

407 East Individual Environmental Assessment (IEA) and Preliminary Design Study

Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Technical Report

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1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the existing cultural heritage resource conditions associated with the 407 East Environmental Assessment (EA) analysis area as defined in the EA Terms of Reference (see **Figure 1**). A series of overviews are proposed to identify existing and future social, economic, cultural and natural environment conditions within the EA analysis area for use in generating constraints mapping, assessing alternatives to the undertaking, and refining the EA analysis area. In total, nine overviews are proposed.

1. Socio-Economic (Provincial policy/Official Plan, industrial/commercial/residential, economic base/trade corridors, tourism, and community and recreation)
2. Agriculture
3. Natural Environment (vegetation, wildlife, fish and aquatic habitat, and hydrogeology)
4. Drainage
5. Cultural Heritage
6. Archaeology
7. Air
8. Noise
9. Waste

The results from undertaking each of these overviews will be documented in a stand-alone technical report during the EA. In each case, a draft will be prepared and circulated for comment. Upon finalization, the contents will be summarized along with the other technical reports under one cover as an “Existing and Future Conditions Report” and made available for agencies/public review. The final Existing Conditions Report will form a chapter of the EA Report with each of the stand-alone technical reports becoming appendices to the EA Report.

1.1 Cultural Heritage Study Team

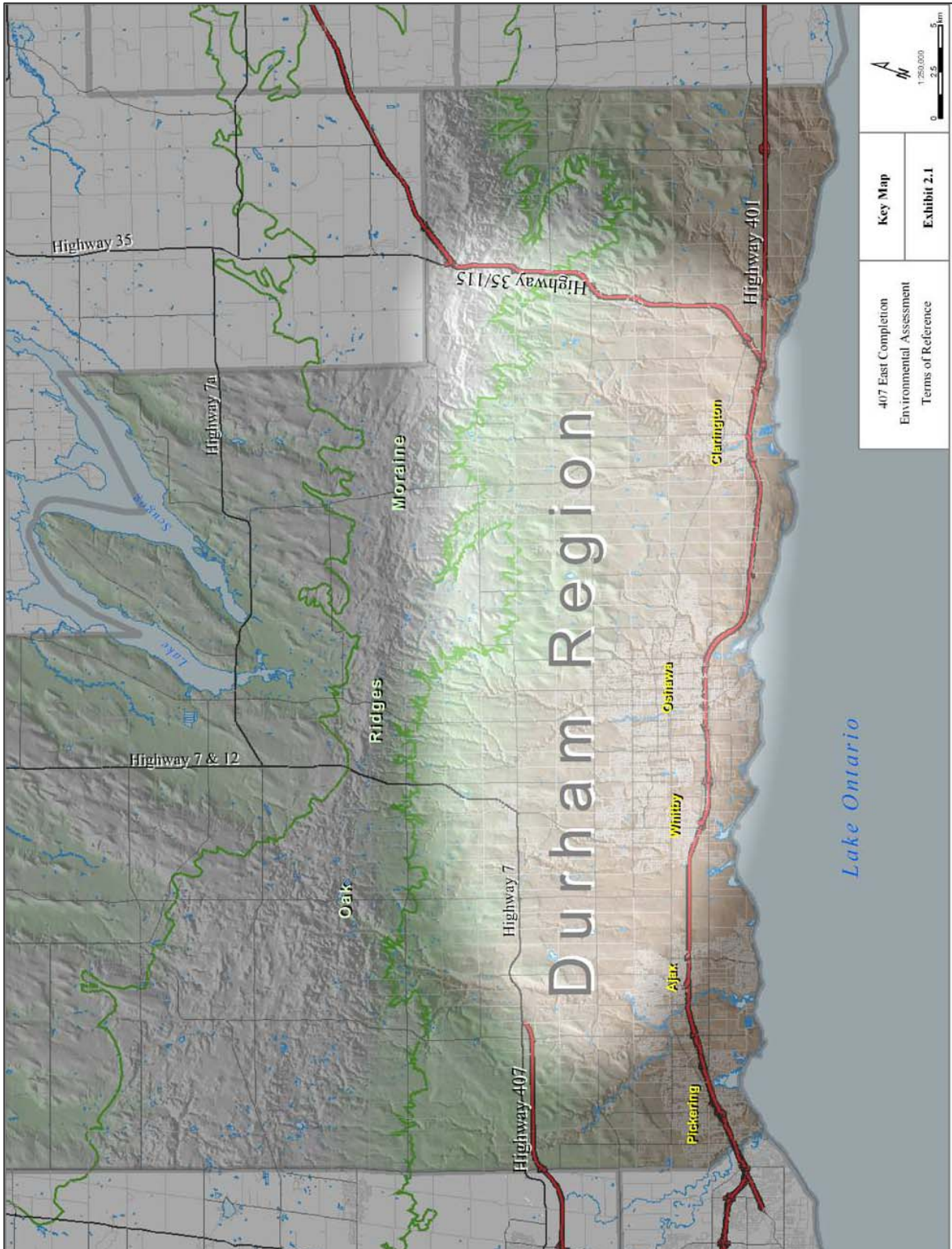
The Cultural Heritage study team consists of Unterman McPhail Associates staff. The actual individuals and their specific roles are provided as follows:

