	5192-19 5192A-21
By-law to designate an area of the Old Town as a Heritage Conservation District Study Area	2025-010
Trees By-law	4571-12
Sign By-law	4586-12 4586E-25
Fence By-Law	4778-14

Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI) Statements (Provided by the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake between November 2024 and March 2025)

- 81 Ball St.
- 17 Byron St. (St. Mark's Rectory)
- 39 Byron St. (Addison Hall)
- 41 Byron St. (St. Mark's Church)
- 85 Byron St.
- 59 Castlereagh St.
- 8 Centre St. (The Lyons House)
- 112 Delater St.
- 116 Delater St.
- 120 Delater St.
- 10 Front St. (The Old Bank House)
- 26 Front St. (The Black-Simons House / The Black-Picken House)
- 45 Front St. (Queen's Royal Park)
- 80 Front St. (Evans-Rigg House)
- 120 Front St. (The Delatre Lodge)
- 127 Front St.
- 168 Front St. (The Oban House)
- 83 Gage St.
- 184 Gage St.
- 155 Gate St. (The Methodist Meeting House)
- 223 Gate St.
- 243 Gate St.
- 22 Johnson St. (Walnut Tree Cottage)
- 28 Johnson St. (The Bishop House)
- 34 Johnson St.
- 84 Johnson St.
- 92 Johnson St. (The Pai(y)nter House)
- 118 Johnson St. (The Twining House)
- 126 Johnson St. (The Platt Carriage Works House)
- 144 Johnson St.
- 164 Johnson St. (The Ball-Davidson House)
- 180 Johnson St. (The Villa Nova)
- 234 Johnson St. (The Clench House)
- 84 King St.
- 255 King St. (Burns House)
- 272 King St.
- 287 King St.
- 67 Mary St.
- 21 Prideaux St.
- 69 Prideaux St. (Demeath / Wooll-Kerr House)

- 87 Prideaux St. (The Davidson-Campbell House)
- 93 Prideaux St.
- 115 Prideaux St.
- 168 Prideaux St.
- 154 Queen St.
- 166 Queen St.
- 184 Queen St. (The Mussen-Holmes House)
- 284 Queen St.
- 328 Queen St.
- 368 Queen St. (Morgan-Heath House)
- 428 Queen St. (Magnolias / The Cedars / The Wright House
- 456 Queen St.
- 117 Regent St.
- 263 Regent St.
- 277 Regent St. (Dunbar-Takach House)
- 293 Regent St.
- 317 Regent St. (The Law House)
- 327 Regent St. (The Mud House)
- 47 Ricardo St.
- 57 Ricardo St. (The Cowan-Ball Hooper House)
- 85 Ricardo St. (Shady Nook)
- 107 Ricardo St.
- 115 Ricardo St.
- 119 Ricardo St. (The Quinn House)
- 116 Simcoe St.
- 294 Simcoe St. (The Clark-Warner House)
- 322 Simcoe St.
- 323 Simcoe St. (St. Andrew's Church)
- 342 Simcoe St. (St. Andrews Manse)
- 363 Simcoe St. (The Creen House)
- 116 Victoria St.
- 126 Victoria St.
- 279 Victoria St.
- 308 Victoria St. (Rose Cottage)
- 309 Victoria St.
- 315 Victoria St. (The Carlisle-Brook House)
- 324 Victoria St.
- 115 Wellington St.
- Golf Course
- Back Range Light

Appendix

B Definitions

Additions: New construction that expands its existing form or accommodates new uses.

Adjacent: Not only contiguous (abutting) properties but also any property upon which a proposed development and/or site alteration may have a known or potential impact upon the heritage attributes of a built heritage resource.

Alteration: "alter" means to change in any manner and includes to restore, renovate, repair or disturb and "alteration" has a corresponding meaning.

Authenticity: The ability of a historic place to genuinely reflect its history and heritage through its original or surviving features, materials, design, and setting. Authenticity is maintained by conserving and repairing character-defining elements and is weakened when new work introduces features from other places or periods that confuse or misrepresent the site's history.

Character Areas: Distinct sub-areas within a Heritage Conservation District that exhibit coherent patterns of building form, streetscape, landscape, and spatial organization, reflecting particular historical development phases or uses.

Compatible: The harmonious integration of change with its surrounding heritage context. This refers to the physical and visual impact of alterations or new development. Physical compatibility refers to the use of materials, assemblies and construction methods that are adapted to the existing materials on a contributing property. Visual compatibility refers to designing new work to be distinguishable and complementary to its design, colour, texture, massing, articulation, and proportions.

Conservation: All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the heritage attributes within the District in a manner that extends its physical life and ensures their cultural heritage value is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act. This may involve "Preservation," "Rehabilitation," "Restoration," or a combination of these actions or processes.

Contributing Property: A property, structure, landscape element or feature within a Heritage Conservation District that supports the cultural heritage value of the District through the presence of heritage attributes or compatible form, scale, and materials.

Cultural Heritage Value: The design, physical, historical, associative, contextual or other value of importance or significance for past, present and future generations. The cultural heritage value of an historic place is embodied in its heritage attributes such as materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.

Demolition: The removal or destruction of all or part of a building, structure, or feature on a property, including dismantling or acts that compromise its structural integrity.

Designated Property: Property that is designated under this Part IV or Part V of the OHA.

Façade: A building wall or series of building walls facing a street.

Guideline: In this document, guidelines are recommendations that illustrate ways to implement the policies. They are based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.

Heritage Attributes: in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest. The materials, features, buildings, structures, spaces, spatial organization, and other elements that contribute to a property's cultural heritage value or interest.

Infill: The construction of a building or structure on a vacant or underdeveloped lot, or on a new lot created by consent, within a predominantly built-out area, including intensification of an existing developed property.

In-kind: With the same form, material, and detailing as the existing.

Integrity: The wholeness and intactness of a historic place, and its ability to continue to convey its cultural heritage value through its materials, design, setting, and associations, despite change over time.

Intervention: Any action, other than demolition or destruction, that results in a physical change to an element of a historic place. Minimal intervention is the approach that allows functional goals to be met with the least physical intervention.

Maintenance: Routine, cyclical, non-destructive actions necessary to slow the deterioration of an historic place. It entails periodic inspection; routine, cyclical, non-destructive cleaning; minor repair and refinishing operations; replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials that are impractical to save.

Non-contributing Property: A property, structure, landscape element or feature within a Heritage Conservation District that does not support the overall cultural heritage values, heritage attributes, and integrity of the District.

Policies: In this document, policies set the direction for the management of the District and are the primary mechanism to conserve cultural heritage values and heritage attributes and manage change.

Preservation: The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Primary Structure: The main structure of a property visible from the public realm, distinguished from any accessory or secondary structures by its main use and prominence within the site.

Public Realm: Any street, sidewalk, laneway, park, privately owned, publicly accessible open space, or other public spaces.

Rehabilitation: The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

Restoration: The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

Setback: means the minimum horizontal distance, measured at a right angle between a lot line and the nearest part of any building or structure. (Bylaw-definitions) contributing to the spatial organization and character of the streetscape.

Spatial organization: The arrangement and relationship of spaces, both built and natural, that define the character of a place, including the layout of buildings, streets, open spaces, vegetation, and circulation patterns that together convey its historic development and function.

Streetscape: A view or vista of a specific street with distinguishing characteristics made up of a number of streetscape elements such as the width of the street and sidewalks, paving materials, the design of street furniture, fencing, landscaping, tree canopy, building setbacks and building mass and scale.

Subordinate: Designed so as not to detract from the historic place or impair its heritage value. Subordination is not a matter of size; rather, it is achieved through appropriate design that respects the historic place and its heritage attributes.

Tree canopy: The layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above, contributing to the character and environmental quality of the streetscape.

Appendix

C Heritage Incentives

Heritage incentive programs support the objectives of the Heritage Conservation District Plan by assisting property owners in maintaining, repairing, and restoring their heritage buildings. They recognize that heritage conservation requires specialized materials, techniques, and craftsmanship that often come with additional costs. Incentive programs, both financial and non-financial, encourage responsible stewardship and contribute to the long-term conservation of Niagara-on-the-Lake's distinctive heritage character.

Financial incentive programs are administered by the Town to provide direct support for eligible conservation work. The **Heritage Restoration and Improvement Grant Program** offers financial assistance to owners of commercial, residential, or institutional properties designated under Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

In addition to grants, the Town has identified opportunities to develop a complementary financial incentive program. These include a **Heritage Property Tax Relief Program**, which would provide tax reductions for eligible heritage properties. The Town is actively working to establish such a program to further encourage investment in heritage conservation.

Non-financial incentives are also an important part of supporting heritage stewardship. The Town promotes awareness, education, and appreciation through initiatives such as the heritage plaquing and commemoration program, workshops for property owners on maintenance and conservation best practices, and public lectures or information sessions with heritage professionals. Newsletters and community events foster a sense of connection among heritage property owners and encourage shared responsibility for preserving the character and cultural heritage value of the District.

Appendix

D Engagement Summary

Engagement Summary for Phase 2: HCD Plan

Introduction

The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake is undertaking Phase 2 of the Heritage Conservation District (HCD) process: the preparation of a HCD Plan under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Building on the findings of the HCD Study, the Plan establishes objectives, policies, guidelines, and an implementation framework to guide the conservation and management of the district's cultural heritage value.

Engagement during the HCD Plan phase focused on reviewing draft policy directions, confirming alignment with legislative requirements, and meeting statutory consultation obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Engagement activities included stakeholder meetings, review by the Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC), and a public engagement session.

This summary provides a high-level overview of the engagement carried out during the HCD Plan phase, including key feedback received through stakeholder consultation, committee review, and the statutory public meeting. Detailed consideration of the draft Plan and Council direction is documented separately through the Town's staff recommendation report.

Approach

To facilitate meaningful discussions, Cultural Spaces facilitated a combination of virtual and in-person sessions timed to align with key drafting milestones.

The approach emphasized:

- Focused discussions with Town staff and local heritage organizations to review draft HCD Plan directions and policy alignment.
- Formal review by the Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC).
- A public engagement session to meet the public consultation requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Participation Overview

Stakeholder Meetings – Town Staff and Local Heritage Organizations

Date: October 16, 2025

Format: Virtual meetings

Purpose:
A focused virtual session was held with Town staff and representatives of local heritage organizations. The meeting provided an opportunity to review the emerging HCD Plan framework, discuss draft policy directions, and confirm alignment with municipal objectives and heritage planning best practices.

Participants:

- Kirsten McCauley, Director of Planning, Building and Development Services, NOTL
- Sumra Zia, Heritage Planner, Department of Planning, Building and Development Services, NOTL
- Sarah Kaufman, Curator, NOTL Museum
- Shawna Jarman, Assistant curator, NOTL Museum
- Arlyn Levy, Board Member, Niagara Foundation
- Sam Ridesic, Vice-Chair, Niagara Foundation
- Christophe Rivet and Tania Contrucci, Cultural Spaces, Consultant team

Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC) Review

Date: December 3, 2025

Format: Committee meeting

Purpose:
The draft HCD Plan was presented to the Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC) for review and comment. The meeting formed part of the Town's statutory advisory process and provided formal heritage expertise input prior to public consultation and plan finalization.

Feedback improved the clarity of the information presented in the Plan, confirmed the usefulness of the report structure and illustrative material, and highlighted the overall quality of the policy direction.

Public Engagement Session

Date: December 4, 2025

Format: In-person public meeting

Purpose:
A public engagement session was held to present the draft HCD Plan and to solicit community feedback, in accordance with the public consultation requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The session provided an overview of:

- The purpose and effect of a HCD Plan
- Proposed district boundaries and character areas
- Policies and guidelines for contributing and non-contributing properties
- Permit requirements and exemptions

Community members were invited to ask questions and provide comments to inform final revisions to the Plan.

