

Attachment D

Heritage Conservation Plan and Statement of Significance

Heritage Conservation Plan
441 Fader Street
New Westminster, BC



December 2021
(Updated May 2022)

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1.0 Introduction

The subject building is located at 441 Fader Street in New Westminster, British Columbia. If approved by Council, a Heritage Revitalization Agreement would allow an infill house (with secondary suite) to be added to the rear of the property, along with some other variations to the Zoning Bylaw. The historic house would retain its current location and orientation and would be restored. It would be given long term legal protection through the Heritage Revitalization Agreement and through a Heritage Designation Bylaw.



2.0 Report Scope

The intent of this Heritage Conservation Plan is to provide guidance for the exterior restoration of the house in a way that responds respectfully to the “Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada”¹ (*Standards and Guidelines*). A detailed approach to the possible restoration, repair and/or replacement of each character defining element is provided, as well as a general maintenance schedule.

A Heritage Conservation Plan also includes a Statement of Significance (SOS), which describes why the building has heritage significance. An SOS is a values-based assessment that considers any aesthetic, cultural, historic, scientific, social and/or spiritual importance of a place. It also identifies the specific elements of the building (called character-defining elements) that should be retained in order for the heritage significance to remain. An SOS was written for this building in July 2020 by this author and has been included in this report.

Site visits were conducted in March and June of 2019 and again in July 2020. The building was visually assessed and photographed, and the general condition of the building and the overall project were discussed.

Photographs included in this report are by the report author unless otherwise indicated.

¹ The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is a consistent, pan-Canadian set of conservation principles and guidelines that provides sound, practical guidance to achieve good conservation practice. *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Second Edition, 2010 www.historicplaces.ca

3.0 Definitions

The heritage conservation approach to an historic place first requires an understanding of why that place is important. As part of this understanding, there are some key definitions, taken from the *Standards and Guidelines*, that are helpful to know, and which are used in this report.

Conservation: all actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of an historic place so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes.

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

Rehabilitation: the action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an 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 an historic place, or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

Replication: the action of copying exactly a particular element or building and replacing the original with it (this action is not defined in the *Standards and Guidelines* but is included here as this action may form part of the work carried out on this building).

Historic Place: a structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place in Canada that has been formally recognized for its heritage value.

Heritage Conservation Plan: a document that provides direction in the heritage conservation of a place, with guidance on specific elements of the place - often forms part of the legal documentation for a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.

Statement of Significance: a statement that describes the historic place and that identifies the heritage value and character-defining elements of the historic place.

Character-defining Element: the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of an historic place, which must be retained to preserve its heritage value.

Heritage Value: the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present and future generations. The heritage value of an historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.

The following definitions of heritage value are quoted directly from the guide “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance”.²

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory qualities of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. A place may have aesthetic significance because it evokes a positive sensory response, or because it epitomizes a defined architectural style or landscape concept. Visual aesthetic value is typically expressed through form, colour, texture or materials. It is possible for historic places to have other aesthetic values as well, such as auditory ones. Historic places with aesthetic significance may reflect a particular style or period of construction or craftsmanship, or represent the work of a well-known architect, planner, engineer or builder.

Historical and Cultural values are sometimes combined and refer to the associations that a place has with past events and historical themes, as well as its capacity to evoke a way of life or a memory of the past. Historical or cultural value may lie in the age of a heritage district, its association with important events, activities, people or traditions; its role in the development of a community, region, province, territory or nation; or its patterns of use. Historical or cultural value can lie in natural or ecological features of the place, as well as in built features.

Scientific value refers to the capacity of a historic place to provide evidence that can advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture. The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and/or experience of the place. Scientific value can derive from various factors, such as age, quality, completeness, complexity or rarity. Scientific value may also be present when the place itself supplements other types of evidence such as written sources, as in archaeological sites.

Social value considers the meanings attached to a place by a community in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not have an obvious basis in history or tradition and relates almost entirely to the present time. Social value may be ascribed to places that perform a key role within communities, support community activities or traditions, or contribute to the community’s sense of identity. Places with social value include sites that bring the community together and create a sense of shared identity and belonging.

Spiritual value is ascribed to places with religious or spiritual meanings for a community or a group of people. Sacred and spiritual places could include places of mythological significance, landscape features associated with myth and legends, burial sites, rock cairns and alignments, fasting/vision quest sites etc., places representing particular belief system(s) or places associated with sacred traditions, ceremonial practices or rituals of a community/group of people.

² Historic Places Program Branch, “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance,” Parks Canada, November 2006, pp. 12-13.

4.0 Location and Site Context

The subject property (identified on the map below with a red rectangle) is located in the Sapperton area of the McBride-Sapperton neighbourhood. It is situated on the north-west corner of Fader and Major Streets, two blocks east of East Columbia Street, one block north of the Royal Columbian Hospital and two blocks south of Hume Park, in a predominantly single-family residential neighbourhood. The setback of the house is in-line with neighbouring houses, and like them, the building sits forward on the lot, but is closer to the north lot line of the property. There is a garage behind the house, constructed in 1976, accessed from the rear lane.

The property is not protected with a Heritage Designation or any other heritage Bylaw, nor is it listed on the Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.



5.0 Policy Context

Official Community Plan and Zoning

Official Community Plan

The property is designated in the Official Community Plan as 'M-RD: Residential-Detached and Semi-Detached Housing'. The purpose of this designation is to "allow low density ground oriented residential uses including gentle infill which increases housing choice and retains existing neighbourhood character" on the mainland portion of the City.

The principal forms and uses are: "single detached dwellings and duplexes. Single detached dwellings may also include a secondary suite and/or a detached accessory dwelling unit (e.g. laneway house, carriage house)." Complementary uses include: "home based businesses, small scale local commercial uses (e.g. corner stores), small scale institutional uses (e.g. child care, care facilities, places of worship), utilities, transportation corridors, parks, open space, and community facilities."

The maximum density contemplated is low density residential. With the use of a Heritage Revitalization Agreement, or similar tool, "a property with heritage value may be eligible for incentives such as a smaller minimum lot size, an increase in density, or reduced parking requirements, which would make it viable to conserve assets with heritage merit.

A Heritage Revitalization Agreement may also be used to permit the housing forms listed in Residential – Ground oriented Infill Housing designation or to formalize an existing, larger scale land use such as a low rise or a place of worship".³

Zoning

The property is zoned Single Detached Residential District 1 (RS1), the intent of which is "to allow single detached dwellings, secondary suites, and laneway or carriage houses in residential neighbourhoods".⁴

For more information on either the Official Community Plan designation or the Zoning, please consult with the Planning Division at New Westminster City Hall.

³ New Westminster Official Community Plan, p.148

⁴ www.newwestcity.ca/zoning-bylaw. Section 310.

6.0 Statement of Significance

The following Statement of Significance was written by Schueck Heritage Consulting in July 2020.

Description:

Designed in the Cottage Style, the house is a two-storey, wood-frame building with a chamfered (or clipped), medium-pitched front-facing gable roof, with medium overhanging and closed eaves. There is a prominent hexagonal roof vent and decorative wooden brackets on the front elevation. There is a small, enclosed front porch with a matching gable roof located centrally on the front elevation and accessed by straight steep steps. The front gable end is clad in wood shingles and the rest of the house is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding, with the exception of the front elevation below the water board, which has been recently clad in a veneer of River Rock.

Heritage Values:

Constructed in 1930, the house has heritage value primarily for its aesthetic, cultural and historic significance.

The house has aesthetic value for its Cottage Style that includes a front gable, chamfered roof with decorative wood brackets, horizontal wood cladding with wood shingles in the gable end, enclosed front porch with matching gable roof, and the wood casings on the windows.

The house has further aesthetic value as identified in the McBride-Sapperton Historic Neighbourhood Context Statement by being representative of working-class dwellings on an appealing street lined with cherry trees and with mature sequoia trees (at the end of the next block), and by being part of a streetscape that includes different types, scales and eras of houses.

