

**APPENDIX G:
CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT**





Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment

Highway 401 Brockville, Two
Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to
750 Metres East of Interchange 698,
Preliminary Design and Class
Environmental Assessment Study

February 23, 2021
Project Number: 165001160
GWP 4003-19-00/WP 4006-190

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Executive Summary

The Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake a Preliminary Design and Environmental Assessment on Highway 401 for the rehabilitation and/or replacement of various structures and pavement reconstruction in the City of Brockville. The project limits are from 2 kilometres (km) west of the Highway 401 and Stewart Boulevard Interchange (IC) (IC 696) to 750 metres east of the Highway 401 and North Augusta Road Interchange (IC 698) for a total length of approximately 4.5 km within the municipality of the City of Brockville and the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley. This study is a “Group B” project under the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities* (MTO 2000).

A Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) has been completed to identify heritage resources, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, present within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. A land use history was completed to provide a cultural context for the Study Area and to provide a background upon which to base evaluations. Potential heritage resources were identified, inventoried and evaluated according to Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (Government of Ontario 2006a). Where CHVI was identified, the resource was mapped and recommendations made for further study.

In order to identify protected properties, the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, the Ontario Heritage Trust, and City of Brockville were consulted. As a result of the consultation and desktop review, one protected heritage property was identified within the Study Area.

A vehicular windshield survey was undertaken to identify potential heritage resources within, and adjacent to, the Study Area and confirm the presence of previously identified heritage properties. Where identified, the potential heritage properties were photographed from the public right-of-way. A total of three properties were identified as potential heritage properties. In each case an evaluation of the property was undertaken according to O. Reg. 9/06. Each potential heritage resource was considered both as an individual structure and as a potential component of a cultural heritage landscape. Following the evaluation, two built heritage resources were identified within a 50 metre (m) buffer of the Study Area:

- 2801 Oxford Avenue
- 301 North Augusta Road

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Based on the findings of the CHRA, the following recommendations are made:

1. Heritage resources should be avoided during any proposed construction activities.
2. If a heritage resource cannot be avoided, a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) shall be prepared for the resource to be impacted, to identify detailed cultural heritage value and identify heritage attributes and present an overall mitigation strategy. The CHER should be prepared during the preliminary design stage. Once a preferred alternative has been identified, a Cultural Heritage Documentation Report (CHDR) should be prepared to assess the potential impacts to the heritage resource and identify mitigation measures, as appropriate. The HIA will be completed during the detailed design stage.
3. To assist in the retention of historic information, copies of this report should be deposited with a local repository of historic material and municipal planning staff.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings the reader should examine the complete report.

Project Personnel

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Independent Reviewer: Colin Varley, MA, RPA

Acknowledgements

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Kevin DeMille:	Heritage Planner, Ontario Heritage Trust

Abbreviations

BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHRA	Cultural Heritage Resources Assessment
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
GTR	Grand Trunk Railway
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
RoW	Right of Way

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose and Objectives

The Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake a Preliminary Design and Environmental Assessment on Highway 401 for the rehabilitation and/or replacement of various structures and pavement reconstruction in the City of Brockville as part of a “Group B” project under the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Transportation Facilities* (Class EA) (MTO 2000). The project limits are from 2 kilometres (km) west of the Highway 401 and Stewart Boulevard Interchange (IC) (IC 696) to 750 metres east of the Highway 401 and North Augusta Road Interchange (IC) (IC 698) for a total length of approximately 4.5 km within the municipality of the City of Brockville and the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley.

Structural sites included in the work are as follows:

- Hwy 401 and Stewart Boulevard Interchange (IC-696; 16-121)
- Hwy 401 Buells Creek Culvert (16 - 237/C)
- Hwy 401 and Canadian National Railway Overhead (S-BROCKVILLE-02671; 16-122)
- Hwy 401 and Ormond Street Overpass (16-123)
- Hwy 401 and North Augusta Road Interchange (IC-698; 16-124)

As part of the Class EA for Highway 401, a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHRA) is required to identify heritage resources, including built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, present within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The Study Area is defined in the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design* as all lands to be affected adversely either through displacement and/or disruption by proposed highway design and construction within the existing and proposed highway right-of-way (RoW) and the off-route zones adjacent or abutting the existing RoW (MTO 2013).

A land use history was completed to provide a cultural context for the Study Area. Potential heritage resources were identified through consultation and a vehicular survey, then inventoried and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 9/06*, the criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (Government of Ontario 2006a). Where CHVI was identified, the resource was mapped and

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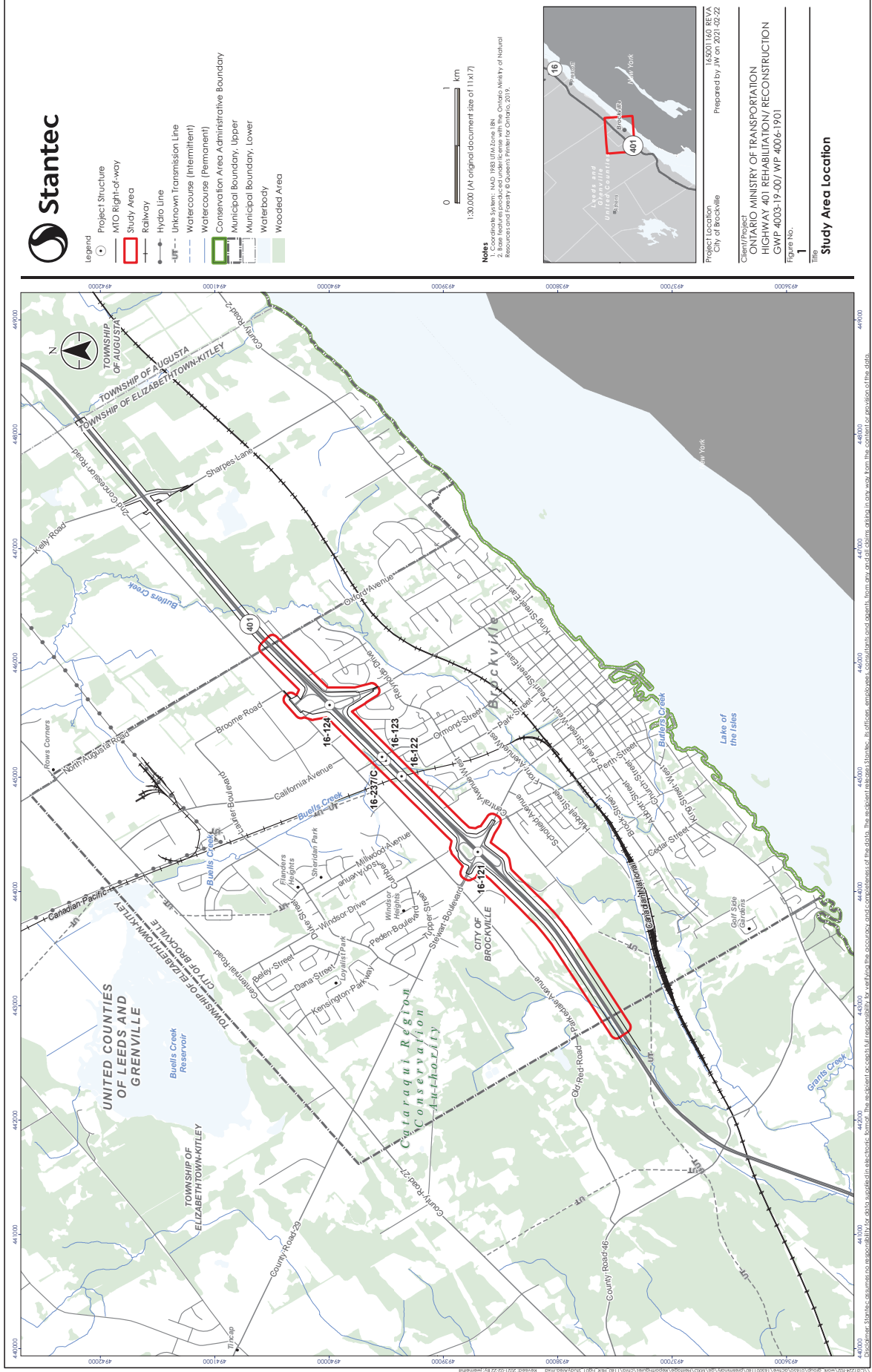
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recommendations made for further study, as necessary. The objectives of the CHRA are summarized below:

- Prepare a land use history of the Study Area for use in the identification and evaluation of heritage resources;
- Identify potential heritage resources within the Study Area through a preliminary property inspection from the public RoW;
- Evaluate the CHVI of the potential heritage resources to determine the number of heritage resources present; and
- Prepare recommendations for future work where heritage resources were identified.

This CHRA was conducted in accordance with Section 3.7 of the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design* (MTO 2013) and the *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTO 2007).

