

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
4515	9th Line	Road		Rutherford House	2012-255	Consolidation of Various Properties being: Part of Lots 43 and 44, Concession 9, Osgoode, designated as Parts 1, 2 and 3 on Plan 4R-19568. Ottawa	The Rutherford House is significant for its design value as a 19th century farmhouse, and its historical value as the farmstead of a pioneer family in Osgoode, one of whom became Alberta's first premier. The Rutherford House is an L-shaped one and one half storey house built circa 1855 of limestone quarried on the site. The gable roof, large windows, heavy stone sills and lintels and returned eaves are typical of vernacular farm buildings of this period. The Rutherford House has historical value for its association with the Rutherford family of Osgoode Township. The Rutherfords were an early pioneer family who emigrated from Scotland in 1839 and owned this property for three generations. This house is the second house on the property, replacing an earlier log house. The house also has historical value as the childhood home of Alexander Cameron Rutherford, the first premier of Alberta. Rutherford was born in this house and lived and worked in the Osgoode area until the 1890s when he moved west to the Northwest Territories. When Alberta became a province in 1905, Rutherford became the first premier. Rutherford was also instrumental in the creation of the University of Alberta and served as the Chancellor for over 30 years. Throughout his career, Rutherford maintained a connection with his home in Osgoode, returning frequently to visit his family.	The elements of the Rutherford House that embody its heritage value as an example of a mid-19th century farmhouse owned by a leading pioneer family include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One and a half storey stone construction with gable roof •Large rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels •Dressed limestone cut in irregular shapes and laid in courses •Covered porch on south façade with embossed tin roof in a maple leaf motif •E-shaped covered porch at front of building •Gable with pointed arch window opening on south façade •Three stone chimneys
108	Acacia	Avenue			87-23	In the Village of Rockcliffe Park in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and being composed of Block Number 16 as shown and laid down on a plan of part of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in the Junction Gore, Township of Gloucester drawn by J.B. Lewis, P.L.S., dated April 8, 1886 and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton on April 14th, 1886 as Number 92, which said part of Block 16 may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the Northerly boundary of Oak Hill Road as shown on the said plan distant 10 feet measured Easterly along the said Northerly boundary of Oak Hill Road from the Northeasterly corner of the original intersection of Butternut Terrace (now Acacia Avenue) with the said Oak Hill Road as shown on the said Plan; THENCE Northerly on a line 10 feet easterly from and parallel to the original Easterly boundary of Butternut Terrace (now Acacia Avenue) the said line being the Easterly boundary of Butternut Terrace (now Acacia Avenue) as widened, a distance of 115 feet more or less to the Southwest angle of Lot 1, shown on Plan M-46 filed in the office of Land Titles at Ottawa; THENCE Easterly and parallel to the Northerly boundary of Oak Hill Road along the Southerly boundary of Lot 1 and 20 as shown on said Plan H-66 a distance of 132 feet; THENCE Southerly and at right angles to the last mentioned course a distance of 115 feet more or less to a point in the said Northerly boundary of Oak Hill Road; THENCE Westerly and along the Northerly boundary of the said Oak Hill Road a distance of one hundred and twenty feet more or less to the point of commencement.	108 Acacia Avenue, Rockcliffe Park, was built in about 1907 to the designs of Francis C. Sullivan, architect. It is proposed for designation as a Heritage Building under the Ontario Heritage Act because of its historical association with an early phase of the Village, its architectural merit and its contribution to the environment. Built as a suburban residence for William W. Moore, 108 Acacia Avenue was one of the first substantial brick houses to appear in Rockcliffe Park as a country estate in the outskirts of the capital city. Reflecting the late influence of Neoclassical design, this 2 1/2 storey house with truncated hip roof is arranged symmetrically, with flanking bay windows and tall chimneys. This classical inspiration is repeated in such architectural details as the pedimented dormers, bracketed cornice and the outstanding 2-storey porch in the Corinthian order. This conservative design is an early and unusual example from the repertoire of Ottawa architect Francis C. Sullivan who, only a few years later, had an important impact on Canadian architecture through his close association with the renowned American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. Perched on a height of land overlooking the McKay Lake basin, 108 Acacia Avenue still stands on spacious and well-treed grounds which strongly reinforce the landscape ambience of the Village. The house is a well-known landmark within the community.	
478	Albert	Street			2015-245; 2020-74	LT 4, PL 3922, S/S ALBERT ST	The house at 478 Albert Street is significant for its design value as an excellent example of the Second Empire style, historical value for its association with Thomas Seaton Scott and contextual value as part of a cluster of historic 19th century buildings on Albert Street. The building at 478 Albert Street was constructed circa 1874, in the Second Empire style, which was popular in Canada between 1860 and 1900. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of the ornate Second Empire style include its mansard roof, ornate entrance, prominent second storey elliptical porch, distinct triangular bay windows, and intricate dichromatic brick work. The building at 478 Albert Street was designed for and likely by, Thomas Seaton Scott, the first Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. Scott was a well known Canadian architect whose work in Ottawa included the 1874 design for the west block of Parliament and the Drill Hall at Cartier Square. Later residents of the building included noted Canadian author William Dawson LeSueur, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Sisters of Service. The building is associated with the former Ashburnham Hill neighbourhood in the west end of Uppertown. Ashburnham Hill was an early residential neighbourhood which was settled by members of Ottawa's English-speaking elite from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. This building is one of four remaining 19th century buildings located on the south side of Albert Street that has preserved its original low-scale residential character. The cluster of historic buildings on Albert Street stands out amongst the surrounding high-rise apartments and offices. The house at 478 Albert Street is significant for its contribution to the historic residential character.	The exterior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Second Empire style in Ottawa include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Red brick construction with limestone foundation •Rectangular plan with a rear addition •Four-sided mansard roof with decorative dormers, chimneys, simple cornice, and bracketed eaves •Prominent semi-elliptical porch with wood staircase and columns •Ornamental entrance with wood surround and door set in a round arch with transom •Distinctive triangular bay windows •Segmentally arched windows with stone sills on the first floor with alternating buff and red brick voussoirs and rectangular windows with stone sills on the second floor. The interior of the building, the newer one-storey rear addition, and the front chimney are not included in this designation.
494	Albert	Street			314-97	BEING COMPOSED OF Part of lots A, 1 and 2, Plan 3922 being Parts 1 and 2 on Plan N409304, south side of Albert Street and Part of Lots A, 1 and 2, Plan 3922, being Parts 1 and 2 on Plan N409304, north side of Slater Street.	494 Albert Street is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. <p>Built circa 1864 and designed in the Second Empire style, 494 Albert Street is an "L" shaped, one and a half storey, brick veneer structure with a mansard roof typical of the style. Symmetrically arranged dormer windows with handsome carved pediments and large scrolled brackets distinguish each façade. The ground floor windows repeat the same motifs; there is a mansard roofed porch with a small gable flanked by windows and cornices similar to those of the windows above. There are bay windows on the south and west facades. The rear wing, which was added circa 1875 repeats the design motifs of the original portion of the building. Fire insurance plans indicate that the building's roof was changed from gable to the more fashionable mansard when the addition was made.</p> <p>As it exists today, 494 Albert Street is an excellent small-scale example of the Second Empire style. The style's use here demonstrates that the Donaldson family was anxious to appear up-to-date and worthy of a house constructed in the latest fashion. The popularity of the Second Empire style waned quickly in Canada, leaving 494 Albert Street a relatively rare domestic example of the style in the city of Ottawa.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>	
504	Albert	Street	494 Albert Street		314-97	BEING COMPOSED OF Part of lots A, 1 and 2, Plan 3922 being Parts 1 and 2 on Plan N409304, south side of Albert Street and Part of Lots A, 1 and 2, Plan 3922, being Parts 1 and 2 on Plan N409304, north side of Slater Street.	504 Albert Street is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. <p>Constructed circa 1864 as a one-and-a-half-storey, stone structure, and converted to its present form circa 1889, the additive building programme employed at 504 Albert Street rendered it a pleasantly idiosyncratic example of the Queen Anne Revival style.</p> <p>504 Albert Street's front façade is symmetrical, reflecting its earlier construction fate but the later features of the building such as the shingled dormers, tall chimney and the gabled bay window on the west façade create the richly textured look typical of the Queen Anne Revival style. Other noteworthy features of the building that identify it with the style include the use of a variety of materials (shingles, stucco, and stone), the varied roof line, the dormer and multiple light windows and the use of wood to suggest half timbering. The house also had a widow's walk and a porch roof balustrade that have been removed. In 1922, a garage and sun porch, compatible in style and execution to the structure were added to the rear.</p> <p>When completed, 504 Albert Street, well suited to its owner, Morley Donaldson, General Superintendent of the Canada and Atlantic Railway. The ingenious use of the building's original stone walls as the base for an elaborate Queen Ann Revival structure is unusual within the Ottawa context.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>	
34	Alexander	Street		Henderson House	65-94	Part of Lot 1, and west half Lot 2 (North Alexander Street) Block 5, Registered Plan No. 70, being Parts 1 and 2 on Reference Plan of Survey 5R-9293, City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5. All as last described in registered Deed Number N573326.	The Henderson House, 34 Alexander Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. The Henderson House was built in 1864-65 for John Henderson, Manager of the MacLaren Lumber Mills. When New Edinburgh was incorporated in 1866, Henderson became the first Treasurer of the Village of New Edinburgh, and also served as Reeve. After New Edinburgh amalgamated with Ottawa in 1887, Henderson became the Clerk for the City of Ottawa. The Hendersons were among the first families to settle in the New Edinburgh area, and Henderson House continued to be occupied by the descendants of John Henderson until 1969. <p>This 2 1/2 storey clapboard house is an excellent example of the early evolution of architecture in the Village of New Edinburgh, showing the influences of both the Italianate and Second Empire styles. The bellcast mansard roof, wishbone shaped gables, round-headed window surrounds, elaborate wood detailing, front entrance with transom and sidelights, and veranda all combine to form an eclectic building of distinctive architectural value.</p>	
35	Armstrong	Street		Armstrong House	289-76; 117-85	Contact heritage@ottawa.ca	The Armstrong House, 35 Armstrong Street, is designated for architectural and historical interest. Erected circa 1845 for Judge Christopher Armstrong, the House is one of series of outstanding country estates to the west of the city along the historic Richmond Road.	