Public Meeting (Committee of the Whole – Planning)

Date: January 13, 2026

Format: Committee of the Whole – Planning (COW-P)

Purpose:
The draft HCD Plan was presented at a statutory public meeting of the Committee of the Whole – Planning (COW-P). The meeting fulfilled the public consultation requirements of the Ontario Heritage Act and provided Council and members of the public with an opportunity to ask questions and provide comments on the draft Plan.

The official record of the meeting, including Council discussion and direction, is documented through the Town's staff recommendation report.

Key Themes from Engagement

1. **Role of the HCD Plan:** The HCD Plan was understood as a planning tool under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* that focuses primarily on the conservation of built form and its contextual relationships. Participants recognized that the HCD operates alongside other municipal planning tools and cannot, on its own, address all land-use or development pressures.
2. **Boundary and Context:** Discussion confirmed that HCD boundaries are based on historical and contextual relationships rather than ownership or jurisdiction. Lands with strong historical associations may be included where they contribute to the understanding and integrity of the district; discussion also recognized that historically significant areas outside the boundary may be conserved through other heritage planning tools.
3. **Standards and Guidelines:** There was support for the formal use of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* as the foundation for policy and decision-making. Applying the Standards comprehensively and distinguishing between preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration were identified as essential to consistent and defensible outcomes.
4. **Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties:** Participants emphasized the need for clear policies and guidelines for both contributing and non-contributing properties. Property evaluation sheets were recognized as a key tool for identifying heritage attributes and guiding review of proposed changes.
5. **Clarity and Predictability in Decisions:** Clear definitions, policies, and review processes were identified as critical to reducing subjectivity and ensuring consistent application by staff, the Municipal Heritage Committee, and Council.
6. **Implementation and Enforcement:** Effective implementation was seen as dependent on clear procedures, consistent enforcement, and coordination with other municipal bylaws. Participants noted the importance of prioritizing significant impacts, such as demolition and major alterations.
7. **Resources and Incentives:** The need to align conservation expectations with appropriate resources and incentives for property owners was identified as an important consideration for long-term implementation.

Appendix

E Index of Contributing Properties

81 Ball
87 Ball
245 Butler
17 Byron
39 Byron
41 Byron
85 Byron
25 Castlereagh
43 Castlereagh
43b Castlereagh
59 Castlereagh
8 Centre
64 Centre
69 Centre
240 Centre
219 Davy
230 Davy
279 Davy
287 Davy
25 Delater
35 Delater
112 Delater
116 Delater
120 Delater
10 Front
16 Front
26 Front
80 Front
120 Front
130 Front
168 Front
180 Front
58 Gage
83 Gage
86 Gage
116 Gage
122 Gage
184 Gage
129 Gate
155 Gate
156 Gate
160 Gate
166 Gate
177 Gate
178 Gate
184 Gate
223 Gate
240 Gate
243 Gate
323 Gate
22 Johnson
28 Johnson
29 Johnson
34 Johnson
46 Johnson
58 Johnson
65 Johnson
79 Johnson
84 Johnson
85 Johnson
89 Johnson
92 Johnson
95 Johnson
96 Johnson
105 Johnson
115 Johnson
117 Johnson
118 Johnson
119 Johnson
123 Johnson
126 Johnson
127 Johnson
129 Johnson
135 Johnson
144 Johnson
164 Johnson
180 Johnson
234 Johnson
473 Johnson
66 King
123 King
129 King
143 King
153 King
159 King
169 King
177 King
228 King
232 King
233 King
236 King
244 King
245 King
255 King
266 King
269 King
272 King
287 King
407 King
433 King
463 King
38 Market
42 Market
46 Market
20 Mary
46 Mary
58 Mary
67 Mary
76 Mary
392 Mississauga
6 Picton
25 Picton (Simcoe Park)
34 Picton (30 Picton)
36 Picton (30 Picton)
36b Picton (30 Picton)
60 Picton
73 Picton
92 Picton
10 Platoff
20 Platoff
24 Platoff
30 Platoff
35 Platoff
40 Platoff
43 Platoff
54 Platoff
69 Platoff
17 Prideaux
18 Prideaux
21 Prideaux
22 Prideaux
27 Prideaux
28 Prideaux
31 Prideaux
42 Prideaux
55 Prideaux
69 Prideaux
77 Prideaux
78 Prideaux
83 Prideaux
87 Prideaux
93 Prideaux
94 Prideaux
115 Prideaux
126 Prideaux
132 Prideaux
168 Prideaux
4 Queen
5 Queen
7 Queen
9 Queen
12 Queen
13 Queen
15 Queen
16 Queen
20 Queen
23 Queen
26 Queen
29 Queen
32 Queen
38 Queen
43 Queen
44 Queen
45 Queen
54 Queen
55 Queen

59 Queen
66 Queen
69 Queen
75 Queen
76 Queen
106 Queen
108 Queen
118 Queen
122 Queen
125 Queen
126 Queen
142 Queen
154 Queen
157 Queen
165 Queen
166 Queen
175 Queen
184 Queen
187 Queen part 1
209 Queen
228 Queen
284 Queen
328 Queen
368 Queen
374 Queen
428 Queen
456 Queen
117 Regent
133 Regent
157 Regent
167 Regent
175 Regent
179 Regent
223 Regent
226 Regent
263 Regent
277 Regent
278 Regent
293 Regent
294 Regent
327 Regent
343 Regent
356 Regent
372 Regent
415 Regent
433 Regent
21 Ricardo
37 Ricardo
45 Ricardo
47 Ricardo
57 Ricardo
63 Ricardo
67 Ricardo
85 Ricardo
117 Ricardo (119 Ricardo)
119 Ricardo
116 Simcoe
140 Simcoe
229 Simcoe
235 Simcoe
285 Simcoe
289 Simcoe
294 Simcoe
322 Simcoe
323 Simcoe
342 Simcoe
126 Victoria
129 Victoria
153 Victoria
164 Victoria
169 Victoria
177 Victoria
178 Victoria
188 Victoria
222 Victoria
223 Victoria
226 Victoria
235 Victoria
275 Victoria
279 Victoria
308 Victoria
315 Victoria
318 Victoria
324 Victoria
329 Victoria
342 Victoria
115 Wellington
239 Wellington
Golf Course

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix

F Statements of Contribution

Each Statement of Contribution documents how an individual property supports the cultural heritage value of the Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake Heritage Conservation District. These statements describe the property's design or physical, contextual, and historic or associative values, identifying the specific heritage attributes that contribute to the District's cultural heritage value.

The Statements of Contribution were developed using field survey information provided to the project team, along with property and historical data supplied by the Town and museum. The relevant material, including the property's architectural style, form, materials, features, and setting, were compiled using a standardized template to ensure consistency. Town data, historical sources and statements of significance were consulted to establish construction dates, ownership history, and associations with the District's periods of significance.

Each property was evaluated according to the extent to which its built form, materials, design, and setting express or reinforce the cultural heritage value of the District as defined in Chapter 3. The Statements identify the heritage attributes that contribute to the District's character and serve as reference documents for evaluating proposed alterations, additions, and conservation work.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1850-60**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

81 Ball

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows with storm windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at right end of the façade
· Transom
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The building was originally the Ironworks and Foundry Office and part of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company's industrial complex. The building itself was sold in 1870 to George Heaslip, and was moved to this site after 1888.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c.1832**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

87 Ball
Chapman Saltbox

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Square floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; storm windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The property was originally owned by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. Eventually, the land passed into ownership of the Bank of Upper Canada and was purchased by George Heaslip in 1870.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

245 Butler

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns
· Second residence from 1900s

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1858**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

17 Byron
St. Marks' Rectory

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Irregular floorplan
· Hipped and gable roof
· 3 chimneys
· Protruding bay
· Symmetrical façade
· Tall sash windows with storm windows; semicircular windows
· Window surrounds, shutters, balconettes, ornamental hood moldings
· Door Surrounds
· Bracketed cornice, projecting eaves, brick banding
· Porch with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The St. Mark's Rectory is associated with the Rebuilding period following the burning of Niagara in 1813, having been reconstructed in 1822 after its destruction in the War of 1812. Its churchyard, dating to the British settlement of 1784, provides an additional layer of historical association.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1886 (addition extended 1966)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Addison Hall**

39 Byron
St. Marks Hall

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Elongated paned windows with semicircular arc
· Centred entrance
· Door Surrounds with a wooden front gable
· Simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Addison Hall, constructed in 1886, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and with St. Mark's Parish Church as a long-standing centre of community life.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS, NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1816-1828**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stone**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

41 Byron
St. Mark's Church (on the same lot as 39 Byron)

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· T-Shape
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Elongated paned windows with semicircular arc; stained glass windows
· Arched stone lintel
· Centred entrance
· Stone surround
· Bell tower with crenelated parapet, false buttress

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The church is associated with the Rebuilding period, having been reconstructed in 1822 after its destruction in the burning of Niagara in 1813. The cemetery, dating to the British settlement of 1784, provides an additional historical association.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1850 (renovated 1920s)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

85 Byron

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Porch

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c.1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and with St. Mark's Anglican Church, originally as a church reserve.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Carnochan House**

25 Castlereagh

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround; pilasters
· Projected eaves
· Veranda with balustrade, columns and brackets

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value derives from its association with Janet Carnochan, first president of the Niagara Historical Society and long-time museum curator, who donated part of the property to enable the construction of Memorial Hall in 1906, Ontario's first purpose-built museum.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS, NHS District**
Date of Construction:	**1875 (1910 SE extension)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, Niagara High School**

43 Castlereagh
Niagara Historical Society Museum

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· protruding bay
· Symmetrical façade
· Elongated paned windows with segmented arch, bullseye windows on protruding bay
· Polychromatic brick window hoods with shoulders, stone sills
· Polychromatic radiating brick voussoirs with a keystone and a segmented arch transom
· Tower with roof trim, cornice with brackets

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1875, the former Niagara High School is associated with the Prosperity period as the town's first high school, operating until 1947. As the town's first high school, it operated from 1875 to 1947, reflecting the expansion of public education in the late 19th century. The property later transferred to the Niagara Historical Society, continuing its public and cultural role.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS, NHS District**
Date of Construction:	**1906**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Memorial Hall**

43b Castlereagh
Niagara Historical Society Museum

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows with segmented arch, bullseye windows on side parapets, semi-circular arch windows on front parapet
· Large radiating polychromatic brick voussoirs, stone sills
· Centred entrance
· Segmental arch radiating polychromatic brick voussoirs
· Stepped parapet, brick quoins, dentilled cornice, projecting eaves
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1906, Memorial Hall is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by the Niagara Historical Society on land donated by Janet Carnochan, it is recognized as Ontario's first purpose-built museum. The building reflects Carnochan's leadership and the early institutionalization of heritage preservation in the province.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1901**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Prefabricated blocks**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2;**
Setback:	
Also known as:	**Patterson House**

59 Castlereagh

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· Irregular façade composition
· Sash windows; tall windows; bay window
· Stone sill
· Door surround
· Front gable dormer with wooden shingles; Projecting eaves; simple cornice
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1901, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally granted to James Crooks and later owned by Reverend A.N. Bethune and Adam Crooks, a prominent local lawyer.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

8 Centre
The Lyons House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 2-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; sidelights
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; entrance stairs
· Projecting eaves; simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Lyons House, built in 1835, is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, with John Lyons, Registrar for the counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, and with the Loyalist Claus family.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

64 Centre
Simpson-Ness House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows with storm windows ; larger windows on the ground floor with sidelights; dormers
· Window surrounds, shutters, decorated dormers
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Front veranda with ornamental columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, dating to c.1830, is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The land was granted to Joseph Small in 1796, and the property was later sold to prominent citizen John Simpson in 1851.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1895**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

69 Centre

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Veranda with decorative brackets

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1895, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1823**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

