



Successful Examples of Adaptive Re-Use of Heritage Agriculture Buildings

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on behalf of the Saskatoon Heritage Society

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Community-based re-use examples

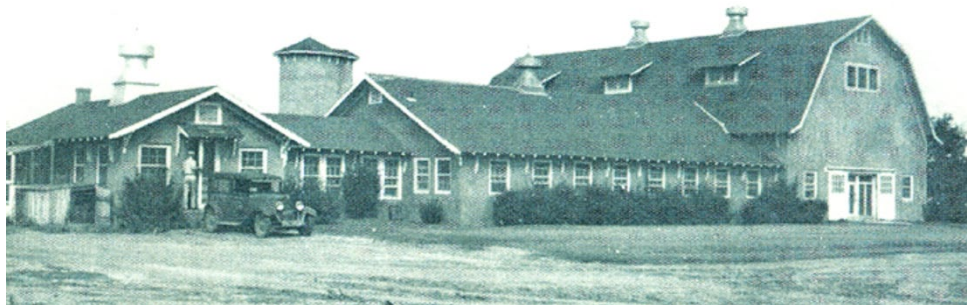
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Texas Tech Dairy Barn, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas

<https://www.depts.ttu.edu/agriculturalsciences/dairyBarn/index.php>

Historic Agriculture Building: 1926 dairy barn

Built in 1926, the [Dairy Barn and Silo](#) is one of the four original buildings on what was then known as the Texas Technological College. Built in an L-shaped configuration, the agricultural complex included a free-standing grain silo to the west of the main wing. The complex was built with interior milking and feeding facilities



The Original Dairy Barn and Silo. N.d. Photo courtesy of [Texas Tech University](#)

for 40 cows, plus calf stalls, feed mixing room, boiler room, attendant's room, and an office. The Dairy Barn allowed for the payment of tuition through milk sales from cattle that were either brought by students or donated to the college. Students were encouraged to bring up to three cows of their own to campus and house them in the barn.



The repurposed Dairy Barn. Photo courtesy of [Texas Tech University](#)

By 1931, Texas Tech's Dairy Manufactures Department was self-supporting, furnishing milk and ice cream to campus cafeterias and the Lubbock community. The college herd swelled beyond the barn's capacity by 1935 and students were asked to remove their own cattle from the barn and the era of tuition payments through milk sales came to an end. The facility continued to serve as an educational site for students interested in the industry until it was abandoned in 1964,

when dairy operations were moved. Campus planners razed the dairy manufacturing addition a year later to make way for new facilities and the historic barn sat ignored.

Some minor interior and exterior changes were made through years of milking operations before 1966, when the Dairy Manufacturing Department vacated the building. A 1976 report and slide presentation titled "Restoration: Texas Tech Dairy Barn," recommended the return of the dairy barn to its 1946 condition in order to create a dairy museum or perhaps a theater for the German, French and Spanish departments. In 1984, the barn was deemed unsafe and structurally unsound by the Coordinating Board for the Texas College and University System, and they called for the building to be demolished.¹



In 1992, a student fundraising effort resulted in the Dairy Barn and its remaining silo being recognized on the National Register of Historic Places. They also raised \$64,000 to rebuild the roof, repair the windows, and repaint the barn and silo. In the fall of 2012, the barn's exterior was once again repainted, and all roof shingles were replaced.²



In 2017, the Office of the President offered to match dollar-for-dollar up to a \$1.3 million for each donation made to restore this historic landmark for future generations of students. Reconstruction finally broke ground in 2019 and the \$3.5 million restoration project finished in late 2020.³



The repurposed Dairy Barn Interior. Photo courtesy of [Texas Tech University](https://www.texas-tech.edu/)

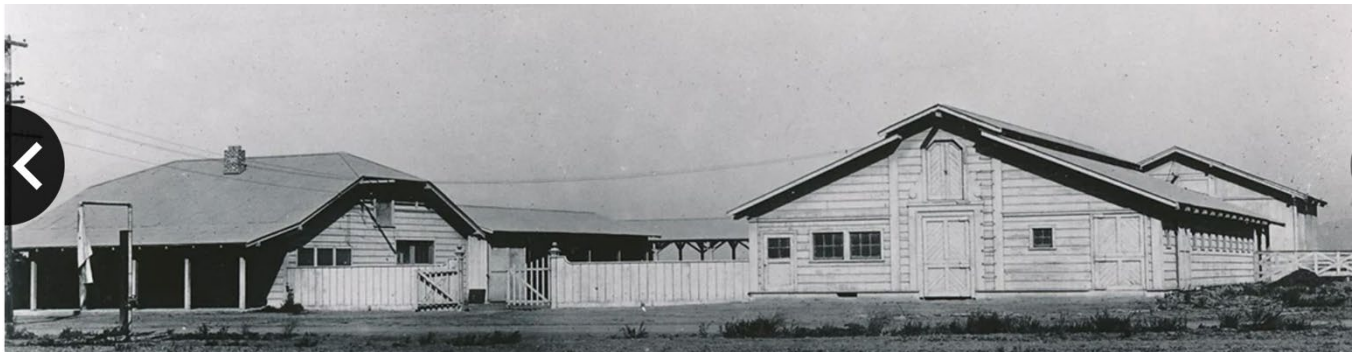
conferences and other large meetings and productive educational functions. It is open to all departments on campus. The renovations also brought about new doors, windows, and nearby landscaping, as well as the creation of a display area tracing the building's history in an area where cows were once milked daily.⁴