243	Augusta	Street			17-82	BEING COMPOSED OF parts of lots 37 and 38 on the south side of Stewart Street, in the said City of Ottawa, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 6, and designated as part 1 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as plan 5R-3325.	The building at 243 Augusta Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Built in 1866, this building has been associated with numerous prominent citizens of Ottawa as well as being the home of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson from 1947 to 1954. <p>The building is a one and one-half storey brick structure with a stucco finish. It is highlighted by its steeply pitched gables and dormers, a cut bargeboard with finial and one storey wood verandah. In its overall exterior appearance this building is an outstanding example of a small single family residence built during the initial development of Sandy Hill.</p> <p>The above does not make reference to the design of the building's interior.</p>	
109	Bank	Street		Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission Building	190-91	BEING COMPOSED OF the northerly half of Lot 36 on the south side of Albert Street, as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 3922. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Deed CR341726.	The former Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission Building, constructed 1934-35 at 109 Bank Street is of historical and architectural interest. The Consumer Electric Company was formed in 1901 to supply light and power to Ottawa. The company experienced phenomenal growth in the first decades of the 20th Century as the demand for power grew throughout Ottawa. In 1915, the company became the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission. The Commission occupied the building until 1957 when it was purchased by the Guaranty Trust Company of Ottawa (now the Central Guaranty Trust Company of Canada). It has recently been extensively renovated on the inside. <p>In 1934-35, the new offices of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission were constructed in the Art Deco style to promote a modern stylish image. The three storey rectangular building was built to the designs of W.C. Beattie, an Ottawa architect. Features of the building that identify it with the Art Deco style include the metal spandrel panels that separate the second and third floors the low relief sculptural motifs, the geometric moulding on the cornice and doorway and the distinctive vertical bands of windows separated by piers and thin columns. The building's prominent corner location and facades that face two streets reinforce its importance.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in the designation.</p>	
294	Bank	Street		Bank of Montreal	240-91	BEING COMPOSED OF the easterly 22.5 metres in perpendicular width of the northerly 10 metres in perpendicular width of Lot 6 on the west side of Bank Street as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 15568.	The former Bank of Montreal Building, located at 294 Bank Street, is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Constructed in 1908-09, it was one of the first Ottawa bank buildings located out of the downtown core. Its earliest clientele were the businessmen and residents of the newly developed Centretown neighbourhood. <p>The building was designed by the Ottawa architectural firm of Weeks and Keefer in the Beaux-Arts style. The former bank is well-suited to its corner location and has two principle façades, one on Somerset Street and one on Bank Street. A red brick structure with a stone foundation, entablature and frieze, it is distinguished by a rounded corner entranceway with Doric columns on either side. Similar columns flank the windows. The building's classical details create an impression of monumentality that belies its actual size.</p> <p>The interior of the structure is not included in this designation.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
612	Bank	Street		Ambassador Court	2019-454	612 Bank Street (CONDOMINIUM) UNIT 1 TO 9, LEVEL 1 UNIT 1 TO 9, LEVEL 2 UNIT 1 TO 9, LEVEL 3 UNIT 1 TO 11, LEVEL A OTTAWA-CARLETON STANDARD CONDOMINIUM PLAN NO. 822 AND ITS APPURTENANT INTEREST	The Ambassador Court Apartment building has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early 20th century apartment building. Its association with development of apartment buildings in the interwar period, and its association with developer David Epstein and architect Werner Noffke. The building has contextual value for its location on Bank Street and for its linkages to Central Park. Ambassador Court has design value as an excellent example of the type of walk-up apartment building built in the interwar period in many North American cities. It features elements of the Art Deco style including its symmetrical facade with two-storey central entrance, buff brick cladding with raked mortar joints and decorative brick panels in geometric patterns. The triangular plan of the building takes advantage of both its location adjacent to a large municipal park and the grade change between Bank Street and the park below, as a result the building has two principle facades- one facing Bank Street and one facing Central Park. Ambassador Court is associated with the trend of apartment building construction in the interwar period. As the federal public service grew rapidly after the First World War century, denser forms of development became more common near the downtown core. Ambassador Court is associated with local Ottawa developer David Epstein who developed several apartment buildings in the 1920s and 30s that were influenced by his travels abroad. His buildings tended to have high end finishes, modern conveniences such as electric refrigerators and were targeted at middle class tenants including the growing number of single women in the federal work force. Epstein himself lived in the building from its completion until his death in 1968. Ambassador Court also has cultural heritage value as an example of the work of prolific Ottawa architect, W.E. Noffke. Noffke practiced in Ottawa for over 50 years and over 200 projects are listed in his job book. Noffke's surviving buildings are a testament to his versatility as an architect, showcasing his ability to design buildings with different functions in a variety of architectural styles. The Ambassador Court Apartments has contextual value as a landmark in the Glebe, with its key location facing both Bank Street and Central Park. As the only building adjacent to Central Park west of Bank Street, the Ambassador Court is physically, visually and historically linked to its surroundings and is important in defining the northern edge of Central Park.	The cultural heritage value of the Ambassador Court Apartments is expressed through its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three storey massing with a high basement •Masonry foundation •Flat roof •Triangular plan that takes advantage of the location adjacent to Central Park •Deep metal cornice with simple details •Buff brick cladding laid in stretcher bond with raked mortar joints •Decorative parapet that breaks the cornice line •Hamfered corner with wrought iron balconette and round arched window opening with stone keystone and brick voussours that spring from decorative stone units •Stone and brick banding and stringcourses •Generous rectangular window openings arranged in a symmetrical pattern with brick lintels and stone sills •Seven bay east facade on Bank Street including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oTwo projecting three-storey bays oSlightly recessed central entrance bay including the following details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oThird storey round arched window with stone and brick window surround and keystone oSmooth stone door surround oMetal frieze featuring the name of the building with round arched multi-paned tripartite window above. oDecorative metal sconces and pendant light o1928 date stone including the developer's name, D. Epstein oFront door with transom and sidelights oBrick panels between second and third storey windows in herringbone pattern •Sixteen bay south facade facing Central Park including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oFour storey massing including walk out ground floor oProjecting four storey bays oWrought iron balconies o Exposed cinder block foundation •Location on Bank Street, adjacent to Central Park
630	Bank	Street	2 Renfrew Ave; 44 Rosebery Ave; 619 Lyon St S; 524 O'Connor, 530 O'Connor, 19 Clemow Avenue, 230 Patterson	Central Park	2019-453	630 Bank Street PT LT G, CON CRF NEPEAN, (WEST OF THE CANAL), PART 11, 12, 36 & 37, 5R3874, REFERENCED AS PT OF PCL C AND PCL D, 4M-5; PT LTS 7 & 8, PL 71572, S ROSEBERRY AV (FORMERLY ROSEBERRY AV), BEING PT 13, 5R3874, LOCALLY KNOWN AS CENTRAL PARK (FORMERLY PATTERSON CREEK); EXCEPT PART 1 PLAN 5R7237;; CITY OF OTTAWA 19 Clemow Avenue PT LT G, CON C RF, BEING PTS 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29 & 30, PLAN 5R3874, EXCEPT PART 1, PLAN 5R6842 AND INST. LT553; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	Central Park has cultural heritage value for its association with the OIC and Frederick Todd, an early Canadian landscape architect, its design value as a large park designed for passive recreation, its contextual value as a landmark and its role in defining the character of the north end of the Glebe. Central Park has associative value as a good example of the early work of the OIC, the predecessor to the National Capital Commission. Established in 1899, the OIC was responsible for many beautification projects in Ottawa in the early 20th century. Completed in 1912, Central Park was one of the first parks developed by the OIC. Central Park is also associated with the work of Canada's first resident landscape architect, Frederick Todd. Todd apprenticed with the renowned firm of Olmstead and Eliot and moved to Montreal in 1900. In 1903 Todd was hired by the OIC to prepare a parks plan for the capital and one of the recommendations of his plan was the creation of a regional parks system including "Patterson Creek Park." Todd was responsible for a wide range of projects across the country in the early 20th century including the Île de Ste. Hélène Park in Montreal, Bowring Park in St. John's, and Shaughnessy Heights in Vancouver. Central Park has design value as a large park designed for passive recreation, reflecting the City Beautiful movement of the early 20th century and the desire for the beautification of the national capital. While the location of the park is attributed to Todd, the OIC did not follow through on his design recommendations which stated that "...its present natural character should determine to a great extent its future treatment." Instead the park was designed with formal walking paths, expanses of lawn, benches and flower beds. Central Park has contextual value as a defining feature at the north end of the Glebe. East of Bank Street, the Clemow Estate development is arranged around Patterson Creek and Central Park with houses fronting and backing onto the park. West of Bank Street, steps and pathways bridge the grade change between the park and the surrounding streets. Furthermore, as the largest park in the neighbourhood and for its location on both sides of Bank Street, Central Park has contextual value as a landmark in the neighbourhood.	The design and associative values of Central Park are illustrated through its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Asymmetrical shape, and location at a lower grade than surrounding streets reflecting the former Patterson Creek bed. •Layout of stone dust pathways in the original configuration. •Mix of mature deciduous and coniferous trees around the perimeter of the park and flanking the pathways. •Benches and expanses of lawn intended for passive recreation. •Metal railing and stone wall of Patterson Creek Inlet. •Simple metal railings along border of park with Bank Street, Lyon Street and Patterson Avenue. •Stone and concrete steps connecting the park to neighboring streets including Bank Street, O'Connor Street, Rosebery Avenue, Renfrew Avenue, and Lyon Street. Those attributes of Central Park that illustrate its contextual value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The arrangement of the surrounding houses west of Bank Street at a significantly higher grade above the park, screened by mature trees, particularly along Powell and Renfrew Avenues. •The smooth transition between the public space of Central Park and the private landscape of the Ambassador Court Apartments west of Bank Street.
945	Bank	Street	959 Bank Street	Aberdeen Pavilion	22-84	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 48, 119, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61 and 62, Registered Plan I 35722, all of sub-lot 21 and the easterly 50 feet in perpendicular width throughout of sub-lot 22, both in Block VJ, on the south side of Centre Street, now Holmwood Avenue, Registered Plan 26085.	The Aberdeen Pavilion, in Lansdowne Park, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The building was built during the summer of 1898 through a grant from Ottawa City Council to the Central Canada Exhibition Association. The building is an important engineering achievement in Ottawa. It represents the first use in Ottawa of long-span steel arches, which are exposed to the interior. This form of construction permitted for the first time the enclosure of a very large column-free space at a low cost. The metal-clad building was designed as the central feature of the yearly exhibition. Its eclectic decoration is typical of fair ground architecture which adorned the exterior of buildings with elaborate architectural elements with little expression of those elements in the interior space. This is typified by its elaborate entrances, pediments, finials, cupolas and turrets. The Aberdeen Pavilion has served as a display pavilion, skating rink and film studio in the past and this designation does not preclude future modifications to the interior space which will permit an appropriate adaptive use for the building.	
945	Bank	Street	957 Bank Street	Horticulture Building	8-94; 2012-84	Firstly: LOT 23, PART OF LOTS 17, 18 AND 24 (BLOCK 5), PART OF LOTS 19, 20, 21 AND 22 (BLOCK 6), PART OF LOT 29 (BLOCK 7), PART OF HOLMWOOD AVENUE (FORMERLY CENTRE STREET) CLOSED BY JUDGE'S ORDER LT1245216, PART OF O'CONNOR STREET (FORMERLY MARY STREET) CLOSED BY JUDGE'S ORDER LT1245216 ON PLAN 26085, PART OF LOTS 44 TO 50 ON PLAN 30307, LOTS 4 TO 62, PART OF LOTS 1, 2 AND 3, LANSDOWNE AVENUE, PART OF ALEXANDRIA LANE BOTH CLOSED BY JUDGE'S ORDER LT1245216 ON PLAN 35722, PART OF LOTS 1 AND K, CONCESSION C, RIDEAU FRONT ALL BEING PART 3 ON PLAN 4R-15305, OTTAWA. Secondly: PART OF LOTS 17 AND 18 (BLOCK 5) ON PLAN 26085, PART OF LOTS 1, 2 AND 3, PART OF ALEXANDRIA LANE CLOSED BY JUDGE'S ORDER LT1245216 ON PLAN 35722 ALL BEING PART 2 ON PLAN 4R-15305, OTTAWA	The Horticulture Building is of historical and architectural value to the City. Built in 1914, it is one of eight permanent exhibition halls built for the Central Canada Exhibition at Lansdowne Park. Established in 1888, the Annual Exhibition is the oldest continuously operating agricultural fair in Canada. The Horticulture Building has been a critical part of the exhibition for more than 70 years, doubling its function during the winter as a public skating rink. Designed by Francis C. Sullivan, an Ottawa architect associated with Frank Lloyd Wright, the Horticulture Building is an excellent Canadian of the Prairie Style. As one of Canada's earliest expressions of modernism, it significantly contributes to the history of Canadian architecture. The front portion of the building, which contains two storeys, retains a remarkable amount of its original Prairie style interior design. The second floor contains a major room in the centre, with clerestory windows above, and flanking rooms on either side, all with original interior detailing. There is also a second floor balcony overlooking the main hall to the rear. The one storey additions on the east side are not of architectural or historical merit and are excluded from the designation.	The heritage attributes of the Horticulture Building that identify it as an excellent example of a Prairie Style exhibition building, that also housed a curling club, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Front pavilion •Bed clay brick laid in common bond •Rectilinear massing •Horizontal profile •Flat roofed entrance pavilion •Broad projecting eaves •Heightened ground floor with illusion of a truncated second floor •Symmetrical south facade •Cast stone or terracotta ornamental pilaster capitals, recessed stucco spandrel panels between the round and second floor window groupings on the front and side elevations •Simple horizontal banding on the second storey that runs the length of the facade. •Cast stone floral motifs on the door surround •"Horticulture" text recessed into artificial cast stone above the entrance •Clerestory windows with a geometric muntin pattern typical •Tripartite fixed wood windows on the ground floor with a geometric muntin pattern •Clerestory windows, with their geometric muntin pattern on the east and west sides of •The front pavilion, that light the Banquet Hall Rear Pavilion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exhibition Hall with shallow gabled roof and open steel trusses, constructed by Dominion Bridge •Bed clay brick laid in common bond •Historic regularly spaced bays along the east and west facades separated by brick pilasters, each with multi-paned metal windows with three equal 15-paned sections Interior <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The second floor Banquet Hall and its associated decorative elements including the wood window and door surrounds and four panel doors
950	Bank	Street		Abbotsford House	1984-237	BEING COMPOSED OF all that part of Lot 17, Block 5 on the south side of Holmwood Avenue, formerly Centre Street, Registered Plan 26085, and which is more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point in the westerly limit of Bank Street distant 296.23 feet measured southerly along the said westerly limit from its intersection with the southerly limit of the said Holmwood Avenue; Thence northerly along the said westerly limit a distance of 172.08 feet; Thence westerly at right angles to the said westerly limit a distance of 95.00 feet; Thence southerly and parallel with the said westerly limit a distance of 100.50 feet; Thence easterly in a straight line a distance of 118.95 feet more or less to the point of commencement.	This two-and-a-half storey limestone building is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. It is reported to have been built in 1872 as the homestead and farm of Alexander Mutchmor, a member of the Mutchmor family who were early settlers and prominent residents of Bytown. The building was later purchased by the Protestant Home for the Aged and was converted for their use as one of Ottawa's earliest homes for the aged. The building has continued to serve this use for more than ninety years. This designation applies only to the original 1872 portion of the House which exists forward of the present lounge and it is a pitched roof structure with multiple gables, decorative bargeboards and corner quoins. The building is a rare surviving example of Ottawa's early residences along Bank Street and in addition to being one of the early homes of the Glebe is also an important component in the Glebe's neighbourhood character.	
1040	Bank	St		Southminster United Church	2024-113	PART LOT 8 AND PART LOT 6, EAST GALT STREET AND PART LOT 3, WEST BANKSTREET, PLAN 36, PART 2 PLAN 4R33626; CITY OF OTTAWA	Southminster United Church has design value as a representative example of the modern interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. Many of its features are characteristic of the style including, the symmetrical design, an emphasis on verticality including pointed arch windows and doors, with uniformly coloured facades of Nepean sandstone. Southminster United Church displays a moderate degree of craftsmanship in its architectural elements. This includes its intricate stonework, impressive wood paneled ceiling and modest motif decoration adapted from Sherbourne Abbey in England. Other elements include with the decorative stonework, the ornamental gables, and stained-glass windows. The property has historical value as a representative work of local architect John Albert Ewart, a well-known architect in Ottawa. His most famous works include the Booth Building at 185 Sparks Street, the Wellington Building at 180 Wellington Street, Knox Presbyterian Church at 120 Lisgar Street, and several schools in the area as the main architect for the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board. The property also has historical value because it contributes to the understanding of the United Church in Canada, a union of Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists in 1925. Soon after its formation, in 1931, Southminster United Church was established, uniting the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in Ottawa South. Southminster United Church has contextual value because it is important in defining and maintaining the character of Old Ottawa South. Southminster United Church's location at the intersection of Bank and Aylmer, overlooking the Rideau Canal, next to the Bank Street Bridge makes this an important site in the area that is historically and visually linked to its surroundings. The property is a landmark in Old Ottawa South, as a gateway to the community with its deep setback and prominent front lawn.	The key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of Southminster United Church as a representative example of the English Gothic Revival style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruciform plan aligned along an east-west axis • Two storey massing • Nepean sandstone cladding • Symmetrical east facade • Steeply pitched gable roof and its details including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Slate shingles o Copper coping around the edge of the roof o Stepped parapet o Pointed arch stained-glass windows with concrete surrounds and horizontal mouldings on the north, west and east facades o Rose window on the west facade o Oriol window on the north facade o Decorative stonework • Prominent front vestibule including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tall, ribbed stone arched opening topped with stone accents o Ornamental wrought iron gates o Ribbed vault with brackets adorned with oak leaves o Stone banding o Wooden doors o Stained glass windows o Pier buttresses on the north and south facades o Pointed arch wood doors on the south facade • The key interior elements that contribute to the design and physical value of 1040 Bank Street include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cedar ceiling • Modest motif decoration adapted from Sherbourne Abbey in England Key attributes that contribute to the historic value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottawa South Methodist Church Cornerstone (1908) • Calvin Presbyterian Cornerstone (1914) • Southminster's Cornerstone (1931) Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its location at the corner of Bank and Aylmer Streets. The interior of the building except for the attributes outlined above is excluded from the designation.