A site assessment was undertaken on August 14, 2020 by Frank Smith, Cultural Heritage Specialist, with Stantec. The weather conditions were clear and sunny.



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2.0 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The requirement to consider built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes within the Highway Design and Construction Process is discussed in MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTO 2007). As identified in the document, the need for the identification, evaluation, management, and conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage is acknowledged as an essential component of the EA process in Ontario. The *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* provides guidance on how cultural heritage resources are considered in transportation projects during MTO's design and construction phases.

The MTO process for considering cultural heritage resources within the highway design and construction process is based on the *Ontario Heritage Act* policies and guidelines developed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) and MTO, including:

- *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Communications 1992)
- *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Ministry of Culture and Recreation 1980)
- *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* (MHSTCI 2006)
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MHSTCI 2010)
- *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially-Owned Bridges* (MTO 2008)
- *Heritage Bridges and Identification and Assessment Guide Ontario 1945-1965* (Heritage Resources Centre 2005)

MTO's cultural heritage assessment and management process is broadly divided into two steps that are carried out in the preliminary design and detail design phases. A description of the cultural heritage assessment process for these phases is provided below in Section 2.1.1 and a flow chart showing this process is provided in Appendix A.

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2.1.1 The Process

Step 1: During Preliminary Design, a CHRA or a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is prepared to identify cultural heritage resources within, or adjacent to, the Study Area, evaluate these resources, and carry out an impact assessment. This step involves two broad steps

1. Identification of cultural heritage resources through determining the Study Area and study zones, collecting background information, consulting with stakeholders, identifying cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources with CHVI, and undertaking a field survey.
2. Creation of an assessment and preservation/mitigation strategy using the MTCS guidelines identified above in Section 2.1. The assessment involves determining CHVI, describing impacts, and developing preservation and mitigation strategies.

Step 2: Detail Design. This step involves:

1. Carry out an update to the assessment and preservation mitigation strategy. This involves updating the field survey and assessment to confirm existing conditions, identifying and assessing additional impacts, and developing mitigation details for built heritage resources, heritage bridges, cultural heritage landscapes, and construction-related effects.

This CHRA represents "Step 1" and is being carried out during the Highway 401 Preliminary Design and Class EA.

2.2 Background History

The CHRA was composed of a program of desktop research focused on the Study Area. Online local historical resources were consulted, online archival documents were reviewed, and a summary of the historical background of the local area was prepared. Due to the ongoing COVID19 pandemic, access to some library and archival materials was limited. Specifically, historical mapping was consulted to identify the presence of structures, settlements, and other potential heritage resources in advance of the field program. Mapping from 1861, 1879, 1908, 1914, 1933, 1940, 1968, and 1976 was reviewed.

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2.3 Municipal and Agency Consultation

Listings of locally and provincially designated properties, districts, and easements for each municipality were collected from the City of Brockville, the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and the MHSTCI. Consultation with these interested agencies and municipalities within which the Project is proposed was undertaken to determine the presence of designated, listed, or registered heritage properties within the Study Area.

Recognition of protected properties varies greatly and is dependent on the level of CHVI identified or, in some cases, the level of investigation undertaken. For the purpose of this study, any property previously identified by municipal staff or provincial agencies as containing, or having the potential to contain, CHVI was determined to be a protected property.

2.4 Field Program

A vehicular windshield and pedestrian survey was conducted on August 14, 2020 by Frank Smith, Cultural Heritage Specialist, from publicly accessible roadways, unless specified otherwise. The Study Area was surveyed for potential heritage resources, including both potential built heritage resources and components of cultural heritage landscapes. Where identified, these were photographed and their locations recorded. Characteristics of each potential heritage resource were noted while in the field.

In general, buildings and structures of more than 40 years of age were evaluated during the survey for their potential to satisfy O. Reg. 9/06 criteria. The use of the 40-year threshold is generally accepted by both the federal and provincial authorities as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherently of significant heritage value, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of significant cultural heritage value.

2.5 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The criteria for determining CHVI is defined by O. Reg. 9/06. Each potential heritage resource was considered both as an individual structure and as a cultural landscape. Where CHVI was identified, a structure or landscape was assigned a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) or Built Heritage Resource (BHR) number and the property was determined to contain a heritage resource. Cultural Heritage Research Forms, including evaluations for each property, are contained within Appendix B.

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2.5.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

In order to identify CHVI, at least one of the following criteria must be met:

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it,*
 - a. *is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,*
 - b. *displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or*
 - c. *demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
2. *The property has historical value or associative value because it,*
 - a. *has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community,*
 - b. *yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or*
 - c. *demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.*
3. *The property has contextual value because it,*
 - a. *is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area,*
 - b. *is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings, or*
 - c. *is a landmark.*

(Government of Ontario 2006a).

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3.0 Historical Summary

3.1 Introduction

The Study Area is located in eastern Ontario within the City of Brockville and Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley. The Study Area extends around Highway 401 from 2 km west of the Highway 401 and Stewart Boulevard Interchange to 750 metres east of the Highway 401 and North Augusta Road Interchange for a total length of approximately 4.5 km. Specifically, the Study Area spans Lots 6 to 18, Concession 1 in the former Township of Elizabethtown, within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

The following sections outline the historical development of the Study Area from the period of Euro-Canadian settlement to the present-day.

3.2 Physiography

The Study Area is situated in the Smith's Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region. This physiographic region consists of the most continuous tract of shallow soil over limestone in southern Ontario and includes over 1,400 square miles of land in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa, and Lanark County. The original forest cover included sugar maple, oak, and pine. The generally shallow soil of the Smith's Falls Limestone Plain makes agriculture difficult in the region. The shallow soils range from clay to light loam, sand, and gravel, and surface stoniness is common. Drainage is often poor, which delays the planting of crops. By the end of summer drainage issues often give way to drought conditions and water may be scarce except in swamps. As a result of the poor soil conditions and harsh climate most agricultural land use in this region is limited to pasture (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 196-197). The pastureland was used to support a dairy industry and cheesemaking industry. In addition, the production of maple syrup gave many farmers of the region an additional source of income as the rocky land contained many uncleared sugar maple groves (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 198).

3.3 Township of Elizabethtown

3.3.1 Survey and Settlement

In 1783 the Treaty of Paris was signed and Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States of America. This resulted in a wave of Loyalist emigration out of the

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fledgling United States and towards Quebec. Many Loyalists from New York State left from American docks along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and crossed to the British side in what was then the Province of Quebec. Frederick Haldimand was the colonial governor of Quebec and in the summer of 1783 decided to settle these Loyalist emigres along land from Long Sault to the Bay of Quinte (Craig 1964: 4).

To settle the Loyalists, eight townships were surveyed in 1783 and 1784 along the St. Lawrence River. Originally these townships were simply referred to as Townships 1 through 8. After Haldimand's departure from Canada these townships became known as the "Royal Townships" because Lord Dorchester named the eight townships after the children of George III. The township of Elizabethtown was originally Township Number 8 and was the westernmost of the Royal Townships (Fryer 1984: 102).

The Royal Townships, including the Township of Elizabethtown, were surveyed using the Single Front System (Plate 1). The Single Front System usually laid out deep and narrow lots and was most often used in Upper Canada between 1783 and 1818. The Township of Elizabethtown contained 11 concessions running from east to west and each concession contained 38 lots that were usually 200 acres in size.



Plate 1: The Single Front Survey System (Dean 1969)

Land allocation in the Royal Townships was according to military rank, with civilians and privates receiving 100 acres of land. Noncommissioned officers received 200 acres of land, officers 500 acres of land, captains 700 acres of land, and field officers 1,000 acres of land (Fryer 1984: 105). Most of the military veterans settled in Elizabethtown Township were members of the Loyal Rangers (Fryer 1984: 106). The Loyal Rangers

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was created in 1781 when several smaller Loyalist units were amalgamated. The Rangers were led by Edward Jessup and served primarily along the frontier between Quebec and Vermont (Tuller 2020).

In 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada at the behest of the United Empire Loyalists. The division maintained French laws and customs in Lower Canada but established English Common Law in Upper Canada, which the Loyalists were accustomed to in the former Thirteen Colonies and Great Britain (Craig 1964: 17).

3.3.2 19th Century Development

By 1802, settlement in the Township of Elizabethtown had developed to the point that a town plot was laid out in the southern parts of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1 along the St. Lawrence River. The hamlet was originally laid out by Ensign William Buell and was known initially as “Buell’s Bay.” By 1808, the settlement was renamed Elizabethtown and was chosen as the District town for the Johnston District. A jail and courthouse were built in the community in 1810. By 1811 the community contained 26 buildings and a growing population. In the summer of 1812, the hamlet was renamed Brockville in honour of General Isaac Brock. In 1832, Brockville was the first community in Upper Canada to be incorporated (Heritage Brockville 2020).