The first floor of the Dairy Barn now consists of spaces that will bring together students and faculty from all disciplines on the campus. Here, the hands-on approach that features discussions with researchers and scholars will help students advance in the learning process in a unique and collaborative way. The small group meeting spaces will provide multi-disciplinary groups an environment that fosters problem solving, creative thinking and scholarship. The multi-purpose loft space on the second floor provides room for lectures, receptions,

The Barn, The University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California

<https://dining.ucr.edu/campus-dining/the-barn>

Historic Agriculture Building: 1917 working barn and horse stable



The Original Working Barn and Horse Stable at the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station. N.d. Photo courtesy of [University of California, Riverside](https://dining.ucr.edu/campus-dining/the-barn).

The Barn complex at the University of California, Riverside was originally built in 1917 and was composed of a horse barn, implement storage, caretaker cottage, and support structures at the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station. After the University opened in 1954, the Barn served as the first student dining hall for the fledgling campus. By the 1960s, it had evolved to become a popular and locally iconic entertainment venue until it was closed in 1999. It remained a dining hub until the renovation of the complex.⁵



The University of California, Riverside Dining Facility. N.d. Photo courtesy of [University of California, Riverside](https://dining.ucr.edu/campus-dining/the-barn)

As part of the \$30 million renovation⁶ and expansion project undertaken by [SVA Architects](https://www.svaarchitects.com/), the original 1917 roof structure was preserved and remains a defining feature in the restored dining room. A new commercial kitchen was added as an expansion to The Barn Dining building; it supports the Barn Dining room and the dining room in the adjacent Faculty Staff Dining Building. Additional new buildings to the complex are the Barn Theater and a ticket tower that serves as a campus beacon and an “entrance” to the site. Fencing, landscape, and hardscape are composed in a way to define multiple outdoor nodes and dining areas. The outdoor performance venue is a courtyard formed by the surrounding buildings.

A black walnut tree harvested from the site was milled for wood used in the Faculty Bar, and cedar siding from the original Barn Stable was reclaimed to use as casework in select interior locations.⁷ In 2021, The City of Riverside awarded the Barn with the best Historical / Cultural Preservation prize at its 2021 Beautification Awards.⁸



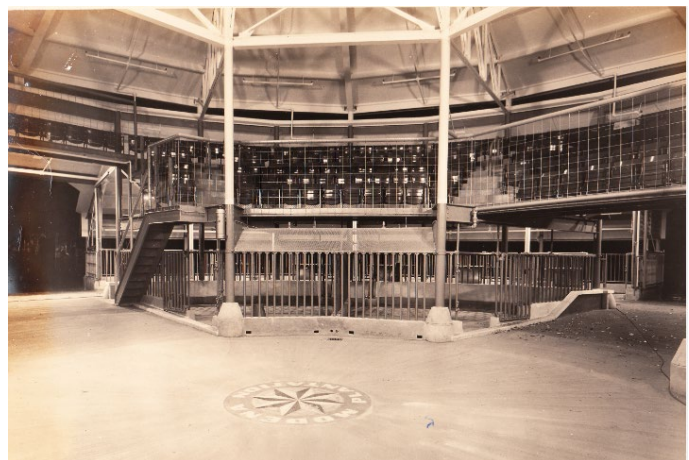
The Barn today. Photo courtesy of [SVA Architects](#).

Ocean Sciences Instructional Center, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, University of Georgia, Skidaway Island, Georgia

<https://www.skio.uga.edu/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1948 cattle barn and show venue

The Ocean Sciences Instruction Center was originally built as an open air, reinforced concrete and steel cattle barn⁹ in 1948 by Robert and Dorothy Roebing, who operated a cattle breeding facility on Skidaway Island. The Roebings designed the barn as a venue for their annual cattle show, which attracted buyers from around the country and Europe. They built a round structure 110 feet in diameter with a ring of stalls around the perimeter and nursing and holding stalls in the inner circle. It contained a second deck for hay storage and auction seating. At one end were a small silo with a feed mixing room and an attached apartment for a herdsman.



The Roebing Cattle Barn. N.d. Photos courtesy of [Lab Manager.com](#)

In 1967, the Roebings donated the property to the state of Georgia to create the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. Since the institute took over the property, the barn had served primarily as storage and

as a place to prepare large pieces of equipment for research voyages. The Skidaway Institute was transferred from the state to the University System of Georgia in 1971 to serve as a base of operations and central facility for marine interests within the University System. It became part of the University of Georgia in 2013.