There is cultural value for its association with first owners, the Anderson family, and long-term owners, the Robson family. David and Florence Anderson were the first residents of the subject property and lived there from 1931 - 1936. David (1901-1976) was born in Perth, Scotland to Peter and Jessie (nee Benvie) Anderson. He managed an institutional laundry service in New Westminster and married Florence May Gratton in New Westminster in 1929. John William Robson (1876 – 1958) was born in Northumberland, England to John William and Hannah (nee Iceton) Robson and came to New Westminster from England in 1910 at the age of 34. He was married to Jane Ann Robinson and for the last 15 years of his career, he was a Toll Collector for the Provincial Government Bridge. They lived in the house from 1937 to at least 1955.

The house has further cultural value as identified in the McBride-Sapperton Historic Neighbourhood Context Statement by being part of the micro- and close-knit neighbourhood dubbed “the layman’s

Queen's Park" by local residents⁵ and by being a representative component of an early working-class neighbourhood with its own special characteristics.

The house has historic value for its age and location in Sapperton and for being on the site of the Old Sapperton Public School. The house has further historic value as identified in the McBride-Sapperton Historic Neighbourhood Context Statement by being part of the Sapperton neighbourhood where "New Westminster began"⁶ and for its proximity (one block away) to the 400 block of Wilson and Garret Streets, noted as being one of the oldest working-class neighbourhoods in the city⁷.

There is some scientific value associated with the house as it provides information that helps people understand and appreciate the era in which it was built, as well as the people and neighbourhood associated with it. Restoration of the house would increase this value.

The house has some social value for its connection to the community today and the way it contributes to the community's sense of identity by providing architectural stability to the neighbourhood and by being a well-maintained historic building within a streetscape of older and historic single-family houses. Fader Street is a well-used community pathway, particularly for people walking their dogs or who work at the hospital, as it is a relatively flat and very pleasant street.

The McBride-Sapperton Historic Neighbourhood Context Statement identifies that the First Nations people used the nearby Brunette River and valley, but no information was found of sacred or spiritual value being associated with the subject house or property⁸.

Character-defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the house include:

- Location on and orientation to Fader Street.
- The original form, scale and massing as expressed by its:
 - o Two storey height
 - o Gable roof, front facing with a medium pitch
- Its Cottage Style design and architectural elements such as the:
 - o Gable roof with chamfered ends
 - o Medium overhanging, closed eaves
 - o Decorative eave brackets
 - o Hexagonal roof vent in the front gable

⁵ McBride Sapperton Neighbourhood Context Statement, p. 4.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid, p. 6.

⁸ To determine if there is sacred and/or spiritual value as it relates to local Indigenous culture, consultation with the local First Nations people would be required.

- Front porch, centred on the house, with a gable roof that matches the main roof, square porch posts and stairs that lead directly to the front door from the walkway
- Original cladding, in particular:
 - Wood shingles in the front gable
 - Wood clapboard siding on the side elevations
 - Wood corner boards on the front elevation
- Location and fenestration pattern of window openings.

7.0 Photographs of the Building

All photographs are by the author unless otherwise indicated.



East (front) elevation



West (rear) elevation



North (side) elevation



South (side) elevation

8.0 Conservation Plan

8.1 Heritage Conservation Standards

The work on the historic house will ideally follow the “Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada” (*Standards and Guidelines*), developed by Parks Canada as a pan-Canadian approach to heritage conservation. A copy of this document can be found on-line at: www.historicplaces.ca.

There are three main approaches to heritage conservation which can be applied to the place as a whole and to its individual elements. These are defined in the *Standards and Guidelines* as follows, and while they have been defined above, are worth repeating:

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

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

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

8.2 General Guidance

The *Standards and Guidelines* offer a list of 14 specific standards, as well as a series of general guidelines with regard to the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of an historic building.

Standard 11 in the *Standards and Guidelines* is the most relevant to the overall project and states: “Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place”.

For this proposal, the heritage value and character-defining elements of the heritage house will be retained, and the exterior of the house will be restored to its original design and massing (through removal of a later rear addition) and be painted with an historically appropriate colour scheme. The addition of an infill house on the rear of the property, in order to give the property its highest and best use, would allow the heritage house to be retained, rather than demolished and replaced with a new house that would be built to achieve the maximum allowable density. As part of the approval process, the heritage house would be formally protected with a bylaw, ensuring its retention in the long-term.

The infill house would be both physically and visually compatible with the heritage house. The visual compatibility would be achieved mostly through its design, which is a contemporary interpretation of the Cottage Style of the heritage house, thus providing a good balance between the new house and the heritage house. The physical compatibility between the infill house and the heritage house would be

achieved in part through the infill house having a similar roof form to the heritage house, as well as through the cladding materials and assembly methods. The design of the infill house, including the gable roof and the horizontal siding, would physically and visually relate to the heritage house without mimicking it. Of paramount importance in designing a new building next to an historic one, is that the new building must not pretend to be as old as the historic one, nor should it mimic its design. This difficult balance has been achieved in this proposal.

Designing a new-build or addition that is subordinate to a heritage building is very difficult. 'Subordinate' does not necessarily mean 'smaller'. As it says in the *Standards and Guidelines*: "Subordination is not a question of size; a small, ill-conceived addition could adversely affect an historic place more than a large, well-designed addition."⁹ The challenge on the subject property is that the new infill would be constructed on the uphill side of the heritage house. It cannot achieve subordination of size, but it does achieve subordination through design, materials, and colour scheme. The design is a simplified Cottage Style, with clean lines, no corner boards, and no ornamentation. The materials are contemporary and will also have clean lines. For example, the windows will not match those on the heritage house in style or size. They will be contemporary and have more narrow casings and frames than those on the heritage house. The colour scheme for the infill house would be less bright than the heritage house, which also contributes to its overall subordination to the heritage house.

The infill house would be distinguishable from the heritage house for the same reasons that it would be subordinate to and compatible with the heritage house: size, design, materials, and colour scheme.

As noted above, the *Standards and Guidelines* also offers general guidelines for the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of an historic building. A full list of the guidelines is provided in Section 11 of this report and the most relevant are provided here with the author's comments following. Note that the Guidelines are mostly intended to provide advice for the historic building itself and any proposed changes to it, rather than to provide advice for a new building proposed to be constructed next to it. The author's responses have been made with that understanding.

- *Understand the exterior form and how it contributes to the heritage value of the historic building.* - The house is a two-storey, wood-frame building designed in the Cottage Style, with a chamfered, medium-pitched front-facing gable roof, and a small enclosed front porch with a matching gable roof. The house is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding, with the exception of the front gable end, which is clad in wood shingles, and a section of the front elevation below the water board, which has been more recently clad in a veneer of River Rock. It is a very good representation of the Cottage Style, and, with restoration of the exterior cladding and an historically appropriate colour scheme, the historic value would be increased.
- *Understand the design principles used by the original designer or builder, and any changes made to the exterior form over time.* – Designed in a Cottage Style, the house was likely intended to appeal to a working-class family with the means to afford a nicely-designed yet simple house in a neighbourhood of similar sized and styles of houses. The changes over time have included different paint schemes and the installation of a veneer of River Rock on a portion of the front elevation, as well as the addition of mock wood dentils and Tudor stickwork on the house and porch, likely in an attempt to give the house more of a 'gingerbread' look. This well-intentioned

⁹ P. 34

attempt to 'pretty-up' the house is not necessary as the original design is elegant in its simplicity and its excellent proportions. At some point, an addition was made to the rear that is not sympathetic to the original house.

- *Retain the exterior form by maintaining proportions, colour and massing, and the spatial relationships with adjacent buildings.* – The more recent and unsympathetic rear addition will be removed, and the house will be given a new and more historically appropriate paint scheme. The house will maintain the existing spatial relationship with the house next door and with the corner intersection, with the understanding that a new infill house is being requested for the rear yard. The size of this new infill would be larger than a garage but would not negatively impact the spatial relationships in the rear yard and lane.
- *Document all interventions that affect the exterior form and ensure that the documentation is available to those responsible for future interventions.* – Photographs of the exterior of the house and a description of character-defining elements form part of this report. In addition, as-found drawings and photographs are part of the application. Consider offering a copy of this report and the as-found drawings to the New Westminster Archives. A set of photographs after the completion of the project could also be offered to the Archives.
- *Select the location for a new addition that ensures that the heritage value of the place is maintained.* – The proposed new infill would be located in the rear yard, close to the rear lane, in a position that would be normal for a garage on this site. Portions of the infill will be visible from the front sidewalk, given that the slope of the land is quite steep, and the back yard therefore sits above the heritage house. However, the infill has been designed to be as narrow as possible, and it has a gable roof with dormers that are close to the same pitch as the heritage house. With a colour scheme that is muted compared to the heritage house, the infill house would not negatively impact the heritage value of the heritage house.
- *Design an addition that is compatible in terms of materials and massing with the exterior form of the historic building and its setting.* – The massing of the infill house and its cladding will be compatible to the exterior form of the heritage house. For example, the cladding on the infill will be horizontal siding in hardiboard on the main parts with shingles on the dormers (as a nod to the gable ends of the heritage house) but without corner boards or ornamentation. These materials and the massing will all read as new and different yet will also be compatible.
- *Remove a non character-defining feature of the building's exterior form, such as an addition built after the restoration period.* - A rear addition was constructed on the rear of the heritage house at some point, most likely after 1955. This is not a character-defining feature and will be removed.