- **Richard Unterman**, Project Manager, Survey and Impact Analysis
- **Barbara McPhail**, Research, Evaluation and Report Production
- **Jean Simonton**, Consultant, Survey and Impact Analysis and Report Production

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Figure 1. Terms of Reference Analysis Area



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2. 407 East EA Analysis Area

As part of the approved ToR, an initial 407 East EA analysis area was proposed within Durham Region based on a preliminary identification of transportation problems and opportunities. For the purposes of providing an overview of existing conditions, the boundaries of the initial 407 East analysis area have been defined as Highway 35/115 to the east, Highway 401 to the south, Brock Road to the west and the Oak Ridges Moraine to the north (see **Figure 1**).

As mentioned, during the EA, the initial analysis area will be reviewed and refined to correspond with the recommended alternative (s) to the undertaking in consultation with agencies/public. The refined analysis area will be used for developing the alternatives methods and undertaking and determining potential effects on the environment.

3. Methodology

3.1 Available Secondary Source Information Collection and Review

A list of known available secondary sources of information was provided in the approved ToR (see Supporting Document C), which have been collected and reviewed as part of determining existing cultural heritage conditions. These sources of information are described as follows:

- Highway 407 East Route Planning Studies and Highway 407 Link studies completed in the early 1990s provide a sound basis to confirm the existing conditions and also to examine change to the existing cultural heritage resource environment.
- Historical Atlases of the County of Ontario 1877 and Northumberland and Durham, 1878 provide a context for the pattern of settlement. These Atlases provide a documented source of settlement and often illustrate the past and present nodes of settlement and the concentration cultural heritage resources.
- Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario, 1860 and County of Durham, 1861. The earlier Tremaine Map and County of Durham 1861 allows for an examination of the changing rural landscape in comparison to the Atlases.

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- Time Present and Time Past: A Pictorial History of Pickering, 2000. This pictorial history is a valuable resource in understanding how the municipality has evolved. It helps to date cultural heritage resources and understand the integrity of the resources;
- Guidal Maps c.1915 to 1920 of municipalities in the initial analysis area. These maps prove important in showing 20th century development of communities and the network of roadways.
- Topographic series mapping from the period of 1920 to 1990. These maps are useful in identifying the roadway network and accurately locating resources and the extent of the land settlement especially in rural areas.

The Ontario Ministry of Culture's maintains the Ontario Heritage Properties Database. This is a list of properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Ministry maintains the sites database and properties are updated by staff on a continuing basis. However, from time to time the property list may lag information supplied by a municipality.

A review of the database shows the following results for properties located within municipalities in the analysis area. The following represents the number of Part IV designated properties. They are:

- City of Pickering -16 properties (see **Appendix A**);
- Town of Ajax -32 properties (see **Appendix B**);
- Town of Whitby -85 (see **Appendix C**);
- City of Oshawa -7 properties (see **Appendix D**); and,
- Municipality of Clarington -70 properties (see **Appendix E**).