240 Centre
Breakenridge-Ure House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 4 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Centre Street, 1-bay façade on Mississauga Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 9-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters, stone lintels
· Centred entrance
· Transom and sidelights; front stairs; stone lintel
· Projecting eaves; dentilled cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Breakenridge-Ure House, dating to 1823, is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It holds historical value through its connections to barrister John Breakenridge, the Niagara Seminary for Young Ladies established by Mary Breakenridge and Eliza Fenwick, and later with John Porterfield, a former Confederate agent who sought refuge in Niagara after the American Civil War.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830-1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**The Read House**

219 Davy

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, built c. 1830, is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land formed part of the "Crooks Block," granted to James Crooks in 1833, and the property was later owned by John Clockenburg, a German immigrant shoemaker and long-time resident of the town.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

230 Davy
Baikie-Jacques-Vint House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Veranda with bellcast roof and intricate fretwork

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with Niagara-on-the-Lake's Growth period and with shipwright Peter Baikie, who acquired the property in 1842 while employed at the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

279 Davy

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Symmetrical façade
· paned 6-over-6 sash windows with sidelights
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround; transom; side lights

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1912**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

287 Davy

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1912, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

25 Delater

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; symmetrical exterior stairs;
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1872**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

35 Delater

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Window surround; Shutters
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1872, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1837**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

112 Delater
Kennedy-O'Malley House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· brick Chimney on later addition
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows with storm windows
· Shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Transom; door surround; decorated pilaster
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Kennedy-O'Malley House is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Built in 1837 by James Kennedy, a carpenter with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, the property reflects the transition of Dock Company lands from leasehold to private ownership in the 1870s and remained in the Kennedy family until 1941.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C.1845**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

116 Delater
Dock Company Building

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Porch

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, dating to the 1840s on former Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands. Following the decline of the Dock Company, the property was first privately owned in 1891 by James Kennedy, a local ship carpenter.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C.1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

120 Delater

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows with storm windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, dating to the 1840s on former Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands. Following the decline of the Dock Company, the property was first privately owned in 1891 by James Kennedy, a local ship carpenter.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**The Yellow House, Bank of Upper Canada**

10 Front
"The Old Bank House"

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Front Street, 5-bays façade on King Street
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Decorative veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Old Bank House, built c.1817 by Thomas Racey, is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It first served as a branch of the Bank of Upper Canada on the site of the Yellow House tavern, destroyed in the burning of Niagara in 1813. Later linked to merchant Samuel Street and shipbuilder Lewis Shickluna, it became the Old Bank House Inn, one of the town's earliest historic inns, operating for over a century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1820, possibly renovated in 1900s**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

16 Front

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows; central dormer
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1820, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Black Picton, Black-Picken House**

26 Front
Black-Simmons House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Regular façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves, dentilled cornice;
· Large veranda with columns, balustrade and decorative brackets

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Prosperity period through its connection to William Black, caretaker of the Queen's Royal Hotel, a key institution in Niagara-on-the-Lake's development as a resort community.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1820**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Oates House, Captain's House, Evans-Consky House**

80 Front
Evans-Rigg House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Wrap-around verandah with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is traditionally linked to Capt. Edward Oates, Master of the Duke of Richmond revenue cutter, and later to James Boulton, a barrister and prominent member of the Niagara Mechanics Institute and Literary and Debating Society.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1844**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

120 Front
Delatre lodge

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows; storm windows
· Shutters
· Eave returns
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Delatre Lodge is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property is linked to Colonel Philip De Latre, president of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, who used the lodge during his time in Niagara, and for whom both the house and Delatre Street are named.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1818**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

130 Front
The Kirby House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights; decorated pilaster

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1818, the Kirby House is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and with author William Kirby, who settled in Niagara in 1839. Kirby served as editor of the Niagara Mail and gained national and international recognition for his writings, while also serving as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1905-1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Mary Secord Trumble's House**

168 Front
The Oban House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Sash windows
· Window surround; Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Porch

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and its link to the Oban Inn, constructed in 1895 by Captain W.A. Milloy. The land was originally granted to Joseph Clement in 1796 and later owned by Mary Secord Trumble, daughter of James and Laura Secord, providing an additional Loyalist association.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1905**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

180 Front

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround; sidelights
· Projecting eaves; eave returns
· Veranda with doric colomns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1905, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1840 (major renovations in 1870s)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Taylor House**

58 Gage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Gage Street, 2-bays façade on Regent Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; storm windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights;
· Front porch with paneled columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property later became linked to Albert Clayton Awde, Supervisor at the Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co., connecting it to the local canning industry that shaped the town's Prosperity period economy.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1828**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

83 Gage
The White House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 4 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 and 6-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The White House, built c. 1828, is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and with the Honourable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, or his son John Claus. Its long-standing association with the prominent Claus family strengthens its historical value within the community.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Livingston House, Arbour House**

86 Gage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows with storm windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround, transom
· Simple cornice; eave returns
· Porch with paneled columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1830, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was first linked to Loyalist Archibald Thompson and later to the Waddel family.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1847-1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

116 Gage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows, gable dormers
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1847-1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1842-1846**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Artist Cottage**

122 Gage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Sash windows, gable dormers
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built sometime between 1842-1846, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1843**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

184 Gage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-8 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights; entrance stairs
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1843, the house at 184 Gage Street is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was likely constructed by James Fraser, a local tailor, and later connected to the Hiscott family, long-time residents of the town.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1893**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Shiplap**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

129 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Regular façade composition
· Window surround; central dormer
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1893, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**C.1821-1823 (relocated before 1853)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

155 Gate
Methodist Meeting House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Gate Street, 2-bays façade on Prideaux Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 6-over-9 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surrounds; transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1821-1823 for use as the Methodist Meeting House, the building is tied to the Rebuilding period and reflects the early establishment of Methodist worship in Niagara-on-the-Lake. It served as a key religious venue from at least 1823 and was relocated and repurposed later in the 19th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1837**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

156 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Dormer
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1837, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

160 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 2-over-2 sash windows
· Window surround; Shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

166 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; central dormer
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C.1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

177 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· 9-over-9 sash windows; front gable dormers
· Window surrounds
· Door surround; sidelight
· Veranda with columns and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1818 (restored 1960)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

178 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows; front gable dormers
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves; roof trim
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1818 (restored 1960), the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830 (restored 1992)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

184 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830 (restored 1992), the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1830/1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

223 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830–1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally patented to Thomas McBride in 1820 and later to Ralph Crysler, linking it to early settlement families, and the property may also have been the residence of a local harness maker, reflecting the town's working trades.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1816-1818**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**MacMonigle House, Shoemaker's Cottage**

240 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 9-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Door surround
· Front porch gable with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1816-1818, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period following the War of 1812. Originally part of a Crown grant to Peter O'Karr in 1798, the property passed through early families before being acquired by shoemaker William Curtis in 1839, whose descendants lived there for nearly a century, giving rise to its name, the "Shoemaker's Cottage."

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**C.1820**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

243 Gate
The Slave Cottage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Porch with pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820s, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period after the War of 1812. Known locally as the "Slave Cottage," it is believed to have been occupied by Black residents, though records are inconclusive. Its later association with Daniel Waters, a freeborn Black entrepreneur and livery stable owner, adds important cultural and social value to Niagara's history.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890 (renovated in 1975)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

323 Gate

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Square floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows, dormers
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1864**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Flynn House**

22 Johnson
Walnut Tree Cottage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, built in 1864, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It also holds historical value as a meeting place for the Knights of Columbus during the Second World War.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1876**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

28 Johnson
The Bishop House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Irregular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door transom
· Veranda with ionic columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1871, the Bishop House reflects the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.The house is most closely associated with James Bishop, one of its 19th-century owners.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1905**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

29 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1905, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1840s**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

34 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 4-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom
· Veranda with decorated columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, constructed in the 1840s, is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally patented to Isabella Hill, an early property owner in this area of the town.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1831**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

46 Johnson
Barker Hall

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Regent Street
· Sash windows
· Entrance centre left; recessed entry
· Door surround; recessed columns; transom
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1831, Barker Hall reflects the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and is closely associated with John Barker, municipal official, fire captain, and Loyalist involved in the 1837 Rebellion. Later owned by his son Thomasin, the house operated as a boarding hall that provided refuge to Confederate politicians after the American Civil War.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830s (refurbished 1870s)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Brownell-Eckersley House**

58 Johnson
The Eckersley-McEwen House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Regent Street
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surrounds; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830s (refurbished 1870s) the Eckersley-McEwen House reflects the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development as a major port and shipbuilding centre. It is associated with George Young, early settler and library founder, and John Eckersley, customs collector.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

65 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Eave returns
· Porch with column

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830 (restored 1992)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

79 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns and trim; scalloped siding

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1860-1864**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Lamon-Hutchinson House**

84 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, built by William Hutchinson between 1860 and 1864, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally granted to John Van Voist in 1797 and later re-patented to Andrew Heron in 1801, linking it to the early British settlement of the town.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1843**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**The Savage/Schaffel House**

85 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Square floorplan
· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1843, the Savage/Schaffel House is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, and with John Savage, a Colour Sergeant in the British Army.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1820-38 (renovated 1866)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

89 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows with storm windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820-1838, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, and with John Savage, a Colour Sergeant in the British Army.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1825**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

92 Johnson
Pai(y)nter House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 6-over-6 sash windows, dormers
· Window surrounds; shutters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Painter House, dating to c. 1825, is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally patented to Andrew Heron in 1801, linking it to the town's early settlement.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The Blain-Lansing House; Post Office Inn**

95 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Victoria Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Brick lintel; brick sill; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; brick and stone lintel
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1835, the Post House represents the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by James Blain, a bricklayer and mason known for his work on St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, it is notable for its role as Niagara's first Post Office.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1816 (restored 1940s)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Vanderlip-Marcy House**

96 Johnson
Vanderlip-Hutchings House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Victoria Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 9-over-6 sash windows with storm windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, the Vanderlip-Hutchings House is associated with the Rebuilding period after the War of 1812. The property was first owned by Andrew Heron, prominent merchant, publisher of the Niagara Gleaner, and founder of the Niagara Public Library.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1837**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

105 Johnson
Varey-Hendrie House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Victoria Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1837, the Varey-Hendrie House is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed for George Varey, a local tailor and the property's first owner.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

115 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 2-bays façade
· 8-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The townhouse is part of a terrace row constructed by George Varey Sr., a successful tailor and Methodist. The dwellings were built to house workers of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

117 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2-bays façade
· 8-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The townhouse is part of a terrace row constructed by George Varey Sr., a successful tailor and Methodist. The dwellings were built to house workers of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Lyall-Twining House, Sign of the Crown**

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1817 the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The house first served as a residence for Robert and Peter McDougall before becoming The Sign of the Crown inn and tavern under William Moffat in 1836. In 1872, Charles Camidge, a Crimean War veteran and educator, operated his private boys' school here, known as York Academy.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

119 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 2-bays façade
· 8-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The townhouse is part of a terrace row constructed by George Varey Sr., a successful tailor and Methodist. The dwellings were built to house workers of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1822**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

123 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Door surround
· Decorative gable trim
· Porch with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1822, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1828**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

126 Johnson
Platt Carriage Works House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1828, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Likely constructed by George Varey, it became home to the Platt family, prominent carriage-builders, who owned it from 1843 to 1932.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1912**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

127 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1912, the house is associalted with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

129 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows; storm windows
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Dentilled cornice
· Porch with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1890, the house is associalted with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1822**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

135 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Shutters
· Entrance centre left

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1822, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period after the War of 1812. It was constructed by George Greenlees. Later owned by lawyer Charles Latham Hall, the property was used as an inn and rental, reflecting Niagara's economic and social life in the mid-19th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c.1825-1836**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Walsh House**