8.3 Character-defining Elements

8.3a Site

Character-defining Element

The location of the house, and its orientation to Fader Street, are character-defining elements.

Conservation Approach

Preservation

Description

The project intends to retain the location, orientation, and setback of the house.



8.3b Form, Scale and Massing

Character-defining Element

The form, scale and horizontal massing of the house, as expressed by its two-storey height, front-facing medium-pitch gable roof, and projecting front porch are all character-defining elements.

Conservation Approach

Preservation/Restoration/Rehabilitation

Description

The overall form, scale and massing identified as character-defining elements will be retained. The small rear addition, constructed at some point after 1955, will be removed.



8.3c Roof

Character-defining Element

The front-facing medium-pitch gable roof with chamfered ends, medium overhanging closed eaves, with decorative eave brackets and a hexagonal roof vent in the front gable are all character-defining elements.

Conservation Approach

Preservation/Restoration

Description

The identified character-defining elements will be retained. It was not possible to inspect the condition of the roof for this report, but from the ground the material appears to be in fair condition. However, it likely will require re-cladding soon, at which point using the same asphalt material is appropriate provided it follows the colour scheme included in this report. A qualified person with the proper equipment should inspect the asphalt shingles for wear and tear, damage, and for missing pieces as part of the maintenance routine.

The decorative eave brackets, soffit material, and the hexagonal roof vent should also be assessed, and repairs carried out if necessary. If any pieces are beyond repair, they should be replicated, ensuring that they match the original in terms of design, size, profile, material, and location.



8.3d Chimney

Character-defining Elements

The internal brick chimney with a double chimney pot is a character-defining element.

Conservation Approach

Rehabilitation

Description

Chimneys are important elements of historic buildings and should be maintained; however, it does not actually need to be a working chimney. The chimney appears to be in good condition, but it should be inspected by a qualified mason who can assess the condition of the bricks, the grout, the flashing, and whether or not there is any moss growth.



Any repointing should match the current in terms of colour, width and consistency. Any new bricks should be of a matching size and colour to the existing. If the flashing needs replacement, ensure that there is a counterflashing. Any moss growth on the chimney should be carefully removed, and if needed, the bricks can be cleaned using a natural bristle brush and a mild rinse detergent. Do not power wash, sand blast or use abrasive cleaning methods.

If the chimney needs to be reconstructed, an accurate record of the existing chimney should be made (photographs, measurements, drawings, location, etc.) so that it can be replicated later.

8.3e Front Porch

Character-defining Elements

The following elements are character-defining elements of the front porch:

- Gable roof
- Square Posts
- Oval-lite screen door
- Front door location
- Front door frame
- Tongue-and-groove wood ceiling

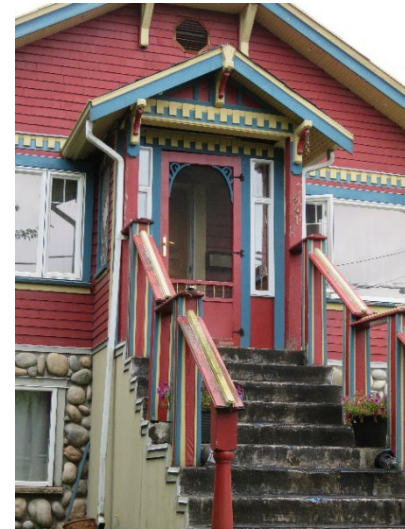
Conservation Approach

Restoration/Rehabilitation

Description

The above-noted character-defining elements should be retained and restored or rehabilitated. The location of the front door should be retained but a new, historically appropriate door may be installed. The oval-lite screen door and door frame should be assessed by the same company that is hired to assess the windows. The screen door and its frame should be retained and restored. The tongue-and-groove wood ceiling and the square porch posts look to be in good condition but should be assessed by the builder. Every effort should be made to retain and (if necessary) repair them. If their condition is irreparable, either now or over time, then they may be replaced provided that the replacement matches the existing in terms of design, size, profile and material. The porch should follow the new and historically appropriate colour scheme.

The mock wood dentils and the Tudor stickwork should be removed. The steps may be replaced with new, preferably comprised of wood. The existing railings should be replaced with a simple wood railing system that is respectful of the era and design of the house.



8.3f Exterior Cladding

Character-defining Element

The wood shingles in the front gable, the wood clapboard siding on the side elevations, and the wood corner boards on the front elevation are all character-defining elements.

Conservation Approach

Restoration

Description

Shingles:

The front gable is clad in wood shingles which appear to be in good condition, but which should be examined by an expert. If individual pieces become damaged or fail in some way over time, it may be possible to repair or replace just those individual pieces. Any replacement shingles should match the existing in terms of design, size, profile and material. The goal is to avoid the appearance of patching.



It is also reasonable to completely replace the shingle siding if – in the future - the overall condition of the shingles eventually becomes too poor to patch and provided that the replacement shingles match the existing in terms of design, size, profile and material. Special attention should be given to the condition of the material underneath to determine if there is any water damage or damage to the underlying material that needs to be repaired or replaced with new.

Clapboard:

The side elevations are clad in the original clapboard siding and should be retained if at all possible. The builder should assess the condition of the siding prior to work beginning on the project. Extra care should be taken when removing the small rear addition that the siding on the original part of the house is not damaged. The seam between the old and newer siding is currently hidden behind a downspout.

If individual pieces become damaged or fail in some way over time, it may be possible to repair or replace just those individual pieces. Any replacement pieces should match the existing in terms of design, size, profile and material. The goal is to avoid the appearance of patching. As with the shingles, special attention should be given to the condition of the material underneath to determine if there is any water damage or damage to the underlying material that needs to be repaired or replaced with new.

Corner Boards:

The corner boards appear to be in good condition but should be assessed by the builder prior to working beginning on the project. As with the other original cladding materials, pieces that are damaged or that fail over time may be replaced provided that the replacement pieces match the existing in terms of design, size, profile and material.

Other Material:

As part of this project, the faux stone cladding, mock wood dentils, and Tudor stickwork on the front elevation and porch will be removed and replaced with more period-appropriate material. The faux stone cladding should be replaced with wood clapboard siding that matches the original in terms of design, size, and profile. The mock wood dentils and Tudor stickwork should be removed.

8.3g Windows

Character-defining Element

The location and fenestration pattern of window openings are character-defining elements.

Conservation Approach

Rehabilitation

Description

All of the windows have had vinyl inserts installed. It is possible that the size of one of the windows on the front elevation was changed, but the remainder appear to be the original size and location. One small window, on the basement level of the north side, still retains its original casing and trim. All of the other window openings have wood casings and sills that appear to be newer.



Example of new window insert and wood casing.

All of the newer window inserts should be replaced with period-appropriate wood-frame windows on the front and side elevations. Windows on the rear elevation may be vinyl-framed if desired but should match the design of the other windows.

The one small original window and the wood casings of the other windows have been assessed by a qualified historic window expert. M.R. Windows assessed the windows in May 2022 and provided the following information:



The only original window - at grade on the north elevation.

"The only existing window that has any original components is on the East Basement 3' x 2'. The original Exterior Sill & 1x6 Exterior Casing/Trims remain, but the original sash has been removed & replaced with a vinyl window at some point. All of the rest of the existing windows have been changed to Vinyl with new Exterior Sills & Trims that are not in the style of the original. This heritage home will require all New Wood Windows complete with Heavy Exterior Sills & Exterior Trims."

