

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

ITALIANATE HOUSES

BUILDING CONSERVATION GUIDELINE

Nicholas Hill Architect . Planner



Shown above is a handsome Italianate house. Houses in this style are typically substantial, square or rectangular, two storeys and with a low-pitched hipped roof and wide overhang supported by decorative brackets. Windows tend to be tall and narrow, often arched or curved at the top with decorative crowns. Openings are usually symmetrically placed, but the plan may be L-shaped and include a tower. Iron cresting or a square belvedere often crowned the roof to give visual drama to the profile. The conservation approach is to retain the elegant and decorative architectural character. Alterations and additions should complement the original.

The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

Aim to • Retain the elegant and decorative architectural character.

- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias and decorative details.
- Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias.
- If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
- Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
- Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
- If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
- When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - cedar shingle or asphalt shingle that looks like cedar. Conserve or rebuild the belvedere.
- Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
- Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
- Use original or period paint colours.

QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL HOUSES

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Shown at right is a handsome Queen Anne Revival house. This is a style that was popular in the late 1800s. It is picturesque, usually two storeys high with a variety of gables, towers, dormers, balconies, tall chimneys and verandahs of different materials and details. Such decorative features were made possible at the time by new machinery and pattern books from which to choose. Queen Anne houses have a dramatic and eye-catching appearance and it is one of the more difficult styles to conserve as there is so much detail to maintain, but the results can provide much pride and delight. The conservation approach is to enhance the flamboyant architectural character with its many different materials and decorative details. Alterations and additions complement the original.



The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

Aim to • Retain the decorative and colourful architectural character.

- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias and decorative details.
- Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias. They lack historic character.
- If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
- Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
- Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
- If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
- When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - cedar shingle or asphalt shingle that looks like cedar.
- Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
- Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
- Use original or period paint colours.

FOURSQUARE HOUSES

BUILDING CONSERVATION GUIDELINE

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The Foursquare house style was popular between 1900 and 1930. The Foursquare is generally a substantial residence of red brick, two storeys high, square or rectangular in plan with a low-pitched hipped roof and overhanging eaves. The style is quite plain with little decoration. Frequently there is a single storey porch with heavy, square or round wood columns and brick piers. Roof dormers are also common. The main entrance may be centred or off-centre. The conservation approach is to retain the architectural simplicity and conserve the front verandah, where it exists. Alterations and additions should complement the original.

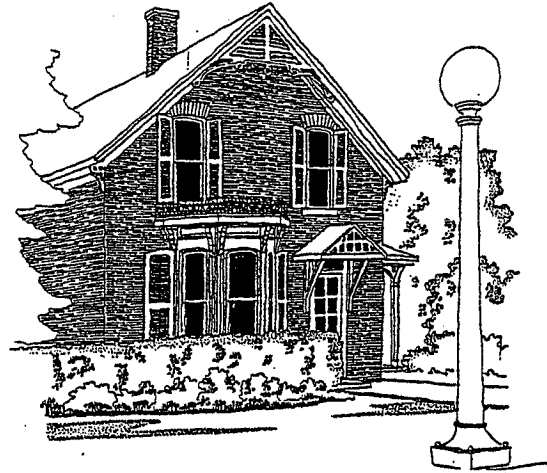
The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

- Aim to
- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias and decorative details.
 - Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
 - Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
 - Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
 - When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - cedar shingle or asphalt shingle that looks like cedar.
 - Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
 - Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
 - Use original or period paint colours.

ONTARIO GOTHIC HOUSES

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Shown above is an Ontario Gothic house, a popular style in the latter half of the 1800s. A distinguishing feature is the pointed front gable. The proportions were usually vertical, side-gabled with a centre door and windows evenly distributed on the principle elevations. Windows were double-hung sash with small panes before 1870 and larger panes after. Decorative features were few but important - elaborate gingerbread trim in the front roof gable and brackets under the soffits. The conservation approach is to retain their original wall finish, vertical proportions, symmetrical placement of windows and doors and decorative features, which provide visual delight on an otherwise fairly plain facade. Additions and alterations should complement the original.

The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

Aim to • Retain the vertical proportions and decorative gables.

- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias and decorative details.
- Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias.
- If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
- Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
- Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
- If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
- When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - for example, cedar shingle or asphalt shingle that looks like cedar.
- Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
- Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
- Use original or period paint colours.

TUDOR REVIVAL HOUSES

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Tudor Revival or "Old English" was a popular house style in the 1920s and 1930s. The style is characterized by decorative half-timbering, steeply pitched roofs with gables and dormers, large chimneys and groups of windows with multi-pane glazing. Exterior finishes were commonly brick, stone and stucco. Tudor features were sometimes grafted onto existing houses. The conservation approach is to retain the essential architectural style features with appropriate paint colours.