*The newly renovated Ocean Sciences Instruction Center.
Photos courtesy of Lab Manager.com*



With the support of the Chatham County Legislative Delegation, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated \$3 million in 2016 to remodel and repurpose the cattle barn. The new Ocean Sciences Instructional Center contains two state-of-the-art digital classrooms, a prep lab, a main teaching lab, as well as study rooms, and a reading room with a small library. Collaborative spaces that enable small study groups to gather or faculty to meet have also been integrated into the new facility.¹⁰

Old Barn Community Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia

<https://www.ubcproperties.com/projects/old-barn-community-centre/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1920s horse barn (Rebuilt)



The Old House Barn, between 1920-39



The Old House Barn, 2002

Photos courtesy of UBC Library Digitization Centre

The Old Horse Barn was built circa 1920 at the south end of the Main Mall, University of British Columbia's (UBC) historic pedestrian axis. The barn was used until 2003, when it was deemed structurally unsafe and beyond restoration. It was subsequently rebuilt.¹¹ With a budget of \$2.9M, the 10,610 sq. feet building was converted into the Old Barn Community Centre, which provides a social, recreational and community gathering place for residents and students on campus. Operated by the [University Neighbourhoods Association](#), the building houses the Bean Around the World Coffee Shop, meeting rooms, a fitness facility, and a number of social spaces.¹²



The Old Barn Community Centre. Photos courtesy of [UBC Properties Trust](#)

The Environmental Cooperative at the Vassar Barns, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York

<https://offices.vassar.edu/environmental-cooperative/vassar-barn/>

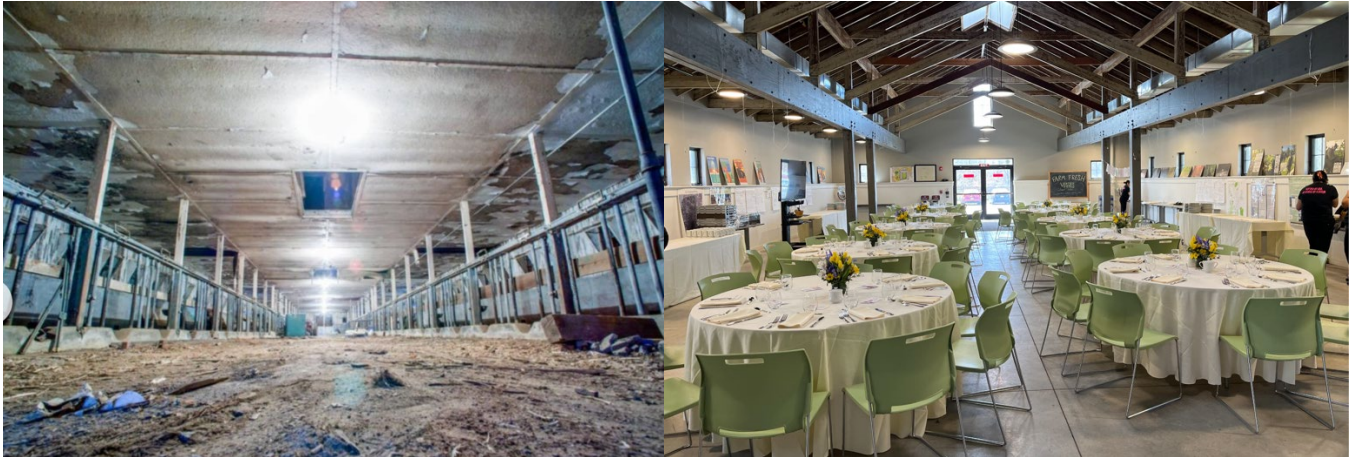
Historical Agriculture Building: Early 1900s model dairy barn



The Vassar Barn Exterior, Pre- and Post-Renovation. Photos courtesy of [The Environmental Cooperative at the Vassar Barns](#).

In the early 1900s, Vassar College constructed a poultry farm, stables, greenhouses, storage barns, and a model dairy barn to support its farming operation, which supplied much of the food for the college. By the 1950s, the farming operation was no longer economically viable; all the cows were sold, and the Vassar Farm stopped producing its own vegetables and milk products.

A little more than 50 years later, with funding through the [Helmsley Grant](#), the model dairy wing was renovated to serve as home for the Environmental Cooperative, and include event, exhibit, and office space. The Environmental Cooperative brings together regional environmental organizations, community groups, educators, the Vassar College community, and residents to increase their positive impact and expand conservation efforts in the Hudson Valley.¹³



The Vassar Barn Interior, Pre- and Post-Renovation. Photos courtesy of [The Environmental Cooperative at the Vassar Barns](#).

The Art Barn, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba

<https://umanitoba.ca/art/facilities>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1913 dairy barn



The Art Barn, circa 1981. Photo courtesy of the [Manitoba Historical Society](#).