The Township of Elizabethtown also prospered during the first decades of the 19th century. According to *Smith’s Canadian Gazetteer*, the township contained a population of 6,437 in 1846 and had five gristmills and nine sawmills (Smith 1846: 53). The variable soil of the township and the unpredictability of the local wheat harvest led to most of the forested land in the township being logged and cleared (Austin 2009). Smith described Brockville as a “handsome town” of mostly stone buildings with a population of 2,111 (Smith 1846: 21).

Economic prosperity in Brockville and the Township of Elizabethtown increased when the Brockville and Ottawa Railway was incorporated in 1853. The railway allowed lumber traffic to pass from the Ottawa Valley into southern Ontario. Brockville and Elizabethtown Township received a further boost when the Grand Trunk Railway was built through the township in 1855. In 1860, the Brockville Railway Tunnel was completed to connect the waterfront of Brockville with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. When completed, the structure was the first railway tunnel in Canada (Brockville Railway Tunnel 2020).

Historical mapping from 1861 and 1879 shows that much of the land in the township had been settled as most lots are depicted as having an owner and containing a structure (Figure 3). Other communities in the township besides Brockville in the mid to

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late 19th century included Selees Corner, Tin Cap, Lyn, Fairfield Station, Clarks Crossing, Dublin Corners, Unionville, Addison, Greenbush, Rockspring, Bells Crossing, Jellys Crossing, and Bellamys. In 1871, the Township contained 742 occupied farms on 73,386 acres of land. Of that acreage, 26,164 were under crops, 15,744 were pasture, and 787 were gardens or orchards. The main crops grown in the township were wheat, oats, peas, corn, and hay (Census of Canada 1871).

The population of Elizabethtown Township would begin to decrease in the last decades of the 19th century, shrinking from 5,373 in 1871 to 4,726 in 1891. During the same period, the Town of Brockville grew from 5,102 to 8,791 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). The contraction of population in the Township and growth of the Town was part of a broader trend of urbanization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The emergence of industrialization and urbanization increased the number of wage workers required in cities and towns. At the same time, improvements in farm equipment and the mechanization of farming meant that less labour was required on a farm (Sampson 2012). This encouraged out-migration from rural areas to the burgeoning cities of Ontario (Drummond 1987: 30).

3.3.3 20th Century Development

The population of Elizabethtown Township slightly rebounded in 1901, rising to 4,872. However, the population once again began to decline falling to 3,743 in 1921, the lowest it would reach during the 20th century. The population of Brockville continued to grow, rising from 8,940 in 1901 to 10,043 in 1921 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). Topographic mapping from 1914 shows that much of the township was forested and rural while the Town of Brockville contained a grid of streets, railway spurs, and ferry service to Morristown, New York (Figure 4).

In 1917, the roadway hugging the St. Lawrence River and known as King Street in Brockville was incorporated into King’s Highway 2. The road was the first provincial route to span the province and began in Windsor and terminated at the Quebec border near Montreal (Steeves 2020). King’s Highway 2 would be the primary Windsor to Quebec route in the province until the construction of Highway 401 after the Second World War. Topographic mapping from 1933 shows King’s Highway 2 running along the St. Lawrence River and through Brockville (Figure 5).

Like much of North America, the Township of Elizabethtown and Town of Brockville would experience steady growth in the post-war period. Between 1941 and 1951 the Township of Elizabethtown increased in population from 4,811 to 5,739 and the Town of Brockville increased from 11,342 to 12,301 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). In 1951, Brockville began annexing surrounding portions of Elizabethtown Township and

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in 1962 was reincorporated as the City of Brockville (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953; Morrison 2012).

The rapid growth of Brockville in the postwar period is reflected in its population of 17,744 in 1961, an increase of 30% in ten years (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1962). The steady growth of Brockville in the mid-20th century was fueled by the growth of industry in the town, particularly electrical, pharmaceutical, and chemical industries (Morrison 2012). The growth of industry in Brockville during the mid-20th century was due to the town's relatively central location between Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and New York State. The town already had an established rail network and the completion of Highway 401 further facilitated the movement of goods (City of Brockville 2020). By 1968, the City had expanded to its approximate current borders (Department of National Defence 1968). Topographic mapping from 1968 shows that new shopping centres and residential developments had been built in Brockville south of Highway 401 and north of the Canadian National Railway tracks on formerly rural land (Figure 6). Development continued into the 1970s and by 1976 the present-day industrial buildings along Parkdale Avenue were built and development intensified north of Highway 401 (Figure 7). The new residential construction in Brockville built in the mid-20th century was mostly detached suburban residences, often consisting of one storey ranch style houses set in subdivisions with winding roads and cul-de-sacs. This type of residential construction was widespread throughout North America in the mid-20th century.

In 2000, the Township of Elizabethtown amalgamated with the neighbouring Township of Kitley to form the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley (Government of Ontario 2020). The City of Brockville has experienced a slight contraction in population in the early 21st century. The population of the City of Brockville was 21,854 in 2016, a decrease of 1.9% since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2019).

3.4 Highway 401

By the 1930s, congestion along Highway 2 was becoming increasingly frequent. Highway 2 was a two-lane highway that ran from Windsor to the Quebec/Ontario border. The highway ran through many downtown areas along its route and a new road was needed to bypass these towns. Plans were developed before the Second World War for a new limited access highway through the Windsor-Quebec border corridor to ease congestion. However, the war effort limited the government's ability to undertake large scale transportation projects. Following the war, the first portion of the new superhighway was completed in Scarborough in 1947; initially known as Highway 2A, it was changed to Highway 401 in 1952.

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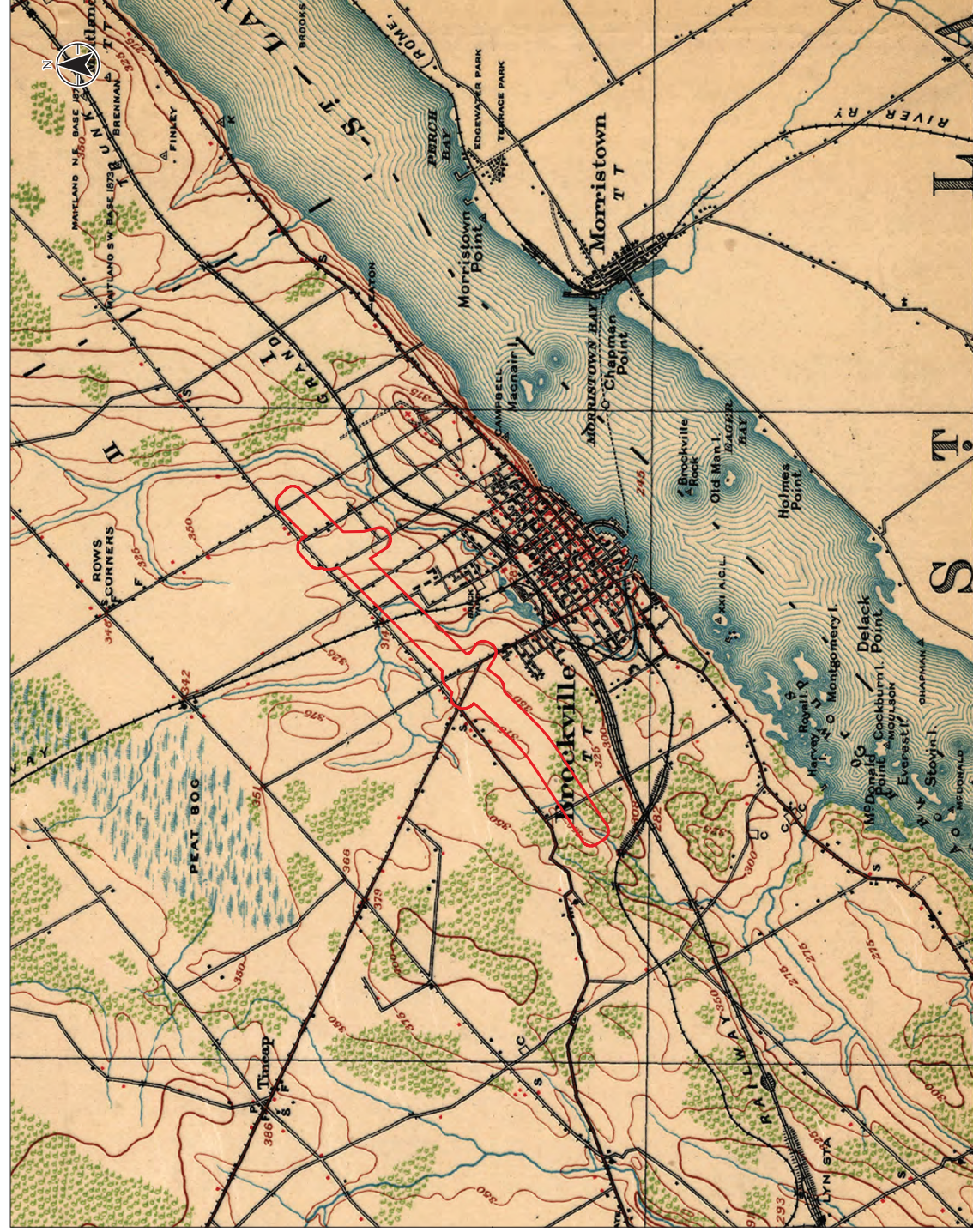
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Construction of Highway 401 continued in phases throughout much of the 1960s. The final link of the 818 km highway was completed in 1968 just west of the Study Area when the link between Gananoque and Brockville was completed (Department of Highways nd). Modifications to Highway 401 have been constant since before the final stretches were even completed, with widening taking place in Metropolitan Toronto during the 1960s. In 1965, the highway was ceremoniously named "MacDonald-Cartier Freeway" in memory of John A. MacDonald and George Etienne Cartier, noted Fathers of Confederation. In 2007, the section of Highway 401 from Toronto to Trenton received the ceremonial name "Highway of Heroes" in memory of Canadian veterans (Bever 2018).