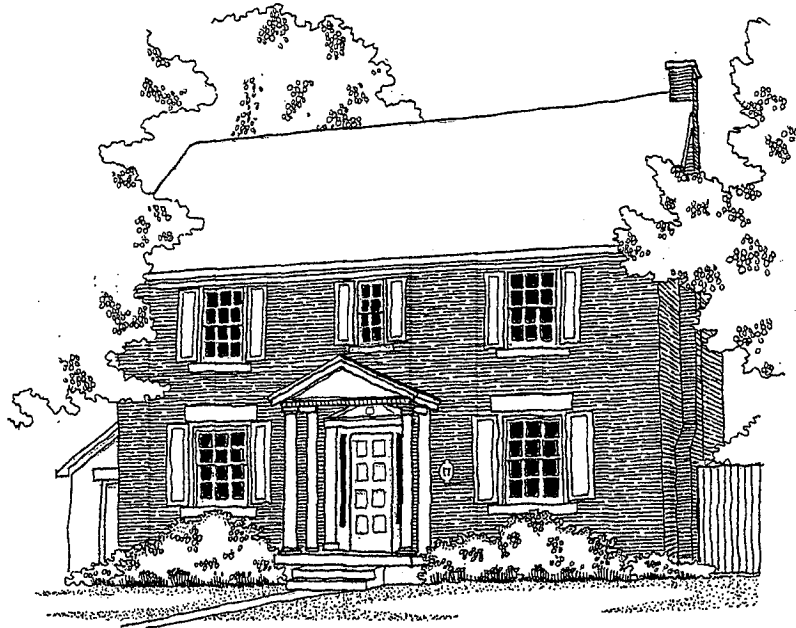
The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

- Aim to
- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias, stucco and decorative details.
 - Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
 - Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
 - Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
 - When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - either cedar or asphalt shingle.
 - Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
 - Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
 - Use original or period paint colours.

GEORGIAN REVIVAL HOUSES

BUILDING CONSERVATION GUIDELINE

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The Georgian Revival house style, illustrated above, was between 1920 and 1940. The house is typically of brick, two storeys high with a side gabled roof. The front facade is symmetrical, with centre front door and decorative crown or projecting portico with columns. Double-hung sash windows are evenly spaced on the principal facades. Originally, chimneys were large and prominent on the gable sides. With the exception of the front entrance, decorative features are minimal.

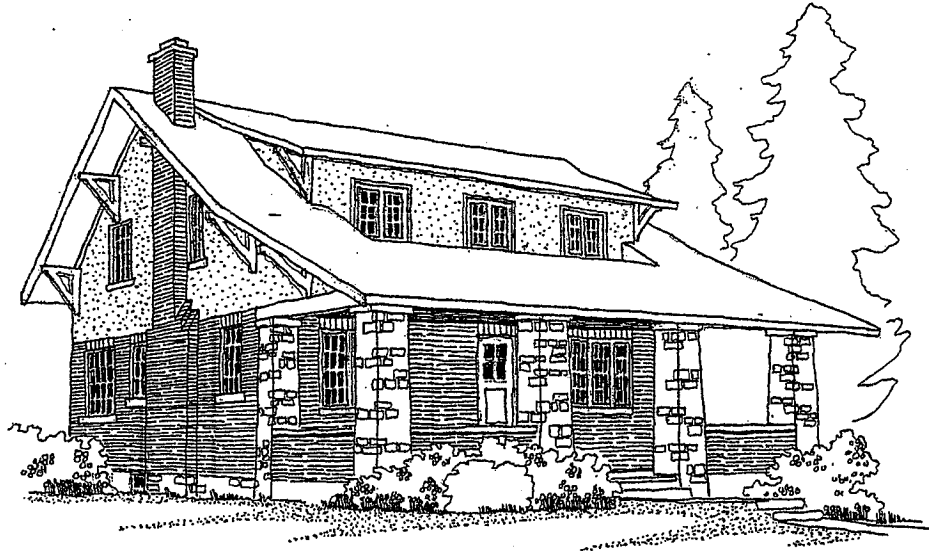
The Guidelines are voluntary but they provide assistance for historic conservation.

- Aim to
- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias, decorative details and shutters.
 - Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
 - Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
 - Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing details, such as columns, match the original.
 - When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - cedar shingle or slate. Replace with the original or a close facsimile of asphalt shingle.
 - Conserve the front portico, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
 - Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
 - Use original or period paint colours.

CRAFTSMAN HOUSES

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The Craftsman house style became very popular in the early 1900s. The style is decorative and artistic with a low-pitched gabled roof and a wide unenclosed eave overhang with brackets. Roof dormers are centred and either of the shed or gable type. A verandah contained under the main roof often extends across the full width of the house, supported by tapered square stone or brick columns. Wall cladding is commonly brick with stucco on the gable and dormers. The conservation approach is to maintain the crafted character of the style with an emphasis on natural materials and earth tone colours.

The Guidelines are voluntary but provide assistance for historic conservation.

- Aim to
- Conserve the original finishes, particularly painted wood roof soffits and fascias, decorative details and stone or brick verandah columns.
 - Resist applying vinyl or metal siding over wood roof soffits and fascias.
 - If replacing old doors and windows with new, ensure they are proportioned with the original.
 - Conserve original painted wood window frames, sash and storms.
 - Resist vinyl or metal window replacements. They lack historic character.
 - If replacing details, such as handrails, match the original.
 - When re-shingling the roof, consider the original finish - cedar shingle or asphalt shingle that looks like cedar.
 - Conserve the front verandah, where present, particularly the painted wood floor, ceiling and fascias, columns and handrails.
 - Conserve old chimneys, even when no longer in use. Cap and seal.
 - Use original or period paint colours.