The majority of these properties are located in urban areas associated with early settlement. The municipalities maintain either an inventory or list of heritage resources that acts to help inform building and planning.

3.2 Process Undertaken

After being collected the various secondary sources were reviewed commencing with the previous 407 studies in order to identify existing conditions for built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes that existed in the early 1990s. With this context established, historical mapping of the initial analysis area was reviewed as it provides the opportunity to examine the evolution of settlement of the former hamlets, villages and towns in relation to the existing settlements and land use conditions. The review of map sources also allowed for the identification of centres of settlement such as towns, villages and crossroad centres. It also provided an opportunity to review the location of major watercourses, and also how and when the local and provincial road network evolved.

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There are two Ontario Ministry of Culture guidelines, which assist in the assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment. These are, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992), and *Guidelines on the man-made heritage component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). The Ontario Ministry of Culture defines the need for the identification, evaluation, management and conservation of Ontario's heritage and acknowledges it is an essential component of environmental assessment and municipal planning in Ontario. The MCL guidelines state one may distinguish broadly between two basic ways of visually experiencing cultural heritage resources in the environment, that is, as cultural heritage landscapes and as built heritage features.

Cultural heritage landscape units are geographical areas perceived as a collection of individual person-made built heritage features set into a whole such as historical settlements, farm complexes, waterscapes, roadscares, railways, tourist and recreation facilities, etc. They emphasize the interrelationship of people and the natural environment and convey information about the processes and activities that have shaped a community. Cultural heritage landscapes maybe organically evolved landscapes as opposed to designed landscapes. Some are 'continuing landscapes', which maintain the historic use and continue to evolve, while others are 'relict landscapes' where the evolutionary process has come to an end but important landscape or built heritage features from its historic use are still visible

Built heritage features are individual, person-made or modified, parts of a cultural heritage landscape such as buildings or structures of various types, cemeteries, planting and landscaping structures, etc.

As mentioned, the need for the identification, evaluation, management and conservation of Ontario's heritage is acknowledged as an essential component of environmental assessment and municipal planning in Ontario. This analysis of cultural heritage resources in the initial analysis area addresses those above-ground, person-made heritage features over 40 years old. The application of this rolling forty-year principle is an accepted federal and provincial practice for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage features that may be of heritage value. Its application does not imply however that all built heritage features or cultural heritage landscapes that are over forty years old are worthy of the same levels of protection or preservation

4. Existing Cultural Heritage Conditions

4.1 Overview of Previous Highway 407 Cultural Heritage Studies

The existing conditions for cultural heritage resource conditions within the initial analysis area contain many of the identified features noted in the earlier field surveys completed in the 1990s.

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In the *Highway 407/Transit Transportation Corridor Route Planning Phase and Environmental Assessment Study*, Heritage Resources are mapped and identified. These resources primarily include the following: individual built heritage resources, farm complexes, schools and institutional buildings, cemeteries and centres of settlement. The west section included cultural heritage landscape features such as watercourses and views and vistas. Areas of rural residential housing were bounded out. Most cultural resources dated no later than 1920. Separate firms conducted the Heritage Resource studies and consequently there is a difference between how the resources are reported and evaluated. The link studies were undertaken by different consulting firms and a similar lack of consistency exists in the manner of data collection and the reporting of the existing conditions.

Primarily, the built heritage resources were broken into categories of excellent, exceptional, moderate, ordinary, or minimal. In both sections of the Highway 407 route planning study, properties municipally designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* were identified. In the East Section, 19th century buildings, farmhouses, schools, churches, museum and historic sites along with heritage highways and road bridges were identified. Residential strip development was noted. In the studies, the cultural heritage landscapes are bounded out for historical settlements, the valley systems are delineated, and cultural landscape views noted are shown. Mapping of the centres of settlement based on the Tremaine Maps and the Historical Atlas are included in the Cultural Resource mapping for both archaeology and cultural heritage features.

4.2 Updated Cultural Heritage Conditions

In the ensuing fifteen-year period the development new residential housing subdivisions have evolved in areas previously considered to be rural settlement centres or in agricultural land use. However, the analysis area still contains numerous historic built heritage resources and unaltered cultural heritage landscapes. The primary built resources are residential, religious, institutional and agricultural structures. The cultural heritage landscape is represented in the analysis area by centres of settlement, farmscapes, roadscaapes, cemeteries and waterscapes.