Legend Approximate Location - Heritage Study Area



NOT TO SCALE

Notes:
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Historic mapping source: Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Topographic Map, Ontario, Brockville Sheet

Project Location:
City of Brockville
Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

Client/Project:
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

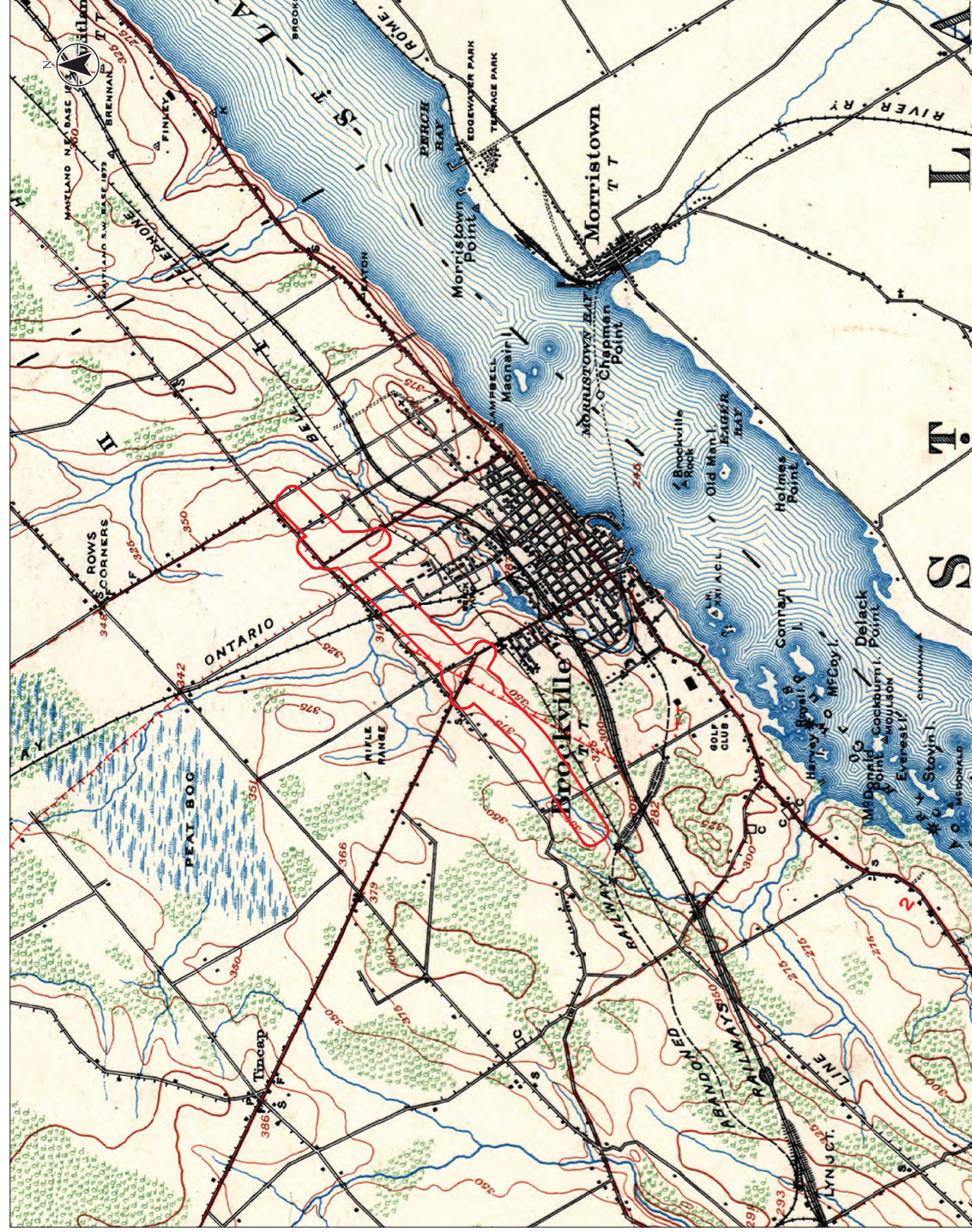
HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901

Figure No. 4

Title
Topographic Map, 1914



Legend Approximate Location - Heritage Study Area



NOT TO SCALE

Notes:
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Historic mapping source: Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Topographic Map, Ontario, Brockville Sheet

Project Location:
City of Brockville
Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

Client/Project:
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901

Figure No. 5

Title
Topographic Map, 1933



Legend Approximate Location - Heritage Study Area



NOT TO SCALE

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Historic mapping source: Department of National Defence, 1968 - Brockville, Ontario, New York, Ottawa, Map Distribution Office

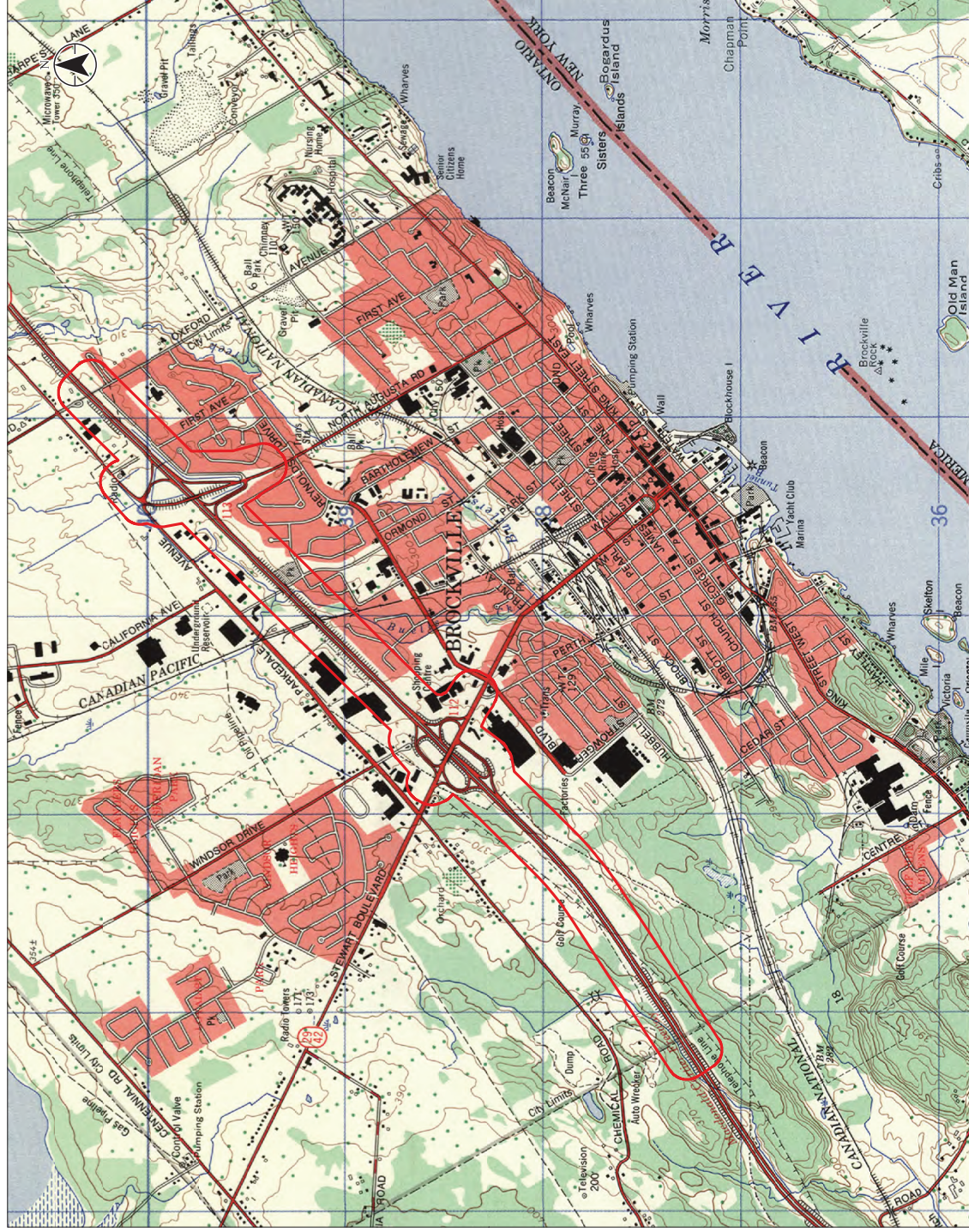
Project Location
City of Brockville
Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

Client/Project
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901
Figure No. 6

Title
Topographic Map, 1968



Legend Approximate Location - Heritage Study Area



NOT TO SCALE

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Historic mapping source: Department of National Defence, 1976 - Brockville, Canada, United States of America, Ottawa, Canada Map Office

Project Location
City of Brockville
Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

Client/Project
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901
Figure No. 7

Title
Topographic Map, 1976

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698, Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment Study

February 23, 2021

4.0 Results

4.1 Agency and Municipal Consultation

In order to identify heritage resources, the MHSTCI, the OHT, and the City of Brockville were consulted. No protected properties were identified through that consultation. However, as a result of desktop review, one protected property was identified, 301 Augusta Road North, designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Upon further inspection, the protected property was determined to be situated directly within the Study Area.

Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage with the MHSTCI reported that there are no provincial heritage properties of provincial significance within or adjacent to the Study Area. Kevin DeMille, Heritage Planner with the OHT, confirmed that the OHT does not have any real-property interests within or adjacent to the Study Area.

At the municipal level, staff was consulted to determine the presence of any protected properties. A response was not received from municipal staff.

4.2 Field Program

4.2.1 Potential Heritage Resources

As described in Section 2.4, a pedestrian and windshield survey of the Study Area was undertaken to identify potential cultural heritage resources situated within the Study Area and confirm the presence of previously identified protected properties. Where identified, the potential cultural heritage resource was photographed from publicly accessible roadways.

During the course of the survey, a total of 34 sites were identified as containing potential cultural heritage resources. Of those 34 sites, 33 are potential built heritage resources and one is a potential cultural heritage landscape (Figure 8). Of those 34 total sites identified, one had been previously identified by municipal heritage staff; 301 North Augusta Road, which is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Of the 34 potential and protected cultural heritage resources, one is a golf course, one is a mobile home park, 11 are residences, four are industrial properties, 15 are commercial buildings, one is a civic building, and one is a potential cultural heritage landscape consisting of subdivisions of mid-20th century suburban housing. The Study

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

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Area is situated within a suburban portion of the City of Brockville that developed following the completion of Highway 401 in the 1960s.

4.3 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest






Where a potential cultural heritage resource was identified within the Study Area, an evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property was undertaken. Detailed evaluations are contained within Appendix B. As described in Section 2.5, each potential heritage resource was evaluated according to O. Reg. 9/06, the criteria for determining CHVI. Where CHVI was identified, a resource was assigned a BHR or CHL number. There were 34 potential cultural heritage resources identified, three of which were determined to contain built heritage resources (Figure 9 and Appendix B). An understanding of the relationship of the resource to the Study Area informs next steps and frames the impact assessment approach. Resources listed as adjacent to the study area are resources that have a property boundary that borders the RoW. Resources identified as outside the study area do not border the RoW. Table 2 summarizes the findings.

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Table 1: Summary Determination of CHVI

Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
3345 Parkedale Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
3111 Parkedale Avenue	No	Golf Club		One and one half storey structure with a side gable roof, centre gable dormer, and stone exterior and foundation	Yes	BHR-1	Adjacent to Project Location
2399 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
2337 Parkedale Avenue	No	Industrial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
2269 Parkedale Avenue	No	Civic		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location








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Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
2211 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside the Project Location
2157 Parkedale Avenue	No	Industrial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
2131 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
2123 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside the Project Location
2117 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside the Project Location




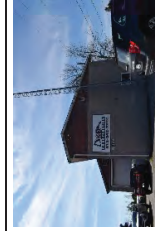



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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698, Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment Study

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Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
2107 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside the Project Location
1 Kesco Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside the Project Location
1927 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Outside of Project Location
1917 Parkedale Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
1879 Parkedale Avenue	No	Industrial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location








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Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
1000 Oxford Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
2801 Oxford Avenue	No	Residence and Barn		Residence: One and one half storey structure with a front facing gable roof, stone exterior, stone foundation Barn: Timber structure with gable roof	Yes	BHR-2	Adjacent to Project Location
1871 Oxford Avenue	No	Residential		N/A	No	No	Adjacent to Project Location
1873 Oxford Avenue	No	Commercial		N/A	No	No	Adjacent to Project Location
N/A— Potential mid-20 th century suburban subdivision CHL	No	Residential		N/A	No	No	Adjacent to Project Location




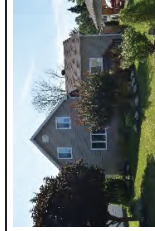



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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

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Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
383 1 st Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
398 1 st Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Outside Project Location
379 1 st Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Outside Project Location
23 Waverly Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
15 Waverly Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location








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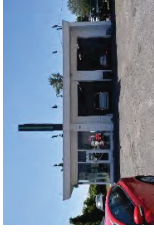



Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
19 Waverly Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
27 Waverly Avenue	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
301 North Augusta Road	Yes (Part IV)	Residence		One and one half storey structure with gable dormers, bookend brick chimneys, stone exterior, enclosed porch with wood dentils and wood shingles	Yes	BHR-3	Adjacent to Project Location
125 Stewart Boulevard	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Study Area
50 Central Avenue West	No	Residence		N/A	No	N/A	Outside Project Location



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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
 Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698,
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Address	Previous Heritage Recognition	Resource Type	Photo	Identified Attributes	CHVI (Yes/No)	CHL/BHR Number	Relationship to Study Area
146 Stewart Boulevard	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
150A Stewart Boulevard	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
160 Stewart Boulevard	No	Commercial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location
100 Central Avenue West	No	Industrial		N/A	No	N/A	Adjacent to Project Location



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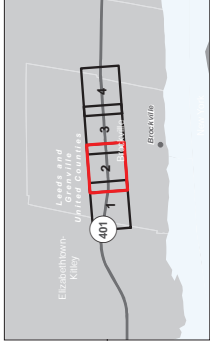




- Legend
- Project Structure
 - MFO Right-of-Way
 - Potential Built Heritage Resource
 - Heritage Study Area
 - Lot

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 (83) Zone 18R
2. Base Map: Aerial photograph under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019
3. Imagery obtained from © First Data Solutions, 2020; City of Brockville, 2018



Project Location
City of Brockville

Client/Project
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901

Figure No.
8-2

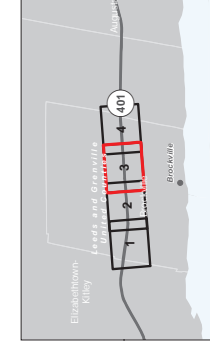
Title
Cultural Heritage Study Area



- Legend
- Project Structure
 - MFO Right-of-Way
 - Potential Built Heritage Resource
 - Potential Cultural Heritage Landscape
 - Heritage Study Area
 - Lot

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 (83) Zone 18R
2. Base Map: Aerial photograph under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019
3. Imagery obtained from © First Data Solutions, 2020; City of Brockville, 2018



Project Location
City of Brockville

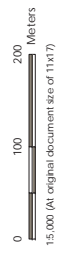
Client/Project
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901

Figure No.
8-3

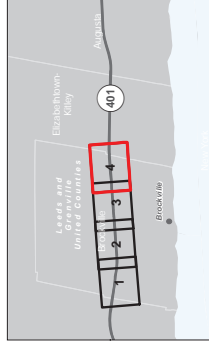
Title
Cultural Heritage Study Area



- Legend
- Project Structure
 - MFO Right-of-way
 - Potential Built Heritage Resource
 - Potential Cultural Heritage Landscape
 - Heritage Study Area
 - Lot



Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 (BNA Zone 18)
 2. Base file is produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016
 3. Imagery obtained from Esri Data Solutions, 2020. City of Brockville 2018



Project Location
 City of Brockville
 Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

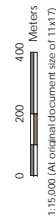
Client/Project
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 HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
 GWP 4003-19-00/ WP 4006-1901

Figure No.
 8-4

Title
 Cultural Heritage Study Area



- Legend
- Project Structure
 - MFO Right-of-way
 - Built Heritage Resource
 - Heritage Study Area
 - Lot



Notes
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 (BNA Zone 18)
 2. Base file is produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016
 3. Imagery obtained from Esri Data Solutions, 2020. City of Brockville 2018

Project Location
 City of Brockville
 Prepared by JW on 2021-02-22

Client/Project
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 HIGHWAY 401 REHABILITATION/ RECONSTRUCTION
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Figure No.
 9

Title
 Identified Cultural Heritage Resource

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698, Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment Study

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5.0 Description of Undertaking and Anticipated Impacts

5.1 Description of Undertaking

The Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. to undertake a Planning, Preliminary Design, and Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) Study for Highway 401 from 2 km west of Stewart Boulevard to 750 m east of Augusta Road (about 4.5 km), within the City of Brockville. The study will develop a plan for the rehabilitation and/or replacement of five (5) structures; determine the long-term plans for the Stewart Boulevard and North Augusta Road interchanges, and will establish the footprint for future six and eight lanes of Highway 401.