1074	Bank	Street	1070 Bank Street	Mayfair Theatre	2008-470	Part Lots 3 and 4, Plan 158, west side Bank Street, as in NS2252 I 1; Ottawa	The Mayfair Theatre's cultural heritage value lies in its status as a rare example of a Spanish Revival style atmospheric auditorium, its history and its contextual importance within the City of Ottawa. The Mayfair Theatre opened in 1932, during the heyday of the new "talking picture" theatres, as the second Spanish Revival style atmospheric cinema in the city. It was built during a time of strong competition between movie palaces, and new independent theatres tried to differentiate themselves stylistically from competing cinemas to attract business. The Mayfair is the oldest surviving movie theatre in Ottawa and the last of its type. The Mayfair Theatre's Spanish Revival style atmospheric auditorium (designed by Rene de Vos) reflects the theatre's desire to highlight itself as a neighbourhood theatre, during a time of fierce competition in the movie industry that was prompted by the advent of elaborate movie palaces. Enclosed in a simple brick exterior, which harmonizes with the residential neighbourhood, the auditorium today still features many of its original Spanish Revival-influenced design elements. It exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship typical of the era, including a painted ceiling with ornate stone facades, and faux balconies along the side walls which give the appearance of a Mediterranean plaza, wrought ironwork, and ornamental glass windows that complete the effect.	Key elements of the exterior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Brick parapet •Simple brick details Key elements that define the Mayfair Theatre as a good example of a Spanish Revival atmospheric cinema include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Painted ceiling •Ornate stone facades •Faux balconies •Light blue ornamental stained glass windows •Medieval style wrought ironwork •Proscenium arch •Door and false window surrounds •Ornamental plaster work •Clock •Wall sconces

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
135	Barrette	Street		St. Charles Church	2014-143	PT BLK 27 PL 92 BEING PTS 1-5 PL 4R-31278	<p>The cultural heritage value of St. Charles Church lies in it being a good example of the Québec Neoclassical style, its important role in the Francophone Catholic community and in its contextual value as a landmark in Vanier.</p> <p>Designed by Québec architect Charles Brodeur, St. Charles Church is a good example of the Québec Neoclassical style. Neoclassicism was popular in Canada from 1800 until 1860 but churches continued to be built in this style in Québec and French-speaking Parishes outside of Québec into the 20th century. Typical of the style, St. Charles Church has a smooth, symmetrical façade and a simple, cruciform plan. It features a symmetrical fenestration pattern, and a projecting entrance tower topped by a wooden belfry and flanked by two tower-like corner pilasters topped with smaller belfries.</p> <p>St. Charles Church has historical value for its association with the Francophone Catholic community in Ottawa. The congregation was formed in 1908 in response to demands by the local Catholic community who thought that other Francophone churches in Ottawa were too far away from Vanier. In 1912, Father François-Xavier Barrette was appointed Parish Priest and under his guidance, the church quickly became the centre of the Francophone Catholic community in Vanier.</p> <p>In 1926, Barrette and a small group of civil servants formed the Order of Jacques Cartier, an all male secret society intended to protect and promote Francophone Catholic values. It grew rapidly in the first half of the 20th century and is credited with the development of many Francophone organizations including Club Richelieu International, a service club that is still active today. The Order of Jacques Cartier was dissolved in 1965, as a result of the societal changes prompted by the Quiet Revolution.</p> <p>The location of St. Charles Church along the curve of Beechwood Avenue and its tower topped with a blue, neon cross, make it a prominent local landmark. It has contextual value as it contributes to the distinctive French Canadian identity in the Vanier community.</p>	<p>Those attributes of St. Charles Church that make it a good example of the Québec Neoclassical style including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cruciform plan; •Symmetrical façade; •Wooden construction with brick cladding; •Stone foundation; •Projecting central tower with flanking corner towers; •Barge wooden belfry topped with a blue neon cross; •Small wooden belfries flanking the central tower; •Tall, narrow round arched windows on the north and south façades; •Round windows above the doors on the west façade and in the gable ends of the transept; and •Wooden doors with rounded transom windows on west facade. <p>The interior of the church is excluded from the designation. The recent additions at the rear of the church are also excluded from the designation.</p>
429	Bay	Street		Powers House	37-81	BEING COMPOSED OF Lot number 29 on the south side of James Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 22855. THE HEREBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument number 477046.	<p>The two and one-half storey frame dwelling at 429-431 Bay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. The original building was erected c. 1887 for Patrick J. Powers. Reconstruction was done in 1915 to a design by Francis C. Sullivan in the style of the Prairie school.</p> <p>This is an outstanding building with its projecting eaves, horizontal wood bands, stucco finish and its distinctive detailing. It is one of the few buildings in Ottawa constructed in this style.</p>	
101	Bayswater	Avenue		Mason House	152-97	FIRSTLY: Lot 17, Plan 921, east side of Bayswater Avenue PIN NO.: 04099-0178 (LT) SECONDLY: Lot 18, Plan 92, east side of Bayswater Avenue PIN NO.: 04099-0179 (LT)	<p>101 Bayswater Avenue is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>101 Bayswater Avenue was constructed in 1891 by Robert Mason and his wife Maria and was owned by members of the Mason family from its construction until it was sold by the last surviving members of the family in 1996. When the house was constructed, it was one of a few on the block and Hintonburg was unincorporated; it became a village in 1893 and was annexed by the City of Ottawa in 1907. The house is therefore a visual reminder of the development of Ottawa from a city centred around Upper and Lower Town to a larger community that included many former villages.</p> <p>101 Bayswater Avenue is a good example of the type of small vernacular cottages built in Ontario's urban and rural area throughout the latter part of the 19th century. It is a two and a half storey, wood frame structure, sheathed in clapboard with a verandah with attractive wooden details across the width of the façade and an "ell" to the rear of the building.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>	
7	Bayview Station	Road		City of Ottawa Workshops	2015-248; 2020-80	CON A of PT LOTS 37 AND 38; PT BED OTTAWA RIVER AND PLAN; 60 PT BLKS C TO F PLAN 74; BLKS G AND H PT BLK J RPS; 5R9963 PTS 2 TO 4 AND 7 TO 9	<p>The cultural heritage value of the City of Ottawa Workshops lies in its being a good example of an industrial building influenced by the Modern style, its historical associations and its contextual significance within the former industrial hub of west Ottawa.</p> <p>The City of Ottawa Workshops is a good example of the type of industrial building built throughout North America in the first half of the 20th century. Constructed in 1941, as part of a larger complex of City buildings, it was designed by Joseph Holmes Irvine, City of Ottawa Design Engineer. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete with a brick veneer. Features of the building associated with the Modern style include the flat roof, plain, unadorned façade and the large steel framed windows with inset hopper windows.</p> <p>The cultural heritage value of the City of Ottawa Workshops also lies in its historical and contextual importance within the former industrial hub of west Ottawa. It is one of the few remaining examples of this prominent industrial area centred on the railway tracks. The complex functioned as a maintenance yard, workshops and storage. Located on the border of the historic community of Mechanicsville, the City of Ottawa Workshops is an important symbol of the area's industrial and railroad boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p>	<p>Key attributes that define the City of Workshops as an example of an industrial building influenced by the Modern style include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One storey central block flanked by two storey wings; •Flat roof; •Large multi-paned windows consisting of panels in steel frames with inset hopper windows to provide ventilation; •Concrete sills and lintels; •Structural frame of reinforced concrete expressed as wide concrete bands surrounding panels of red brick; •Plain, unadorned façades; •Wooden service and garage doors of various sizes on all elevations; •Loading docks on front (south) and rear (north) elevation; •Series of four large bays with hinged doors on side (east) elevation with paired two over two windows; and •"City of Ottawa Workshops" name incised on front (south) elevation. <p>The one storey addition at the northwest corner of the building is excluded from the designation. The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.</p>
41	Beaver	Ridge	25 Capilano Drive	Thomas Nelson House	96-87	Unavailable	<p>The Thomas Nelson House is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>The storey and a half stone farmhouse was built in approximately 1850 by Thomas Nelson, an Irish immigrant. This simple structure with a centre hall plan, front gable and symmetrical proportions, is representative of Ontario vernacular architecture.</p>	
94	Beechwood	Ave			2024-354	LT 14, PL 101, EXCEPT N416275; VANIER/GLOUCESTER	<p>Constructed circa 1898, 94 Beechwood Avenue has design value as a representative example of Late Victorian residential architecture in Ontario with Second Empire style influences. This is exemplified in its red brick cladding, three storey massing, one storey bay window, decorative trim on the porch, and decorative brick detailing. The Second Empire influences are evident in its mansard roof, dormers, projecting tower, and ornamented porch. The architectural detailing and ornate features illustrate a high degree of craftsmanship.</p> <p>94 Beechwood Avenue has historical and associative value due to its associations with Andre Lacelle, the first long term owner in the early 20th century, who served as prime minister Sir Wilfred Laurier's horseman, was the first constable in Clarkstown between 1901 to 1911 and was elected to Eastview Council (later Vanier) in 1917.</p> <p>94 Beechwood Avenue has contextual value as it defines and maintains the historical character of the former village of Clarkstown. Established in the 1890s and located on the south side of Beechwood Avenue, Clarkstown was initially composed of francophone residents who relocated from Quebec or Lowertown. As one of the few remaining Clarkstown buildings 94 Beechwood Avenue supports the character of the area.</p> <p>The building is physically and visually linked to its surroundings as it is located in close proximity to the former St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, another historical building associated with Vanier's Franco-Ontarian cultural heritage. The building has contextual value as a landmark because of its shallow setback, decorative architecture, and prominent location.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 94 Beechwood Avenue as a representative example of Vanier's historic Clarkstown neighbourhood include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storeys with irregular massing • Asymmetrical façade • Red brick cladding • Metal mansard roofline with shed dormer on west facade • Square front tower with flared truncated hip roof and finial • Projecting bay with first floor three-sided bay window • One storey open wooden porch across the front facade, with a semi-circular, slightly domed section over the bay window with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fluted columns with square bases o Decorative frieze with dentil pattern and brackets o Turned wood balustrade • Bargeboard with simple ornamentation in gable end • Brick dentil coursework on west and north facade • Window openings with brick voussours, lunettes, and plain stone lug sills • Stone foundation <p>Key attributes that demonstrate 94 Beechwood Avenue's contextual value are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its proximity to the former St. Charles Roman Catholic Church, a local landmark <p>The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.</p>
451	Besserer	Drive		Beattie House	47-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being composed of the whole of Lot No. 38 On North side of Besserer street as shown and laid down on a plan registered in the Registry office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as No. 6 but reserving and excepting thereout and therefrom the Easterly 28 feet thereof heretofore conveyed to one William White by deed dated May 10, 1882 and registered as No. 70208	<p>The house at 451 Besserer Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This two storey, flat roofed house, probably erected 1867, was first owned by William M. Beattie, plasterer. By 1869 it was rented to Eugene and J.M. Têtu, civil servants. A plain Italianate block, the exterior is distinguished by entablatures and fascinating figure head brackets over the windows. The interior displays intricate plaster moldings, cornices and medallions.</p>	
464	Besserer	Street		Ewart House	46-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and p.remi.s.es situate lying and being composed of portions of Lots numbers 39 and 40 on the South side of Besserer Street, in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton (formerly County of Carleton), according to a plan 6 made by James D. Slater, Surveyor for Louis T. Besserer, recorded in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa, on the 17th day of June 1859, being a plan of Lot 11C11 in Concession "D" Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean which may be more or less described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the northerly boundary of said Lot 39 at a distance of twenty feet (20') from the northeastern angle of said Lot 39; THENCE southerly parallel to the easterly boundary of said Lot 39 to the southerly boundary of said Lot 39; THENCE easterly along the said southerly boundary of said Lots 39 and 40 to a point on the southerly boundary of said Lot 40 a distance of thirty feet (30') from the Southwest angle of said Lot 40; THENCE northerly parallel to the westerly boundary of said Lot 40 to the northerly boundary of said Lot 40; THENCE along the northerly boundary of said Lots 40 and 39 to the place of beginning.	<p>The Ewart House, 464 Besserer Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This one and one-half storey stuccoed brick veneer house was erected during 1873-74 for David Ewart, Dominion Architect, 1897-1915. A small cottage, the house is of particular interest as a simplified example of the mixture of styles typical of the High Victorian era. The upper area includes three separated stylistic elements, a French Second Empire mansard roof, Italianate double brackets and Gothic dormers.</p>	
187	Billings	Avenue		Charles Billings House	2014-142; 2020-76	PT LT 16, CON JG, GLOUCESTER, BEING PART 1 ON PLAN 4R-28282	<p>The Charles Billings House has cultural heritage value for its physical value as an early pioneer cottage style house and its historical value as associated with the settlement and development of the Billings Bridge community – including several important local families; namely Billings and McKellar. Contextual value is found in the property's orientation away from the street which speaks to the age of the building and the early settlement of the community.</p> <p>As an example of an early residence, the Charles Billings House is vernacular but illustrates elements of the Ontario Cottage Style, which was the most common house type in Ontario from roughly the 1830s to the 1870s. Features of the house typical of the style include the frame construction, stone foundation, one-and-one-half-storey massing, gabled roof with central gable over the entrance, and the red brick chimneys.</p> <p>The shiplap siding of the house is rugged and the diamond window in the building's vestibule is the only decoration. Such houses were principally built for shelter and therefore were inspired by necessity rather than aesthetic value.</p> <p>The property is historically valuable for its early associations with the Billings family and their estate which developed into the Village of Billings Bridge. Arriving in 1812, Braddish Billings was the first settler of Gloucester Township. He and his family developed and leased surrounding lands, including this property, and the area soon became the thriving Village of Billings Bridge. Known locally as 'the foreman's house', the documented history of 187 Billings Avenue begins with Archibald McKellar, a well established Ottawa dairy farmer who began his career here while leasing the property from Billings from 1857 to 1871. After McKellar left, the family of Charles Billings, Braddish's youngest son, owned the property for three generations beginning in 1859 and lasting until 1961. Charles and his son Hugh Braddish were both prominent community members who shaped the political landscape of the village.</p> <p>Contextual value is found in the property's character as one of the earliest residential structures remaining in the Alta Vista neighbourhood. The building's orientation away from the street indicates the early settlement of the area.</p>	<p>Key attributes that embody the heritage value of 187 Billings Avenue as an early vernacular house include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One-and-one-half-storey height •Side gabled roof with central gable above entrance •Entrance vestibule with gable roof •Stone foundation •Red brick chimneys •Wooden shiplap siding •Diamond window in vestibule •Rectangular window openings with wooden trim <p>Key attributes of 187 Billings Avenue that embody the historical character of the Billings Bridge community include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Orientation of the front entrance of the building to the west, away from Billings Avenue. <p>The designation is limited to the original gable-ended structure with central gable and vestibule. Later additions and the interior of the building are not included in the designation.</p>

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
5	Blackburn	Avenue	384 Laurier Avenue East		2005-14	Lts 13 & 14, Pl 37220, S/S Laurier Av; Pt Lt 3, Pl 37220, E/S Blackburn Av, Al as in CR353016; Ottawa/Nepean PIN 04208-0033 (LT)	<p>The building at 5 Blackburn Avenue and its carriage house are recommended for designation because of their cultural heritage significance.</p> <p>Constructed in 1905 in the Queen Anne Revival style, 5 Blackburn Avenue is an example of the type of house built in Sandy Hill as it developed into an upper-class residential area. Over the years, this building has been the home of First World War aviator Billy Bishop, the offices of the Italian Embassy and the national headquarters of the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON). Established in 1897 by Lady Aberdeen, the VON provided much-needed nursing care to frontier communities across Canada. The Heritage Canada Foundation has occupied the house since 2001. Located at the corner of Laurier and Blackburn Avenue, this building is part of a group of historically and architecturally significant buildings along Laurier Avenue East built by prominent citizens.</p> <p>The Queen Anne Revival style attributes include the steep, cross-gambrel roof, decorative brickwork, classically inspired porches, use of a variety of materials including slate, stone and brick, and corbelled chimneys. Further noteworthy details include the leaded glass double door, bull's eye windows and the rich variety of windows arranged singly, in pairs and in threes, some of which feature multiple panes and leaded glass.</p> <p>Also typical of the Queen Anne Revival style are interiors with rich finishes. Interior elements included in the designation are the plaster decoration in the main floor living room, the eight fireplaces with mantles, the panelling on the walls and ceiling throughout the main floor and the panelling, balustrade and newel posts of the main staircase.</p> <p>Notable attributes of the Queen Anne Revival-inspired carriage house are the decorative brickwork, masonry decoration, corner towers with hipped roofs, coupled windows and panelled wood doors.</p>	
7809	Bleeks	Road		Hobbs House	59-88	Part of Lot 10, Concession 6, Registered Plan SR-4281, Part 2.	This structure was built before 1863, possibly as early as 1847; it is one of the best well preserved classic revival style buildings in Munster. There is evidence that later buildings within the Township [of Goulbourn] were based on the same plan.	