The 104-foot by 41-foot University of Manitoba Agricultural College Barn was built 1913. Designed under the direction of provincial architect V.W. Horwood, it is said to be one of very few remaining barns in the province that can claim to have been professionally designed. The red brick walls include a 60-foot by 36-foot wing. The overall barn was used mainly for dairy activities. Later, the barn accommodated 32 milk cows in stanchions, plus pens for other livestock, and featured large 20-foot 8-inch by 8-inch vertical timbers in its main framing.



The Art Barn, circa 2021. Photo courtesy of the [Manitoba Historical Society](#).

In 1975, the barn was transferred to the Faculty of Arts, with renovations to the lower levels and exterior completed in 1975 and to the loft areas in 1977.¹⁴ Today it houses custom-made adjustable wood or stacking metal easels for small to very large painting surfaces; a fully equipped wood shop for stretchers and installation work; and studio spaces for graduate and fourth year honours students.¹⁵



The Art Barn Interior. Photos courtesy of the [University of Manitoba School of Art](#).

The Cowell Ranch Hay Barn, University of California, Santa Cruz, California

<https://agroecology.ucsc.edu/visit/haybarn.html>

Historic Agriculture Building: 1860s Cowell Ranch Hay Barn (Reconstructed)

Build in the late 1860s¹⁶, The Cowell Ranch Hay Barn was a key building in the Cowell Lime Works Historic District, one of the oldest, most important, and most complete lime manufacturing plants in California.¹⁷ The Hay Barn's massive timber framework was constructed by hand using the art of mortise and tenon joinery with wooden pegs, common in New England but not in California. The barn was critical to shipping lime to market as it sheltered the oxen that pulled the wagons of lime to the wharf.¹⁸



The Hay Barn circa 2005. Photo courtesy of [UC Santa Cruz Newscenter](#).

The Cowell lime kilns ceased operation in the 1920s, but the Cowell family remained the owners of the ranch until 1955 when the last surviving member of the family died. The Lime Works property passed into the hands of the Cowell Foundation and, in the early 1960s, was acquired by the University of California, Santa Cruz where it is located on either side of the campus's main entrance.¹⁹



The reconstructed Hay Barn. Photo courtesy of [UC Santa Cruz Center for Agroecology](#).

In 2013, the Helen and Will Webster Foundation, a private family foundation based in Pasadena and committed to education, donated \$5 million to re-purpose the Hay Barn to serve as the centerpiece of a revived campus entrance and new home for many of UCSC's innovative environmental sustainability programs.²⁰ In 2014, the remaining barn structure

was carefully dismantled and with excavation, soil stabilization, and pouring a concrete foundation and floor, the original frame was recreated with a combination of new and salvaged Douglas fir framing members.

The repurposed barn, which opened in 2015, now serves as the headquarters for the Center for Agroecology, providing an attractive and accessible new "front door" to the adjacent 30-acre university Farm. The Hay Barn also serves both the campus and community as a gathering place for classes, workshops, and other

programming, as well as offices and a reception site for the Center. The facility is available to both the campus and the general public for conferences, seminars, weddings, parties, and other gatherings.²¹



The reconstructed Hay Barn. Photos courtesy of [The Society for College and University Planning](#).

The Big Red Barn Graduate Student and Professional Student Center, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

<https://gradschool.cornell.edu/student-experience/big-red-barn/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1874 carriage house

The Big Red Barn was built in 1874 as the carriage house for the home of Cornell's first president, Andrew Dickson White. Over its life, the Barn, one of the oldest structures on campus, served as a shelter for large animals, a cafeteria, an alumni center, and a storage facility²² before it was repurposed for its current use in 1991, when it underwent a significant renovation.

The Big Red Barn is located in the heart of campus and surrounded by lawns and gardens. A central place for eating and relaxing, the Barn hosts more than 500 events per year including trivia night, study/writing breaks, cultural celebrations, and the popular T.G.I.F. (Tell Grads It's Friday).²³



The Big Red Barn. N.d. Photo courtesy of [Cornell University Graduate School](#)



The Big Red Barn. N.d. Photo courtesy of [Cornell University Graduate School](https://www.cornell.edu/graduate-school/)

The Barnes Center, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina

<https://www.clemson.edu/studentaffairs/services/cre/venues/barnes-center.html#historyofthebarnescenter>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1904 experimental barn

Built in 1904, the Clemson College Experimental Barn or ‘Sheep Barn’ is the oldest surviving and relatively intact structure associated with the original Clemson College Agricultural Department. The barn was created in order to support their goals as an agricultural education facility that investigated scientific problems that directly affected the advancement of agriculture.



The Sheep Barn before renovations. N.d. Photo courtesy of [Clemson Blogs](https://www.clemson.edu/blogs/).