The project limits are from 2 kilometres (km) west of the Highway 401 & Stewart Blvd Interchange (IC 696) to 750 metres east of the Highway 401 and North Augusta Road Interchange (IC 698) for a total length of approximately 4.5 km within the municipality of the City of Brockville and the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley.

5.1.1 Potential Impacts

As described in MTO's *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, the following are the potential impacts of transportation design alternatives and alternative methods of construction on cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. Therefore, impacts considered were based on three MTO requirements and informed by the relationship of the resource to the Study Area and anticipated undertaking. Potential impacts considered include:

- Significance of direct and indirect impacts including but not limited to:
 - disruption
 - displacement
 - isolation
 - encroachment
 - the introduction of physical value, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character and setting of cultural heritage resources.
- (MTO 2007)

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

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5.2 Relationship to Study Area

Table 2 includes where heritage attributes were identified, while Appendix B includes a specific overview of each identified heritage resource. A listing of potentially impacted identified heritage resources was compiled based on the location of heritage attributes within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area. The 50 m buffer was used to be conservative as the interchange alternatives were not developed at the time of the investigations for this report. Figure 2 was used to determine the position of the heritage attributes in relation to the Study Area. An identified heritage attribute may extend beyond the point depicted on Figure 10. Table 2 determines which identified heritage resources are within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area.

Table 2: Relationship to Study Area

Municipal Address	CHL/BHR#	Within 50 m buffer of the Study Area
3111 Parkedale Avenue	BHR-1	No
2801 Oxford Avenue	BHR-2	Yes
301 North Augusta Road	BHR-3	Yes

6.0 Impact Assessment

At this time, only the identified BHRs within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area were assessed for potential impacts (Table 3). Following the confirmation of project impacts, the evaluation will need to be updated.

Within Table 3 the following abbreviations denote the assessment of impacts: NA = Not Anticipated, A = Anticipated Impact, P = Potential Impact.

Table 3: Evaluation of Potential Impacts

Address	Disruption	Displacement	Isolation	Encroachment	Non-sympathetic	Discussion
2801 Oxford Avenue (BHR-2)	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	The Study Area is positioned south of the property. The position of the residence and barn is within 50 m of the Project Location and has the potential for impacts resulting from land disturbance during construction activities. As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.
301 North Augusta Road (BHR-3)	P	NA	NA	NA	NA	The Study Area is positioned within the property. The position of the residence is within 50 m of the Project Location and has the potential for impacts resulting from land disturbance during construction activities. As project impacts and their extent are unknown at this time, mitigation measures may need to be prepared once construction impacts are determined.

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6.1 Avoidance of Potential Impacts

In general, for the Study Area, the following will need to be taken into account for each BHR to eliminate any potential impacts:

- no removal, alteration or demolition of built heritage resources should occur;
- no destructive investigation procedures should be carried out in or near built heritage resources;
- no removal or changing of cultural heritage landscape resources should occur;
- no land-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities should be carried out in or near cultural heritage landscapes.

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 Avoidance

Heritage resources should be avoided during any proposed construction activities determined on Highway 401 for the rehabilitation and/or replacement of various structures and pavement reconstruction in the City of Brockville. Specifically, two BHRs were identified within the 50 m buffer of the Study Area:

- 2801 Oxford Avenue (BHR-2)
- 301 North Augusta Road (BHR-3)

7.2 Impact Assessment

Following the evaluation contained in Section 4.3, only three potential resources were determined to contain CHVI, and only the identified heritage attributes of 2801 Oxford Avenue (BHR-2) and 301 North Augusta Road (BHR-3) were determined to be within 50 metres of the project location and require mitigation measures. If identified heritage attributes of 2801 Oxford Avenue (BHR-2) and 301 North Augusta Road (BHR-3) cannot be avoided during detailed design, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) may be required following the determination of a Recommended Plan to identify impacts to heritage resources within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The results of the HIA will be included in an updated version of this report. Depending on the selected alternative for

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the site, a property specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) may be needed prior to the completion of HIA. The additional CHERs will be completed during Detailed Design, as required.

7.3 Deposit Copies

To assist in the retention of historic information, copies of this report should be deposited with local repositories of historic material and municipalities. Therefore, it is recommended that this report be deposited at the following location:

Brockville Public Library

23 Buell Street
Brockville, Ontario K6V 5T7

8.0 Closure

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of MTO, and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of Stantec Consulting Ltd. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Yours truly,

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.



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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Highway 401 Brockville, Two Kilometres West of Interchange 696 to 750 Metres East of Interchange 698, Preliminary Design and Class Environmental Assessment Study

February 23, 2021

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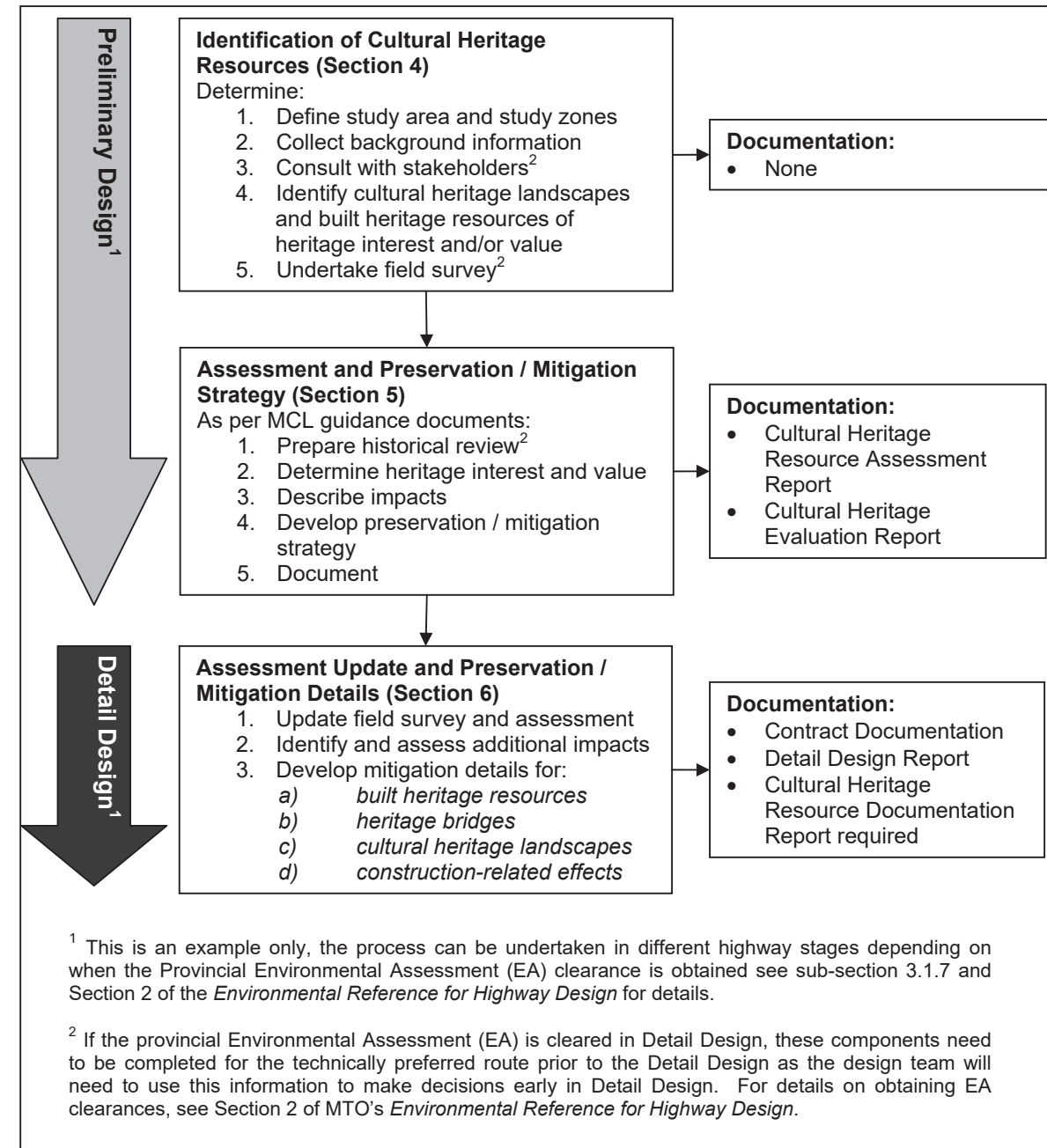
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Walling, H.F. 1861. *Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West*.
Kingston: Putnam and Walling