144 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade on Johnson Street, 2-bays façade on Gate Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-8 and 12-over 12 sash windows
· Shutters; radiating brick lintels
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom; entrance stairs; decorated pilasters
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1825–1836, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period after the War of 1812. It was constructed by Dr. James Muirhead, physician and son-in-law of Lieutenant Colonel John Butler. Later owners included Major Joseph Clement, linking the property to prominent Loyalist families central to Niagara's civic and military life.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1845**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

164 Johnson
The Ball-Davidson House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights; pilaster and entablature
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1845, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by Alex Davidson, postmaster and the town's first mayor.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1845**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Bailey-Jamieson House**

180 Johnson
The Villa Nova

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom;
· Projecting eaves; eave returns
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1845, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was likely constructed by James Collard, with later ownership including members of the Ball family, prominent in local heritage.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1824-1831**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

234 Johnson
The Clench House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays main façade, 2-bays side façade (facing Johnson Street)
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; side lights; pilasters
· 2 storey pilasters; projected eaves; simple cornice
· Entablature porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

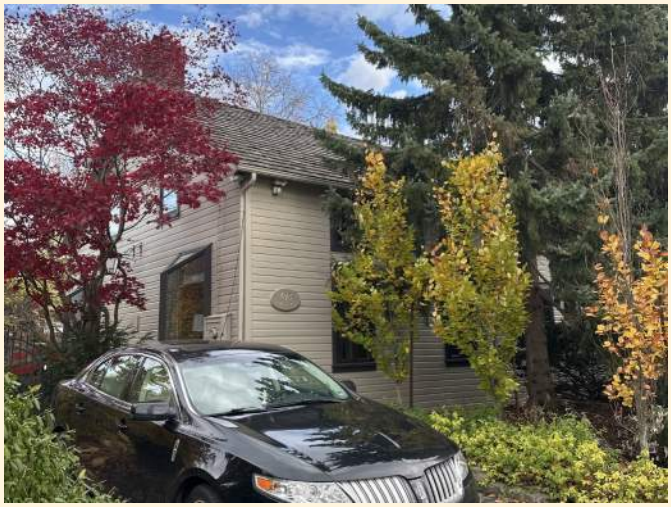
x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1824–1831, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period following the War of 1812. It was constructed for Ralfe Clench, a Butler's Ranger, the town's first Town Clerk, Assembly representative, and Judge of the Surrogate Court.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1914**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	



473 Johnson

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 2-bays façade
· Sash windows, dormers
· Window surround
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1914, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Elliott House**

66 King
Whale Inn

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance; perpendicular to the current street
· Door surround; sidelights; decorated pilaster
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1835, the Whale Inn is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed to serve sailors and travellers at the foot of King Street, it became a landmark tavern and later guest house. Its long association with the Elliott family, notably Walter and Thomas Elliott, underscores its role in Niagara's social and commercial history.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1905**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

123 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Sash windows, 2 pane design
· Wndow surround
· Door surround
· Projected eaves; simple cornice
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1905, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

129 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· Tall windows, gable dormers
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves and trim
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**Original building 1831 (renovations**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Bernard Gray Hall**

143 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Hipped roof
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Door surround; sidelights
· Bracketed eaves
· Veranda with wide columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1831, (renovations in 1911) the property is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. First operated as John Graham's Tavern, later known as the Black Swan Inn, the property later gained significance through Dr. James F. Rigg, who purchased it in 1916, expanded it for his medical practice, and whose son, Dr. Bruce Rigg, continued serving the community until 1965.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1816**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stone**
Roofing Material:	**Metal**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

153 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· 6-bays façade on King Street, 5-bays façade on Prideaux Street
· 12-over-8 sash windows
· Window surrounds, shutters
· Two entrances, on first and fourth bays from the left
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves with bracketed cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1816, the lodge is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by merchant John Eagleson on the site of the town's first Masonic hall (1791, destroyed in 1813), the stone building served various roles before being acquired in 1877 by Niagara Lodge No. 2 A.F. & A.M., which continues to meet here.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

159 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds, shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1836**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

169 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Simple cornice
· Veranda with columns and ornamental trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1836, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1876 (alterations 1991)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

177 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· Complex façade composition with protruding bay and towers
· Asymmetrical façade
· Bay windows; stained glass; sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround; transom; decorative woodwork
· Projecting eaves; Roof trim; variable cladding materials; decorative finial
· Veranda with columns and ornamental trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1876, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

228 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Centred entrance
· Projecting eaves; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1827**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

232 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof with pediment
· 3-bays façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround; pilasters
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda and balcony with columns and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1827, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1900-1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Concrete**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

233 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows with transom
· Window surround; stone lintel and sill; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround, transom
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1900-1910, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed on the site of an earlier livery stable, it later served as the town's fire station.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

236 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Second Empire**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Second Empire** style:

· Mansard roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows, Gable dormers
· Window surround
· Veranda with columns, pediment, and ornamental trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1828**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

244 King
Moore-Bishop-Stokes House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· 12-over-12 and 6-over-6 sash windows; storm windows
· Bay window
· Door surround; sidelights
· Simple cornice; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1828, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Granted to Francis Moore by Hon. James Crooks. The house is linked to early community uses, reputedly serving as a school and later a lodging house, and remains a landmark at the King–Platoff corner.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1913**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Luis House Restaurant**

245 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Flat roof
· 2 chimneys
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Door transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1913, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c.1830, renovated 2002**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

255 King
Burns House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Main entrance on the right end of the façade
· Door surrounds
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. First operated as an inn by Richard Howard, a licensed tavernkeeper, and later by Mary Flinn, it reflects the importance of early inns in serving travellers and locals. The property was later owned by James Burns, from whom it takes its name.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1849**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Margo-Fyfe House**

266 King
Eedson-Fyfe House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1849, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Purchased from James Crooks by Rebecca Eedson, a schoolteacher, and likely built by her brother Thomas, a carpenter, it reflects the family's Loyalist roots and civic role in education, Methodism, and Temperance. Later owner Charles Camidge, headmaster of Niagara Grammar School, adds further cultural significance.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

269 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Projected eaves
· Veranda with doric columns and a dentilled cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1912**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

272 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 2-bays façade
· Sash windows; bay windows
· Shutters; paneled window surrounds on bay windows
· Semi-elliptical door transom; sidelights;
· Dentilled cornice
· Porch with doric columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, built in 1912, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development through its connection to lumber merchant John Carnochan and the prominent Carnochan family. The land was originally patented to James Crooks in 1823, linking it to early settlement and the War of 1812. The property also has later historical value as the local headquarters of the Royal Canadian Legion from 1935 to 1938.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1875-1880, reclad 2008**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

287 King

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Complex façade composition
· Asymmetrical façade
· 9-over-1 tall sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Door surround
· Tower with tall pyramidal roof; fishscale wood shingles; vertical decorated boards
· Veranda with decorated balustrade and columns;

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, built c. 1875-1880, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development through its connection to Josiah B. Plumb, a prominent local figure. The land was originally patented to Robert Hamilton in 1799 and later acquired by William and James Crooks, linking it to early settlement and local mercantile activity.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1816-1817 (addition in c. 1870)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

407 King
The Wilderness

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Hipped roof
· 3 chimneys
· 8-bays façade
· Sash windows
· Dutch door; fanlight
· Hood above door entrance
· Carriage house c. 1840

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1816–1817, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed for Colonel William Claus, Superintendent of the Six Nations and Lincoln Militia officer, it stood on land gifted to his mother Ann Claus by the Six Nations. Later owned by prominent Loyalist-descended families, including the Dicksons and Lyons, the property reflects Niagara's continuity from settlement through prosperity.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1816**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco, painted masonry**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Brockamour Manor, Powell-Cavers House**

433 King
The Powell-Wisch House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on King St. and 4-bay façade on Mary St.
· Symmetrical façade
· 15-over-15 and 12-over-12 and 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround, lintel
· Projecting eaves with bracketed cornice
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Powell-Wisch House, known locally as Brockamour, is associated with the Rebuilding period following the burning of Niagara in 1813, having been rebuilt in 1816. The property is linked to a number of prominent Upper Canadians, including Joseph Brant, John Powell, James Boulton, Captain Duncan Milloy, and Dr. Frederick Morson. It also has strong local association through its connection to Sophia Shaw, reputedly engaged to Sir Isaac Brock at the time of his death.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1885**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

463 King
Best House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· L-Shape
· Gable roof with front gable dormer
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Segmented arch windows
· Windows: radiating brick voussoirs, carved stone keystone and wooden lug sill
· Centred entrance
· Door: radiating brick voussoirs; segmentally arched transom and sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Best House, built in 1885 by Thomas Frederick Best, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Best, who later served as Mayor, is credited with constructing the canning factory that became the Pillar and Post Inn. The property is also linked to other prominent local figures, including Joseph Edwards and James Whitten.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

38 Market

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· 8-over-8 sash windows; dormer; display windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projected eaves; simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

42 Market

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1823**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Angel Inn**

46 Market

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surrounds

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1823, the inn is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Established by John Ross and later operated by Richard Howard and John Fraser, it reflects the role of early taverns as vital social centres for meetings, entertainment, and community life. Its long-standing function as an inn underscores its importance in Niagara's cultural history.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1871**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

20 Mary

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof with front gable dormer
· Window surround
· Centred entrance

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1871, this building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1816-1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

46 Mary
The Miller House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door transom
· Porch with a pediment and square columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Miller House, constructed during the Rebuilding period c. 1816, is associated with William Duff Miller, a prominent early figure in Niagara-on-the-Lake. The property remained with the Miller and Hewgill families for nearly a century before part of the land was sold to Dominion Canners in 1912, linking it to the canning industry and later the Pillar and Post Inn.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

58 Mary

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 2-bays façade
· Sash windows; bay windows
· Window surround
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1815**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**The Butler House / Skyehaven**

67 Mary

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Square floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 8-over-8 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; pilasters
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1815, the cabin is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and is among the earliest surviving dwellings in the town. Originally owned by Nathaniel Barnum and later enlarged by merchant John Eagleson after the War of 1812.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Jennings House**

76 Mary

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Likely constructed by Moses Evans, a member of the town's early African American community, the property reflects the settlement of the "coloured village" south of Mary Street, an area shaped by formerly enslaved and free Black residents who contributed to Niagara's social and cultural fabric.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c.1815**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

392 Mississauga
The Breakenridge-Hawley House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Gable roof
· 3 chimneys
· 3-bays façade on Mississauga Street, 2-bays façade on William Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 8-over-8 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Projecting eaves with dentilled brackets; two storey high pilasters on front façade
· Coach house

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1815, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by lawyer John Breakenridge, noted for building several elegant houses in town, and later owned by members of the prominent Dickson family, including Walter H. Dickson, a leading community figure.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1882**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**3**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

6 Picton
Prince of Wales Hotel

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Second Empire**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Second Empire** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Mansard roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Tall Tudor arch windows; round arch dormer windows
· Windows: radiating brick voussoirs with keystone; decorated dormer surround
· Door: transom; radiating brick voussoirs with key stone
· Simple cornice; bracketed cornice; brick quoins
· Veranda with columns and ornamental trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1882, the Prince of Wales Hotel is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, when the town became a prominent resort destination. The hotel is a landmark of the tourism boom that attracted wealthy visitors and established Niagara-on-the-Lake's reputation as a leisure and hospitality hub.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1846-1848**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**185 and 285 Picton**

34 Picton
30 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows, display window
· window surround
· Multiple entrances
· Door surrounds
· Projecting eaves, dentilled cornice, pilasters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1846-48, the house is associated with the Growth (c.1830–c.1859) period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property represents early residential and small-scale commercial use on Picton Street prior to later hotel expansion. Its continued presence reflects the survival of mid-19th-century settlement patterns within an area now transformed by tourism.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1846-1848**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Part of Prince of Wales Court**