With the passage of time since the initial studies more cultural heritage properties have been inventoried by municipal heritage committees and designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) by municipal councils. The inventoried properties under the new OHA are provided greater protection to change than was previously available to these features. The new Provincial Policy Statement affords local government with guidance on the development of Heritage Impact Statements to measure the effect of change on existing cultural heritage resources within, or adjacent to a development or an infrastructure undertaking.

In the Provincial Policy Statement a number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include “Built heritage resources”, and “Cultural heritage landscapes” and “Significance”.

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Built heritage resources means one or more buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.

Cultural heritage landscape means a defined geographical area of heritage significance, which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

Significant means in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

The majority of cultural heritage resources located in the analysis area are found in the cities, towns, villages and hamlets. From a review of the historical atlases combined with more recent Ministry of Transportation mapping the following centres of settlement can be identified (see **Figure 2**).

The rural area developed in a different manner. The Durham area was principally developed around of series of concession roads laid out in a grid pattern. Highway 2, also known as Danforth Road was the main transportation corridor for east to west travel. Highway 12 was an early north-south roadway.

In the rural areas, the predominant form of settlement was the farm. Farm access was most often located on north-south roads on 200 acre lots. When viewed in a historical atlas and topographic mapping, the pattern of the land settlement appears quite regular. Depending on the era of settlement and the economic health of the farm, the farm complexes generally comprised a residence either built in log, stone, brick or of wood frame construction. A main barn, driveshed, stable, silo and auxiliary farm buildings completed the complex. Often associated vegetable gardens and orchards are represented in the cultural heritage landscape of the farm. These resources are still represented within the analysis area in various forms of cultural heritage integrity.

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Figure 2. Map of the Centres of Settlement



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Centres of Settlement

Duffin's Creek	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Audley	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Brougham	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Greenwood	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Kinsale.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Claremont	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Balsam.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Ashburn	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Myrtle	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Brooklin.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Whitby	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Raglan.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Columbus.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Foley (Historical.....	Atlas 1877)
Oshawa	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Harmony.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Port Oshawa	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Cedardale.....	(Historical Atlas 1877)
Enfield	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Podonk.....	(1878 Historical Atlas)
Solina.....	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Burketon Station.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Enniskillen	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Haydon	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Mitchell's Corners	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Hampton	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Tyrone	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Bowmanville	(Historical Atlas 1878)
West Side Beach.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Port Darlington	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Maple Grove.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Courtice	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Providence	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Gaud Corners.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Stephen's Gulch.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Salem	(Ministry of Transportation map)
New Park	(Ministry of Transportation map)
Leskard	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Kirby.....	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Orono.....	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Newcastle	(Historical Atlas 1878)
Bond Head.....	(Ministry of Transportation map)

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The rural areas also contain institutional built heritage resources such as schools and churches. The church is often associated with a cemetery. Scattered through the rural areas are crossroad settlements that may contain the local school, church and post office. It is often associated with a commercial business such as a general store or agricultural supply business. Transportation related cultural heritage resources in the rural areas include existing and former rail right-of-ways, open and unopened road right-of-ways and local bridges and drainage culverts.

At this time there are certain gaps in the identification of cultural heritage resources of significance, interest or merit. Other social/environmental disciplines will capture some of the resources in their existing condition studies. With a large analysis area like the 407 East EA, it is not practical to identify every resource. Some of the municipalities have active, evolving inventories but until now, no provincial guidelines exist for systematic data collection. This means the same standard are not applicable to all areas. Individual properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act can be gathered from the municipalities in the analysis area. However, OHA Part IV designations are generally located in urban areas versus those in rural areas.

Based on the varying approaches and nature of inventories across the analysis area it will be better to identify the resources that might be affected during the route generation phase. Identification of centres of settlement based on historical sources up to the 1950 era will capture a high percentage of cultural heritage resources based on the concentration of properties.