M. R. Windows recommends new wood windows to replace all of the existing windows and that the new windows have a simple design that are in keeping with the age and design of the house. This

approach is the preferred approach. Trying to save and restore the exterior casing and trim of a small window on the basement of the side elevation is not reasonable. This window may be replaced with new, in the same size and shape as the existing and in keeping with the same design as the other windows.

It would be reasonable to add one or two new window openings, with compatible design criteria, on the side elevations if this would improve the indoor liveability.

8.3h Colour Scheme

Character-defining Element

The colour scheme of an historic building is a character-defining element. If the original colour scheme can be accurately determined, then it is recommended that it be considered as an option. Other reasonable options are colour schemes that were typical for that type and era of building.

Conservation Approach

The brand of paint is less important than the quality of the paint. The proper preparation of the surfaces, and the expertise with which the paint is applied, are critical. For example, ensure that any nicks or other damage to the material being painted has been repaired prior to painting. A professional painter with experience painting historic buildings should be retained. Use the finish recommended by the painter. If the painter suggests replacing any historic material on the building because it “would be easier” or “look better”, find another painter.

Exterior Colour Scheme

Element	Colour
Body: Shingles Clapboard Front porch Gutter/downspouts (or a colour that allows them to disappear)	Bute Taupe Benjamin Moore VC-13
Window and door casings Roof Brackets Roof soffits Fascia boards Hexagonal vent frame	Oxford Ivory Benjamin Moore VC-1
Window and door sashes	Gloss Black (Benjamin Moore VC-35)
Exterior Doors	Consult with Heritage Professional
Roof (asphalt)	Black or dark grey

8.4 Non-Character-Defining Elements

The following are not considered to be character-defining elements.

8.4a Rear Addition

Description

At some point after 1955, a small addition was made to the rear of the house, without a basement or foundation. The gable roof was extended over this addition and was clad in the same siding as the rest of the house. A 'seam' where the newer, matching cladding meets the original is visible on the south elevation, hidden by the gutter downspout. In the gable end of the rear addition, under a deep angular overhang, is a modern set of triangular windows, and a skylight is just visible on the south side of the roof. Entry is through a single door accessed by two narrow steps.

This part of the house may be removed.

8.4b Gutters and Rain-Water Leaders

Description

The intention of a gutter system is to convey water away from the building and is an important and necessary feature of the building.

A more sympathetic new gutter system should be installed using a standard rectangular profile, 5" pre-finished continuous metal type. The current gutter system blends in well with the house, but there are some portions that are too obvious.

The colour of any new gutters and rain-water leaders should match or blend in with the exterior colour scheme so that they 'disappear'.

9.0 Maintenance Plan

At least once per year, a complete inspection of the inside and outside of the building should be carried out and all deficiencies identified. All repair work should be carried out promptly and according to the *Standards and Guidelines*.

A good rule of thumb is to ensure that each approach or method will not harm or remove any of the character-defining elements identified in this document. If damage to any of the building elements is found, be sure to treat the cause as well as the symptom. For example, if some fascia fell off, is it because it was weak from water damage? If so, then determine why the water was able to damage it and take steps to correct it.

Following is a basic, annual maintenance checklist.

Site:

- Keep vegetation, especially plants that are invasive or clingy, away from the building
- Do not plant invasive plant or tree species on the property
- Choose trees that, when mature, will not negatively impact the building
- Ensure that the site is well-drained and/or that run-off is directed away from the building

Foundation:

- Watch for signs of unexpected or significant settlement, deformation, cracking
- Inspect for signs of moisture, efflorescence (white powder on concrete), staining

Wood Shingle and Horizontal Lap Siding Cladding:

- Inspect wood shingles and siding for water damage/ingress, vegetative damage (moss, vines, etc.), insect damage, rot, warping, etc.
- Inspect paint finishes for cracking, peeling, etc.

Front Porch:

- Check underneath for any signs of creatures
- Look for any signs of water damage, softness, or rot of the wooden elements

Roof, Chimney and Gutters:

- Inspect for loose, missing or damaged roofing material
- Inspect shingles for cracks, blisters or curling
- Remove moss and other vegetative growth
- Check flashing for cracks, holes or looseness
- Inspect grouting and re-point chimney as necessary
- Regularly clean chimney bricks using a natural bristle brush and a mild rinse detergent. Do not power wash, sand blast or use abrasive cleaning methods.
- Inspect soffits for any openings where creatures could get in

- Inspect and clean gutters, checking for cracks and other damage
- Flush downpipes

Windows and Doors:

- Inspect for broken or cracked glass
- Ensure that windows and doors are operating smoothly and properly
- Check the alignment of the doors regularly
- Check all wood casings for dampness, softness and rot
- Inspect weather stripping and replace as necessary

Cleaning must be done carefully and correctly. Seek the advice of an expert if you suspect painted areas are unstable. They can give you advice on how to remove surface dirt without harming materials or compromising any decoration.

Gentle cleaning examples include diluted TSP, Simple Green, or D/2 Biological Solution.

10.0 Historic Information

Early Occupants

1930: House constructed
1931-1936: Anderson Family
1937-1955+ Robson Family

The City Directories available on-line go as far as 1955. This date has been chosen as the cut-off date for research.

The Anderson Family

David and Florence Anderson were the first residents of the subject property. David (1901-1976) was born in Perth, Scotland to Peter and Jessie (nee Benvie) Anderson. He managed an institutional laundry service in New Westminster and married Florence May Gratton in New Westminster in 1929. There is no marriage or death certificate for Florence, but we do know that Florence outlived him.

The Robson Family

The second family to reside in the house, and the ones who were there the longest, was the Robson family. Unfortunately, there are no death or marriage certificates for either John W or Jane A Robson. More in-depth research would be required to determine their story. All we know at this point is that John was a clerk with the BC Government and he retired in 1955.

Historic Information: Directories

NEW WESTR. STREET GUIDE			FERNDALE	1498
1021 Robinson G H	309 Horney J	405 Blewett F W	es Thomas G	
1025 Benn V	313 Orientals	406 *Hagen H	ws *Evans J H	
1027 Stratford H C	314 Orientals	407 *Lamdin A W J	Kitchener intersects	
1029 Ambrose R	315 Orientals	411 *Delaney D		
1033 Thomson A B	319 *Toritini Mrs M	413 *Lomas D A	FELL AV N (Burnaby	
1037 Young E R	325 Janis F	416 *McNaughton J	north from 6100 Dunda	
1042 Harrison R H E G	321 *Pazurik J M	417 Nixon —	(E-13 on Map)	
3 Lewis S D S	333 Orientals	419 Lowry A P	District J	
1042 (rear) Doyland H	335 Orientals	420 *Davies H K	7 *Tomkins J	
1043 Hodgson J	337 Coldrey J	421 *Salisbury E H	11 *Eshelby F H	
1044 4 Vacant	Stanley intersects	425 *Lutley C H	12 *Hoag L J	
5 Ootmar C	ss Queensborough Sch	Major intersects	38 Nelson O S	
1046 6 Vacant	Johnston begins	429 *Murphy G	47 *Jupp W	
7 Salmon Mrs A D	501 Orientals	430 Bushell M F	55 Frolick J	
1047 Povah W F	505 *Zirardo F	432 *Rowse T W	107 *Gaustad O T	
1051 Smith Mrs E J	506 Tsuchida S	433 Owens W W	109 *Hong W H	
1055 Patterson H	507 Occupied	447 *Anderson D	111 *McDonald C	
1057 Fraser Mrs M	515 Vacant	451 Vacant	112 *Jackson G H	
1061 Poulter D E	519 *Pazurik J	453 Walker R G R		
1067 Ife P	519 (rear) Pajerechin J	454 Bolderson E H	FELL AV (N Van) norl	
Thurlow intersects	519 (rear) Toman L	455 *Morrow A T	from 800 W Keith (C-	
EVELYN RD (N Van) east	519 (rear) Mucha F	459 *Sayer R L	on Map)	
from 4300 Mountain	525 *Zarzan A	460 *Marcoux J	District N	
Highway (A-11 on Map)	527 Gall J	462 *Hoskin B L	W 15 intersects	
District O	529 *Lofai M	463 *Chamberlin H C	1509 *McLeod T	
Not opened through	Pembina intersects	465 *Gyde E	W 16 intersects	
Hoskins intersects	606 Queensborough Serv	467 *Hardy M E	1603 Boscariol A	
1630 *Ryan H	Sta	469 *Mowry A E	1607 Vacant	
	608 Queensborough Store	470 Davis J T R	1611 Vacant	
	609 Orientals	471 *Thurlo		

Directory dated 1931, showing D Anderson at 447 Fader Street. The address was later changed to 441.