36 Picton
30 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 6-over-6 sash windows, tall windows, semi-circular??
· Window surrounds, shutters, brick lintel with stone keystone, brick sill
· Multiple entrances
· Door surrounds, brick lintel with stone keystone
· Simple cornice, quoins?
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1846-48, the house is associated with the Growth (c.1830–c.1859) period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property is part of the Prince of Wales Court and reflects the gradual incorporation of earlier properties into the town's growing tourism economy.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1846-1848**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Part of Prince of Wales Court**

36b Picton
30 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· Symmetrical façade
· bay windows, dormers

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The property is part of the same lot as 34 and 36 Picton. Most likely associated with the Growth (c.1830-c.1859) period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Moffat's Inn**

60 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surrounds, recessed entrance

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1835, Moffat's Inn is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Established by Richard Moffat as one of nearly thirty taverns in town, it served stagecoach passengers travelling through the region and reflects the important role of inns and taverns in Niagara's social and commercial life. Although Miller's Hotel—another important 19th-century hostelry—was demolished in the 1930s, Moffat's Inn survives as an intact example of the town's early hotel industry and its historic accommodation network.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**St. Vincent de Paul presbytery**

73 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Irregular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· 4-over-4 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Transom
· Arcaded veranda

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the presbytery is associated with the Prosperity (c.1860–c.1914) period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed to replace an earlier c.1835 manse moved off-site in c. 1890.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**James Carnochan House**

92 Picton

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; front gable dormer with semicircular arched window
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Veranda with columns and ornamental trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1845**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Malcomson-Walker House**

10 Platoff
The Malcomson-Delie House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 9-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surrounds
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1845, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is linked to Niagara's shipbuilding era through owners such as Peter Baikie, shipwright for the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company, and James Malcolmson, a mariner credited with building the house.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

20 Platoff
The Dover-Daly House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The lot was sold by James Crooks to Henry Sewell, a carpenter, whose son Thomas, publisher of the Niagara Reporter, subdivided it before selling to Thomas Dover in 1838. Later owned by carpenters Edward Dixon and Thomas Eedson, the house reflects the modest worker housing that characterized early streetscapes.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C.1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Campbell House - former dairy ice cream**

24 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Door surrounds
· Projected eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1907**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

30 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Square floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Sash windows
· Window surround; decorated awnings
· Door surround
· Decorative finial
· Veranda with decorated columns, trim, and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1907, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1848**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

35 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Sash windows and storm windows
· Shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1848, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c.1859**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

40 Platoff
The Niagara Public School

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade on Platoff Street, 2-bays façade on Davy Street
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Denticulated yellow brick window surrounds; stone sills; stone lintels; transoms
· Centred entrance
· Denticulated yellow brick door surround; stone semi-circular arc and key stone; semi-circular transom; sidelights
· Yellow brick quoins; brick banding; projecting eaves; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1859, the Niagara Public School is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Established on land sold by James Crooks with conditions ensuring perpetual use for education and scholarships, it was the town's first public school. Constructed by master mason John Thornton, it is also linked to historian and teacher Janet Carnochan.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

43 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Projecting eaves
· Porch with gable roof

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C.1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

54 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2-bays façade on Platoff Street, 1-bay façade on Davy Street
· Sash windows
· Brick lintel; shutters; sill
· Projecting eaves
· Porch

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1913**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

69 Platoff

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows; bay window
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Projected eaves and fishscale wood shingles
· Veranda with columns, pediment, and balustrade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1913, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Burroughs House, Burberry Cottage**

17 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 9-over-6 sash windows, dormers
· Shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1835, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It shares its early history with Hummingbird Hill Cottage at 21 Prideaux, both constructed on Lot 31, originally granted to George Forsyth, a partner of Robert Hamilton and an early advocate for canal development. Later owners included Duncan Forbes, a carpenter involved in work at St. Andrew's Church, and Andrew and Sarah Carnochan, connected to historian Janet Carnochan.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**McKie House**

18 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 12-over-8 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves; eave returns
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1817, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The lot was originally granted to Andrew Heron, a prominent merchant, church treasurer, and founder of the Niagara Public Library. The dwelling was likely constructed by Thomas Powis, former proprietor of the Niagara Coffee House, whose daughter Sarah and her husband Alexander McKee, an early schoolmaster, later occupied it.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Hummingbird Hill Cottage**

21 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by Duncan Forbes, a local carpenter and joiner who worked on St. Andrew's Church under John Davidson. The property was originally part of Lot 31, also the site of 17 Prideaux, and was first owned by merchant George Forsyth, a partner of Robert Hamilton. Later owners included Andrew Carnochan, brother of historian Janet Carnochan.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

22 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows with storm windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

27 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; front gable dormer with 6-over-1 window
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1840, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1815**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

28 Prideaux
The Muirhead-McQueen House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 3 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surrounds; sidelights; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1815, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by Dr. James Muirhead, a physician, magistrate, and militia officer, and his wife Deborah Butler, daughter of Col. John Butler. Later owned by their granddaughter Deborah Catherine and her husband Sir William Buell Richards, Canada's first Chief Justice.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1840s; renovations 1870s-1880s**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Servos-Jones House, Sevros-Doyle House**

31 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Second Empire**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Second Empire** style:

· Square floorplan
· Mansard roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows, gable dormers, semicircular arch dormer windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house at 31 Prideaux Street is associated with the Growth period, likely constructed c.1841 by William Wilson on land first patented to John Jones in 1804. It is further associated with Edward Thompson and the Servos family, descendants of Loyalist Captain Bernard Frey, as well as James Aikins, who served as Mayor of Niagara-on-the-Lake during the Prosperity period.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1818-1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Stewart-McLeod-Northey House**

42 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade on Prideaux Street, 1-bay façade on Regent Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-8 and 12-over-12 sash windows
· Shutters; flat radiating brick lintel
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Projecting eaves; brick pilasters and arcade
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1818-1830, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property was first granted in 1796 to Augustus Jones, Deputy Surveyor General of Upper Canada, and later owned by the Stewart family, Loyalists linked to Butler's Rangers. Tradition holds that General Brock was once entertained at their earlier residence on this site.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1819**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

55 Prideaux
The Promenade House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade on Prideaux Street, 1-bay façade on Regent Street
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Stone lintel and keystone
· Centred entrance
· Transom; stone lintel

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1819, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was established as a tavern and inn and is linked to early figures including John Breakenridge, a lawyer who built several fine Niagara houses, and Richard Howard, a prominent innkeeper. Its later ownership by Philip Delatre and Robert Melville connects it to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1815**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Wooll-Kerr House**

69 Prideaux
Demeath

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Flat radiating brick lintel; sill; shutters
· Door surround; transom; entrance stairs
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

First built c. 1790 and rebuilt in 1815 after the War of 1812, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by Dr. Robert Kerr, a prominent physician, magistrate, and Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Upper Canada. Known as one of the finest early residences in the town, it reflects the status of Niagara's leading Loyalist families.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

77 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with doric columns and a simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Fowler-Hiscott House**

78 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Stone lintel and sill; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; stone lintel; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1817, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is strongly linked to Richard Hiscott (1790–1874), a British Army veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and War of 1812, who settled in Niagara in 1829 and established the family's long residence here. His son, Major Thomas Hiscott (1826–1903), carried on the family's local prominence and was active in the Niagara Historical Society.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1832 (renovations 1890s)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Dobbie-Davis House**

83 Prideaux
Dobie-Campbell Cottage

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows, hipped dormers
· Window surrounds, shutters
· Centred entrance
· Entrance vestibule with a hipped roof
· Bracketed cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1832, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Likely built by blacksmith Mathew Dobie, it was later home to carpenter John Davidson, noted for his fine woodwork at St. Andrew's, St. Mark's, and St. Vincent de Paul Churches. The modest dwelling contrasts with nearby stately homes, reflecting early settlement patterns.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1855**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Davidson-Davis House**

87 Prideaux
Davidson-Campbell House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows; storm windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround
· Decorated roof trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Davidson-Campbell House is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, likely constructed in the 1850s by John Davidson, a prominent local carpenter who also worked on St. Andrew's Church. The land can be traced to an earlier Crown Patent granted to Dr. Robert Kerr, one of Niagara's first settlers and a surgeon during the War of 1812.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1837-40**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

93 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1837-1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The lot was originally granted in 1796 to John Cain, an early settler, and later passed to the Winterbottom family. In 1840, Samuel Winterbottom bequeathed part of the property to Jane Winterbottom, linking the house to her ownership. Later owners included Flora Baxter and Charles A. F. Ball.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1826**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Tranter House, Thomas Burke House**

94 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 4-bays façade on Prideaux Street, 2-bays façade on Victoria Street
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance to the right of the façade
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1826, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. First constructed by innkeeper Benjamin Hughes on land owned by merchant Andrew Heron, it operated as an inn and tavern through much of the 19th century. From 1854 to the 1920s, it was closely tied to four generations of the Burk family.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1875-1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

115 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Second Empire**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Second Empire** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Mansard roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows, gable dormers
· Projecting eaves
· Porch with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The house, constructed between 1875 and 1880, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The land was originally granted to John Daly in 1796, linking it to the town's early settlement.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1854**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

126 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Fishscale wood shingles
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1854, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1849**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

132 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof with front gable dormer and fishscale wood shingles
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows and storm windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1849, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1895**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick, clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

168 Prideaux

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Irregular façade composition
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves, eave returns
· Veranda with columns, dentilled cornice, and fishscale wood shingles on pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1895, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Believed to have been constructed by Daniel McDougal and later owned by Charles O. Currie, it reflects the continued subdivision of larger lots in the early 20th century. The property remained tied to notable local families, including the Crysler and Currie families.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

4 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows; bay windows
· Window surrounds
· Door surround; transom; pilasters
· Dentilled cornice
· Covered corner entrance

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1835, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS, NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1820 (façade 1866)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Niagara Apothecary**

5 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-circular transom; decorated pilasters
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820 and façade in 1866, the Niagara Apothecary is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was operated successively by prominent local pharmacists including James Harvey, Henry Paffard—longest-serving Lord Mayor—and John Randall, also Mayor of Niagara. Restored in 1971, it remains a landmark of early pharmacy practice in Ontario.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The Telephone Exchange**

7 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Flat roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Tall sash windows; display window
· Radiating brick voussoirs
· Door ransom; Radiating brick voussoirs
· Dentilled cornice with brackets at each end

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1890, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

9 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Tall sash windows; display window
· Flat radiating brick lintel
· Door transom
· Bracketed cornice; projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1880, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1850-1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

12 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1850-1890, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

13 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

15 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**3**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The sign of the Pineapple**

16 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 9-over-9 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Transom
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the building is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's commercial development. Long used as a grocery store with storage lofts above, it later housed lodges, shops, and theatres. Owned by figures such as Steve H. Follett and Dick Allen, it is marked by its distinctive pineapple symbol of hospitality, a long-standing landmark on Queen Street.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1817 - second floor 1840s**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Miller House**

20 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Transom
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1817, the building is associated with the Rebuilding period after the War of 1812. Constructed by merchant William Duff Miller, an elder of St. Andrew's Church and town official, it reflects the shift of Niagara-on-the-Lake's commercial core to Queen Street after 1813. The second floor was added in the 1840s. Adapted over time as a drug store and ice cream parlour, it remains one of the oldest commercial buildings downtown.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1895**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

23 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows; display windows; gable dormers
· Radiating brick voussoirs with decorated brick keystones and shoulders; stone sill; ornamental dormer hood moldings
· Door surrounds; decorative pilaster; segmented arch transom
· Bracketed storefront cornice; detailed brick cornice with brick brackets; brick pilasters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1895, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS, NHS District**
Date of Construction:	**1846-1847**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stone**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**3**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The Court House, formerly the third Court House of Lincoln**