5. Conclusions

The studies prepared for existing conditions in the previous 407 East EA analysis area in the early 1990s are now almost fifteen years old. They are good sources of base information including location and local or provincial significance, interest or merit conditions. The earlier studies will be useful in judging cultural heritage integrity and change. The existing conditions in 2005 are known to be different in some locations than in the initial analysis area. It is also unknown if the cultural resources identified in previous studies are still extant. However, the existing field conditions will now require that cultural heritage resources built after 40 years will now require identification and assessment. This will add resources to the existing condition survey and may include rural residential development, commercial businesses and more recent institutional buildings or structures.

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6. Recommendations / Further Work

Future field studies will confirm the identified cultural heritage resources previously documented in the earlier studies. The most critical gap in documentation is the lack of conformity of the data collected at the time. Also in using the forty-year rolling date for cultural resource identification, there will be more than a half-century of potential cultural heritage resources to be considered and evaluated. As no provincial heritage registry exists at this time all eight municipalities must be contacted and provided a defined study boundary preferably with route alternative corridors and the results of the field survey to respond with property data for listed, inventoried or designated cultural heritage resources.

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Report Reviewed By:

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7. References

Environmental Assessment Act RSO, 1990:

c. E.18. (as am. S.O. 1993, c. 27; 1994, c. 27; and 1996, c. 27)

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Volume 4B Historical Resources. Ontario Ministry of Transportation, February 1989.

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H. Beldon & Co., Toronto. 1878,

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Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Culture and Communications, 1991:

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Highway 407 Route Planning and Environmental Assessment Study, Highway 48 Easterly to Whitby-Oshawa Boundary. 1991.

Ministry of Transportation, 1991:

Highway 407 Route Planning and Environmental Assessment Study, Whitby-Oshawa Boundary Easterly to Highway 35/115. 1991.

Ontario Heritage Act, 1990:

RSO 1990.

Weiler, John, 1980:

Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1980

Appendix A

City of Pickering Cultural Heritage Properties

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Appendix A

City of Pickering Cultural Heritage Properties

PICKERING 16 Properties Found

Address
Municipality
Property Name
Construction Date

Pickering
Walkey House & blacksmith shop
1869

2665 6th Concession
Pickering
The Phillips House

1940 8th Concession Rd
Pickering
Cleeve Horne reinforced concrete house
1958

1636 Arathorn Court
Pickering
Dillingham-Lamorie House
1850

1970 Brock Rd
Pickering
Post Manor

2935 Brock Rd
Pickering
Woodruff-Mackenzie House

4810 Brock Rd
Pickering
The Thompson House

1860 Durham Region, Road 31
Pickering
Thistle Ha' - Miller family farm 1848

3175 Factory St
Pickering

Hamlet of Whitevale
Pickering
Whitevale Heritage Conservation District

2390 Rosebank Rd
Pickering
The Walkey House & Blacksmith Shop
1869

5475 Sideline 30
Pickering
Altona Mennonite Church & Cemetery
1852

2101 Valley Farm Rd
Pickering
Palmer-Voss House
1850
Whitevale
Pickering
Victorian farmhouse & barn
1870

395 Whitevale Rd
Pickering
The Miller and Christian Houses

494 Whitevale Rd
Pickering

Appendix B

Town of Ajax Cultural Heritage Properties

Appendix B

Town of Ajax Cultural Heritage Properties

AJAX

32 Properties Found

Address

Municipality

Property Name

Construction Date

22 Church St N

Ajax

Westney Residence

68 Church St S

Ajax

William Dunbar Gothic Revival style house

1885

78 Church St S

Ajax

The Stark Residence (Gothic Revival style brick house)

89 Church St S

Ajax

St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church

1869

23 Elizabeth St

Ajax

Gothic Revival style frame house

Elizabeth Street Cemetery

Ajax

The Sheppard Home (Gothic Revival style frame cottage)

1875

58 King's Crescent

Ajax

Elizabeth Street Cemetery

97 Kingston E

Ajax

Benjamin de Forest "Pat" Bayly (former residence of)