The renovated Barnes Center. Photo courtesy of [MMSA Structural Engineers](https://www.mmsa.com/)

The barn began by researching the handling and care of cows, but became retrofitted to research sheep. In 1940, the agricultural operations ceased, and the building doubled as an electrical shop and storage space before being completely vacated in early 2015. Some of the equipment remained intact within the structure until construction on The Barnes Center began. On

January 4, 1990, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its significance. In 2014, the Barnes Family gifted the Sheep Barn to Clemson University²⁴ and in 2016,

underwent a \$2.7 million renovation²⁵. In 2017, it re-opened as the Barnes Center, a late-night student center and was revamped to include a large common space equipped with TVs, speakers, a portable stage, furniture, and a food service area²⁶. It was awarded the 2018 AIA Georgia Design Merit Award.²⁷

Montreal Aviation Museum, McGill University Macdonald Campus, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec

<https://www.mam.quebec/discover-our-museum-2/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1907 stone cattle barn

In 1907, Sir William Macdonald financed the construction of the Stone Barn as part of the founding of the new Macdonald College, an agriculture training institute in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec. The Stone Barn was designed in the Scottish style with the stipulation that minimizing the risk of fire must be a design major consideration. As such, the main building for the herd of Ayrshire cattle was built of stone with a

roof cast in concrete slabs. There was no heating system as the body heat emanating from the animals would keep the inside temperature warm and



The Montreal Aviation Museum. Photo courtesy of [Montreal Aviation Museum](https://www.mam.quebec/discover-our-museum-2/)

kerosene lanterns were the only source of light in the barn.²⁸

In 1951, the Macdonald College became the Macdonald Campus at McGill University and today houses the Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. At some point the Stone Barn fell into disuse by the university. In 1998, Godfrey Pastmore founded the Canadian Aviation Heritage Centre, today



The Montreal Aviation Museum Interior. Photo courtesy of [CBC.ca](https://www.cbc.ca)

known as the Montreal Aviation Museum, a member-based volunteer driven organization that displays both military and civil aircrafts as well as artifacts and exhibits. In 1999, Pastmore was offered the partially abandoned Stone Barn to be used to house his museum. A rental agreement was arranged

through the Macdonald Campus/McGill University administration for a portion of this building to be refurbished and used as the site of the museum.²⁹ The volunteer-driven reconstruction including installing bathrooms, constructing new walls and electrical systems, and installing a new roof.³⁰

Dundee Café, University of Georgia-Griffin Campus, Griffin, Georgia

Historic Agriculture Building: 1914 mule barn

The University of Georgia-Griffin (UGA-Griffin) campus was established in 1888 as the Georgia Experiment Station, part of a national network of agricultural research stations that were the forebears of today's Cooperative Extension programs.³¹ While the campus is mostly known for its advancements in agricultural and environmental sciences, UGA-Griffin began offering degree completion programs in 2005.



The Georgia Experiment Station Mule Barn. N.d. Photo courtesy of [University of Georgia-Griffin News](#).

The Georgia Experiment Station's Mule Barn was constructed in 1913 after the previous structure burned to the ground following a lightning strike. The replacement barn was constructed using the slip form concrete method to demonstrate what was then a new construction technique. During the same time period, across the street from the campus, Dundee Mills produced towels and other textiles. It was the area's largest employer for nearly a century, when Griffin was known as a textile town.

In 2018, the Dundee Community Association, formed in the 1940s by Dundee Mills to benefit its employees and the local community, donated \$1M to UGA-Griffin to completely fund the renovation and re-vitalization of the mule barn, now the second oldest building on the UGA-Griffin campus, to serve as the Dundee Café.³² The café also serves as the first dining facility on the UGA-Griffin campus.³³



The Dundee Café. Photo courtesy of [The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation](#).



The Dundee Café Interior. Photo courtesy of [The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation](#).

The rehabilitation took care to highlight the history of the building. The barn's concrete columns showed visible signs of spalling and deterioration and the new column bases were reconstructed in a way that maintained the aesthetics of the original design.³⁴ Post renovation, the interior walls of the mule barn still contain memories of that time: the names of the mules written above the pegs that held their bridles, crop weight calculations written by those long since gone and animal tracks left in the concrete floors. Historical photos and other items from the campus and Dundee Mills will be on display to educate cafe visitors and preserve history.³⁵ One of the more

striking examples of the rehabilitation is a glass window that was installed where the hay drop and lift were originally located. This unique feature allows a view into the second story of the barn.

In 2020, the Dundee Café was awarded the Excellence in Rehabilitation Award by the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation.³⁶

The Barn Student Centre, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (Torn Down)

Historic Agriculture Building: cow barn (construction date unknown)



The Barn Student Centre. Date Unknown. Photo courtesy of [CBC.ca](#)

[The Barn](#), a former cow barn, served as the student union building at the University of Prince Edward Island from 1972 to 2002. It was destroyed by fire in 1982 and rebuilt.