42	Bolton	Street		McCloy House	38-81	BEING COMPOSED OF the west half of Lot number 2 on the south side of Bolton street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 3, TOGETHER WITH AND subject to a right-of-way or passage over those portions of the east and west halves of the said lot more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the northerly boundary of said lot number 2, distant 7 feet westerly from the centre line of said lot number 2; THENCE southerly and parallel with the centre line of said lot number 2, a distance of 50 feet; THENCE easterly and parallel with the northerly boundary of said lot number 2, 10 feet; THENCE northerly and parallel with the centre line of said lot number 2, to the northerly boundary thereof; THENCE westerly 10 feet to the place of beginning, THE HERETINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument number 709148.	The one and one-half storey wood frame residence at 42 Bolton Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected c. 1871 it is a pitched roof structure with its end to the street. The building is highlighted by its clapboard finish, front verandah, off-set entrance and classical details.	
163, 165	Bolton	Street			144-85	BEING COMPOSED OF the east half of lot number 14 on the north side of Bolton Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 3. THE HERETINBEFORE parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument Number 321150.	The one and one-half storey clapboard double residence at 163-165 Bolton is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected in 1879, it is a bell-cast, two sided, mansard structure with gabled dormers and its side to the street. With its regularity, symmetry, rectangular form and simplicity of construction it is a good example of a Lowertown vernacular double residence.	
552	Booth	Street	558 Booth Street	Booth Street Complex	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>The Booth Street Complex has cultural heritage value for the role it played in the development of the Canadian mining and energy industries in the 20th century by the federal Department of Mines and its successor departments, its association with the prominent Ottawa architect W. E. Noffke, the federal Department of Mines and the former semi-industrial area related to the railway tracks, located west of the city at the time of development</p> <p>The Booth Street Complex has design value as an Ottawa example of a federal government complex designed and built to house offices, laboratories and research facilities to support the federal government's Department of Mines research in fuels, metals, metallurgy and explosives. Constructed over a period of 43 years, the complex also has design value for its common architectural expression illustrated in the consistent use of red brick, classifying details and flat roofs.</p> <p>The Booth Street Complex has historical value as a major centre of government research in fuels and minerals, and the site of laboratories, offices and testing facilities associated with the development of Canada's mining and energy industries. Headquartered here, the Mines Branch and its successor departments worked to develop Canada's mining industries, a vital part of the Canadian economy.</p> <p>The buildings in the Complex were built from 1909 until 1952, largely under the supervision of local architect W.E. Noffke, a prolific 20th century Ottawa architect known for his versatility and ease with residential, commercial and government buildings.</p> <p>Situated on a site of 2.6 hectares, the Booth Street Complex is a well-known landmark, which has been associated with the Department of Mines and its successor departments since the early 20th century. Initially surrounded by a semi-industrial area characterized by small industries, rail and lumber yards, interspersed with working class housing, the complex is now a character-defining element of the area, and is well known across the city. Its historic association with Natural Resources Canada buildings across the street, and the long-term presence of the entire complex have defined the character of this part of the city since the early 20th century.</p>	<p>Key attributes that express the value of the Booth Street Complex in its entirety as an example of a state-of-the-art federal government research facility that evolved over a period of over 90 years to accommodate the expansion of the government's role in research related to the mining industry include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Uniformity of industrial design expression across a wide mix of buildings designed for different uses, including offices, laboratories and testing facilities. •The placement of the buildings with their formal public entrances with classical details facing Booth and Rochester Streets. •Modest red brick buildings with concrete foundations and simple plans. •Simple flat roofed form with symmetrical facades with details such as stringcourses, metal cornices set just below the roofline, industrial pivot windows or wooden double hung windows, decorative metal panels. •Classically inspired details such as stone door surrounds with pediments and entablatures. •Plan in which Booth Street serves as the front or public of the Complex and Rochester as the back. <p>Key attributes that express the value of the Booth Street Complex as a landmark that continues to define the character of this part of Ottawa include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Central heating plant with its distinctive brick chimney •Character as a complex of buildings with different functions that are share an architectural identityBuildings C, D, L, P are not included in this designation. Small flat-roofed concrete projections on the south façade of Building E are not included in this designation. The interiors of all buildings are excluded from this designation
552	Booth	Street	568 Booth Street	Building A, Physical Metallurgy Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Buildings A to E were constructed in stages from 1942-1952 as part of the war effort when the federal government dedicated considerable effort to the examination and testing of metals. After the war, the buildings' labs were the site of research into physical metallurgy, in conjunction with Canadian industry.</p> <p>Together, they worked on finding new sources of energy, strategic minerals and gold and the complex exemplifies the federal government's involvement on the development of the Canadian mining and energy sector in the 20th century.</p>	<p>Building A is one of five buildings that comprise the Physical Metallurgy Research Laboratories, and served as the entrance pavilion to the larger structure. Its function as the entrance pavilion is expressed through its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fifteen-bay front façade featuring regularly spaced, four over four sash windows set between shallow piers in each bay •Smooth red brick cladding with precast lintels and stringcourses •Recessed main entranceway with carved stone nameplate and two storey precast pilasters surround that suggest columns •Precast lintels above the second storey windows that create a frieze under the cornice •Landscape setback from Booth Street, including the semi-circular driveway
552	Booth	Street	568 Booth Street	Building B, Physical Metallurgy Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Buildings A to E were constructed in stages from 1942-1952 as part of the war effort when the federal government dedicated considerable effort to the examination and testing of metals. After the war, the buildings' labs were the site of research into physical metallurgy, in conjunction with Canadian industry.</p> <p>Together, they worked on finding new sources of energy, strategic minerals and gold and the complex exemplifies the federal government's involvement on the development of the Canadian mining and energy sector in the 20th century.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey walkway between Buildings A and B •Smooth red brick cladding •Rectangular windows with precast lintels •High concrete basement painted white, with two storeys above
552	Booth	Street	568 Booth Street	Building E, Physical Metallurgy Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Buildings A to E were constructed in stages from 1942-1952 as part of the war effort when the federal government dedicated considerable effort to the examination and testing of metals. After the war, the buildings' labs were the site of research into physical metallurgy, in conjunction with Canadian industry.</p> <p>Together, they worked on finding new sources of energy, strategic minerals and gold and the complex exemplifies the federal government's involvement on the development of the Canadian mining and energy sector in the 20th century.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Orientation towards Rochester Street •Red brick cladding •High concrete basement, painted white, with one tall storey above •Long multi-paned rectangular windows with precast lintels and spandrel panels •Large roughly rectangular form, •Flat roof
552	Booth	Street	558 Booth Street	Building F, Central Heating Plant	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>By the mid-1940s, the Booth Street Complex was large enough to warrant its own heating plant. The contract for the building was awarded in 1944 and the building was completed by 1945. It houses a boiler room, five coal bunkers and engineers' quarters.</p>	<p>The attributes of the Central Heating Plant that express its function as a heating plant and its contribution to the common architectural expression of the Booth Street Complex include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •39 metre red brick chimney •Large industrial multi-paned steel windows with an inset pivot window •Precast stringcourse above the windows •Red brick cladding •Full one storey red brick construction with high concrete basement, painted white •Flat roof •Orientation towards Rochester Street
552	Booth	Street	562 Booth Street	Building G, Fuel Research Laboratories	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>The Fuel Research Laboratories were designed to accommodate facilities associated with the efficient use of Canadian fuels</p>	<p>Those attributes that express the heritage value of the Fuel Research Laboratories as research facility into commercial fuels include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three storey, red brick building with concrete foundation •Flat roof •Symmetrical five bay front façade with central entrance with a stone surround and entablature incised with the building name, supported by elaborate stone brackets •Paired rectangular windows with concrete sills and brick lintels •Metal cornice set slightly below roofline •Decorative brick stringcourses in header bond every fifth course
552	Booth	Street	556 Booth Street	Building H, Fuel Research Laboratories	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>The Fuel Research Laboratories were designed to accommodate facilities associated with the efficient use of Canadian fuels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey form with concrete foundation and standing seam metal monitor roof •Four bay north and south façades with rectangular windows •Three bay west facade with rectangular windows and opening for loading
552	Booth	Street	552 Booth Street	Building M, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories Building (Building M, 1932) Fuel Testing Building (Building N1, 1911), Hydro-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N2, 1929) and Pyre-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N3, 1929), 552 Booth Street</p> <p>These inter-linked laboratories were focused on research into ore treatment. Ore samples were shipped to the site on the adjacent railway tracks and tested in the labs where there was large-scale equipment available. Results of the testing recommended economical ore treatment to the extraction industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three storey red brick building with concrete foundation and high basement separated from first floor by wide stringcourse •Narrow string course that forms the lintels of the third storey windows •Five bay front façade with central entrance with a stone surround and entablature incised with the building name and supported by elaborate stone brackets •Five bay north and south façades •Regularly-spaced large rectangular window openings •Metal cornice with dentils set slightly below roofline •Decorative copper spandrel panels between the first and second storey windows on the east façade and first bays of the north and south façades.
552	Booth	Street	552 Booth Street	Building N1, Fuel Testing Building	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories Building (Building M, 1932) Fuel Testing Building (Building N1, 1911), Hydro-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N2, 1929) and Pyre-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N3, 1929), 552 Booth Street</p> <p>These inter-linked laboratories were focused on research into ore treatment. Ore samples were shipped to the site on the adjacent railway tracks and tested in the labs where there was large-scale equipment available. Results of the testing recommended economical ore treatment to the extraction industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey red brick building with concrete foundation. •Gently sloped gable roofs. •Large industrial multi-paned steel windows with an inset pivot window (N3). •Paired segmental arched window openings on the ground floor with brick •Voussoirs (N1 and N2). •Small windows under the eaves.
