

## 3.0 HERITAGE BUILDING STYLES

One of the defining characteristics of the Woodbridge HCD is the village quality. It consists of many styles over a long period. Each of the 12 styles creates a collection of neighbourly buildings that serve as a community of interest.

References: The majority of images and descriptions in this section are sourced from the internet Website: [www.OntarioArchitecture.com](http://www.OntarioArchitecture.com), Shannon Kyles of Mohawk College, supported by the Hamilton-Halton Construction Association and the Ontario Trillium Foundation (all sources are referenced in the Bibliography, page 126 of Part 2 - The Heritage Conservation District Plan).

### Georgian/ Loyalist (1784-1860)

This style is generally box-like, symmetrical elevations, with Classical (via Renaissance) proportions. Five-bay fronts, with two windows on each side of a central doorway, were most characteristic. Structures were from one to three storeys, but usually two, with centre-hall plan. Larger compositions comprised a central block with symmetrical wings. The typically side-gabled roof was often pitched high enough to allow a half-roof in the attic.



160 & 166 Woodbridge Avenue, Woodbridge

### Classic/ Greek Revival (1830-1860)

The Classical Revival was an analytical, scientific, and sometimes dogmatic revival based on intensive studies of Greek and Roman buildings. Unlike the Neoclassical Style that used Classical motifs and adornments on Georgian or other traditional floor plans, the Classical Revival was concerned with the application of Greek plans and proportions to civic buildings. Schools, libraries, government offices, and most other civic buildings were built in the Classical Revival style.



167 Woodbridge Avenue, Woodbridge

### Gothic Revival (1830-1900)

Generally symmetrical in organization from part to part, though independently symmetrical parts might be assembled irregularly. Both roof pitches and gables were steep. Wall continuity was broken up by projecting or recessed bays. Verticality was emphasized wherever possible, with features such as board and batten cladding, crenellations, extra gables, and pointed arches for windows and entrances. Polychrome brickwork heightened the decorative effects.



72 William Street, Woodbridge



**Victorian (1840-1900)**

Image Credit: Barrie, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Winchester, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)



**Queen Anne Revival (1880-1910)**

Image Credit: Picton, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Toronto, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)



**Edwardian (1900-1930)**

Image Credit: St. Catherines, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Peterborough, Ontario, *Ontario Architecture, 1874 to the present*, John Blumenson

# HERITAGE BUILDING STYLES

## Victorian (1840-1900)

In Ontario, a Victorian style building can be seen as any building built between 1840 and 1900 that doesn't fit into any of the aforementioned categories. It encompasses a large group of buildings constructed in brick, stone, and timber, using an eclectic mixture of Classical and Gothic motifs. 19th century urban centres are packed with lovely residences and small commercial buildings made with bay windows, stained glass, ornamental string courses, and elegant entrances.



137 Woodbridge Avenue, Wallace House, Woodbridge

## Queen Anne Revival (1880-1910)

This style is distinguished by irregular plans, elevations and silhouettes with both hipped and gabled roofs. Structures built in this style featured projecting polygonal bays, turrets, towers and chimneys. Queen Anne Revival buildings generally demonstrate a tremendous variety and complexity of detail. Spindework and other intricate woodwork adorned porch supports and gable ends. Unrestricted by convention, Classical features such as Palladian windows appeared in gables, with decorated pediments.



8127 Kipling Avenue, Woodbridge

## Edwardian (1900-1930)

The style is a precursor to the simplified styles of the 20th century. Many of the Classical features - colonettes, voussoirs, keystones, etc. - are part of this style, but they are applied sparingly and with guarded understatement. Finials and cresting are absent. Cornice brackets and braces are block-like and openings are fitted with flat arches or plain stone lintels. Edwardian Classicism provided simple, balanced designs, straight rooflines, un-complicated ornament, and relatively maintenance-free detailing. A subtype of Edwardian is "Foursquare" with equal sides and a massed, cubical shape.



50 Wallace Street, Woodbridge

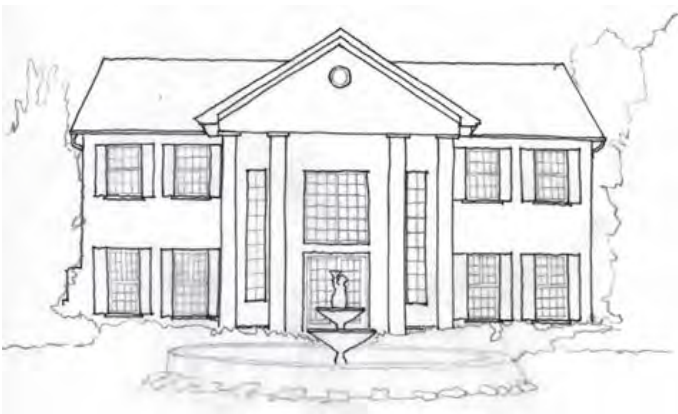


### Bungalow (1900-1945)

Image Credit: London, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Windsor, Ontario, *Ontario Architecture, 1874 to the present*, John Blumenson