During this time, the Barn housed the campus pub, the campus radio station, a concert venue, a student cafeteria, a games room, a bookstore, and UPEI's first daycare. The building was torn down in 2002 and replaced by the W. A. Murphy Student Centre.³⁷

The Canada Agriculture and Food Museum, Ottawa Ontario

<https://ingeniumcanada.org/agriculture>

Historic Agriculture Building(s): Buildings 88 (Dairy Barn), 94 (Engineering Research Building), 95 (Meadowview Barn), 91 (Swine Showcase Building), 151 (Horse and Cattle Barn), 76 (Cereal Barn), Central Experimental Farm

Opened as a national agriculture museum in 1983, the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum operates as a "working farm" and provides public programs and exhibitions on agricultural sciences. The museum's collection originated from a museum established at the Central Experimental Farm in 1920.

The museum is housed within several buildings of the Central Experimental Farm, a national historic site of Canada owned by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC). All the museum buildings are still owned by AAFC.



The Canada Agriculture and Food Museum Main Building

Photo courtesy of [Canada Food and Agriculture Museum Facebook Page](#)

The museum's main building is [Building 88 \(the Dairy Barn\)](#), which was originally constructed in 1887-1888 and reconstructed following a fire in 1913. It is a large three story banked barn building with a gable roof and two side wings. Designated a National Historic Site in 1987, Building 88 houses the museum's main exhibits as well as the dairy herd.³⁸

The [Engineering Research Building \(Building 94\)](#) was constructed in 1936-7 and consists of a two-and-a-half story office block with a shingled, hipped roof with dormers and a long, two-story workshop with a metal covered hipped and gabled roof. Building 94 was used to design, build and test specialized farm machinery and agricultural building materials that helped modernized the Canadian agricultural industry.³⁹ Designated and listed on the Federal Heritage Building Registry, Building 94 was [adapted into the Museum's New Learning Centre](#), a place where visitors can explore the link between food and agriculture. The renovated building comprises new exhibition areas, staff offices, event space and three modern 'learning labs'.⁴⁰ The renovation was awarded the City of Ottawa's Architectural Conservation Award of Excellence for Adaptive Re-use in 2013 and the National Trust for Canada's [2015 Ecclesiastical Insurance Cornerstone Award \(Adaptive Reuse/Rehabilitation\)](#).⁴¹



The Canada Food and Agriculture Museum's New Learning Centre Interior. Photo courtesy of [Baird Sampson Neuert Architects](#).

The Museum also manages Building 91 (Swine Showcase Building), Building 95 (Meadowview Barn), and 76 (Cereal Barn), which are used for special events, museum events, and summer camps.

The Bell Barn Museum and Event Centre, Indian Head, Saskatchewan

<https://www.bellbarn.ca/>

Historic Agriculture Building: 1882 round stone barn (reconstructed)



*The Original Bell Barn, early 1900s
Photos courtesy of [Bell Barn Museum and Event Centre](#)*



The Reconstructed Bell Barn today

[The Bell Barn Museum and Event Centre](#) is located in the reconstructed stone round barn built by Major William R. Bell for the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company, a corporate farming enterprise. It is the first stone round barn in Saskatchewan and one of the oldest agriculture buildings in Canada.⁴²

The Bell Barn Society of Indian Head was formed in 2006 specifically to ensure that the Bell Barn, in imminent danger of total collapse, was saved and rebuilt to its original design. Today, the Bell Barn Society runs an interpretive centre on the main floor of the barn that provides historical information relevant to when the Bell Barn was first built, including community establishment, agricultural practices, and the arrival of the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company. The Bell Barn also serves as a wedding and event venue.⁴³

Traykym Trees, Radville, Saskatchewan

Historical Agriculture Building: 1911 lumber shed

The Levee barn was originally a lumber shed for a business in boom town Brooking in 1911. When the Canadian Northern Railway moved their divisional point to Radville, Brooking became a ghost town. In the 1920s, the building was moved to the Levee Farm and used dairy barn, to house cattle, pigs, houses as well as a granary in the 1950s and 1960s.



The Levee Farm Barn Under Construction. Photo courtesy of [Kristen Catherwood](#).



The Levee Farm Barn circa 2013. Photo courtesy of [Kristen Catherwood](#).

The farm is owned by Roy Levee and he sold the barn to his son and daughter-in-law, Kim and Tracy. First they fixed up the barn to host their daughter's wedding reception and then spent \$80,000 to transform the barn into the headquarters and store for their Christmas Tree Farm, Traykym Trees.⁴⁴

Dawson Creek Art Gallery, Dawson Creek, British Columbia

<https://dcartgallery.ca/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1930s grain elevator



Dawson Creek Grain Elevators, circa 1940s. Photo courtesy of [Dawson Creek Art Gallery](#)

In the mid-1940s, Northeastern British Columbia had become the most productive grain producing and shipping area for its size in the British Empire. During this time, there were 13 wooden grain elevators constructed in and around Dawson Creek, BC. However, by early 1982, only two of these elevators remained. Recognizing that this architectural icon was disappearing, the city looked at the possibility of acquiring one and adapting it for re-use.