552	Booth	Street	552 Booth Street	Building N2, Hydro-metallurgical Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories Building (Building M, 1932) Fuel Testing Building (Building N1, 1911), Hydro-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N2, 1929) and Pyre-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N3, 1929), 552 Booth Street</p> <p>These inter-linked laboratories were focused on research into ore treatment. Ore samples were shipped to the site on the adjacent railway tracks and tested in the labs where there was large-scale equipment available. Results of the testing recommended economical ore treatment to the extraction industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey red brick building with concrete foundation. •Gently sloped gable roofs. •Large industrial multi-paned steel windows with an inset pivot window (N3). •Paired segmental arched window openings on the ground floor with brick •Voussoirs (N1 and N2). •Small windows under the eaves.
552	Booth	Street	552 Booth Street	Building N3, Pyre-metallurgical Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories Building (Building M, 1932) Fuel Testing Building (Building N1, 1911), Hydro-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N2, 1929) and Pyre-metallurgical Laboratory (Building N3, 1929), 552 Booth Street</p> <p>These inter-linked laboratories were focused on research into ore treatment. Ore samples were shipped to the site on the adjacent railway tracks and tested in the labs where there was large-scale equipment available. Results of the testing recommended economical ore treatment to the extraction industry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey red brick building with concrete foundation. •Gently sloped gable roofs. •Large industrial multi-paned steel windows with an inset pivot window (N3). •Paired segmental arched window openings on the ground floor with brick •Voussoirs (N1 and N2). •Small windows under the eaves.
552	Booth	Street	550 Booth Street	Building Q, Ore Dressing Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, W/S BOOTH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST, LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26. N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2. PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	<p>The Ore Dressing Laboratory was designed to house facilities to research methods for recovering metals from ores, often processing up to five tons of ore per hour. It was located at the north end of the site, close to the railway tracks (since removed) to facilitate easy delivery of ore samples.</p>	<p>The heritage value of the Ore Dressing Laboratory as the site of heavy industrial-type research is expressed through its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Three storey, red brick building with a concrete foundation and rectangular plan. Flat roof with a rooftop monitor. •Symmetrical four bay front façade distinguished by a central entrance with stone pediment and entablature with building name inscribed on it. •Symmetrical eight bay east and west façades with large rectangular windows. •Shallow pilasters flanking the front entrance. •Large industrial multi-paned steel windows with an inset pivot window. •Openings for vehicular access flanking the main entrance.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
552	Booth	Street	405 Rochester Street	Building R, Industrial Minerals and Ceramics Laboratory	2019-317	BLK 135, PL 13: LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 2G, W/S B00TH ST : LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 26, E/S ROCHESTER ST; LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, S/S LYDIA ST : LTS 1 & 2, PL 26, N/S LYDIA ST, EXCEPT CR418162 ; LTS 1 & 2, PL 41; LTS 21, 22, 23 & 24, PL 41 ; LYDIA ST, PL 26, AS CLOSED BY CR440392, OTTAWA	The Industrial Minerals and Ceramics Laboratory was constructed as a facility for research and development of non-metallic industrial minerals such as clay, gypsum, building stones, mica feldspar, salt and bentonite.	The heritage value of the Industrial Minerals and Ceramics Laboratory as a federal government research and development facility is expressed through its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey red brick building with concrete foundation and rectangular plan • Flat roof • High concrete basement with light coloured paving • Five bay front façade with central entrance with a stone surround and entablature incised with the building name • Seven bay east and west facades • Rectangular single hung sash windows with concrete sills and brick lintels • Metal cornice set slightly below roofline • Decorative brick stringcourses in header bond every fifthcourse
185	Boundstone	Way		Richardson Farmhouse	2019-291	BLOCK 217, PLAN 4M1556; OTTAWA	The Richardson Farmhouse is a one and a half story central gable stone farmhouse with a one storey stone addition, built circa 1871, and located on the north side of Richardson Side Road in former March Township, now part of the urban area of Ottawa. The cultural heritage value of the Richardson Farmhouse is related to its association with the Richardson family of Kanata. The Richardson family was one of the earliest pioneer families to settle in March Township in the early 19th Century. The Richardson Farmhouse is a physical reminder of the great successes of the Richardson Family in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Richardson Farmhouse also has cultural heritage value as a good example of the central- gable Gothic Revival style farmhouses built throughout Ontario during the late 19th century. The well-crafted details including the ogee arch, contrasting quoins, decorative trim around the windows and the use of locally quarried limestone all contribute to the design value of the Richardson Farmhouse.	Exterior elements that embody the typical 19th century Ontario Gothic Revival Farmhouse and its role in the early settlement of March Township include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One and a half storey construction with gable roof and central gable. • Single storey stone kitchen addition at the rear of the house • Symmetrical front façade with two large rectangular window openings, a large central doorway with an ogee arched window opening above the door. • Symmetrical pattern of window openings on the gable ends with contrasting quoining, sills, lintels and voussiors. • Dressed limestone construction with contrasting decorative details • The open landscape and view of the natural ridge behind the house.
3	Bower	Street		Bower House	382-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being COMPOSED OF Part of Lot Number Twenty-six (26), North Bower street, as shown on registered Plan Number 164639, City of Ottawa, described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of Lot 26, distant 7.9 feet westerly, measured thereon from the South-East corner of Lot 26, THENCE Northerly and parallel with the Easterly limit of Lot 26 a distance of 91.0 feet to the Northerly limit of Lot 26 THENCE Westerly along the Northerly limit of Lot 26, a distance of 86.55 feet; THENCE Southerly in the Southerly limit of measured thereon from the a distance of 91.50 feet to a Point Lot 26, distant 95.10 feet Westerly, point of commencement; THENCE Easterly along the southerly limit of Lot 26, a distance of 95.10 feet to the point of commencement.	The Bower House, 3 Bower Street was erected in 1866-67. The house is a low, two storey brick residence of Picturesque style. Its pitch-roofed form is broken by a projecting centre gable. The building's Victorian character is enhanced by yellow decorative brick trim and scalloped bargeboards. The house was built by J.C. Bower who previously had a sawmill and general store in Osgoode. He was identified in the City Directories as a farmer or gardener. The property originally extended from "Canal Road" to Main Street and was later subdivided for residential development during the early 1920s.	
66	Bradford	Street		Rowatt House	20-97; 18-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF; FIRSTLY: Lot 2 on the west side of Bradford Street as shown and laid down on a Plan registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as No. L40; SECONDLY: That portion of Block H as shown and laid down upon said Plan L40 which may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the easterly boundary of said Block H which point is 65' measured southerly and along the easterly boundary of said Block H from the north-east corner of the said Block H (the said point of commencement being also the north westerly corner of said Lot 2); THENCE southerly along the easterly boundary of said Block H a distance of 66' to the south westerly corner of said Lot 2; THENCE westerly and parallel to the northerly boundary of said Block H a distance of 99' more or less to a point on the westerly boundary of said Block H; THENCE northerly and along the westerly boundary of said Block H a distance of 66' more or less to a point in the said westerly boundary distant 66' measured southerly from the north-west corner of said Block H; THENCE easterly and parallel to the northerly boundary of said Block H a distance of 99' more or less to the point of commencement. PIN: 04282-0449 (LT)	66 Bradford Street was constructed ca. 1878 for John Rowatt shortly after the Britannia area was subdivided into cottage lots. Its current appearance is attributed to renovations by his son William in the 1890s when the locality was a fashionable summer resort for the well-to-do of Ottawa. William Rowatt was a director of the Britannia Boat House Club (now the Britannia Yacht Club) which contributed significantly to the development of the community, and nearby Rowatt Street is named in honour of the family. The vernacular building has Queen Anne Revival style influences as illustrated by the columns, cornices and flared skirt of the porch, as well as by the high attic with round-headed windows. The exterior of the wood structure retain a high degree of its 19th century integrity, and it is significant to the local environment because its site placement, form and materials reinforce the traditional qualities of the early building stock of Britannia.	
84	Bradford	Street		Arbour House	169-94	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being composed of Part of Lot Number Six (6) on the West side of Bradford Street, according to a plan registered Number 110 and being designated as Part 1 on Reference Plan No. SR-7386.	Arbour House, 84 Bradford Street has historical, architectural and contextual significance. Arbour House was constructed in 1892-93, for Dr. E. Stone Wiggins and his wife Susie Anna Wiggins. Arbour House was one of the earlier year-round residences constructed after the electric streetcar lines made Britannia Village more accessible and it was developed as a suburb of Ottawa. It is a good local interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival Style, executed in wood. Characteristics associating Arbour House with this style include the unusual corner tower, high shingled gables with elaborate eaves, irregular plan, distinctive original window glazing patterns and surrounds.	
119	Bradford	St		The Pines	2024-311	LT 11, PL 40HALF, E OF BRADFORD ST; PT LT 11, PL 40HALF, W OF BRITANNIA RD, AS IN CR318527	The Pines has design value as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular style cottage built during Britannia's peak as summer resort from 1900-1914. Constructed circa 1904, the cottage exemplifies the vernacular cottage with its simple rectangular form, front gable, slightly larger massing at two storeys, horizontal lap siding, wraparound verandah, and ornamental roof elements. These physical characteristics demonstrate the late Victorian desire for modest and functional seasonal cottages outside the city, that had a strong focus on transitional spaces from the exterior to the interior. 119 Bradford Street has associative value due to its connection to Edmond Ebenezzer (E. E) Stockton. Stockton and his wife, Bessie L. Davidson, were early residents of Britannia since 1893. Stockton was a well-known civil servant in the Auditor General's Office and a prominent and lifetime member of the Britannia Boat House Club (now known as the Britannia Yacht Club). During the Britannia Boat House Club's formative years in the 1890s, Stockton was highly involved serving in several executive roles, contributing to the early development and success of the club which still exists today. The Pines contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. Built circa 1904, the architectural features of the house, retention of its original form and materials, along with the lot's mature trees, casual landscaping, and setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. The building contributes to the historical context of Britannia as one of Ottawa's most popular summer resorts. The period between the Ottawa Electric Company's streetcar extension to Britannia Bay in May 1900 and in turn the opening of Britannia Park, to the advent of the First World War, demarcate Britannia's golden period. The Pines was built during this flourishing period, and with the original resident employed as a civil servant, it is likely Stockton rode the streetcars into the city for work. Therefore 119 Bradford Street exemplifies how the streetcars brought about the increased development of Britannia as a cottage community, and how seasonal cottages were converted into year-round residences.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of The Pines as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular cottage built during its peak as a summer resort include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple, rectangular form • Two storey massing • Front gable with wooden decorative roof elements including an ornate bargeboard and gable apex panel, and second storey openings with two over two windows • Red brick chimney • Wood horizontal lap siding • Open wooden wraparound verandah on the south, west, and north facades • Window on south facade with diamond grille Key attributes that demonstrate 119 Bradford Street's contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, old growth trees on the lot reminiscent of Britannia's original landscape prior to settlement as an ancient pine forest and giving the property its name, The Pines. The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
205	Bradford	St		Graham Cottage/Turret Cottage	2024-252	Lot 27 and Part of Lot 28, Plan 40 HALF, east of Bradford Street, as to Thirdly in NP46688	205 Bradford Street has design value as a representative example of a vernacular cottage in the Queen Anne Revival style built circa 1900 at the beginning of Britannia's peak as summer resort from 1900-1914. Local application of the Queen Anne Revival style incorporated aspects of the vernacular style including smaller massing at one and a half storeys, a prominent corner verandah, and use of natural materials such as wood columns on the verandah, and millwork ornamentation on the gable end. The house's complex roofline and its distinguishing turret on the northwest corner, giving the house its name Turret Cottage, are defining Queen Anne Revival features and demonstrate an elaboration on the vernacular form. These architectural features demonstrate the late Victorian desire for modest and functional seasonal cottages outside the city, that had a strong focus on transitional spaces from the exterior to the interior. 205 Bradford Street has associative value due to its connection to the first homeowner, Frederick William Harmer, the Nepean Township Clerk from 1866 to 1905. F. W. Harmer and his family were one of the pioneer residents of Britannia Heights and Britannia since 1870. 205 Bradford Street was home to the Harmer family, followed by ownership by his daughters, Marion and Gertrude from 1904 for four years. The home was known locally as the Graham cottage due to its association with homeowner Maxwell H Graham, who owned the property from 1913 to 1928. During the formative years of Dominion Parks (founded in 1911 and the precursor of Parks Canada), Graham was the Chief of the Wild Life Division in the Department of the Interior and one of the pioneers in the field of wildlife conservation in Canada. The house contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. Built circa 1900, the architectural features of the house, retention and restoration of its original form and materials, along with the lot's mature trees, casual landscaping, and setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. The building contributes to the historical context of Britannia as one of Ottawa's most popular summer resorts. The period between the Ottawa Electric Company's streetcar extension to Britannia Bay in May 1900 and in turn the opening of Britannia Park, to the onset of the First World War, demarcate Britannia's golden period. 205 Bradford Street was built as a year-round residence	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 205 Bradford Street as a representative example of Britannia's Queen Anne Revival and vernacular cottage built during its peak as a summer resort include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One and a half storeys • Asymmetrical, complex cross gable roofline with multiple projections • Open wooden wraparound verandah on the west and north facades • Turret with conical roof and finial • Ornamental millwork, gable apex panel • Decorative bull's eye window • Horizontal siding Key attributes that demonstrate 205 Bradford Street's contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large, old growth trees on the lot, reminiscent of Britannia's original landscape prior to settlement as an ancient forest • Large side yard with deep setback connected to 195 Bradford Street, both of which were developed by the Harmer family The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