26 Queen
Old Town Hall

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows and semi-elliptical over-6
· Segmented arch stone lintel with sculpted stone key stones; decorative stone hood molding; semicircular stone arches with key stones and stone banding; stone sills
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-circular transom; stone piasters and lintel with keystone;
· Decorated cornice, bracketed eaves and quoins; pediment over central bays; ornamental stone banding
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1846-1847, the Old Town Hall is associated with the Growth period. Originally serving as the courthouse for Lincoln County, it became the town hall after the county seat moved to St. Catharines. Since then, it has housed Ontario's oldest public library and continues to serve as a focal point of Queen Street's civic and cultural life.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1825 (relocated in 1895)**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

29 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1825, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The former law office of Judge Edward Clarke Campbell, a leading Niagara lawyer, judge, and community figure, was relocated here in 1895 after a fire destroyed the original barbershop of Lewis Ross, a Black immigrant and barber. Its relocation reflects both Campbell's prominence and the story of Ross's family in Niagara's commercial core.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Sherlock Block**

32 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof with decorated parapet
· 7-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Dentilled cornice; Projected eaves;

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

38 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 6-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· window surrounds; shutters
· Multiple entrances
· Door surround; transom; pilaster
· Simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1840, the property is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was first established by Irish immigrant and blacksmith Simon Walsh, and later converted into Walsh's Hotel by his son James Walsh and wife Catherine Toal, who operated it for decades. The Walsh family remained prominent in town life into the 20th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Warden Block**

43 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gambrel roof
· 1 chimney
· 6-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surrounds
· Multiple entrances
· Door surround; transom
· Simple storefront cornice; bracketed cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1875**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

44 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Second Empire**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Second Empire** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Mansard roof
· 2 chimneys
· 2-over-2 sash windows, segmented arched windows, display windows, dormers
· Window surrounds, stone voussoirs with keystones and stone sills, Decorated dormer surround
· Multiple entrances
· Door surround, transom
· Bracketed cornice, pilasters, stepped parapet

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1875, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed as part of the early "market block" leases established after the War of 1812, it was among the first stores erected along Queen Street by local merchants. The property's early commercial use reflects the town's renewal as a regional trade centre following wartime destruction.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1825**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

45 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1825, the building is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by John Young, a Scots merchant and founder of Youngstown, New York, after his earlier house and store on this site were burned in 1813. The property reflects Young's role in cross-border trade and later served a variety of commercial uses through the 19th and 20th centuries.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1843**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Dee-LeDoux Block**

54 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· Flat radiating brick lintel; sill
· Multiple entrances
· Door surround; transom
· Projected eaves; simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1843, the building is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was likely constructed or renovated by merchant William H. Dee, who acquired the property in 1840, following earlier associations with John Young, a prominent cross-border merchant, and James Lockhart of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company. The building later passed to Henry Paffard, Mayor of Niagara and operator of the Niagara Apothecary.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1845**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Greaves Jams**

55 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Sill;
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projected eaves; simple cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1845,, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Later known as the home of Greaves Jams, the property reflects the continuity of retail trade in this central location.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1820-1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

59 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· 9-over-9 sash windows; display windows
· Flat radiating brick lintel and stone sill
· Multiple entrances
· Transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820-1840, the building is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property was first granted in 1796 to Alexander Cunningham, an early merchant, and later occupied by John Grier, a Scottish tanner. By 1819 it passed to Colonel Daniel McDougal, a decorated war hero. In the late 19th century it became home to a bakery, and later McKenzie's hardware store, a fixture of the town for decades.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1875**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

66 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Pyramidal roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Door surround; Transom; pilasters
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1875, the house is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Metal**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

69 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surround; radiating brick voussoirs
· Centred entrance
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

75 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows; display windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1910, the house is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

76 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1910, the house is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**McClelland West End Store**

106 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; display windows
· Window surround; stone lintel and sill; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Transom
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves; eave returns and quoins

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1835, the property is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was first owned by Lewis Clement, a lieutenant in the Lincoln Militia, before its purchase in 1860 by William Winder McClelland, an Irish immigrant who established a successful grocery and stagecoach business. Operated by the McClelland family for over a century, the store became a Niagara landmark, noted for its quality goods and aged cheddar.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

108 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Flat roof
· Regular façade composition
· Display windows
· Flat radiating brick lintel
· Door surround; transom, columns
· Bracketed cornice

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in the 1880s as an extension of McClelland's store, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Together with 106 Queen Street, it forms part of the historic McClelland's premises, long a landmark of Queen Street commerce.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

118 Queen
Part of a condominium property with 122 Queen, 126 Queen and 219 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows and display windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the building is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Likely constructed by Jacob Caniff as a watchmaker's shop, it reflects the early commercial shift of the town to Queen Street after the War of 1812. Later owners included Samuel Hindle, a local building contractor, and William Gollop, a World War I veteran and blacksmith.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The Evans Block**

122 Queen
Part of a condominium property with 118 Queen, 126 Queen and 219 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Multiple entrances
· Door surrounds, transom

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1860-1879**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

125 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1860–1879, the building is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is one of the few surviving commercial structures from those years and reflects the town's prosperity in the post-War years. Its long use for business and retail contributes to Queen Street's historic commercial character.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1825**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**The Customs House**

126 Queen
Part of a condominium property with 118 Queen, 122 Queen and 219 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade
· 6-over-3 and 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround, brick lintel, stone sill
· Centred entrance
· Door surround, semi-circular transom; brick lintel
· Parapet

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1825, the Customs House is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It served as the town's customs office where tariffs and duties were collected. Notable collectors included John Simpson and William Kirby, the historian and novelist whose appointment in 1871 provided the stability to complete The Golden Dog and later publish Annals of Niagara.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Gate House Hotel**

142 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Hipped roof
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Sidelights
· Simple cornice
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1814**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**McBride House**

154 Queen
The Doctor's House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom; sidelights;
· Veranda with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1814, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Originally the site of a pre-war store, it later became a residence owned by prominent local families including Savage, Clench, Campbell, and Garrett. In 1928 Dr. Alice Bennett acquired the property, and it remained in the Bennett family for much of the 20th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1816**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

157 Queen
Rogers-Blake-Harrison House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 6-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows with storm windows
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1816, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. James and Mary Rogers replaced their earlier home lost in the 1813 fire. The property served as a hotel, coffee house, and residence of the Rogers, Blake, and Harrison families—prominent figures in local politics, business, and church life—until the late 20th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1820**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

165 Queen
MacDougal-Harrison House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· T-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· 4 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Brick lintels; window surrounds
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Double brick arcade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1820, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property links to several prominent families: Martin McClellan, killed at the Battle of Fort George; Elizabeth Clench and Ralfe Clench, influential civic leaders; Adam Crysler, Niagara merchant; Daniel McDougal, war hero, merchant, and church leader; and later William H. Harrison, businessman and three-term mayor.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1911**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

166 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· protruding bay
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; cornice and brackets above entrance below the bay window
· Decorative half-timbering

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1911, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. One of only three Tudor Revival examples in Old Town, it reflects the eclectic revival styles popular in the early 20th century. The property has a long history of ownership, with connections to prominent local families including the McBrides, Cryslers, and Garretts before its redevelopment in the 1920s.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1820**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Dr Anderson's house**

175 Queen
The Cottage Hospital

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows; 4-over-4 sash windows on protruding bay
· Window surrounds; shutters; bay windows
· Centred entrance
· Protruding entrance bay with pediment; door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Build c. 1820, the property is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It served variously as a store, residence, and doctor's office before becoming the town's first hospital in the 1920s under Brigadier-General Charles M. Nelles.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1909**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Wellbrook**

184 Queen
The Mussen-Holmes House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· Asymmetrical façade
· Variable sizes of windows with paned glass
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Front gable vestibule; sidelights
· Decorative "half-timbering"; bracketed eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1909, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed for Joseph Mussen, a former Lord Mayor and prominent community figure, the property reflects his civic contributions, including support for St. Mark's Church and the cenotaph on Queen Street. The house also illustrates the influence of prominent estate families connected to the Queen's Royal Hotel and Niagara's early resort culture.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1822**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	**Roslyn Cottage, Crysler-Rigg**

187 Queen part 1 The Crysler-Burroughs House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 4 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Entrance on side façade
· 2 storey pilasters; simple cornice; dentilled eaves
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1822, the house is associated with the Rebuilting period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is linked to prominent figures such as Peter Desjardins, founder of the Desjardins Canal; Ralph Morden Crysler, merchant and partner in the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company; and lawyer Charles L. Hall, who likely added Greek Revival features in the 1840s. Later, ownership by American businessmen reflected Niagara's heyday as a summer resort in the late 19th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1832; addition in 1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Metal**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Richardson/Drope House, 'Nenagh' House**

209 Queen
The Richardson-Kiely House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 4 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters; palladian balcony door above entrance
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; pilasters
· Dentilled cornice
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1832, with a 1900 addition, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed for Charles Richardson,, lawyer, militia officer, and Niagara's representative in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (1834–41). The house was later occupied by lawyer Charles Latham Hall (1812–1849).

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1887**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Peace Acres**

228 Queen
Ketchum-Thomas-Phillips House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows; Palladian window above entrance
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights;
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Ketchum-Thomas-Phillips House is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake, when wealthy American families built summer residences. Constructed c. 1887 by Mary and George Ketchum of Buffalo, it was later owned by Watts Sherman Lansing, Edwin Thomas, and the Phillips family. The land was originally granted in 1801 to William Jarvis, linking it to early Upper Canadian settlement.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1899**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

284 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Cross gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Window surrounds; shutters; semi-eliptical window on front gable
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights
· Eave returns; pilasters
· Verandah with columns and balustrade
· Barn

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1899, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It was constructed by Watts Sherman Lansing, son of General Henry Lansing, who had purchased Randwood in the 1870s. Lansing built several summer homes in town, and this estate property reflects the period's transformation of Niagara into a seasonal retreat.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1881**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

328 Queen
Lakewinds

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Irregular façade composition
· Asymmetrical façade
· Variable sizes and types of windows; Palladian window on the front gable
· Window surrounds
· Door surround; transom
· Eave returns; pilasters; balcony
· Veranda with fluted columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Lakewinds, built in 1881 as the summer residence of S. Fleischmann of Buffalo, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, when wealthy American visitors established estate homes in the community. The property continued this association through later ownership by Dr. Conrad Wettlaufer, another prominent Buffalo resident who used it as a summer home until 1962.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1906**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

368 Queen
The Morgan-Heath House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof with wood shingles on front gable
· Regular façade composition
· Asymmetrical façade
· 6-over-1 sash windows
· Window surrounds; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Veranda with doric columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1906, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development as one of the early summer cottages along Queen Street. It was constructed for the Morgan family and later occupied by Olive Morgan, a community leader, and by Dr. Terrence Heath, a writer and scholar of Inuit art, with his wife Louise, a painter.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1908**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

374 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Window surround; palladian window on front gable
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1908, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1892**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**The Cedars, The Wright House**

428 Queen
Magnolias

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Pyramidal roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projected eaves
· Double level verandah with columns and 3 levels of balustrades

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1892, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development as a summer estate. It was first occupied by Charles Hunter, a key figure in founding the Niagara Golf Club in 1877 and an early American vacationer who promoted both sport and horticulture in the town. Later owners included Veronica Tennant-Wright, renowned prima ballerina and Companion of the Order of Canada.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1914**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Shingles**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Dr. Mitchell House, Sizer-Porter-Riesen House**

456 Queen

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 7-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves
· 2-storey tall portico with columns, pediment and semi-circular window
· Coach house

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1914, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property traces to an 1871 Crown Patent to Ann F. Campbell and was later owned by Josiah Burr Plumb, Member of Parliament, Senator, and Speaker of the Senate of Canada. Later owners included the Niagara Assembly and Dr. D.G. Mitchell, remembered for hosting community gatherings.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1852**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

117 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Saltbox roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Centred entrance
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1852, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Likely constructed for James Munro, a blacksmith, it may have served as both residence and smithy. Earlier owners included John Andrew Stevenson, Thomas Evans, and William Black. Later, the Greene family occupied the house from 1896 to 1951.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