In July 1982, the Alberta Wheat pool sold the City of Dawson Creek a 65,000-bushel elevator complete with a 45,000-bushel annex for \$1.00, providing the city would move it to a new location. It was decided that the building would be converted into an art gallery. The city paid an estimated \$110,000 to move it to a new location in the Northern Alberta Railway (NAR) Park within the city, which is also home to the 'Mile 0' Marker for the Alaska Highway.

A new concrete slab foundation was poured and the elevator was moved in stages, with the annex moving first, followed by the elevator, scale house and office. A local architect, Jim Rose, designed the ramp system that runs along the walls of the annex, creating 200 linear feet of hanging space. The main elevator facility can be accessed for self-guided tours during the summer.

In 1984, the Dawson Creek Art Gallery won the Heritage of Canada Foundation Award of Merit. In 2014, the art gallery

was recognized as the northern winner of the Architecture Foundation of BC's Best Building Contest.⁴⁵



Dawson Creek Art Gallery. N.d.

Photo courtesy of [Dawson Creek Art Gallery Website](#)



Dawson Creek Art Gallery Interior, 2022. Photo courtesy of [Dawson Creek Art Gallery Facebook Page](#)

The Old Red Barn, Leduc County, Alberta

<https://theoldredbarn.ca/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1950s dairy barn

The Old Red Barn, built in the 1950s, is located on the grounds of Glen Park Holsteins, a family dairy farm. It was formally used 20+ years ago as a milking barn for dairy cows. In 2017, Matt and Melissa started the Old Red Barn, a rural tourism destination that focuses on connecting consumers to local farmers through experiences that increase public trust in food.



The Old Red Barn. Photo courtesy of [Old Red Barn](#)



The Old Red Barn Interior. Photo courtesy of [Old Red Barn](#)

These experiences predominately focus on Farm to Table Dinners in partnership with local chefs using local ingredients. The Old Red Barn also Farm to Flame dinners, a Farm Store and serves as a venue for weddings and other events.⁴⁶

Barn Owl Brewing Company, Kelowna, British Columbia

<https://www.barnowlbrewing.ca/>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1927 2-storey gambrel rafted dairy barn

The [Surtees Barn](#) was built by English aristocrat Allen Surtees and his wife Ishbel, the niece of Governor General Lord Aberdeen, in 1927 as part of their dairy farm operation and was financed by Ishbel's recent inheritance. It was reportedly the finest barn in the district, with double walls, draft-free windows, and hay chutes, and it was the first in Okanagan Mission to have electricity. The local riding club, formed in 1931, used the upstairs of the barn for its dances. Ishbel Surtees died just before the Second World War and Allan Surtees sold the house and dairy farm before joining the services to fight in the war.



The Surtees Barn. N.d. Photo courtesy of [City of Kelowna](#)

In the early 1960s, the property was purchased by Allen Surtees' son John, who rented the barn out to an Artist Collective. John's wife Ursula, hosted learning activities for school children during the 1980s and the barn also housed Jester's Antiques for a number of years.⁴⁷ In 2002, the City of Kelowna



The Barn Owl Brewing Company. Photo courtesy of [The BC Ale Trail](#)

purchased the barn and the Surtees House next door, which was built in 1912 and served as a brothel linked to the Kettle Valley Railroad before it was purchased by the Surtees' following the First World War.

In December 2009, Kelowna City Council directed staff to proceed with the development of a Heritage Management Strategy for City owned assets. At that time, the Surtees Property was identified as a priority for adaptive re-use and partnership opportunities. The City issued a Request for Expressions of

Interest (RFEOI) to the community in July 2012. The RFEOI was a high-level public call for ideas with the

intent of casting a wide net without requiring proponents to invest the time and energy associated with a detailed proposal. The City received four responses regarding the RFEI. However, upon staff review of the responses it was determined that none of them met the City's minimum criteria or expectations.⁴⁸



In 2016, the City of Kelowna and a developer, Worman Commercial, struck a development deal to turn the unused barn and house into a commercial space. A primary design goal of the overall project was to keep the heritage buildings as the primary features. Under the 75-year lease agreement, Worman Commercial will pay \$200,000 a year and restore the barn and homestead.⁴⁹ After being selected as successful lease applicants, Barn Owl Brewing opened its doors to the public on July 6th, 2019. In February 2023, Barn Owl opened The Milk Shed, a coffeehouse named after its past status as the cow milking corner of the barn.⁵⁰

Left: Barn Owl Brewing Interior. Photo courtesy of [Barn Owl Brewing Instagram Page](#)

DeTurk Round Barn Event Centre, Santa Rosa, California

<https://www.srcity.org/656/DeTurk-Round-Barn>

Historical Agriculture Building: 1891 horse stable

Built in 1891, the [DeTurk Round Barn](#) was built by Isaac DeTurk, one of the county's first winery owners, as a horse stable for his prize-winning stallion and is one of the oldest round buildings in California. It was operated as a livery stable until 1910 until the property was purchased by the City of Santa Rosa to be used as their corporation yard. The DeTurk Round Barn was used as storage for the next 73 years until 1983 when the City began an environmental cleanup of the site, and the barn was left vacant.