4	Bradley Farm	Court		Bradley Residence	226-89	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, now in the City of Kanata in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being composed of Part of Lot 32, Concession 11 in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5), being composed of: The whole of Part 2 as shown in the Land Registry Office for the Lands Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5)1 at Ottawa as No. 5R-13446.	In 1903, Mr. Champnedd Bradley built a stone residence of his farm in the Part of Lot 32, Concession 11, Township of Goulbourn (now in the city of Kanata). The "Hill Farm" on which the residence was located, extended from Hazeldon Road to past the C.P.R. tracks. Mr. Bradley was an active member of St. Paul's Anglican Church, the Masonic Lodge and the Orange Lodge. The house has remained in the Bradley family ownership until recently. It is one of a few rural stone farm residence on urban Kanata that relate to the City's early beginning in the 19th century. Today, it is a reminder of the rural heritage of the community in a suburban setting. The Bradley Residence is an interesting example of rural domestic architecture in the later nineteenth century. This main residence is of stone, with additions and associated outbuildings in wood. It is of L-shaped design, marked by a projecting front gable and a side wing with veranda. The L-shaped design is typical of large numbers of Ontario farmhouses built in the latter half of the nineteenth century, although the majority were of wood or brick veneer construction. The relatively steep pitch to the roof, the segmentally arched windows, the irregular massing and the incorporation of asymmetrical veranda are all typical of the more picturesque qualities of domestic architecture after the mid-century. The use of stone is somewhat unusual, particularly for a modest house such as this. The walls are of random coursed local stone, with radiating voussiors over the windows. The small wooden gable above the entrance door is a later addition. The brick chimney may be early or original; a later concrete block chimney has been added on the west gable. The exterior woodwork of the veranda and the eaves are of very simple detail and may have been modified or replaced. The windows also appear to have been replaced. The house retains something of its rural character at a small scale because of the wood additions and outbuildings. They reflect the traditional evolution of this kind of rural farmhouse property. At a larger scale, the setting has changed completely because of the introduction of suburban housing on all sides. The importance of the house in this present setting is as a visible reminder of the rural heritage of this community, and as an example of the rural heritage of late nineteenth century domestic architecture.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
100	Breezehill	Avenue		Devonshire Public School	2009-2	Lots 5 to 14 inclusive, Block J, Plan 73, W/S Breezehill Avenue North, Ottawa	<p>Devonshire Public School's cultural heritage value lies in its Collegiate Gothic architectural style, its history and its contextual importance within the Hintonburg neighbourhood.</p> <p>Breezehill Avenue Public School was designed in the popular Collegiate Gothic style by Ottawa Board of Education architect W.B. Garvock. The rapid growth of the west end caused overcrowding and an addition, including a new façade, was added in 1920 by Garvock's successor, W.C. Beattie, who also added the Tudor detailing. When the school was reopened in 1921, the opening ceremonies were attended by the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor General at the time, and the school was renamed 'Devonshire' in his honour. W.K. Jeffery designed a gymnasium that was in 1931.</p> <p>Devonshire Public School's Collegiate Gothic style is typical of Ottawa schools of this era. It features the Tudor arch entranceway, stone and brick details and stone foundation common to these structures. Its large windows and plan reflect its use as a school and the emphasis placed on providing adequate light and air circulation.</p> <p>Devonshire Public School's contextual value lies in its associations with the community of Hintonburg. It was built soon after the community became a part of the City of Ottawa in 1908. Located at the eastern edge of the neighbourhood, the school is set beside its school yard and has a front lawn facing the street.</p>	<p>Key elements that define Devonshire Public School as a good example of Collegiate Gothic as interpreted by the Ottawa Board of Education, include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the front entrance with its Tudor arch and carved stone details the stone foundation decorative brick and stone detailing rendered in square and rectangular patterns large windows its setting, including the landscaped front yard the sequence of spaces comprising the formal entrance, including the original vestibule screen, the original hall screen and the corner stone plaques be included in the designation <p>The 1974 gymnasium not be included in the designation.</p>
48	Britannia	Road			9-94	Registered Plan 40 ¼ Lot 1, Britannia Road West, City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5). All as last described in registered Deed Number N333952.	<p>48 Britannia Road is worthy for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act because of its vernacular architecture and its role in the early history of Britannia.</p> <p>Built circa 1863 as a private dwelling, 48 Britannia Road was converted in 1875 by local resident Walter Harmer to house a general store and Britannia's first post office. It served area lumbermen but the depression of the 1870s prompted the closing of the store and post office in 1880. The shop was reopened by a Mr. Hand in the 1880s. In 1887, the first telephone office in Britannia was opened in this store. Since 1890, 48 Britannia Road has been used as a private dwelling.</p> <p>The structure is a good example of an early vernacular architecture typical of the Britannia area. The original building is very small consisting of only two bedrooms, a kitchen and a room used to house the general store.</p> <p>The one storey additions and interior of the building are not included in this designation.</p>	
73	Britannia	Rd			2024-253	Lot 5, Plan 71; Part Road Allowance between Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1 Ottawa Front, Nepean being Parts 7 and 8, 5R11970 as closed by by-law CR607220, City of Ottawa	<p>73 Britannia Road has design value as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular style cottage built during Britannia's peak as summer resort from 1900-1914. Constructed circa 1912, the cottage exemplifies the vernacular cottage with its simple square form, side gable, typical massing at one and a half storeys, and horizontal lap siding. The Craftsman style elements including the prominent central gable dormer and wide verandah with thick columns and cobblestone bases were added around 1922, satisfies Britannia's vernacular style, which prominently feature verandahs and decorative ornamentation around the verandah and roof. 73 Britannia Road has associative value due to its connection to the Murphy family, who significantly contributed to the Britannia community. From 1910 to 1912, the property was owned by Edward E. Murphy, son of William Murphy, and co-owner of the Murphy Brothers contracting and bricklaying. Edward was born and raised in Britannia, and he built 127 Britannia Road and 175 Britannia Road, both Part IV designated houses in Britannia, along with other houses and buildings around Britannia and Ottawa. The house was built around 1912 and until 1917, Edward's sister, Emma Murphy and her husband James Edmund Hodgins, owned and resided at 73 Britannia Road. Emma was highly involved in her community, volunteering throughout her life with local organizations. 73 Britannia Road contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. Built circa 1912, the architectural features of the house, retention of its original form, use of natural materials, along with the lot's mature trees backing onto Mud Luke, and the original setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. The building contributes to the historical context of Britannia as one of Ottawa's most popular summer resorts. The period between the Ottawa Electric Company's streetcar extension to Britannia Bay in May 1900 and in turn the opening of Britannia Park, to the advent of the First World War, demarcate Britannia's golden period. 73 Britannia Road was built during this flourishing period as a year-round residence, therefore the homeowners from 1912 onwards likely used the streetcars to commute for work in the city. Therefore 73 Britannia Road exemplifies how the streetcars brought about the increased development of Britannia as a suburb, and the shift to</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 73 Britannia Road as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular cottage built during its peak as a summer resort include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple, square form Side gable roof with central gabled dormer One and a half storeys Wood horizontal lap siding Craftsman style influences with its prominent wood verandah with decorative gable ornamentation providing a symmetrical facade with thick columns, square capitals and bases, and slightly tapered cobblestone piers. <p>Key attributes that demonstrate 73 Britannia Road contextual value are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property location on the east side of Britannia demonstrates the early growth and development of Britannia as a cottage community. <p>The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.</p>
127	Britannia	Road		William Murphy House	20-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 14, plan 71 City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. PIN NUMBER: 04282-0734 (LT)	<p>127 Britannia Road is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons. The house was constructed ca. 1902 when the Britannia area was at the height of its popularity as a summer resort (1900-1914). The first owner, William H. Murphy, was a year-round resident who provided ice and cartage services for the summer community. His family also played a notable role in the community and his sons, locally known as the Murphy Brothers, constructed this and other architecturally distinguished residences in the area. The vernacular structure with its brick and wood ornamentation in the late-Victorian manner, is distinctive because of its urban character in a former cottage area. The residence is significant for the local environment because its form and site placement reinforce the traditional qualities of the early building stock of Britannia.</p>	
154	Britannia	Road			237-95	In the City of Ottawa (previously in the Township of Nepean), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (previously the County of Carleton), in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number Eighteen (18) on the West side of Main Street, as shown and laid down upon the ' Plan of the Subdivision of part of Lot Number Twenty (20) in the First Concession, Ottawa Front of the said Township of Nepean, drawn by H.O. Wood P.L.S. for John McAmmond the younger, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Carleton, as No. 40-1/2. SECONDLY, BEING COMPOSED OF the North half of Lot Number Nineteen (19) on the West side of Main Street as shown and laid down upon the plan of the subdivision of part of Lot Number Twenty (20) in the First Concession, Ottawa Front, of the said Township of Nepean, drawn by H.O. Wood, P.L.S., for John McAmmond, the younger, and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Carleton as Number Forty and One Ha 1 F (40-1/2). The last deed containing this legal description is No. N725755.	<p>154 Britannia Road is worthy for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>Constructed circa 1895 by Charles Robinson, a carpenter and long-time resident of Britannia, the building evokes the summer resort character of the old resort community of Britannia.</p> <p>It is a two storey, wood frame structure influenced in its style and detail by the Queen Anne Revival style. It has large verandahs along the front façade of the first and second storeys. The seven sided, second storey porch with its conical roof, makes a significant contribution to the heritage character of the structure. The ground floor porch, although it has been enclosed, still contributes to the character of the building. 154 Britannia Road also has the irregular roofline and floor plan associated with the Queen Anne Revival style. Its windows are irregularly arranged, surrounded by attractive frames and include oval windows on the first and second storeys, a bay window on the north façade and simple sash windows elsewhere. The building's large corner lot and the mature trees that surround it contribute to its character.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>	
175	Britannia	Road			20-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises' situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 22 on the east side of Britannia Road, Plan 71 and all that part of the road allowance between Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1, Ottawa Front, Township of Nepean, now in the said City of Ottawa, as closed by By-Law 121-71, registered as Instrument 607220, designated as Parts 25 and 26 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 5R-11970. PIN NUMBER: 04282-0746 (LT)	<p>175 Britannia Road is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>The house was constructed c. 1908 when the Britannia area was at the height of its popularity as a summer resort (1900-1914). The first owner, Emma G. Murphy was part of a family of year-round residents who played a notable role in the community. Her brothers Edward and Albert, locally known as the Murphy Brothers, constructed this and other architecturally distinguished residences in the area. The structure is an example of the Shingle Style which is rare in Ottawa. The sophisticated design is distinguished by a large semicircular opening on the second level surrounded by a radiating pattern of wood shingles, and by the deeply recessed entrance porch on the ground level. The dramatic composition of planes, voids and geometric shapes within a front-gable volume, is crafted with simple materials and forms. As a result the residence is very significant for the local environment because it is both a visual landmark and it reinforces the traditional qualities of the early building stock of Britannia.</p>	
181	Britannia	Road		Old St. Stephen's Anglican Church	2001-196	Part of Lot 23, Plan 71, designated as Part 1 on Plan 5R-12083 and part of the road allowance between Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1, Ottawa Front, designated as Parts 4 and 5, Plan SR312803 as closed by By-law No. 121-71 registered as Instrument CR607220, Ottawa/Nepean PIN No. 04282-0747 (LT)	<p>Old St. Stephen's Church, 181 Britannia Road, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>Constructed in 1892 as St. Stephen's Anglican Church when Britannia was a fashionable summer resort for Ottawans, 181 Britannia Road was one of two churches built to serve the summer community. The other church, St. Bonaventure Roman Catholic Church was demolished in 1961, leaving St. Stephen's as the only reminder of the role that churches played in the former resort community of Britannia's early days.</p> <p>The former church, a wood-frame building, is a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. It was deconsecrated in 1956 and became a private residence. Features of the building that show the influence of the Gothic Revival are the pointed-arch windows on its north and south facades, the pointed-arch doorway, the building's simple rectangular form and the tower, which was shored and reworked in the 1950s. These elements of the exterior of the main body of the church retain a high degree of its 19th Century character. The building is significant to the local environment because it is an important visual landmark that reinforces the traditional qualities of the early building stock of Britannia.</p> <p>The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>	
590	Broadview	Avenue		Broadview Public School	2015-246	LTS 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480 & 481, PL 374; PT IVY AVE, PL 374, AS CLOSED BY ORDER NP40859; PT HILLCREST AVE, PL 374, AS CLOSED BY ORDER NP36093; NP40859, NP57541, NP57542 ALL AS IN NP64452, EXCEPT PARTS 1 & 2, PLAN 4R29091	<p>Broadview Public School has cultural heritage value for its association with the development of public schools in Nepean Township in the early 20th century. Constructed in 1927, after a fire destroyed the original school on the site. It is the only remaining school constructed by School Section No. 2 of Nepean Township. Broadview Public School also has cultural heritage value as an example of the work of the architectural firm of Richards and Abra. A prolific firm in Ottawa in the early 20th century, Richards and Abra designed a variety of buildings including churches, hotels and apartment buildings but specialized in educational buildings, designing over 50 schools in eastern Ontario, including nearby Nepean High School. Broadview Public School also has cultural heritage value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style, popular for school construction across North America from 1900-1930. A late variation of the Gothic Revival style, the Collegiate Gothic style was inspired by the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Features of the building typical of the style include the use of red brick and limestone, symmetrical facades with evenly spaced windows and the carved stone panels.</p> <p>Broadview School has contextual value for its role in defining the early 20th century character of the Highland Park neighbourhood. Broadview Public School and neighbouring Nepean High School form a large educational campus that is a local landmark.</p>	<p>Key elements that embody Broadview School's cultural heritage value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> two-storey massing with high basement and flat roof with a simple cornice; red brick construction with limestone details including quoins and window surrounds; symmetrical facades; the central bay on the east facade including the stepped parapet, carved date stone, round arched stone door surround and stone entablature with decorative stone panels and recessed stone panel inscribed with the words "Public School"; evenly spaced windows in groups of five on front facade with stone quoins and continuous sills and lintels; entrance bay on north facade with large stairwell windows, a round arched entranceway with double wooden doors and transom window; and decorative stone panels on north and south facades; and stone and sheet metal secondary cornice; <p>The contextual value of Broadview Public School as a local landmark is embodied through its location on Broadview Avenue adjacent to Nepean High School. Only the 1927 portion of the school is included in this designation. The interior of the building and all later additions to the building are excluded.</p>