Appendix A MTO Process

Figure 3.1 Process for Undertaking Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment and Preservation / Mitigation within the Highway Design and Construction Process



Appendix B Inventory

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 3345 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 17	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residential	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof clad in metal. The residence has a symmetrical front façade and is clad in modern siding and contains modern windows and a modern door. The south elevation contains a gable roof addition. The foundation is poured concrete.	
Construction Period: c. 1878-1908	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side Gable	Roof Material: Metal
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 3111 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: BHR-1	
Lot: 14-18	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville and Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Golf Club	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence converted into a golf clubhouse and a golf course built in 1964. The residence is a one- and one-half storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof clad in metal. The residence has a stone exterior with stone voussoirs. The windows are modern. The residence has a symmetrical front (north) façade with a modern entrance door with a transom. The residence has a modern gable roof addition on the west façade. The foundation is stone.	
Construction Period: c. 1850-1861	
Storeys: 1.5	
Structural Material: Stone	Cladding: Stone and siding
Roof Type: Side Gable	Roof Material: Metal
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	


**Statement of Significance:
(i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)**

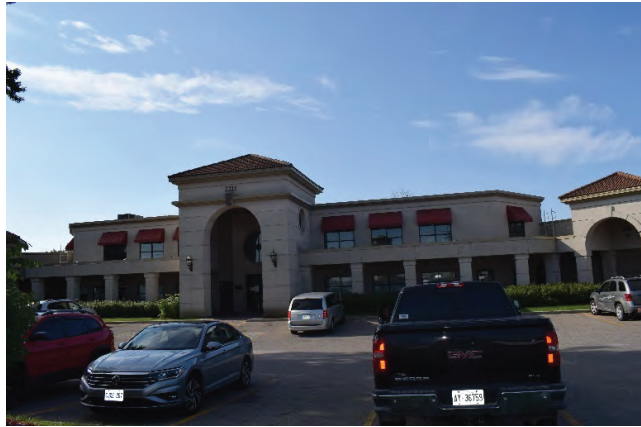
The residence is located at 3111 Parkedale Avenue in the City of Brockville. It is now part of the Brockville Highland Golf Club, established in 1964 on the site of a former gravel pit, and located in the City of Brockville and Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The construction of the residence dates to between approximately 1850 and 1861 based on architectural style and historical mapping. The residence is representative of the Ontario vernacular style and contains elements of the Gothic revival style expressed through its one and one half storey massing and centre dormer with arched window.


**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2399 PARKEDALE AVENUE
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)**


Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 12	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial structure named the 1000 Islands Mall. The structure is L-shaped with a flat roof. The structure is clad in modern stucco, faux-brick, and metal siding. The foundation is poured concrete. The property contains an asphalt parking lot with streetlights.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Modern stucco, faux-brick, metal siding
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2337 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 11	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Industrial	
Resource Type: Industrial Building	
Current Use: Industrial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains an industrial structure owned by Trillium Health Care Manufacturing. The structure is a two-storey building with a flat roof and is clad in corrugated metal siding and red brick. The structure contains smokestacks, garage bays, and modern windows. The foundation is obscured. The property contains an asphalt driveway, parking lot, lawn, and intermediate trees.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 2	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal, brick
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2269 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 10	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Civic	
Resource Type: Civic Building	
Current Use: Civic Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a civic building occupied by the Brockville Police Department. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The building is clad in faux stone and contains a recessed entrance with a metal overhang. The building contains modern windows and the foundation is obscured. The property is landscaped with shrubs, a lawn, and an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: Post 1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Faux stone
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2211 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 10	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The commercial building is a two storey structure with a flat roof and projecting recessed hip roof entrances clad in metal. The structure contains a centre main bay and two projecting sections to the south and west of the main bay. The structure is clad in modern stucco and contains modern windows. The foundation is obscured.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 2	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Modern Stucco
Roof Type: Flat, hip	Roof Material: Unknown and metal
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2157 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9 and 10	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Industrial	
Resource Type: Industrial Building	
Current Use: Industrial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains an industrial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The building is clad in corrugated metal siding and contains no windows visible from the public right of way. The foundation is obscured. The current occupant is CANARM.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal siding
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2131 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a low-pitched hip roof clad in metal. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal siding and contains modern windows. The building contains several retailers and businesses accessed through metal and glass doors. The building contains an imitation lighthouse clad in modern siding on the northwest corner of the building. The foundation of the building is obscured. The property contains an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal siding
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Metal
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2123 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Vacant	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The exterior of the structure is clad in painted brick and contains modern windows and a glass and metal entrance door. The foundation is obscured. The property contains an asphalt parking lot and lawn.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Brick
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	



CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2117 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Vacant	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The exterior of the structure is clad in white brick and concrete block. The structure contains modern six pane windows on the east and west elevation and modern horizontal sliding windows on the front (north) façade. The main entrance is above an overhang and is a glass and metal door. The foundation is obscured. The property contains an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Brick, concrete block
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2107 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Vacant	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a medium-pitched front facing gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in modern siding and faux stone and contains modern windows. The rear (south) elevation contains a loading bay. The foundation is concrete block. The property contains an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Front Facing Gable	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1 KESCO AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 9	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey L-shaped structure with a cross gable roof and false modern mansard roof on the front (east) façade. The exterior is clad in red brick, modern siding, and concrete block. The building contains modern windows with a glass and metal entrance door and loading bay on the east elevation. The foundation is concrete block. The property contains an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding, red brick, concrete block
Roof Type: Cross gable	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1927 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal siding and contains a front (west) façade with two garage doors and a metal entrance door. The foundation is obscured. The property is landscaped with a lawn, shrubs, and asphalt driveway.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1917 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a side gable roof and two metal chimneys. The exterior of the building is concrete block and the upper level is clad in plywood. The exterior contains modern horizontal sliding windows a glass and metal entrance door and garage door. The foundation is concrete block.	
Construction Period: 1955-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1879 PARKEDALE AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Industrial	
Resource Type: Industrial Building	
Current Use: Industrial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains an industrial building. The building is a two storey structure with a flat roof. The front (north) façade is clad in red brick and the west and east facades are concrete block. The west façade contains a flat roof addition clad in corrugated metal. The front façade contains a garage door and three bricked over garage bays. The structure has modern casement windows and a main entrance with a concrete stoop and glass and metal entrance door with sidelights and transom. The foundation is poured concrete. The current occupant is Motor Coils Manufacturing Ltd. The property is landscaped with a lawn, trees, asphalt driveway and parking lot, and painted wood fence.	
Construction Period: 1955-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	



CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1000 OXFORD AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal siding and contains garage bays and metal doors. The foundation is obscured. The structure is currently a truck repair shop. The property is landscaped with a gravel driveway and asphalt parking surface.	
Construction Period: 1955-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Corrugated metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 2801 OXFORD AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: BHR-2	
Lot: 6	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: Township of Elizabeth-Kitley	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Agricultural	
Resource Type: Residence and Barn	
Current Use: Residence and Barn	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence and barn. The residence is a one- and one-half storey structure with a front facing gable roof with asphalt shingles and a parged concrete chimney. The exterior is clad in stone that has been painted white. The residence has an enclosed front porch and modern windows. The residence has a concrete block addition and modern attached garage on the south façade, a modern siding clad addition on the north façade, and a modern siding addition on the east façade. The foundation is stone. The barn is a timber structure with a gable roof clad in metal. The exterior of the barn is clad in board and batten siding. The barn has a shed roof addition on the west façade with a metal roof. Adjacent to the barn is a smaller timber frame building. The property is landscaped with an asphalt driveway, lawn, shrubs, intermediate trees, and mature trees.	
Construction Period: 1879-1908	
Storeys: 1.5	
Structural Material: Residence: Stone, Barn: Timber	Cladding: Residence: Stone, concrete block, siding. Barn: timber
Roof Type: Residence: Front facing gable. Barn: Gable	Roof Material: Residence: Asphalt. Barn: Metal
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	

Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)
The residence and barn are located at 2801 Oxford Avenue, in the Township of Elizabethtown-Kitley, within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The construction of this residence and barn dates to between 1879 and 1908 based on historical and topographic mapping. The residence is representative of the Ontario vernacular style and the barn is a representative late 19 th to early 20 th century agricultural outbuilding.