ROBINSON—(Cont'd)		ROBINSON—(Cont'd)	
4621	—Bruce L (Constance C) office mgr	—Thos H (Eleanor) asst supt Swifts	
	Westr Cannery h 216 3rd St	h 404 7th Ave	
	—Cecil (Sarah E) retired h 124 Dur-	—Violet wid E A h 1113 Nanaimo	
Bby	—Cecil L (Marquis I) pntr h 4587 Un-	—Wm hlpr Westr Sht Mtl	
Bby	ion N Bby	—Wm (Margt) lbrwkr h 2021 Gray Bby	
uller	—Chas A (Nellie I) mach Air Equip	—Wm F (retired h 530 Holdom N Bby	
	Serv h 4152 Manor Bby	—Wm J acct h 4859 Albert N Bby	
3413	—Chas E mlwkr MacMillan Ind r 4651	—Wm J (Marye) cond BCER h 2004	
	Kway Bby	Gilley Bby	
1013	—Clarence W (Lillian S) swchmn CNR	—Wm J (Winnifred G) utility mn NHB	
	h 3855 Parker N Bby	3815 Union N Bby	
Bby	—Collin drvr r RR 4	—Wm J (Mary J) improver Western	
4 N	—Daisy E wid T h 81 Springer N Bby	Stl h 2725 Windsor Bby	
	—David clk Westr Iron Wks r RR 4	—Wm S r 2725 Windsor Bby	
	—Della K mlwkr MacMillan Ind r 1967	—Yvonne E M acct Westr Paper r 404	
206	15th Ave Bby	7th Ave	
	—Doramay studt r 404 7th Ave	ROBLIN F Walter (Moneta) tkt clk	
Ind	—Doris E flrwm Kresge r 523 2nd St	CNB h 462 Kelly	
	—E C r RR 1	ROBOTHAM Earle O J (Margt) wldr	
iders	—Edith M wid C h 217 St Patrick	Finning Tractor h 4191 Manor Bby	
	—Edw J (Annie L) drvr h 2063 Salls-	ROBSON Alex T (Jennie A) sec-treas	
713	bury Bby	Timberland Lbr h 221 3rd Ave	
ne h	—Mrs Elleen prop Red Robin Dairy r	—Mrs Annie h 235 9th St	
	903 14th St	—David M (Minerva) sla mgr Timber-	
	—Eleanor M wid W H r 433 E 8th Ave	land Lbr h 504 4th St	
and-	—Eliz opr BC Tel r 433 E 8th Ave	—Geo W (Edith M) emp Westr Brew	
	—Eliz A clk Famous r 2607 Blenheim	h 325 Simpson	
idge	Bby	—Jas G (Jean) pres Timberland Lbr	
	—Etta F wid G S h 249 Sandringham	h 101 3rd St	
428	—Mrs Eva M emp Safeway r 4003 Par-	—John (Mary A) retired h 712 Spring	
	ker N Bby	er N Bby	
ndle	—F J r RR 1	—John W (Jane A) clk BC Govt h 441	
	—Mrs G r 3640 Kway Bby	Fader	
-Q r	—G W Morris (Hazel A) mech h 4131	—Richard M (Anna J) acct BCER h 424	
Bby	Oxford N Bby	3rd Ave	
	—Geo (Alberta M) logr h 4642 Frances	—Richd T chauff Harry's Taxi h 4361	
	N Bby	E Hast N Bby	
		—Richd W (Eliz) hlpr BCER h 4427 E	
		Pender N Bby	

Directory dated 1945, showing John W & Jane A Robson at 441 Fader Street.

Death Certificate of David Anderson

FORM 6
4-0

PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Canada)

REGISTRATION OF
DEATH

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Division of Vital Statistics

15-019
Registration No.
(Department use only)
76-09-006280

1. Surname of deceased (print or type)
ANDERSON

2. SEX
MALE

3. Name of hospital or institution (otherwise give exact location where death occurred)
Royal Columbian
City, town or other place (by name)
New Westminster, B.C.

4. Complete street address: If rural give exact location (not Post Office or Rural Route address)
Apt. 302, 335 - 5th St.
City, town or other place (by name)
New Westminster, B.C.

5. Single, married, widowed, or divorced (Specify)
Married

6. If married, widowed, or divorced, give full name of husband or full maiden name of wife
Florence May Gratton

7. Kind of work done during most of working life
Manager

8. Kind of business or industry in which worked
Laundry - Institutional

9. Month (by name), day, year of birth
April 13, 1901

10. AGE (years) (Months) (Days) (Hours) (Minutes)
74

11. City or place Province (or country) of birth
Perti, Scotland

12. Native Indian? Yes No If "yes" state name of band

13. Surname and given names of father (print or type)
ANDERSON, Peter

14. BIRTHPLACE - City or place, Province (or country)
Scotland

15. Maiden surname and given names of mother (print or type)
BENVIE, Jessie

16. BIRTHPLACE - City or place, Province (or country)
Scotland

17. Signature of informant
X Florence May Anderson

18. Relationship to deceased
wife

19. Address of informant
Apt. 302 - 335 5th St. New Westminster

20. Date signed - Month, day, year
April 1, 1976

21. Burial, cremation or other disposition (specify)
Cremation

22. Date of burial or disposition (month, day, year)
APR 9/76

23. Name and address of cemetery, crematorium or place of disposition
Vancouver Crematorium Ltd., 5905 Fraser St., Vancouver 15

24. Name and address of funeral director (or person in charge of remains) (print or type)
Columbia Funeral Home, 233 Columbia St. W., New Westminster

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

25. Month (by name), day, year of death
MARCH 31 1976

26. Part I 4109
Immediate cause of death
(a) Acute MYOCARDIAL infarction 3 hrs
(b) Coronary heart disease
(c)

27. Autopsy being held? Yes No
X

28. Does the cause of death stated above take account of autopsy findings? Yes No
X

29. May further information relating to the cause of death be available later? Yes No
X

30. If accident, suicide, homicide or undetermined (specify)
31. Place of injury (e.g. home, farm, highway, etc.)
32. Date of injury (Month (by name), day, year)

33. How did injury occur? (describe circumstances)

34. If there was a recent surgical operation give date of operation
35. State operative findings

36. I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above-named person died on the date and from the causes stated herein:
X DR. H. McPHIE
305 Brail Street
Westminster, B.C. V6L 1M6
Telephone: 526-1666
Date: Month, day, year
H.M. McPHEE 4/1/76

37. Name of physician or coroner (print or type)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - OFFICE USE ONLY

Notations:

38. I certify this return was accepted by me on this date at -
District Registration No. 1104
Date: Month (by name), day, year April 5/76
Signature of District Registrar D. Shotton

NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.

4-2302-3,14: 26-9-73

Historic Context

A description of the City of New Westminster in the British Columbia Directory dated 1930, p.476

HORNE, TAYLOR & Co., Ltd.

✦

Insurance
and
Real Estate

✦

Rents
Collected,
Mortgage
Loans
Arranged

✦

817 Pender
St. W.

Phones
Sey. 3196
and 3197
Vancouver

FUEL

ALDER
WOOD
for Grates

476
NEW WESTMINSTER

NEW WESTMINSTER

FOR NAMES OF RESIDENTS AND FIRMS IN NEW WESTMINSTER SEE VANCOUVER SECTION.

The City of New Westminster is located on the North Bank of the Fraser River, about 16 m. from the Gulf of Georgia, at the point where Lulu Island divides the river into its main channel and the North Arm. It embraces within its limits the northerly point of Lulu Island, a section known locally as Queensborough. By paved highway, Kingsway, the city is 12 m. from Vancouver. It is also connected with Vancouver by three interurban electric lines, operated by the B.C.E. Ry., and by three steam railways—the C.P.R., G.N.R. and C.N.R. To the south, the city is connected by the G.N.R., running through Blaine on the boundary to Seattle; to the east, by C.P.R., C.N.R. and B.C.E.R. Thus it has connection with the great trans-continental railway systems both of Canada and the United States, while by its ship channel of the Fraser River to the Gulf of Georgia, the city possesses unexcelled shipping facilities by water.