The DeTurk Barn, pre-renovation. N.d. Photo courtesy of [TLCD Architecture](#)



The DeTurk Barn today. Photo courtesy of [TLCD Architecture](#)

The DeTurk Round Barn is of significant historical importance and has been granted both federal and state landmark status which does not allow for significant changes to the exterior. In 1999, the city spent \$150,000 to reroof the two-story structure, replace deteriorated siding, remove lead paint, and repaint the exterior. The interior remained empty and unchanged except for heavy wooden bracing that was installed "to keep it from falling over" until a full-scale renovation could be undertaken.⁵¹

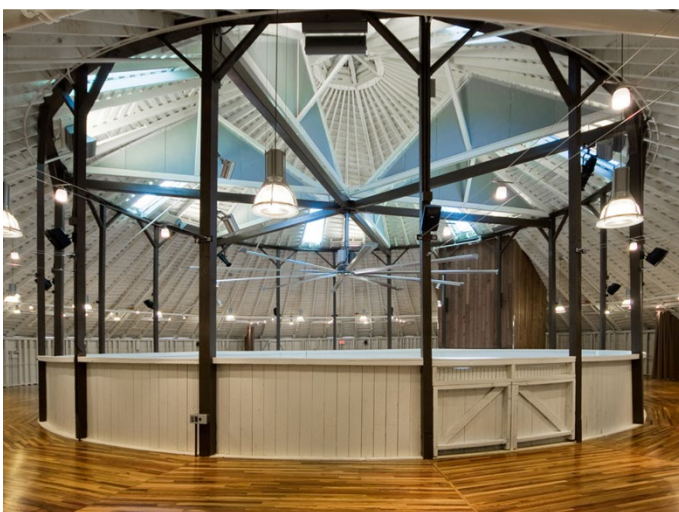
In 2010, the City of Santa Rosa Recreation & Parks department began a [15-month renovation](#) of the DeTurk Round Barn for a new use. With a budget of \$2.2 million

financed through state grants and park development fees, TLCD Architecture restored and adapted the barn for re-use as a city-owned event centre. The entire building was lifted off the ground for two

months while the structure was reinforced and upgraded and a kitchen, restrooms, mechanical/electrical and storage rooms, a new stairway, and elevator as well as lighting and audio-visual capabilities were added to the interior⁵². Today it is one of four event spaces owned by the City of Santa Rosa.



The DeTurk Barn interior, pre-renovation. N.d. Photo courtesy of [TLCD Architecture](#)



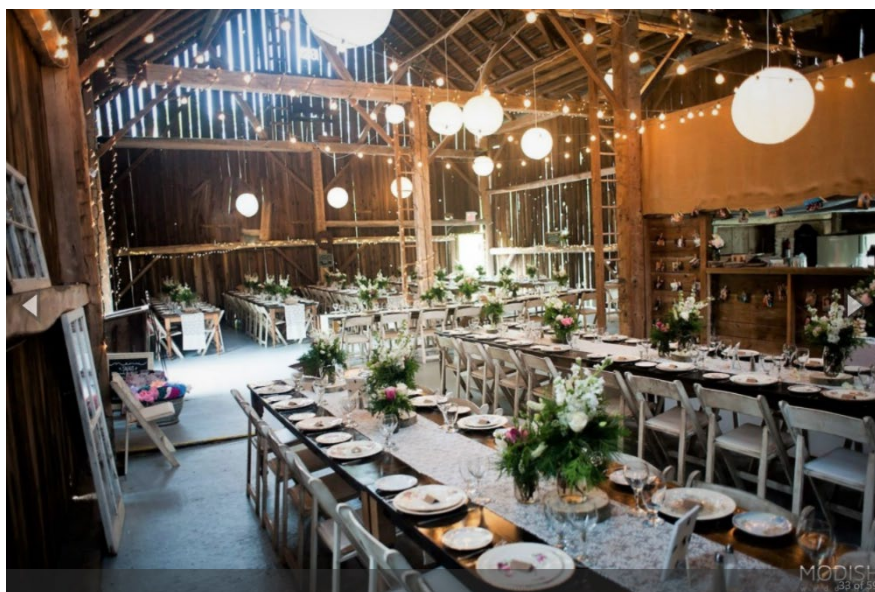
The DeTurk Barn interior today Photos courtesy of [TLCD Architecture](#)

Valley Croft Event Centre, Coldwater, Ontario

<https://www.valleycroft.ca/>

Historic Agriculture Building: 1893 Bank Barn

Located in the Horseshoe Valley, this 1983 bank barn was once built and used as part of a working farm. Situated on nine acres, it has been restored using the original beams and barn boards for use as an event centre, where it hosts weddings, corporate events, and private functions for both the private and public sector.⁵³



The Valley Croft Event Centre Exterior and Interior. Photos courtesy of [Valley Croft Event Centre](https://www.valleycroft.ca/)

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