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1871 OXFORD AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: N/A	
Lot: 6	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: Township of Elizabeth-Kitley	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Landscape Category: Mobile Home Park	
Landscape Feature: Mobile Home park set with driveways, lawns, and mature trees	
Current Use: Mobile Home Park	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains Oxford Acres, a mobile home park. The property contains a series of mobile home set on three private roadways. The mobile homes are set on a landscape of trees, shrubs, and lawns.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1.5	
Structural Material: N/A	Cladding: N/A
Roof Type: N/A	Roof Material: N/A
Style/ Design: None Identified	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 1873 OXFORD AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 6	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: Township of Elizabeth-Kitley	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a low-pitched side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in modern siding and contains modern windows, a glass and metal entrance door, and an overhang. The foundation is obscured.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Mid-20th Century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: PARTS OF WAVERLY AVENUE EAST OF FIRST AVENUE, BAKER PLACE, MANOR DRIVE, SEVENOAKS AVENUE, SALISBURY AVENUE, BRAMSHOTE AVENUE, SUSSEX PLACE, ELM AVENUE, DEWICK DRIVE, BOOKVIEW PLACE, BROOKVIEW CRESCENT, WILLOW PLACE, AND FERGUSON DRIVE WITHIN STUDY AREA CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL)	
Cultural Heritage Landscape No.: N/A	
Lot: 7-11	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Landscape Category: Residential subdivisions	
Landscape Feature: Residential subdivisions with detached mid-20 th century housing and landscaped with lawns, trees, and shrubs set on gently curving roads with no sidewalks	
Current Use: Residential	
Integrity: No Heritage Integrity Identified	
Alterations: Alterations made to residences have been sympathetic to the mid-20 th century design of the residences.	
Comments: The residences are one to two storey structures that were built in the mid-20 th century. Although the residences are not of uniform type, they contain common design elements associated with mid-20 th century residences such as picture windows, brick cladding, car ports, attached garages, and gable or hip roofs. The properties are located on asphalt paved two lane road with no sidewalks. The properties are landscaped with lawns, shrubs, and trees in various stages of growth, which reflect the age of the neighbourhood. The residences, roadway, and subdivision are typical of many mid-20 th century suburban communities throughout southern Ontario.	
History: The construction of suburban subdivisions in the Study Area was spurred by the postwar building boom, annexation of new lands into the Town of Brockville in the 1950s, and the opening of Highway 401 in the 1960s. According to topographic mapping and aerial photography the majority of the subdivisions were built between 1955 and 1968 and development on Waverly Avenue was completed by 1976. The residences are typical detached suburban dwellings common in communities across North America. While the presence of the subdivision is in part related to the opening of Highway 401, this is not a unique historical association as post-war subdivisions in general were related to improved automobile transportation infrastructure and the increasing reliance on personal vehicles.	
Association/Themes: None Identified	
Landmark: No	


Associated BHR/CHL: N/A
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)
N/A

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 383 1st AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof with two gable dormers on the north façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in modern siding and contained modern windows. The residence has a wood deck, modern entrance door, and a concrete block foundation. The property is landscaped with an asphalt driveway, lawn, shrubs, and trees.	
Construction Period: c.1890-1914	
Storeys: 1.5	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Intersecting gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 398 1st AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium-pitched side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence is clad in modern siding and contains modern casement windows and a modern door. The foundation is poured concrete. The property contains a modern gable roof outbuilding, an asphalt driveway, and lawn with shrubs.	
Construction Period: c. 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 379 1st AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 7	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a low-pitched hip roof with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence is clad in red brick. The residence has modern horizontal sliding windows and a modern entrance door with a concrete stoop. The residence has an attached garage built into the basement. The foundation is poured concrete. The property is landscaped with an asphalt driveway and a lawn.	
Construction Period: c. 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 23 WAVERLY AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one and one half storey structure with a medium pitched intersecting gable roof with a metal chimney and asphalt shingles. The exterior of the residence contains modern windows and a modern door and is clad in modern siding. The residence contains a wood deck and poured concrete foundation. The property contains a modern gable roof outbuilding and is landscaped with an asphalt driveway, lawn, shrubs, and small trees.	
Construction Period: c. 1879-1908	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Intersecting gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 15 WAVERLY AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof clad in metal with a brick chimney. The residence has a red brick exterior and modern windows and door. The foundation is poured concrete. The property is landscaped with an asphalt driveway, shrubs, and lawn.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Red brick
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Metal
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 19 WAVERLY AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney. The exterior is clad in modern siding and contains a modern bay window and modern casement window. The residence has a modern door and a wood deck. The foundation is poured concrete. The property is landscaped with a lawn, shrubs, and intermediate trees.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 27 WAVERLY AVENUE BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residence. The residence is a one storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney. The exterior is clad in modern siding and contains modern windows and a modern door with wood partial porch. The foundation is poured concrete. The property is landscaped with a mature tree, shrubs, and lawn.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Side gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 301 NORTH AUGUSTA ROAD BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: BHR-3	
Lot: 8	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residence	
Resource Type: Residence	
Current Use: Residence	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a one- and one-half storey residence with a steeply pitched cross gable roof with bookend brick chimneys, asphalt shingles, and gable dormers on the west and south facades. The exterior of the residence is stone. The residence contains modern windows with stone sills and lintels. The residence has an enclosed porch with dentils and wood shingles. Additional details about the residence are obscured by vegetation and distance from municipal roadway.	
Construction Period: c. 1860 (from By-Law 62-89)	
Storeys: 1.5	
Structural Material: Stone	Cladding: Stone
Roof Type: Cross gable	Roof Material: Asphalt
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: One- and one-half storey structure with cross gable roof and bookend chimneys, gable dormers, stone exterior, enclosed porch with dentils and wood shingles.	
Historical Associations: One of the few remaining early farmhouses remaining in the City of Brockville (Heritage Brockville 2020)	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
The residence is located at 301 Augusta Road North in the City of Brockville, located within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The property is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The construction of the residence dates to between approximately 1860 based on the designating bylaw. The residence is representative of the Ontario vernacular style.	


CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 125 STEWART BOULEVARD BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 12	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Buildings	
Current Use: Commercial Buildings	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains three commercial buildings and is named the Brockville Shopping Centre. The primary and largest building is a one storey structure with a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The structure is clad in painted brick and corrugated metal siding. The build contains storefront and an enclosed shopping space accessed through metal and glass doors. The foundation is obscured. The property also contains two smaller one storey structure with flat roofs and are clad in brick. The property is landscaped with a lawn, asphalt parking lot, and streetlighting.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Brick, metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 50 CENTRAL AVENUE WEST BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 12	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Residential	
Resource Type: Residential apartment building	
Current Use: Residential apartment building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a residential building. The building is a four storey structure with a flat roof and U-shaped plan. The building exterior in brick with a common bond. The building contains modern 1/1 windows and fixed windows and modern glass and metal doors. The foundation is obscured. The property is landscaped with a concrete retaining wall, shrubs, lawn, and concrete walkways.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 4	
Structural Material: Brick	Cladding: Brick
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 146 STEWART BOULEVARD BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 13	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a one storey structure with a flat roof and contains a sign affixed to the roof for the business "Price Point". The exterior is clad in modern siding and contains modern windows, a modern door, and two garage bays. The foundation is obscured. The property is landscaped with an asphalt parking surface.	
Construction Period: 1954-1968	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 150A STEWART BOULEVARD BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 13	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building. The building is a two-storey structure with a medium pitched side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney. The exterior is clad in modern siding and pebbledash. The building contains modern windows, a modern door, and a garage bay. The foundation is poured concrete. The property is landscaped with an asphalt and gravel driveway and a lawn.	
Construction Period: 1933-1940	
Storeys: 2	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Siding and pebbledash
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Ontario vernacular	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 160 STEWART BOULEVARD BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 13	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Commercial	
Resource Type: Commercial Building	
Current Use: Commercial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains a commercial building; the current occupant is the "Days Inn". The building is a two storey structure with a U-shaped plan and flat roof. The exterior of the structure is clad in modern stucco and contains modern windows and modern doors. The foundation is obscured. He property is landscaped with an asphalt parking lot.	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 2	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Stucco
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	

CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE FORM: 100 CENTRAL AVENUE WEST BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE (BHR)	
Built Heritage Resource No.: N/A	
Lot: 13-14	
Concession: 1	
Municipality: City of Brockville	
County/R.M.: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	
Resource Category: Industrial	
Resource Type: Industrial Building	
Current Use: Industrial Building	
Architecture/Engineering: This property contains an industrial building. The building is a one storey structure with a rectangular shaped plan. The east end of the building is clad in red brick and has a flat roof with a smokestack. The exterior is clad in red brick and contains modern windows and modern doors. The west end of the building is clad in corrugated metal siding and contains a series of loading bays. The property is landscaped with mature trees, shrubs, flagpoles, and an asphalt parking lot. D	
Construction Period: 1968-1976	
Storeys: 1	
Structural Material: Unknown	Cladding: Red brick, metal
Roof Type: Flat	Roof Material: Unknown
Style/ Design: Mid-20th century	
Notable Features: None Identified	
Historical Associations: None Identified	
Landmark: No	
Group Value/CHL Association: None Identified	
Statement of Significance: (i.e., local, provincial or federal, if applicable)	
N/A	