These transportation conditions are ideal for the successful operations of manufacturing industries, and numerous industrial plants have been drawn by these advantages to establish in the city and environs, so that New Westminster is recognized as an established industrial centre, the second in importance in the Province. The city offers for lease industrial sites of ample proportions, and sites can also be acquired from private owners on most favorable terms.

One of the great basic industries of B. C., the manufacture of lumber, finds its natural location on the Fraser River, in and around New Westminster, where there are numerous sawmills, shingle mills, and other plants engaged in the manufacture of lumber products. The list includes the plant of the Canadian Western Lumber Company at Fraser Mills, just outside the city's easterly limits, which has a capacity of 350,000 feet every ten hours. The fish canning industry also finds its natural location along the banks of the Fraser and numerous salmon canning plants are found from the city to Steveston, at the Sandheads, where the river enters the Gulf of Georgia.

Trading in Fraser Valley agricultural products has its centre in the city market, which is civic operated. Pop. 18,500.

NICHOLSON

a sta. on C.P. Elec Dist., 4 m P.O., under wharf

NICOAMEI

a sta. and C.P.R. between in Dewdney Pr Deroche for name

NICOLA

a P.O. and sta. from Merritt, in Pop. 100.

Abbott Harry H
Almon B trapper
Batten Mrs A r
Batten Miss G
Batten Thos J r
Beckham F labor
Brookland Ernest
Campbell W supt
Canadian Govern
Postmaster—V
Clifford L D b
Currie Duncan r
Davies Jas R r
Davies Richd pal
Duprat Alex car
Gardiner Rev J
Glover F mgr
Green F L mine
Grimshire Archd
Grimshire John 1

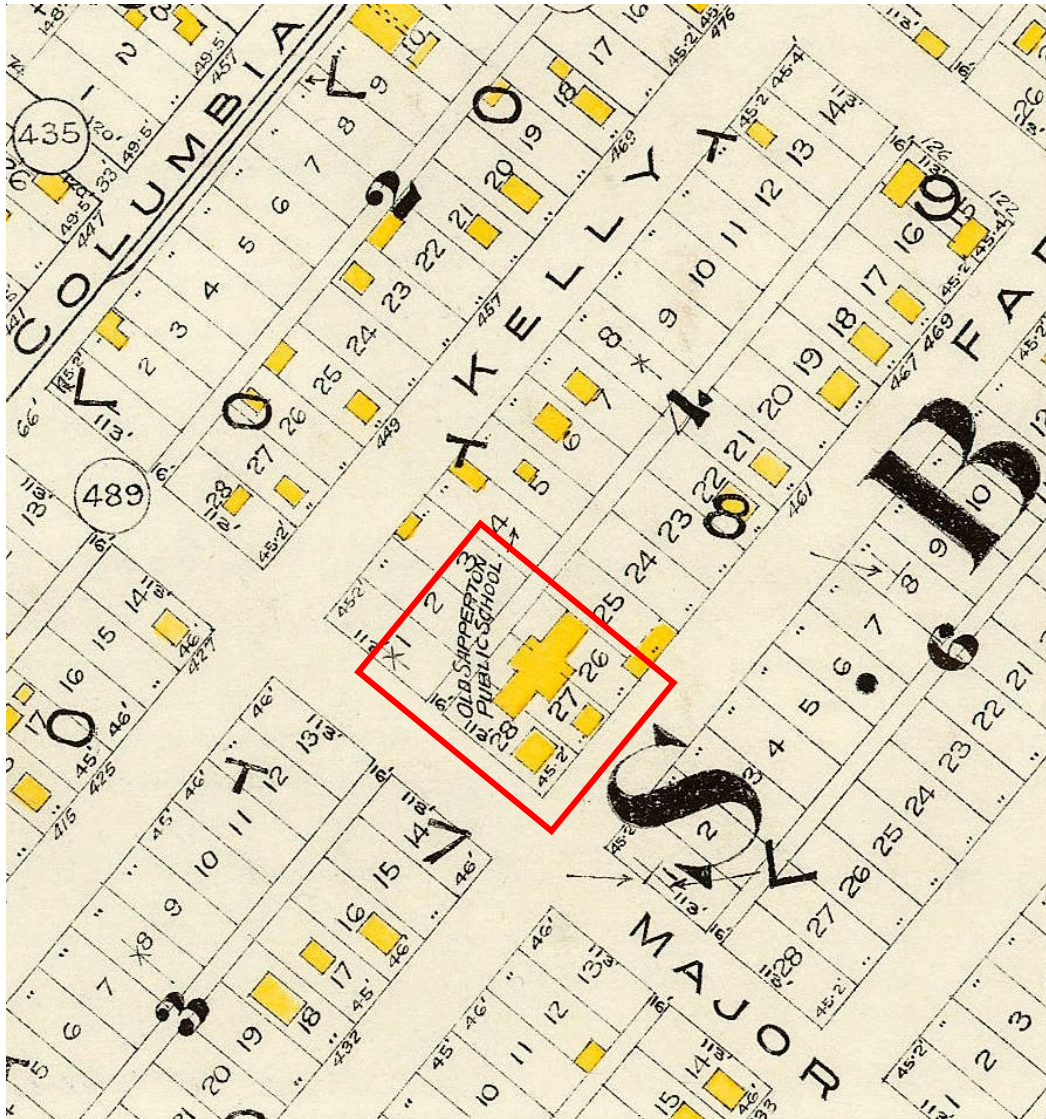
HAMMOND

Manager 1 and Postx

Hawkins H ranch
Helmer Ronald f
Heslop Thos ran
Hosper Harold C
Horrell J ranchin
Hunter Edna
Job Chas L pr
sec Nicola S
Lambert Frank p
McDougall Jos t
Marquart Math
Marquart Peter
stables
Mickle Mrs Lucie
Nicola Farmers 1
Nicola Lake Gar
Nicola Lake St
gen store
Nicola Livery Sta
Nicola School C
Normandale Coll
Paige F G blk

Old Sapperton Public School

This close-up of Sheet 118 of the Goad's Map dated 1913 shows that the subject site was the location of the Old Sapperton Public School.



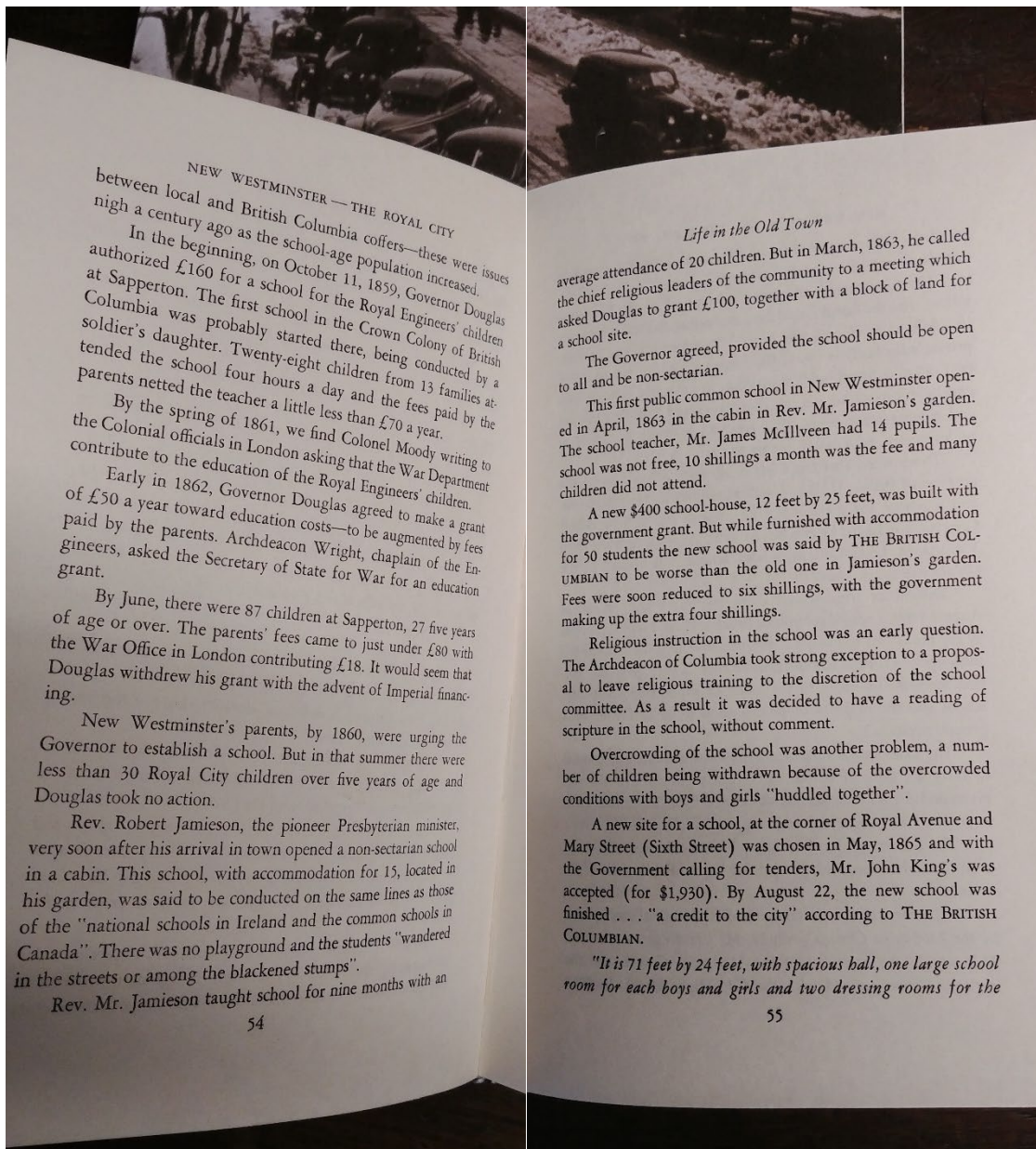
The McBride-Sapperton Residents' Association web-page, History Tab, has this information about the school:

