

THE VISIONING PROCESS

Stone Barn Community Visioning Event



The Stone Barn is an iconic structure located on the corner of Preston Avenue and College Drive, on the University of Saskatchewan (USask) campus. USask is interested in seeking input from the university and broader community about ways the Stone Barn could be repurposed.



SUBMITTING YOUR VISION

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USask invites you to provide your thoughts on a renewed vision for the Stone Barn. Please refer to the Stone Barn webpage for heritage and historical information that will support the visioning exercise: https://leadership.usask.ca/administration/heritage/stonebarn-heritage.php

Contained in the webpage is a survey form to facilitate the recording of your vision. The form will also be provided as a handout during the May 24th event.





WE INVITE PARTICIPANTS TO:

Peruse the story boards provided at the event and online

Share thoughts with other community members

Submit vision in-person on May 24th or through the online feedback form



VISIONING EXAMPLES

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USask is committed to gathering community input about the Stone Barn's future. Some examples of functional uses applied to other historic barns, with thanks to the Saskatoon Heritage Society, include:

- Gathering and support spaces for students and faculty with loft space accommodating large meetings and educational functions
 University of California, Riverside
- Research Institute University of Georgia
- Community Centre coffee shop, meeting rooms, fitness facilities and social spaces UBC
- Environmental Cooperative Vassar College, New York
- Art Barn Faculty of Arts University of Manitoba
- Center for Agro-ecology and 'front door' to adjacent university farm
 UC Santa Cruz
- Late-night Student Centre Clemson University, South Carolina
- Montreal Aviation Centre McGill University, Macdonald Campus
- Interpretive Centre and wedding reception venue Bell Barn, Indian Head, Saskatchewan
- City-owned event centre Santa Rosa, California