104 Kingston Rd E

Ajax

Bertrand Home

16 Kingston Rd E
Ajax
The Hermitage - designation repealed 1988

367 Kingston Rd E
Ajax
The Davies House

479 Kingston Rd W
Ajax
Old Post Inn

497 Kingston Rd W
Ajax
Polychromatic brick house

562 Kingston Rd W
Ajax

566 Kingston Rd W
Ajax

572 Kingston Rd W
Ajax

592 Kingston Rd W
Ajax
Farmhouse

73 Kingston Rd W
Ajax

657 Kingston Rd W at Randall Drive
Ajax

504 Kingston Road W
Ajax
St. George's Anglican Church

22 Linton Ave
Ajax
Clapboard High Victorian Building

43 Mill St
Ajax
Regency style fieldstone cottage

170 Mills Rd
Ajax
The Glen

103 Old Kingston Rd
Ajax
Ajax Steam Plant

73 Old Kingston Rd
Ajax
The Gordon House

22 Park Rd N
Ajax

Pickering Beach Road
Ajax
The Gibson Home

762 Rossland Rd E
Ajax
Pickering Beach Road Schoolhouse - designation repealed 1986

85 St. George St
Ajax
Denis O'Connor fieldstone farmhouse
1845

1733 Westney Rd N
Ajax
St. George's Anglican Church

709 Westney Rd N
Ajax
Westglen Farm

709 Westney Rd N
Ajax
Cronk family fieldstone farmhouse

Appendix C

Town of Whitby Cultural Heritage Properties

Appendix C

Town of Whitby Cultural Heritage Properties

Whitby

85 Properties Found

Address
Municipality
Property Name
Construction Date

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Psychology & Library Bldg.
(B10833) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #6
(B10821) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #5
(B10820) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #4
(B10819) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - cottage #3
(B10818) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #2
(B10817) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #1
(B10816) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #8
(B10823) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Voc. Services Workshop #7
(B10872) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #10
(B10825) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Pavilion No. 2 Western A & B
(B10845) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital Pavilion No. 1 Eastern B
(B10844) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Infirmary #2
(B10815) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Infirmary # 1
(B10814) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Rec. Hall and Canteen
(B10840) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Dining Hall #2
(B10843) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Kitchen No. 1
(B10841) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Power House
(B10837) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Residence #23A-B
(B10866) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #7
(B10822) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cannery and Green House
(B10853) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #9
(B10824) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #15
(B10830) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #13
(B10828) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #12
(B10827) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #11
(B10826) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #16
(B10831) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - Cottage #14
(B10829) MBS-ORC

Whitby
Psychiatric Hospital - General Stores
(B10838) MBS-ORC

15 Princess St, Brooklin
Whitby
Benjamin Franklin Campbell House
1877

7143 Ashburn Rd, Ashburn
Whitby
James R. Matthewson house

9060 Baldwin St, Brooklin
Whitby
Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage

173 Brock St N Whitby
Chronicle Office

604 Brock St S Whitby
The William Westlake House

122-130 Byron St N
Whitby
The Terrace
1857

202 Byron St N
Whitby
Michael House

207 Byron St N
Whitby
Robert Pardon House

210 Byron St N
Whitby
Lewis Houck House

300 Byron St N
Whitby
William Robson House

407 Byron St N
Whitby
James Brebner House

208 Byron St S
Whitby
Former All Saint's Rectory

300 Byron St S
Whitby
Jacob Bryan House

402 Byron St S
Whitby
Adams-Beckman House

404 Byron St S
Whitby
George Wallace House

413 Byron St S
Whitby
William Carpenter House

501 Byron St S
Whitby
Robert Ruddy House

508 Byron St S
Whitby
Former St. Andrews Presbyterian Church
1857

202 Centre St N & 300-304 Mary St W
Whitby
Former Methodist Tabernacle
1856

301 Centre St S
Whitby
Hood/Hare House

401 Centre St S
Whitby
The McKay House

416 Centre St S
Whitby
Ontario County Court House - Centennial Building - Cumberland & Storm, architects
1853

513 Centre St S
Whitby
Arthur Archibald House

709 Centre St S
Whitby
Robert Spence House

800 Centre St S
Whitby
The Shier-Willis House - Ontario cottage

400 Centre Street South
Whitby
Whitby Land Registration Office - B11054 MBS-ORC

90 Colston Ave.
Whitby
The Stephen Thomas House

360 Columbus Road East
Whitby
The Dryden House "Maple Shade Farm"

Coronation Rd
Whitby
"Mount Pleasant" - The Charles Lynde/Warner Lynde House
1870