“[There was] a school on at Fader St. and Major St. (1888-1912) in lower Sapperton. This school was at northwest corner of Fader St. and Major St. and extended between Fader St. and Kelly St. In one Goad fire map, it shows the school property located at SBII, Lot 8, individual lots 1, 2, 3, 4 along Kelly St. and 25, 26, 27, 28 along Fader St. The schoolrooms were large with high ceilings. There were four rooms in the main school and a separate small kindergarten behind the larger Sapperton School. The school dated from about 1888 to 1912 as a school and was used for a number of years afterwards for local groups, scouts, etc. At least part of the school and the whole kindergarten were moved and turned into houses on Fader St. These houses are noted as being on Fader St. between Major St. and Braid St. on the river (even numbers) side.”¹⁰



Photo courtesy of <https://mcbridesapperton.org/sapperton-schools/>. Location: New Westminster Public Library, Columbian Collection, Accession # 203. Date: 1912. Photographer: W.T. Cooksley
For research purposes only.

¹⁰ McBride-Sapperton Residents' Association web-page, History Tab <https://mcbridesapperton.org/sapperton-schools/>.

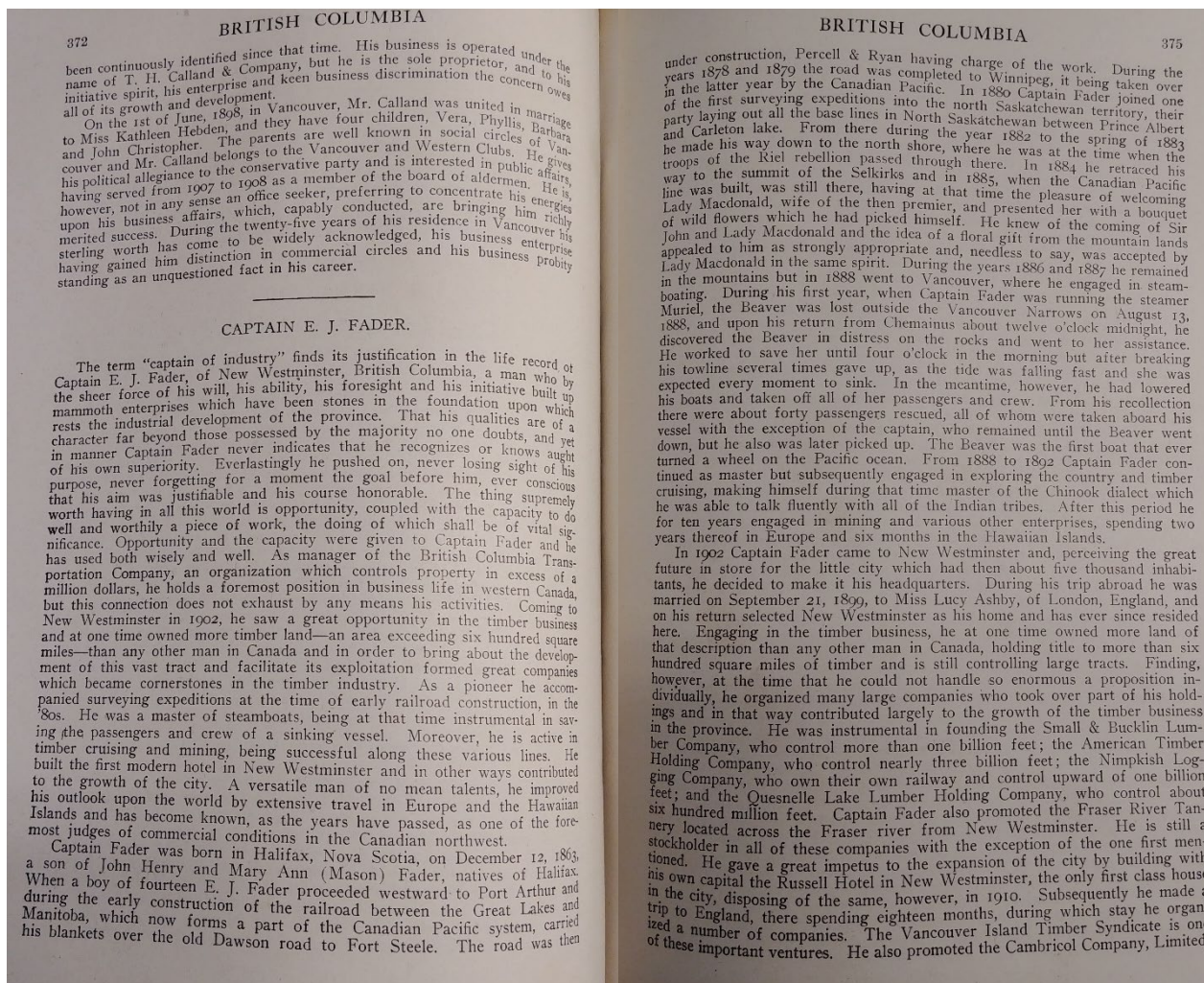


Information on early schools in New Westminster. Source: Mather, Barry and Margaret McDonald. *New Westminster, The Royal City*. J.M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Limited and The Corporation of the City of New Westminster, 1958, pp. 54-55.

Historic Street Names

Copied from the New Westminster Heritage Page re: Street Names
<http://www.nwheritage.org>

Fader Street, which came into existence in 1909, was named for Elijah John Fader, a lumberman and City Councillor for New Westminster¹¹. The website "Opposite the City" identifies Fader as the "founder and first President of the Fraser River Tannery Company, a Maritime-born venture capitalist and business promoter residing at New Westminster, with many business interests in British Columbia, and a storied career."¹²



¹¹ <http://www.nwheritage.org>

¹² "Fraser River Tannery" <https://oppositethecity.wordpress.com/2012/03/21/fraser-river-tannery/>

Historic



CAPTAIN E. J. FADER

a land-holding company, and the British Columbia Transport Company, of the latter of which Captain Fader is still the manager. This company has extensive interests in New Westminster and vicinity, controlling about one million dollars worth of property. They own the largest docks along the water front of the city, including a general building supply plant and a rock and gravel plant having a capacity of one thousand yards of crushed rock and gravel per day. They also own one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tugs, barges and floating properties. The beneficial effect which the commercial activities of Captain Fader have had upon the commercial development of New Westminster and British Columbia can hardly be estimated but it is recognized on all sides that he is one of the most enterprising and foremost men in the city, who has not only promoted enterprises in his own interest but gives as much consideration to the effect his activities have upon the general welfare.