176	Bronson	Avenue			71-80	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: ALL of Lot Number 31, Registered Plan 3459. SECONDLY: PART of Lot Number 22, Registered Plan 3459, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the northeast angle of said Lot 22; THENCE westerly following the northern 1 limit of said Lot 22, a distance of 10 feet; THENCE southerly, parallel to the dividing line between Lots 22 and 31, a distance of 39 feet 6 inches; THENCE easterly, parallel to said northern limit, 10 feet to the dividing line between said Lots 22 and 31; THENCE northerly, along said dividing line, 39 feet 6 inches to the place of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcels of land are those lands described, "Firstly" and "Secondly" in Instrument Number 20277	<p>The two and one-half storey brick house at 176 Bronson Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Constructed prior to 1874, this Italianate Style building features round-headed windows with decorative lintels. There is evidence of its Classical Revival origins in the front gable, medium pitched roof and open portico. An early tenant, Josiah P. Cheney, was foreman at the Perley and Pattee Lumber Mill and resided here until the turn of the century. In its general exterior appearance the building is a significant and attractive example of an architectural style which is relatively rare in Ottawa.</p>	
190	Bronson	Avenue			114-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 32 as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 3459	<p>The two and one-half storey brick dwelling at 190 Bronson Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Constructed in 1889, it was originally owned by Robert J. Davidson, foreman in the R. Thackray Planning Mills, in its overall appearance, it is an attractive example of the Queen Anne Style, with a projecting front facade steep pitched roof and excellent leaded windows. The building is one of the few surviving examples of middleclass residential construction in this area of the City, following the earlier development of the City the east and north.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
211	Bronson	Ave		Bronson Centre	2024-70	LT A, PL 2996, S/S NEPEAN ST; LT 1, PL 2996, S/S NEPEAN ST; PT LT 2, PL 2996, S/S NEPEAN ST, AS IN CR405902, CR19 422 5, & CR596472 EXCEPT CR596365; PT L TS 3, 4 & 5, PL 2996, S/S NEPEAN ST, AS IN CR596472; LT B, PL 2996, N/S LISGAR ST; LT 1, PL 2996, N/S LISGAR ST; PT LT 2, PL 2996, N/S LISGAR ST, AS IN CR19 422 5 EXCEPT CR596365; OTTAWA	The Bronson Centre has design value as a representative example of an institutional building, constructed in phases between 1929 and 1962. The original Immaculata High School, constructed in 1929 at the corner of Lisgar Street and Bronson Avenues is a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic style, a popular style for institutional buildings across North America from the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Features typical of the style include the flat roof, stone cladding and quoins, and central entranceway. The Bronson Centre has several additions, most notably the D.A. Kearns Memorial Wing, constructed to the east of the original building in 1950 and the large central addition, constructed along Bronson Avenue in 1962. Both additions are clad in stone and represent a compatible evolution and interpretation of the original Collegiate Gothic style building. The Bronson Centre has associative value as the representative work of several significant Ottawa architects. The original 1929 school was designed by W.E. Noffke, arguably Ottawa's most significant architect of the 20th century. The 1950 Dr. D.A. Kearns Memorial wing was designed by local architects Hazelgrove and Lithwick and the 1962 wing including the auditorium was designed by local architecture firm Balharrie, Helmer and Morin. The Bronson Centre has historical value for its direct associations with the Grey Nuns, and Immaculata High School. The Grey Nuns purchased this property in 1928 and constructed a new school on the site in 1929, which was expanded over time and served as the Immaculata High School until 1994. The Grey Nuns are an important religious order in the history of Ottawa, first arriving in 1845 to provide nursing services under the direction of Mother Elisabeth Bruyere. The order has been involved in healthcare and education in Ottawa for almost 200 years. The building is also significant for its association with Immaculata High School which was an important component of the Catholic school system in 20th century Ottawa and continues in its current location on Main Street. Since 1996 the building has housed the Bronson Centre, an important community hub for social services, arts and music in Ottawa. The Bronson Centre has contextual value as a landmark on Bronson Avenue both for its size, spanning the entire block of Bronson Avenue between Nepean and Lisgar Streets and for its function as both a school and	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 211 Bronson Avenue include are outlined below. Those physical attributes of the building that make it a cohesive complex, built in phases between 1929 and 1962 including its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone cladding with ashlar details • Three storey massing with flat roof • Use of decorative stone details and stepped parapet walls • Fenestration pattern including bands of windows • Use of detailing to separate each wing, creating legibility between each phase of the building 1929 School Building (corner of Lisgar Street and Bronson Avenue) Those attributes of the original Immaculata High School building that embody the Collegiate Gothic style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey massing with flat roof and stepped parapets with decorative stone details • Split-faced limestone cladding with ashlar details and stepped stone pilasters at the northwest and southwest corners • Symmetrical front (west) elevation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Central arched entrance sidelites and transom window o Bands of windows to the north and south of the main entrance with stone lintels, sills and quoins • Projecting arched entranceway with stepped parapet, flanked by stepped pilasters with dripstones on the south facade • Asymmetrical southfacade including the fenestration pattern with stone sills, lintels and quoins
249	Bronson	Ave			2025-38	LTS D & E, PL 15061, E/S BRONSON AV; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	McPhail Memorial Baptist Church, 249 Bronson Avenue is a unique example of the Queen Anne Revival style with elements of the Romanesque Revival style used in a religious building in Ottawa. The Queen Anne Revival style was frequently used in Canada, and Centretown, in residential architecture for middle and upper-class families in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The church evokes the Queen Anne Revival style through its corner tower, turret, gabled roof, repetitive dormers, and sash and leaded windows. It also includes elements of the Romanesque Revival style through its rectangular massing and rusticated stone lintels and sills. The church has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship. The building's craftsmanship is demonstrated through its brick and wooden detailing, and coloured leaded glass windows. The property is directly associated with the growth of the Baptist church in Ottawa. It was constructed as the church for the second Baptist congregation in the city. In 1888, 24 members from the First Baptist Church, located at Laurier Avenue West and Elgin Street, established a mission hall in the west part of the city on Bronson Avenue, formerly Concession Street. The congregation formed the Second Baptist Church and was originally located on the west side of Bronson Avenue between Christie and Somerset Streets. Due to the church's early increase in membership and financial success, the church decided to construct a larger space to accommodate for their growing congregation. The congregation purchased the land at corner of Lisgar Street and Bronson Avenue, and the new church opened as the McPhail Memorial Baptist Church in December 1893, and was dedicated January 1894. McPhail Memorial Baptist Church has contextual value because it is important in defining and maintaining the character of the west area of Centretown and Bronson Avenue, which defines the edge of the neighbourhood. The building is located on Bronson Avenue, which experienced an early wave of development in the late 19th century by Ottawa's elite and lumber barons. The west area of Centretown is largely characterized by red brick residential buildings with Queen Anne Revival influence from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Constructed in 1893, the church maintains the historic character of the street and defines the character of area	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 249 Bronson Avenue as a unique example of a church designed in the Queen Anne Revival style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick cladding • Exposed stone foundation • Gabled roof • Gabled dormers on roof • Rectangular window openings with stone lintels and sills. • Decorative brick work including stringcourses and banding. • The west facade facing Bronson Avenue including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bracketed wood soffits o half-round rose window with coloured glass, multiple lights, stone sill, and brick voussoir. o Date stone inscribed with "McPhail Memorial 1893" o Raised main entrance with coloured glass transom, brick surround and drip edge, flanked by rectangular windows with coloured leaded glass. o Rectangular tower at the building's northwest corner, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Square hip roof with steep gable dormers featuring wood bargeboard and scalloped wood shingles. ■ Wood cornice with bracketed soffits. ■ Rounded arch windows with coloured leaded glass and stone sills. o Projecting cylindrical turret at building's southwest corner, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conical roof with finial and bracketed soffit. • The building's north and south facades, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regularly spaced window bays. o Coloured leaded glass windows. • This designation excludes the entrance addition at the base of the north
9	Bruyère	Street		Maison Mère, des Sœurs Grises de la Croix (Motherhouse, Grey Nuns of the Cross)	69-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 1 north of Bruyere Street (formerly Bolton Street) and Lot 1 south of Cathcart Street, and part of Lot 2 north of Bruyere Street (formerly Bolton Street) and part of Lot 2 south of Cathcart Street, Registered Plan Number 42482, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south western angle of Lot 1, north of Bruyere Street mentioned aforesaid; THENCE easterly, along the northern limit of the said Bruyere Street, 107 feet, more or less, to the southerly prolongation of the east face of a stone wall; THENCE northerly, to and along the said stone wall, and its prolongation northerly, to the northern limit of Lot number 2 south of Cathcart Street; THENCE westerly, along the southern limit of Cathcart to the northwestern angle of Lot 1 south of Cathcart Street; THENCE southerly, along the western limit of Lot 1 south of Cathcart Street and Lot 1 north of Bruyere Street to the point of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE lands are part of the lands described in Instrument Number 4520.	Maison Mère, Sœurs Grises de la Croix, 9 Bruyere Street is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Constructed of limestone and originally three stories, this structure was erected in four distinct stages, the first being the southern wing, constructed in 1849-1850 by Antoine Robillard. The northern wing, originally St. Joseph's Orphan Home, was built in 1867. The complex has been used continually as a convent for the Grey Nuns who arrived in Bytown in 1845 under Mère Elizabeth Bruyere to found what eventually became Ottawa General Hospital. The value of the exterior appearance is enhanced by a matching pair of sundials on the southwest corner walls, designed in 1851 by geometry teacher Père Jean François Allard.	
276	Bruyère	Street		Rocque House	16-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF the west half of Lot 6 on the south side of Bruyere Street as shown on Plan 1223 filed in the Land Registry Office of the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5. SAVING AND EXCEPT part of the west half of said lot 6 designated as part 1 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office number 4 for the Land Titles Division of Ottawa-Carleton as plan 4R-3662. The above-described parcel is that land described in registered instrument number 258843 and is part of parcel 6584 in the register for Ottawa.	The one and one-half storey dwelling at 276 Bruyere Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. This building was erected between 1865 and 1869 with a pitched roof side-to-the-street and matching dormers. This vernacular building is a rare surviving example of typical workman's housing in Lowertown from the pre-confederation era.	
55	By Ward Market	Square	50 York Street	ByWard Market South Building	1981-009	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the West half of lot Number 10 on the North side of George Street, Lot Number 9 on the North side of George Street, the west half of Lot Number 10 on the South side of York Street and Lot Number 9 on the South side of York Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton, Number 5 as Plan 42482.	The Byward Market South building, located at 50 York Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. It is the only surviving market building in Ottawa. The Byward Market has been the focal point of Lowertown since 1848, and this particular site has served as a market since 1875. The present building was built in 1927, and subsequently altered, and is a landmark in this part of the City. It is a two-storey brick building with pediments, arches and sloping canopies on four sides.	
2100	Cabot	Street		Park Hill	41-78; 150-87	Contact heritage@ottawa.ca	Park Hill, 2100 Cabot Street, including the Billings House, surrounding grounds, outbuildings, and cemetery, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This property was the centre of a large farm developed by Braddish Billings, a loyalist and first settler in Gloucester Township. The main residence was erected in 1828-1829, an outstanding late-Georgian mansion, evocative of the fundamental transition from eighteenth century style to the Greek Revival of the Victorian era. The residence is possibly the oldest in the City, located in a superb setting with outbuildings remaining from the farm era. The estate as a whole is an excellent example of the rural agrarian aspect of Ottawa's heritage. Five generations of the Billings family have resided here.	
50	Carruthers	Ave			2024-541	Lot 2 on Plan 35, West Carruthers Avenue; Ottawa/Nepean	The cultural heritage value of 50 Carruthers Avenue is found in its design, historical associations, and context. The property has design value as an early and unique example of a vernacular residence built in Mechanicsville. Incrementally constructed beginning in the 1870s, the house reflects the simple forms and modest massing of early village buildings. The reconstructed curved veranda presents a unique expression of the Queen Anne Revival style. The property has associative value due to its direct association with the Vachon family, well-known merchants and Francophone residents of Mechanicsville. The Vachon family lived at 50 Carruthers Avenue and operated C. Vachon & Sons, a company that traded ice, coal, and wood in the twentieth century. The Vachons occupied the property from approximately 1907 to the 1980s. The property has historical value for its direct association with the ice harvest. In Ottawa, ice was cut from frozen rivers in winter and hauled to ice houses where it was stored until the blocks were delivered to customers in warmer months to preserve food. C. Vachon & Sons was one of Ottawa's largest ice companies. They operated from Carruthers Avenue for over 40 years, pulling ice from the Ottawa River at Lazy Bay. The property has the potential to yield further information about French cultural life in Ottawa. Mechanicsville was historically a French-speaking community. Residents of 50 Carruthers Avenue such as Charles Vachon and Zenaide Charette were francophone. The contributions and ambitions of the Francophone population shaped many of Ottawa's communities and institutions. 50 Carruthers Avenue has contextual value because it is important in supporting the character of Mechanicsville, a small 19th century hamlet. Workers built vernacular style houses near the Blasdell and Baldwin lumber mills in accordance with a subdivision plan filed by the mill owners in 1872. These modest houses were typically constructed with wood on stone foundations in simple rectangular forms. The house at 50 Carruthers was one of the earliest to be built on Carruthers Avenue, a central street in Mechanicsville, and was one of the first buildings in the community to be bricked. Built circa 1872-1873, the architectural features of the house, retention of its form and materials reflect the character of the early village. The property has contextual value because it is functionally and historically linked to its location in Mechanicsville along the	The following attributes express the cultural heritage value of the house at 50 Carruthers Avenue as an early example of a vernacular Mechanicsville residence with a unique Queen Anne Revival expression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hipped gambrel roof • Wood shingle in the gambrel ends • Two and one-half storey height • Red brick cladding • Shallow stone foundation • Decorated wood soffits • Rectangular window and door openings • Double hung sash windows, various sizes, many with sills and brick voussoirs • Transom windows over ground floor entrance doors • Presence of a prominent two-storey painted wood veranda with a curved design that wraps around the south and east facades The contextual value of 50 Carruthers Avenue is demonstrated by its location on Carruthers Avenue near Burnside Avenue and Lazy Bay. The designation is limited to the front and side elevations of the main residence and its curved, two-storey veranda. The rear elevation, yards, outbuildings, the interior of the building and any new additions are excluded.