1733 Dufferin St
Whitby
John Watson/Isabella McBrien House

1857

519 Dundas St E
Whitby
Donald A. Wilson House

132 Dundas St. W.
Whitby
Whitby Carnegie Library 1911

28 Flint Cresc
Whitby
Anderson-Flint House
1840

301 Front St W
Whitby
James Rowe House - Maple Grove (relocated)

1300 Giffard St
Whitby
Inverlynn

301 Gilbert St
Whitby
The Barnes House
1879

306 Gilbert St W
Whitby
George Gilchrist House

1453 Henry St
Whitby
Station Gallery - former Grand Trunk railway station (relocated)

Henry Street,
Whitby
Whitby Henry Street Bridge - concrete rigid frame, double span design
1940

Hopkins St at Victoria St E
Whitby
Ringwood
1877

508 John St W
Whitby
former St. John Roman Catholic Church

219 Keith St
Whitby Officers' Quarters - Whitby Highland Rifle Company
1856

400 King St

Whitby
James Boreham House

600 King St
Whitby
Horace Bascom House

616 King St
Whitby
Green-Lawler House

170 Myrtle Rd E
Whitby
John D. Stickney House

175 Myrtle Rd E (9th line), Myrtle
Whitby
David Briggs House

535 Myrtle Rd W, Ashburn
Whitby
Halsted-Fisher House

780 Myrtle Rd W, Ashburn
Whitby
Ashburn School House

North half Lot 34, Concession 6,
Whitby
Henry McBrien House
1845

60 Queen St, Brooklin
Whitby
Alexander Campbell House

300 Taunton Rd W
Whitby
The Jabez Lynde House (relocated)
1812

7675 Thicksen Rd
Whitby
The John Calder House
1856

210 Trent St W
Whitby
Thomas Sleigh House

Victoria St E
Whitby
St. John's Anglican Church
1846

601 Victoria St E
Whitby
Emanuel Sleep House

Appendix D

City of Oshawa Cultural Heritage Properties

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Appendix D

City of Oshawa Cultural Heritage Properties

OSHAWA

7 Properties Found

Address

Municipality

Property Name

Construction Date

44-50 King St E
Oshawa
Former Regent Theatre 1919

270 Simcoe St N
Oshawa
Parkwood Estate & Gardens - the R.S. McLaughlin Estate (museum)
1913

66 Simcoe St S
Oshawa
Simcoe Street United Church - Langley & Gundry Architects
1867

1446 Simcoe St S (Lakeview Park)
Oshawa
Henry House - Sydenham Museum
1849

1450 Simcoe St S (Lakeview Park)
Oshawa
Guy House - Sydenham Museum 1835

1454 Simcoe St S (Lakeview Park)
Oshawa
Robinson House - Sydenham Museum 1846

210 Thornton Rd N
Oshawa
The Thornton-Dundee Community Centre - former Union School #5
1880

Appendix E

Municipality of Clarington Cultural Heritage Properties

Appendix E

Municipality of Clarington Cultural Heritage Properties

CLARINGTON 70 Properties Found

Address
Municipality
Property Name
Construction Date

5311 Acres Rd, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Roger Cole House
1855

6179 Andrews Rd, Orono
Clarington
William Werry House
1862

27 Beech Ave, Bowmanville
Clarington
Drumalla - William Allen House

5 Beech Ave, Bowmanville
Clarington
Abraham Younie House

1909 Bloor St, Part lot 25, Conc 1, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Samuel Mclellan House

68 Centre St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Italianate style house 1871

16 Church St E, Newtownville
Clarington
Presbyterian Church

182 Church St, Bowmanville
Clarington

99 Church St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Bleakley House

2656 Concession Rd 4 at Liberty St, Darlington Twp
Clarington
John Rutledge farmhouse 1860

4525 Concession Rd 5, Newtonville
Clarington
Victorian farmhouse, drive shed, barn & chicken coop
1889

1848 Concession Rd 6, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Eldad United Church 1855

1840 Concession Rd 7, Darlington Twp
Clarington
The Eber Millson farmhouse 1884

1893 Concession Rd 7, Darlington Twp
Clarington