133 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; central dormer
· Window surrounds
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1870**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

157 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gambrel roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround; transom
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1870, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1820**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**The Blue House**

167 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1820, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. After passing through Montreal fur trade merchants John Richardson and John Forsyth, the land was acquired by John Fraser, innkeeper of the Angel Inn, who likely built the present house.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**Pre-1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

175 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround; storm windows
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; sidelights; pilasters
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves with trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built before 1860, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

179 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

223 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· Sash windows

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1816**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns and brackets

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1816, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1842**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Gostling-Talyor House**

263 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1842 by E. McMullen, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Over the years, the property passed through many prominent local families, including the Sevior, Clench, Kennedy, and Garrett families.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1901**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

277 Regent
Dunbar-Takach House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Protruding bay with pyramidal roof
· Asymmetrical façade
· Variable sizes and types of windows;
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Bracketed cornice; variable cladding materials; decorative finial
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1901 by William Campbell for Lord Mayor William Miller, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Known as the Dunbar-Takach House, the property has had many owners, including members of the Campbell, McMullan, and Matthews families.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1838**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

278 Regent
Barker-O'Connor-Rocchi House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1838 by John Barker, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Barker was a carpenter, farmer, and local politician who also served in the First Lincoln Militia and volunteered during the Fenian Raids at age 82. Later acquired by the Methodist Church, the house served as a parsonage from the 1870s until 1920, while also housing tenants to support church salaries.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1891**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Turner House**

293 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Simple cornice and trim; fishscale shingles on pediment
· Porch with columns and fishscale wood shingles on pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1891, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Known locally as the Turner House, it reflects the town's late Victorian residential growth. The property was first patented to William E. Holmes in 1851 and later passed through many prominent local families, including the Campbells, Kingsmills, and Fizettes.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

294 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Pyramidal roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; bay window
· Window surround
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1902**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Hawley-Mud House**

327 Regent
The Mud House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· sash windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1902, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Known as "The Mud House," it was originally linked to a steam-powered flour mill. The property was first granted to Thomas Dickson in 1796 and later purchased by James McFarland in 1853.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

343 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Queen Anne Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Queen Anne Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Irregular façade composition
· Sash windows
· Shutters
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns and fishscale wood shingles on pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

356 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves; eave returns
· Veranda with columns and fishscale wood shingles on pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

372 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows, dormers
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; pilasters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

415 Regent

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 4-bays façade on Regent Street, 2-bays façade on William Street
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Shutters
· Door surround; sidelights; pilasters
· Projecting eaves
· veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

433 Regent
Eagleson-Buyers House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Simple cornice; eave returns
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1817, most likely by farmer John Eagleson, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value also lies in its connections to Reverend Edmund Burk, Vicar General for the Diocese of Upper Canada; Major-General Robert Pilkington, a British Army engineer and associate of Elizabeth Simcoe; and William G. Moncreiff, a Buffalo businessman and summer resident.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1882**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

21 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Pyramidal roof
· 1 chimney
· Sash windows
· Projecting eaves
· veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1882, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1899**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

37 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Sash windows; dormer
· veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1899, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890s**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

45 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Square floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-1 sash windows
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in the 1890s, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1871-1881**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

47 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1871–81, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value also lies in its connection to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, whose land grants included this site, later subdivided and sold during the Company's liquidation.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c 1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Board and batten**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Cowan-Ball-Pettit House**

57 Ricardo
The Cowan-Ball Hooper House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c.1840 and first leased by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company to workman William Cowan, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value also lies in its long association with the Cowan family, and later with local fisherman William Ball and his children, who occupied the property for decades.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1840, altered 1890s on**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

63 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, and altered in the 1890s,, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1878**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Metal**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

67 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surrounds
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves, eave returns
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1878, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

85 Ricardo
Shady Nook

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Porch with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890 as a summer residence, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connections to local politician Josiah Plumb, later a Senator, and to the Date's Patent Steel Company, which owned the property for over a decade before it passed to a series of private owners.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

117 Ricardo

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Sash windows
· Veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, as a later addition to 119 Ricardo, the property is associated with the Propserity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

119 Ricardo
The Quinn House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, which first owned the land, and to the Quinn family, notably photographer William Quinn and his descendants, who occupied the property for much of the 20th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**C. 1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

116 Simcoe

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development, likely built as a summer residence. The land was originally granted to John Darby in 1798, linking it to the town's early settlement.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

140 Simcoe

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade on Simcoe Street, 2-bays façade on Prideaux Street
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1820-1835**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

229 Simcoe
Fagan-Garrett-Hummel House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Square floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Centred entrance
· Roof trim
· Porch with columns, pediment, and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built between 1820-1835, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to Patrick Fagan, an Irish stonecutter active in the 1820s, and to the Garrett family, who occupied the property for nearly 100 years. The house also reflects the enclave of Irish craftsmen who settled in this part of Town in the early 19th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Queen Street Summer Homes**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV**
Date of Construction:	**1828**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

235 Simcoe
Morley-Gallagher House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; entrance stairs

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1828, likely by mason Michael Morley, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to the Morley family, Irish immigrants active in the St. Vincent de Paul congregation, who owned the property for over 80 years, and to the enclave of Irish craftsmen who settled in this part of Town.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1815**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

285 Simcoe
The Butler House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights; decorated pilasters
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Butler House, built in 1815, is associated with the Rebuilding period following the War of 1812 and with the Butler family, among the most notable Loyalist families in Niagara-on-the-Lake. The land formed part of the Butler Tract, granted in 1784 to the children of Colonel John Butler, who administered the original Loyalist settlement.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1817**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Masonry**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Storrington**

289 Simcoe
Lockhart-Moogk House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade on Simcoe Street, 2-bays façade on Gage Street
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows
· Lintels with keystones; sill; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1817, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to William Lockhart, a prominent merchant, banker, shipowner, and secretary of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. Lockhart also played a role in the 1837 Upper Canada Rebellion, and his shipping ventures contributed to the town's prosperity in the mid-19th century.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1877**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

294 Simcoe
Clark-Warner House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Georgian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Georgian** style:

· T-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade on Simcoe Street, 2-bays façade on Gage Street
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1877, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to the Clark family, who owned the property for nearly a century, beginning with Thomas Clark's purchase of the land in 1871. Later owners included Charles and George Clark, as well as William Clark Sr. and Jr.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1818**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

322 Simcoe

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1818 by merchant Andrew Heron, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connection to Heron, an important local businessman and publisher of the Niagara Gleaner, as well as to later owners including Alexander Fraser and Ann Patterson.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS, NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1831**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

323 Simcoe
St. Andrew's Church

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; stone lintel with keystone; semi-elliptical transom;
· Monumental portico

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1831, St. Andrew's Church is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its role as the successor to the original Presbyterian church destroyed during the War of 1812, and in its continuous presence as one of the town's principal churches, serving the congregation established in 1802.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1836**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Wood or cedar shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

342 Simcoe
St. Andrew's Manse

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Regency**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Regency** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Hipped roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround; stone lintel and sill
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; stone lintel with keystone/Cut stone quoins and arch; semi-elliptical transom; sidelights; entrance stairs
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
x	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1836, St. Andrew's Manse is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its continuous role as the manse for St. Andrew's Church and its association with Rev. Dr. Robert McGill, who led the congregation in rebuilding after the War of 1812 and laid the foundation stone of the present church in 1831.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

126 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Pyramidal roof
· 1 chimney
· Sash windows; storm windows; dormers
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Simple cornice; projecting eaves
· veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its long ownership by members of the Winterbottom family, early settlers in the town, and later by other notable residents including George A. Clement and Daniel Sherlock.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

129 Victoria
The Walkerby-George House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· L-Shape floorplan
· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows; storm windows; segmented arch windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves; roof trim; decorative finial
· Veranda with columns, pediment, and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

The Walkery-George House, constructed in the 1860s or early 1870s, is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development and was likely built by either Joseph Walkerby or Edward H. Thompson.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1910**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Shiplap, stucco, shingles**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

153 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Edwardian**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Edwardian** style:

· Gambrel roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· 6-over-1 sash windows; dormers
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Simple cornice; bracketed eaves
· Front gable veranda with columns and trim

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1910, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

164 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gambrel roof
· 1 chimney
· Regular façade composition
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows
· Window surround
· Simple cornice; eave returns
· Veranda with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1860**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

169 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Fishscale shingles on front-gable
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1860, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**1816**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

177 Victoria
The Wilson-Guy House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 5-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-12 sash windows; storm windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; entrance stairs
· projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1816 by merchant John Wilson, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Its historical value lies in its connections to Wilson, owner of the Exchange Hotel where the Law Society of Upper Canada was founded, as well as Reverend John Alexander, Dr. Hedley Anderson, and James Whittaker, who operated an undertaking business from the house.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1820 - renovated 1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

178 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· projecting eaves
· Veranda with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1820, and renovated in 1890, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1880**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

188 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· Sash windows; bay windows
· Door transom
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1880, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Commercial Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1852**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

222 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Italianate**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Italianate** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Tall semi-circular arch windows
· Window hood moldings and voussoirs brick; stone sills
· Centred entrance
· Door hood moldings and voussoirs brick; stone lintel
· Brick pilasters; brickwork along roofline; brick false-buttress

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1852 as the Canada Presbyterian "Free Church," the building is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The building was designed by architect William Thomas. Acquired by the Methodists in 1875 and later joining the United Church in 1925, it reflects the evolution of Protestant worship in Niagara-on-the-Lake and remains a key part of the town's religious landscape.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**Part IV, NHS District significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1822**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**None**
Also known as:	

223 Victoria
Frey-Hindle-Appleby House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Saltbox roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 12-over-8 and 8-over-8 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade
· Door surround
· Porch with columns and pediment

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in c. 1822, the Frey-Hindle-Appleby House is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. It is historically significant as the residence of Hannah Frey, widow of Captain Bernard Frey, a Loyalist settler killed in the War of 1812, and later of her descendants including George A. Clement, a prominent merchant and Town Councillor.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**c. 1830**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Stucco**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

226 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; front gable dormer
· Shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1830, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1825**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

235 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Rebuilding (c. 1814 – c. 1829)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Bay window
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Projected eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1825, the house is associated with the Rebuilding period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1871**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

275 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Door surround; pilasters

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1871, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

279 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· 6-over-6 sash windows, 8-over-8 on dormers
· Window surround; shutters
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Projecting eaves

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1850, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by Simon Walsh, an Irish immigrant and blacksmith who established himself after the War of 1812, it remained in the Walsh family for over 50 years.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	**Rose Cottage**

308 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Gable roof
· Protruding bay with trim
· Window surround
· Entrance at the left end of the façade

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by Charles Currie on a subdivided parcel later severed from 90 Gage Street.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1850**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

315 Victoria
The Carlisle-Brook House

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· sash windows; gable dormer
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom; sidelights
· Projecting eaves; eave returns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1850, the Carlisle-Brook House is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Constructed by Henry Carlisle soon after acquiring the property, it later passed through numerous local owners, including Etta Dalgleish, who lived there for over fifty years.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c.1900**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

318 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· sash windows; gable dormers
· Window surround
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; transom
· Projecting eaves; eave returns
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1900, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1840**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

324 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Classical Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Classical Revival** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround
· Entrance at the right end of the façade
· Door surround
· Projected eaves; fascia
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1840, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. Likely built by Thomas Watts, a Methodist choir leader, the lot originated in a 1795 Loyalist Crown grant and later passed to Hon. William Dickson and the Waddel family, linking the property to early settlement and the War of 1812.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1871**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Vinyl**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

329 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Ontario Cottage**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Ontario Cottage** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 3-bays façade
· Symmetrical façade composition
· Sash windows; dormer
· Window surround; semi-circular transom on dormer window
· Centred entrance
· Door surround; sidelights
· Front gable porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1871, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**1890**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Shallow**
Also known as:	

342 Victoria

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Picturesque**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Picturesque** style:

· Gable roof
· Protruding bay
· Asymmetrical façade
· Sash windows
· Window surround; flat radiating brick lintel; shutters
· Segmented arch door transom; radiating brick voussoirs
· Projecting eaves; simple cornice; decorative gable trim
· Veranda with trim and columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1890, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development.