ABOUT THE STONE BARN

Stone Barn Community Visioning Event

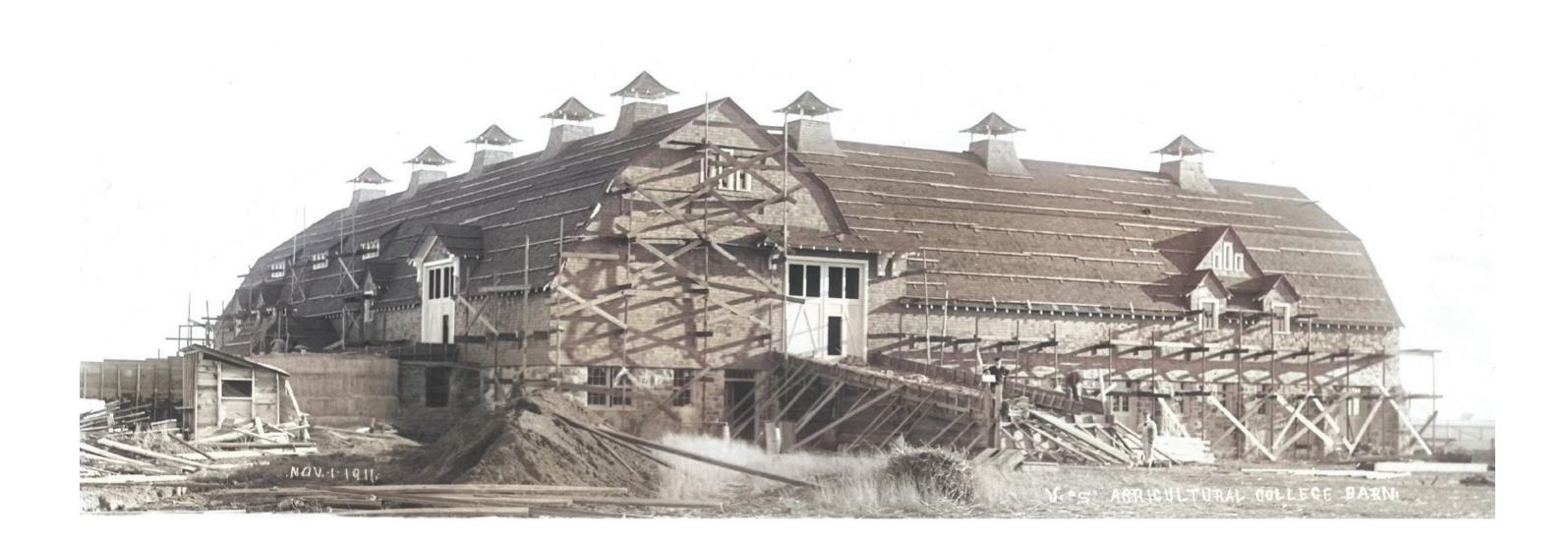


The Barn was constructed between 1910 and 1912 at a cost of \$150,000. It was designed by the Montreal firm of Brown and Vallance Architects to accommodate approximately 30 horses and 50 cattle. It is an example of the style of barn found in the Eastern Townships near Montreal. With a ground floor area of approximately 19,000 sq. Ft. and comparable space in the second level loft, the Stone Barn is one of the largest barns in the province. Two 120-ton concrete silos flank the remaining ramp to the loft level. They are considered to be the oldest in the province.



BARN USES

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Barn was used for livestock breeding and research, milking of cows and shearing of sheep. The Barn housed horses until the 1950s and some cattle until the building was closed in 2010. Dean William Rutherford, the first Dean of Agriculture and Saskatchewan's first agricultural scientist, was credited with great influence on the development of agricultural education throughout Canada. The Dean conducted breeding trials of Clydesdale horses in the Stone Barn. Of special note, Dean Rutherford was inducted into the Saskatchewan Agricultural Hall of Fame posthumously.



UNIQUE DESIGN ELEMENTS

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The Stone Barn is a remarkable architectural achievement. It holds potential to serve nobly for centuries to come.

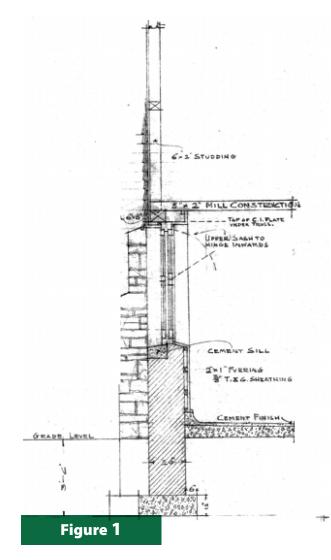
The structure rests on a concrete foundation (Figure 1).

The lowest 8 feet of the exterior walls are constructed of rough granite, primarily grey and red in colour, as are stepped structural pilasters. Other than the granite base or plinth, exterior cladding is cedar shingles. Windows are wood framed and single glazed (Figure 5).

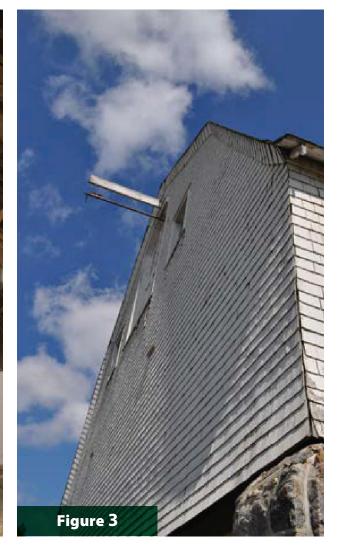
Elegant cupolas at the peak of the roof provide ventilation directed to the loft floor level (Figure 7).

The barn has distinctive metal fixtures throughout. A feed circulation system includes a cantilevered beam to accommodate loading of feed from the exterior of the loft and intriguing trap doors in the floor. (Figure 2)

Roof forms include a Gambrel style for the main roof, designed to maximize space in the loft, with additional steeple style roofs.















Intricate Gambrel style bolted girder trusses of Douglas Fir support the roof of the cathedral like loft (**Figure 4**).

Carved truss extensions are visible at the eaves (Figure 6).