The Abram Varnum fieldstone farmhouse - "Sunnyside"
1857

2752 Concession Rd 7, Tyrone
Clarington
Tyrone Blacksmith Shop 1860

2662 Concession Rd 8, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Woodley Saw Mill Properties

3095 Concession Rd 8, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Lee family outhouse 1880

Concession Rd 8, Haydon
Clarington
Haydon School House (community hall)

1640 Concession Rd 9, Enfield, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Enfield United Church
1877

3006 Concession St E, Darlington Twp
Clarington
The Richard Souch House

14 Concession St W, Bowmanville
Clarington

48 Division St, Bowmanville
Clarington
The Octagon

49 Division St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Waltham Cottage

53 Division St, Bowmanville
Clarington
The McClung House

3 Edward St, Newcastle
Clarington
St. George's Anglican Church
302 Given Rd, Newcastle
Clarington
Belmont

85 High St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Ramsay House

4478 Highway 35/115
Clarington
G.M. Long House

6966 Highway 35/115, Kirby
Clarington
Kirby United Church (former Methodist Church) 1880

4672 Highway No. 2
Clarington
George Beard House

6720 Jewel Rd, Clarke Twp
Clarington
Floradale

19 King St E, Bowmanville
Clarington
part of the Bleakley Block 1880

27 King St W, Bowmanville
Clarington

39-43 King St W, Bowmanville
Clarington
Buckler Block

62-66 King St W, Bowmanville
Clarington
Canadian Statesman Building

20 King St W, Newcastle
Clarington
Newcastle Village Community Hall 1922

210 King ST W, Newcastle
Clarington
2 storey frame house

3335 Lambs Rd, Bowmanville
Clarington
Prout family farmhouse 1890

3496 Lambs Rd, Darlington Twp
Clarington

6667 Leskard Rd, Clarke Twp
Clarington
The John Stalker House

240 Liberty St N, Bowmanville
Clarington
Charles Young House 1865

196 Lovekin Rd, Clarke Twp
Clarington
Kilcolman - Lovekin House 1845

5028 Main St, Orono
Clarington
Joseph Tucker Property

5085 Main St, Orono
Clarington
Guy Gamsby House

5161 Main St, Orono
Clarington
Edwardian House
1899

5277 Main St, Orono
Clarington
Brick House 1916

5315 Main St, Orono
Clarington
Orono Town Hall 1898

23 Mill St N, Orono
Clarington
St. Saviour's Anglican Church 1869

7086 Old Kirby School Rd, Kirby
Clarington
Old Kirby School 1878

59 Ontario St, Bowmanville
Clarington

67 Ontario St, Bowmanville
Clarington

14 Park St, Orono
Clarington
George Beer brick farmhouse (167-1874)

25 Park St, Orono
Clarington
Wesleyan Methodist Church 1857

1467 Prestonvale Rd, Darlington Twp
Clarington
William Stevens House

117 Queen St, Bowmanville
Clarington

58 Queen St, Bowmanville
Clarington

76 Queen St, Bowmanville
Clarington

1721 Regional Rd 3, Darlington Twp
Clarington
The William Ormiston House

1498 Regional Rd 4, Darlington Twp
Clarington

81 Scugog St, Bowmanville
Clarington

37 Silver St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Fisher/Jury House - Bowmanville Museum 1847

166 Simpson Ave, Bowmanville
Clarington
John Frank House

133 Simpson St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Cream of Barley Mill

5415 Solina Rd, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Daniel Hogarth House

40 Station St, Orono
Clarington
John Cobbledick House 1865

40 Temperance St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Bowmanville Town Hall

73 Temperance St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Thomas Bassett House

110 Wellington St, Bowmanville
Clarington

34 Wellington St, Bowmanville
Clarington
Brick townhouse c. 1886

6537 Werry Rd, Darlington Twp
Clarington
Fieldstone farmhouse