General Information

Character Area:	**Institutional Core**
Heritage Status:	
Date of Construction:	**c. 1855**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Brick**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**1 1/2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	**Senator Mason House, Fell-Baggs House**

115 Wellington

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Growth (c. 1830 – c. 1859)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Neoclassical**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Neoclassical** style:

· Rectangular floorplan
· Gable roof
· 2 chimneys
· 3-bays façade
· 6-over-6 sash windows
· Window surround; shutters; flat radiating brick lintel; sidelights
· Centred entrance
· Door surround, transom
· Porch with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built c. 1855, the house is associated with the Growth period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. On land granted to St. Mark's Church in 1828 and part of the church reserve, it was likely leased before sale in 1877. Notable occupants include U.S. Senator James Murray Mason, who hosted Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and later Abraham Fell, a railway official, in 1892 and it remained in his family for many years.

General Information

Character Area:	**Residential Area**
Heritage Status:	**NHS District Significance**
Date of Construction:	**1883**
Exterior Wall Material:	**Clapboard**
Roofing Material:	**Asphalt Shingles**
Height (storeys):	**2**
Setback:	**Deep**
Also known as:	

239 Wellington

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the **Colonial Revival**. The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

Architectural style attributions reflect contextual interpretations and may not align strictly with pure architectural style definitions.

The following features contribute to the building's expression of the **Colonial Revival** style:

· Gable roof
· 1 chimney
· Sash windows
· Window surround; shutters
· Door surround
· Projecting eaves
· Veranda with columns

Contextual Value

The property contributes to the contextual value of the district through the heritage attributes associated with these features:

x	Architectural style
x	Exterior walls material
	Roofing material
x	Scale (number of storeys)
x	Setback

Historic / Associative Value

Built in 1883, the house is associated with the Prosperity period of Niagara-on-the-Lake's development. The property was owned by noted local historian Janet Carnochan, who acquired the land in 1873, conveyed it to John Carnochan in 1883 when the house was built, and re-acquired it in 1891, making it her residence after selling 92 Picton Street.

General Information

Character Area: **Queen Street Summer Homes**

Date of Construction: **1875**

Heritage Status: **Contains Mississauga Point Lighthouse NHS , Battlefield of Fort George NHS, and Fort Mississauga NHS**

Golf Course
Niagara On-the-Lake Golf Club and Military Reserve

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the . The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

The following features contribute to the park's physical expression:

·Historic layout and fairway alignments (1870s design)
·Open spatial organization of fairways and greens
·Mature vegetation and boundaries
·Gently rolling topography and natural groundform
·Visual relationship to Lake Ontario shoreline
·Visual connection to Fort Mississauga and town core
·Continuity of recreational (golf) use since the 1870s
·Modest, low-profile built features subordinate to landscape
·Natural materials, colours, and finishes compatible with setting
·Continuity of open green space and long view corridors

Contextual Value

The park reflects the Town's role as a leisure and tourist destination since the 19th century.

Historic / Associative Value

The Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Club, founded in 1875, is the oldest golf course in Canada and among the earliest in North America. Established on the former military reserve surrounding Fort Mississauga, the site reflects layers of history, from the 1804 lighthouse and the 1814 star-shaped fort to its use as a World War I training ground. Its long-standing recreational use illustrates the transformation of military lands into a cultural landscape.

General Information

Character Area: **Institutional Core**

Date of Construction: **1901-1910**

Heritage Status:

25 Picton
Simcoe Park

Statement of Contribution

This property supports the value of the Heritage Conservation District as it was constructed during the **Prosperity (c. 1860 – c. 1914)** and is an example of a prevailing architectural style such as the . The property's design / physical, contextual and historic / associative values are described below.

Design / Physical Value

The following features contribute to the park's physical expression:

·Late 19th-century civic park layout on historic Legislative Assembly site
·Open spatial organization of lawns, axial pathways, and mature tree canopy
·Central bandshell as a focal civic feature
·Commemorative monuments reflecting civic and political history
·Views toward surrounding heritage buildings and streetscapes
·Integration within the historic town grid and streetscape of Niagara-on-the-Lake
·Continuity of public and community gathering use
·Historic street-edge planting and spatial enclosure defined by trees
·Compatible built features (benches, lighting, paving) reinforcing historic character
·Relationship between open green space and surrounding civic landmarks

Contextual Value

The park reflects the Town's role as a leisure and tourist destination since the 19th century.

Historic / Associative Value

Simcoe Park holds historical value as a long-standing civic landscape established in the late 19th century on the site of the first Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (1792–1796). Its development as a public park reflects the 19th-century movement to create formal green spaces within historic town centres for recreation, commemoration, and community gathering. Through its monuments, axial paths, and mature tree canopy, Simcoe Park embodies the town's layered history and continues to serve as a setting for public life and civic memory.

Appendix

G List of Non-contributing Properties

217 Butler
227 Butler
89 Byron
113 Byron
15 Castlereagh
69 Castlereagh
79 Castlereagh
85 Castlereagh
12 Centre
36 Centre
75 Centre
113 Centre
117 Centre
125 Centre
135 Centre
171 Centre
175 Centre
210 Centre
214 Centre
220 Centre
226 Centre
221 Davy
222 Davy
238 Davy
244 Davy
263 Davy
267 Davy
270 Davy
276 Davy
21 Delater
23 Delater
26 Delater
27 Delater
36 Delater
39 Delater
90 Delater
98 Delater
108 Delater
230 Dorchester
235 Dorchester
240 Dorchester
32 Front
45 Front
99 Front
111 Front
115 Front
127 Front
135 Front
143 Front
144 Front
160 Front
188 Front
33 Gage
39 Gage
70 Gage
74 Gage
75 Gage
80 Gage
90 Gage
123 Gage
126 Gage
127 Gage
142 Gage
180 Gage
215 Gage
225 Gage
245 Gage
116 Gate
126 Gate
135 Gate
169 Gate
172 Gate
185 Gate
222 Gate
233 Gate
270 Gate
275 Gate
278 Gate
279 Gate
282 Gate
289 Gate
292 Gate
305 Gate
307 Gate
330 Gate
340 Gate
19 Johnson
72 Johnson
74 Johnson
78 Johnson
108 Johnson
112 Johnson
134 Johnson
165 Johnson
211 Johnson
225 Johnson
233 Johnson
241 Johnson
333 Johnson
357 Johnson
369 Johnson
377 Johnson
421 Johnson
435 Johnson
84 King
115 King
135 King
163 King
223 King
225 King
240 King
256 King
261 King
277 King
280 King
284 King
325 King
23 Mary
33 Mary
62 Mary
66 Mary
75 Mary
80 Mary
85 Mary
90 Mary
95 Mary
85 Melville
243 Mississauga
276 Mississauga
224 Nassau
240 Nassau
241 Nassau
245 Nassau
230 Newark
246 Palatine
248 Palatine
66 Picton
76 Picton
29 Platoff
39 Platoff
60 Platoff
66 Platoff
72 Platoff
80 Platoff
33 Prideaux
36 Prideaux
59 Prideaux
66 Prideaux
86 Prideaux
118 Prideaux
119 Prideaux
120 Prideaux
125 Prideaux
129 Prideaux
143 Prideaux
153 Prideaux
158 Prideaux
159 Prideaux
165 Prideaux
173 Prideaux
174 Prideaux
179 Prideaux
180 Prideaux
188 Prideaux
10 Queen

19 Queen
33 Queen
57 Queen
61 Queen
62 Queen
65 Queen
68 Queen
79 Queen
80 Queen
83 Queen
84 Queen
89 Queen
92 Queen
109 Queen
113 Queen
114 Queen
117 Queen
130 Queen
135 Queen
137 Queen
187 Queen part 2
254 Queen
346 Queen
356 Queen
400 Queen
408 Queen
450 Queen
486 Queen
121 Regent
124 Regent
129 Regent
144 Regent
153 Regent
163 Regent
178 Regent
184 Regent
227 Regent
231 Regent
235 Regent
243 Regent
266 Regent
269 Regent
276 Regent
290 Regent
317 Regent
432 Regent
434 Regent
435 Regent
442 Regent
475 Regent
481 Regent
31 Ricardo
33 Ricardo
41 Ricardo
51 Ricardo
75 Ricardo
84 Ricardo
89 Ricardo
91 Ricardo
107 Ricardo
115 Ricardo
128 Simcoe
172 Simcoe
209 Simcoe
217 Simcoe
225 Simcoe
242 Simcoe
262 Simcoe
268 Simcoe
278 Simcoe
286 Simcoe
310 Simcoe
363 Simcoe
387 Simcoe
389 Simcoe
100 Victoria
116 Victoria
117 Victoria
118 Victoria
134 Victoria
139 Victoria
157 Victoria
183 Victoria
219 Victoria
229 Victoria
263 Victoria
267 Victoria
268 Victoria
276 Victoria
285 Victoria
289 Victoria
305 Victoria
309 Victoria
323 Victoria
330 Victoria
335 Victoria
336 Victoria
339 Victoria
430 Victoria
120 Wellington
129 Wellington
227 Wellington
231 Wellington
235 Wellington
263 Wellington
269 Wellington
277 Wellington
281 Wellington
285 Wellington
55 William
65 William
76 William
225 William

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix

H Designated Properties

Part IV

87 Ball
89 Byron
43 Castlereagh
64 Centre
240 Centre
230 Davy
130 Front
46 Johnson
58 Johnson
96 Johnson
105 Johnson
66 King
244 King
266 King
407 King
433 King
463 King
46 Mary
392 Mississauga
10 Platoff
20 Platoff
40 Platoff
21 Prideaux
27 Prideaux
28 Prideaux
31 Prideaux
55 Prideaux
83 Prideaux
26 Queen
157 Queen
165 Queen
175 Queen
187 Queen
209 Queen
228 Queen
278 Regent
433 Regent
229 Simcoe
235 Simcoe
285 Simcoe
289 Simcoe
129 Victoria
177 Victoria
223 Victoria

Listed

81 Ball
17 Byron
39 Byron
41 Byron
85 Byron
59 Castlereagh
8 Centre
112 Delater
116 Delater
120 Delater
10 Front
26 Front
45 Front
80 Front
120 Front
127 Front
168 Front
83 Gage
184 Gage
155 Gate
223 Gate
243 Gate
22 Johnson
28 Johnson
34 Johnson
84 Johnson
92 Johnson
118 Johnson
126 Johnson
144 Johnson
164 Johnson
180 Johnson
234 Johnson
84 King
255 King
272 King
287 King
67 Mary
21 Prideaux
69 Prideaux
87 Prideaux
93 Prideaux
115 Prideaux
168 Prideaux
154 Queen
166 Queen
184 Queen
284 Queen
328 Queen
368 Queen
428 Queen
456 Queen
117 Regent
263 Regent
277 Regent
293 Regent
317 Regent
327 Regent
47 Ricardo
57 Ricardo
85 Ricardo
107 Ricardo
115 Ricardo
119 Ricardo
116 Simcoe
294 Simcoe
322 Simcoe
323 Simcoe
342 Simcoe
363 Simcoe
116 Victoria
126 Victoria
279 Victoria
308 Victoria
309 Victoria
315 Victoria
324 Victoria
115 Wellington
Golf Course

Appendix

I Properties Recommended for Consideration for Individual Designation

115 Delater
418 Gate
10 Melville
127 Mary
153 Mary
156 Mary
186 Mary
412 Missassauga
242 Ricardo
Back Range Light