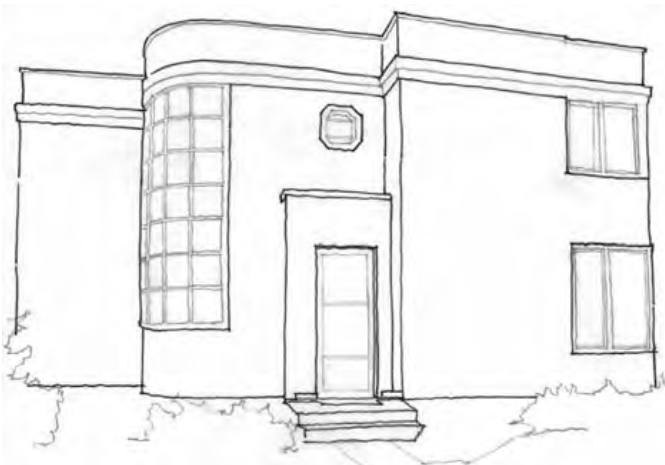


### Colonial Revival (1900-present)

Image Credit: Waterford, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Toronto, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)



### Art Moderne (1930-1945)

Image Credit: Tweed, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Hamilton, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)

# HERITAGE BUILDING STYLES

## Bungalow (1900-1945)

Bungalows are generally one or one-and-a half storey homes with broad, low-pitched, roofs that seem to blanket the building. Large porches, overhangs, and verandas link the bungalow with the usually ample exterior space surrounding the building. Bungalows are almost exclusively residential and are often made of rustic materials such as stone and brick. The roofs are usually constructed with exposed structural framing.



7844 Kipling Avenue, Woodbridge

## Colonial Revival (1900-present)

This style is comprised of simple rectangular volumes with shallow gabled or hipped roofs and symmetrical window and door arrangements. Small dormers were hipped or gabled. A selfconscious but inaccurate emulation of earlier styles, it mixed American Colonial with Upper Canadian Georgian. Clad in shingle, clapboard or brick, these revivals featured restrained Classical detailing in columns, engaged piers and cornices. Windows were shuttered and sometimes small-paned.



7883 Kipling Avenue, Woodbridge

## Art Moderne (1930-1945)

Moderne emphasized horizontality (flat roofs, horizontal window bands, rounded corners) and asymmetry. Smooth stucco walls were typical of Moderne structures. Moderne continued its horizontal planes and curves in window mullions and railings. Many new materials and techniques were introduced or adapted in new forms: glass block, stainless steel, vitrolite (carrara glass), terrazzo, and indirect lighting.



36 Clarence Street, Woodbridge



### Victory Housing (1940-1950)

Image Credit: Thunder Bay, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Hamilton, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)



### Contempo (1930-1965)

Image Credit: California, [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Ranch Style, Erindale, Ontario, [www.ontarioarchitecture.com](http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com)



### Ontario Cottage (1830-present)

Image Credit: Richard Johnston House, 1850s, Rideau Lakes, Ontario, [www.twprideaulakes.on.ca](http://www.twprideaulakes.on.ca), Sketch by GBCA



Image Credit: Brampton, Ontario, *Ontario Architecture, 1874 to the present*, John Blumenson

# HERITAGE BUILDING STYLES

## Victory Housing (1940-1960)

Victory housing was designed to be permanent and comfortable, large enough for a single family. It was meant to provide housing for defense industry workers, and later for returning WWII veterans. Most of this housing was prefabricated. Once a street was constructed, it was neat, tidy, and uniform. The houses were generally one-and-a-half storey with a steep roof, shallow eaves and no dormers. Multi-paned sash windows supplied light to the first floor and through the gable ends. The finish is different in every center, but clapboard was the most common.



8233 Kipling Avenue, Woodbridge

## Contempo (1930-1965)

This style emphasized horizontality: flat roofs without parapets, sometimes with overhangs. An appearance of thinness and lightness was created in deliberate contrast to surrounding buildings. Later variations were forced to seek contrast using different forms. Stucco, concrete or smooth brick walls appeared as undecorated neutral surfaces. Extensive areas of glass, usually in horizontal bands, were integrated in the wall plane. As the most popular subtypes of Contempo houses, Ranch Style and Split-level style are characterized by their one-story, pitched-roof construction, integral garage or car-port, wood or brick exterior walls, sliding and picture windows, and sliding doors leading to patios.



7845 Kipling Avenue, Woodbridge

## Ontario Cottage (1830-present)

The Ontario Vernacular style grew out of the Gothic Revival and Neo-Gothic. A simple rectangular plan with a medium pitched front to back roof and steeply pitched central dormer is the hallmark of the style. Ornamentation may include traces of Loyalist, Georgian, or Gothic detailing in a spare simplified form.



175 Clarence Street, Woodbridge

## Building Inventory Sheets (sample)

Woodbridge Heritage Conservation District 2007 Inventory

<b>Street Name</b>	William St.	<b>Street No.</b>	69
<b>Built Year</b>	1860	<b>Style</b>	Georgian
<b>Contributing</b>	Yes	<b>Comments</b>	Verandah detail Brick masonry Original form Sills, lintels painted, railings replaced
<b>VHI</b>	✓		
<b>LSHS</b>	✓		
<b>Part IV</b>			
			
<b>Street Name</b>	William St.	<b>Street No.</b>	72
<b>Built Year</b>	1800	<b>Style</b>	Gothic revival
<b>Contributing</b>	Yes	<b>Comments</b>	Original form Missing porch Window replaced
<b>VHI</b>	✓		
<b>LSHS</b>			
<b>Part IV</b>			
			

Note:

1. VHI: Vaughan Heritage Inventory
2. LSHS: List of Significant Heritage Structures
3. Part IV: Building or structure designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act