Captain and Mrs. Fader are the parents of one daughter, Eva Joan. They are members of the Church of England, taking an earnest interest in the work of the church and its allied societies. Fraternally Captain Fader is known as a member of the blue lodge of Masons and of the local lodges of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. His public spirit has found expression in the efficient service which he rendered his city by becoming a member of one of its boards of aldermen in 1908-1909. Captain Fader is an optimist, yet a man shrewd and gifted with an extraordinarily sound judgment. He has an infinite faith in the future of his adopted city and personally has done much to make that future a reality. Wherever movements are under way for the promotion of projects along material or intellectual lines he can be found in the front ranks of those who are willing to give their share of time and money to such projects. New Westminster is proud to call him one of her citizens and is grateful for what he has been able to accomplish in her behalf.

CHARLES RANSOME GILBERT.

Charles Ransome Gilbert is manager of the insurance department of the London & British North America Company, Ltd., and there is no phase of the insurance business with which he is not familiar. He was born in Chicago, August 8, 1863, his parents being Charles and Jane Gilbert. The father was one of the early merchants of that city and for thirty years was a well known member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The public schools of Chicago furnished Charles Ransome Gilbert his educational opportunities, and in early manhood he left home to find what he believed to be broader and better advantages in the west. For three years he followed various pursuits, and then, in 1883, returned to Chicago, where he entered the employ of a lumber company. In the fall of 1887 he went to California, where he engaged in ranching for two years, and then turned his attention to the insurance business, with which he has since been connected in various capacities. In 1900 he came to Vancouver as secretary of the Board of Underwriters, and at that time reorganized the board. Gradually he has worked his way upward in the insurance field as he has mastered the business in principle and detail, and in 1908 he was appointed to his present position as manager of the insurance department of the London & British North America Company, Ltd., which position he has held continuously since. Aside from this he has made considerable investments in real estate. Moreover, he was one of the first directors of the Horse Show Association of Vancouver and has remained director and treasurer of the organization since its inception.

On the 1st of February, 1896, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Porter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Porter, New England people who came to the coast at an early day. The only child of this marriage is John Porter Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert belongs to the Presbyterian church and is

information (on this and previous page) regarding Captain E.J. Fader. Source: British Columbia From the Earliest Times to the Present Volume III. The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, Chicago. 1914, pp 372-376.

11.0 General Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation and Restoration Approaches

The following is taken directly from the Standards and Guidelines, Chapter 3.

1. Conserve the heritage value of an historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of an historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.
2. Conserve changes to an historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.
3. Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.
4. Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties, or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
5. Find a use for an historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.
6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize an historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbing archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information. (*Note that the Provincial Archaeology Branch must be notified before any work is undertaken if archaeological resources are discovered.*)
7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.
8. Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.
9. Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.
10. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.
11. Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.

12. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of an historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

13. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.

14. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

The following guidelines are taken directly from the *Standards and Guidelines*, Chapter 4, Section 3.

1. Understand the exterior form and how it contributes to the heritage value of the historic building.
2. Understand the design principles used by the original designer or builder, and any changes made to the exterior form over time.
3. Document the building's exterior form before undertaking an intervention, including the form and massing, and views, sun, light and natural ventilation patterns.
4. Assess the condition of the building's exterior form early in the planning process so that the scope of work is based on current conditions.
5. Protect and maintain elements of the building's exterior form through cyclical or seasonal maintenance work.
6. Retain the exterior form by maintaining proportions, colour and massing, and the spatial relationships with adjacent buildings.
7. Stabilize deteriorated elements of the exterior form by using structural reinforcement and weather protection, or correcting unsafe conditions, as required, until repair work is undertaken.
8. Protect adjacent character-defining elements from accidental damage or exposure to damaging materials during maintenance or repair work.
9. Document all interventions that affect the exterior form and ensure that the documentation is available to those responsible for future interventions.
10. Reinstall the exterior form by recreating missing or revealing obscured parts to re-establish character-defining proportions and massing.
11. Accommodate new functions and services in non-character defining interior spaces as an alternative to constructing a new addition.

12. Select a new use that suits the existing building form.
13. Select the location for a new addition that ensures that the heritage value of the place is maintained.
14. Design a new addition in a manner that draws a clear distinction between what is historic and what is new.
15. Design an addition that is compatible in terms of materials and massing with the exterior form of the historic building and its setting.
16. Add new features to meet health, safety or security requirements, such as an exterior stairway or a security vestibule in a manner that respects the exterior form and minimizes impact on heritage value.
17. Work with code specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to health, safety and security requirements with the least impact on the character-defining elements and overall heritage value of the historic building.
18. Find solutions to meet accessibility requirements that are compatible with the exterior form of the historic building. For example, introducing a gently sloped walkway instead of a constructed ramp with handrails in front of an historic building.
19. Work with accessibility and conservation specialists and users to determine the most appropriate solution to accessibility issues with the least impact on the character-defining elements and overall heritage value of the historic building.
20. Add new features to meet sustainability requirements, such as solar panels or a green roof, in a manner that respects the exterior form and minimizes impact on character-defining elements.
21. Work with sustainability and conservation specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to sustainability requirements with the least impact on the character-defining elements and overall heritage value of the historic building.
22. Comply with energy efficiency objectives in a manner that minimizes impact on the character-defining elements and overall heritage value of the historic building.
23. Accommodate functions requiring a controlled environment, such as artefact storage or exhibits in an addition, while using the historic building for functions that benefit from existing natural ventilation and/or daylight.
24. Reinstall the building's exterior form from the restoration period, based on documentary and physical evidence.
25. Remove a non character-defining feature of the building's exterior form, such as an addition built after the restoration period.

26. Recreate missing features of the exterior form that existed during the restoration period, based on physical or documentary evidence; for example, duplicating a dormer or restoring a carport that was later enclosed.

The following definitions of heritage value are quoted directly from the guide “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance”.¹³

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory qualities of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. A place may have aesthetic significance because it evokes a positive sensory response, or because it epitomizes a defined architectural style or landscape concept. Visual aesthetic value is typically expressed through form, colour, texture or materials. It is possible for historic places to have other aesthetic values as well, such as auditory ones. Historic places with aesthetic significance may reflect a particular style or period of construction or craftsmanship, or represent the work of a well-known architect, planner, engineer or builder.

Historical and Cultural values are sometimes combined and refer to the associations that a place has with past events and historical themes, as well as its capacity to evoke a way of life or a memory of the past. Historical or cultural value may lie in the age of a heritage district, its association with important events, activities, people or traditions; its role in the development of a community, region, province, territory or nation; or its patterns of use. Historical or cultural value can lie in natural or ecological features of the place, as well as in built features.

Scientific value refers to the capacity of a historic place to provide evidence that can advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture. The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and/or experience of the place. Scientific value can derive from various factors, such as age, quality, completeness, complexity or rarity. Scientific value may also be present when the place itself supplements other types of evidence such as written sources, as in archaeological sites.

Social value considers the meanings attached to a place by a community in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not have an obvious basis in history or tradition and relates almost entirely to the present time. Social value may be ascribed to places that perform a key role within communities, support community activities or traditions, or contribute to the community’s sense of identity. Places with social value include sites that bring the community together and create a sense of shared identity and belonging.

Spiritual value is ascribed to places with religious or spiritual meanings for a community or a group of people. Sacred and spiritual places could include places of mythological significance, landscape features associated with myth and legends, burial sites, rock cairns and alignments, fasting/vision quest sites etc., places representing particular belief system(s) or places associated with sacred traditions, ceremonial practices or rituals of a community/group of people.

¹³ Historic Places Program Branch, “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance,” Parks Canada, November 2006, pp. 12-13.

12.0 Research Resources

British Columbia From the Earliest Times to the Present Volume III. The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, Chicago. 1914.

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Reference Code: AM1594-MAP 342c
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Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Architecture: Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960. W.W. Norton & Company Inc. New York/London, 2009.

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<https://mcbridesapperton.org/sapperton-schools/>

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<http://www.nwheritage.org>

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<http://search-collections.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/Genealogy>

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, Second Edition, 2010
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