178	Cambridge	St N			2024-540	Part of Lot 106, Plan 3459, as in N5140156; Ottawa/Nepean	178 Cambridge Street North has design and physical value as a representative example of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style. Queen Anne Revival was a prominent residential architectural style during the Victorian period from the 1870s to the 1910s which was rooted in a rekindled interest in the vernacular architecture of the medieval and Elizabethan periods. Queen Anne Revival homes are "busy" and ornate, with lots of complexity in detail. They typically feature asymmetrical facades, multiple construction materials, decorative ornamentation, and turrets. The Queen Anne Revival style is exemplified in the house at 178 Cambridge Street North by its multiple construction materials, irregular massing, turret, and decorative ornamentation. 178 Cambridge Street North has design and physical value as it displays a high degree of craftsmanship. This is demonstrated in the detailed architectural ornamentation including a turret, carved wood front door, and carved wood crest on the facade. 178 Cambridge Street North has contextual value as it supports the mixed architectural character of the area west of Bronson Avenue, which is defined by buildings constructed before and after the Great Fire of 1900. While the house was not damaged by the fire as the fire did not reach Cambridge Street North, the replacement of the original modest wood house with a more substantial and contemporary Queen Anne Revival house during this time coincided with the reconstruction of several lost buildings in the area, situating the property in the context of a neighbourhood in transition. There is a prevalence of Victorian and Edwardian era houses in this area from the late 19th and early 20th centuries built in vernacular or revival styles with varying degrees of decorative detail, including front-gable houses, flat roofed houses, worker's cottages, and row housing, which together create a mixed residential streetscape. 178 Cambridge Street North has contextual value because it is physically and historically linked to its location in the Dalhousie neighbourhood. The property shares a history with the surrounding properties on Cambridge Street North, which together formed the old Sherwood Estate until the lands were divided into smaller lots and sold for development by Hon. George Sherwood. Sherwood's land auctions in the 1860s and 1870s sparked a wave of development, with most	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 178 Cambridge Street North as a representative example of a Queen Anne Revival building include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey rectangular massing with red brick cladding on the first storey and stucco on the second storey. • A front gable with two side gables on north facade. • Octagonal turret on the southfacade. • Front porch with pediment, double classical-styled columns, and cedar shingle skirting. • Front gable end with scalloped shingles and a fan-shaped motif. • Dentilled wood cornice above the second storey. • Cedar shingle skirting between first and second storey. • Crest on the frontfacade on the second storey with an oak leaf spray and acorn design inscribed with "The Sycamore." • Wood front door with a circular window insert carved with a wreath, torches, and a flower motif. • Undulating brick stringcourse above the first storey windows. • Window openings, mostly rectangular, with flat brick voussoirs and stone sills on first storey. • Leaded and coloured glass windows on first and third storey. • Circular windows in gable ends on northfacade. • Stone foundation. The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
32	Cameron	Avenue		Robertson House	321-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises' situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED of part of lot 9 on the south side of Cameron Avenue as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 33' more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Northerly boundary of said lot 9, which point is 12.4 feet Westerly from the North East corner of lot 9 along the Northerly boundary thereof; Thence westerly along said Northerly boundary, 73.4 feet to the North West corner of Lot 9; Thence Southerly along the Westerly boundary of lot 9, to the South Westerly corner of said Lot 9; Thence Easterly along said Southerly boundary of Lot 9, to a point where the aforesaid Southerly boundary is intersected by a line drawn parallel with the Easterly boundary of said Lot 9 and through the point of commencement. (Said point on the said Southerly boundary of Lot 9 being the South West corner of a parcel of land described in instrument number 260035. Thence Northerly along said line, 183.5 feet to the point of commencement. HEREINBEFORE parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the said Land Registry Office as Instrument number 493817.	The one and one-half storey brick veneer structure at 32 Cameron Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. This well maintained building is enhanced by a double gable façade with ornate bargeboards and a one storey verandah with extensive woodwork and a centre gable. Erected ca. 1887 the overall exterior appearance including the rear additions of this building is representative of a rural residence of this time. The interior of the house is not designated.	
176	Cameron	Avenue		Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club	2020-70	PT LT M, CON C RF, NEPEAN, AS IN CR229109, OTTAWA	The Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club has design value as a good example of recreational clubhouse architecture from the 1920s. It features design elements associated with Tudor Revival style such as rough-cast stucco and mock half-timbering. The Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club has historical value for its part in the history of sport and society in Ottawa. The clubhouse reflects early 20th century middle-class life in Ottawa and is associated with individuals and an organization notable in Ottawa's history. It reflects an era when tennis and lawn bowling were becoming popular sports for the middle class in Canada. The Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club has contextual value as a landmark building. It is well-known and has been in continuous use as sports club since 1923. It is important in supporting the character of this part of the Old Ottawa South community as an integral feature on the shore of the Rideau River The clubhouse and its grounds are rich in context.	The historic clubhouse on Cameron Avenue features design elements representative of sports clubs and summer resorts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectangular plan, two-and-a-half-storey massing; Wide veranda facing tennis courts with wood posts and brackets; Second floor viewing gallery on the south façade; Picturesque setting; Mature trees and gardens, including linear row of trees dividing tennis and volleyball courts Views of the Rideau River Proximity to the Rideau River Plain walls clad in rough-cast stucco; and Simple materials including stucco, wood and brick. Revival styles were popular in the early twentieth century for residential and recreational buildings. The Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club displays elements associated with Tudor Revival style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood-frame construction with rough-cast stucco and vertical wood cladding; Prominent frontpiece on north façade with a steeply-pitched gable roof and bell-cast vergeboard; Central dormer on south façade with medium-pitch gable roof; Multi-paned wood windows and doors with wood muntins; Mock half-timbering; Two small gabled dormers, one with flared eaves breaking the eaves line; Medium-pitch hipped roof; Exposed rafter tails; and Brick chimney. This designation does not include the interior of the clubhouse. This designation does
218	Cantin	St			2024-477	LT 11 & PT LT 12, PL 245, AS IN CT163776; S/T V20985 & T/W V20984; VANIER/GLOUCESTER	218 Cantin Street has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building with Late Victorian influences. The vernacular style is exemplified by a front gable, steeply pitched roof, stone foundation, red brick cladding, and stone sills. 218 Cantin Street is a slightly elevated in its design with its two-and-a-half storey massing, "L" shaped form, and wraparound verandah. 218 Cantin Street has historical value because it has direct associations with the theme of agriculture in Vanier's early history. The building is located in the historic village of Clondeboye which was amalgamated into the village of Eastview in 1908 and was renamed Vanier in 1969. The first settlers were drawn to Vanier's historic villages of Janeville and Clondeboye for their agricultural opportunities, and gardening and market gardens flourished into the mid 20th century. The first owner of 218 Cantin Street was Gedeon Loyer from 1912 to 1923, and he was a gardener and operated a market gardening business from this property, illustrating the direct agricultural connections into Eastview's history. 218 Cantin Street has contextual value because it is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. 218 Cantin Street is connected to the Notre Dame de Lourdes grotto and Notre Dame Cemetery located immediately east of the building. Cantin Street is connected to the history of the Notre Dame Cemetery and its expansion into Clondeboye, changing Cantin Street from an interior street to the eastern boundary of the village. 218 Cantin Street is also historically linked to its surroundings as several residents worked at the Notre Dame Cemetery.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 218 Cantin Street as a representative example of a vernacular Eastview building with Late Victorian architectural influences include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-and-a-half storey massing Front gable with steeply pitched roof and "L" shaped form Red brick cladding and stone foundation Window openings with stone lintels and sills Open wooden wraparound verandah with simple wood columns and a balustrade Red brick chimney Key attributes that demonstrate 218 Cantin Street contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its proximity to Notre Dame Cemetery and Notre Dame de Lourdes grotto The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
9047	Carkner	Street		Carkner Lumber Mill	2005-163	Pt Lt 9 E Main Street, Pl 156 Osgoode; Pt Lt 28 Con 10 Osgoode as in N643339; Osgoode PIN 04311-0057 (LT)	The former Carkner Lumber Mill is recommended for designation for its cultural heritage value. Constructed in 1874 by business partners Duncan Carkner and John McMaster on the banks of the Castor River, it closed in 1964. The Carkner Mill was the major industry in the Village of Kenmore, employing up to 30 people at its peak. The number of buildings on the site has varied since its construction in 1874 and the former Carkner Lumber Mill complex now consists of only three buildings; the Factory Building, the Office/Showroom and the Storage Shed. These buildings date from the 1920s, after a fire destroyed much of the complex, although parts of the Factory Building may be older. It produced rough and dressed lumber, wood veneer, cheese boxes, windows and doors, kitchen cabinets, built-in furniture and water tanks. It is an excellent example of a local industry that thrived during the initial settlement of the area and survived until the 1960s.	The buildings that make up the complex are simple, utilitarian wood-frame structures, built largely of materials available on site to serve the needs of the Mill. The Factory Building has a gently pitched roof, sheathed in galvanized metal, multi-paned sash windows, a band of small rectangular windows below the roofline to admit light into the interior and a number of doors of varying sizes to allow for the easy removal of lumber. It sits beside the Castor River, although water did not drive its machinery for its entire history. The Office/Showroom is a long, low shed-roofed, wood frame structure that housed offices at one end and a showroom at the other. A band of five windows identifies the "office" end of the building. The storage shed is less than a storey high and has a gable roof, sheathed in galvanized metal and is furnished with racks to store wood that are accessed through large, low doors. Together these structures evoke the character of the former lumber mill that thrived here for almost a century.
930	Carling	Avenue		Booth Barn Complex	101-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, formerly in the Township of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot N, Concession B, (Rideau Front) of the said Township, more particularly described as follows: PREMISING that the westerly limit of Lot "L" as shown on deposited Plan 4R-9513 has a bearing of North 23 degrees 23 minutes 10 seconds West and relating all bearings herein thereto; COMMENCING at a point in Lot "N" 11 distant 737.05 metres, measured on a bearing of South 82 degrees 26 minutes 20 seconds East, from the North West corner of Lot M, Concession B, Rideau Front; THENCE North 63 degrees 49 minutes 20 seconds East a distance of 87.96 metres to a point; THENCE South 26 degrees 10 minutes 4.0 seconds East a distance of 41.2 metres to a point; THENCE South 58 degrees 38 minutes 20 seconds West a distance of 88.32 metres to a point; THENCE North 26 degrees 10 minutes 40 seconds West a distance of 49.18 metres to a point of commencement.	The Booth Barn complex merits designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act because of its eloquent statement of agricultural barn construction at a time when the land upon which it stands, now well within urban borders, was open countryside. It is also associated with J.R. Booth, the most long-lived of the lumber barons who soared to astronomical wealth on the forest resources of the Ottawa Valley. Booth owned the barn complex and its surrounding acres from 1886 until his death in 1925, at the age of 99. The Booth complex and farmland was expropriated by the Federal government in 1929. It is further distinguished by its association with the pioneering research of the Central Experimental Farm's Animal Husbandry Division. The actual date of construction is unclear, but all four parts of the U-shaped barn were built between 1867 and 1890, during most of which time the farm was owned by Donald Kennedy. The oldest unit was originally a hay and grain barn, but after Central Experimental Farm acquisition, it, along with the three smaller components, was converted to a cattle barn, its last use in the 1980s. The two silos are of much later vintage. The Hay Barn is the most prominent in the complex with its high gable roof. It is square-timber framed, with painted walls of vertical battened siding. Traditionally, agricultural structures were modified and added to as farm needs change. By virtue of this reality, the other three barns and two silos, although of more modest design and size, are integral to the history of the complex and the cultural landscape. The interior is not included in this designation.	
1275	Carling	Avenue		Hydro Sub-Station No. 3	2020-350	PIN 04026-0224 LOTS 356 TO 362, 392 TO 412 AND PART LOTS 413 AND 418 PLAN 169018; PART BYNG AVE, PLAN 169018 CLOSED BY CR193590, CR194065; PART ANITA STREET, PLAN 169018, CLOSED BY CR193590, CR194065; PART LANE PLAN 169018 BETWEEN LOTS 350 TO 353, 355 & LOTS 356, 359 TO 362, CLOSED BY CR193590, CR194065; PART LANE, PLAN 169018, ABUTTING LOTS 394 TO 412, CLOSED BY CR193590, CR194065 AS IN CR193607 EXCEPT AS IN CR364848, CR425935, CR433295; OTTAWA	Hydro Sub-Station No. 3 has design value as a good example of an industrial building influenced by the Modern Classical style and as an important example of the early 20th century hydro sub-stations in Ottawa. The Modern Classical style is a variant of the Art Deco style that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and often used for public buildings. This style maintained essential elements of classicism while limiting the use of ornamentation. Typical of its style, Hydro Sub-Station No. 3 is symmetrical and features simply executed classical elements, such as its round-arched windows, stone window surrounds, and its use of brick complemented by stone detailing. The decorative design of Hydro Sub-station No. 3 reflects the prestige associated with the expansion of the electrical network in the early 20th century and the form of the building reflects the industrial function of the building with large windows to provide natural light and open spaces to accommodate equipment. Hydro Sub-Station No. 3 has historical value for its associations with the early development of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century. In 1905, the City of Ottawa, frustrated with the lack of competition and the resulting high rates for electric services, bought out the Consumer Electric Company, and formed the Municipal Electric Department of the City of Ottawa (Municipal Electric). The result of the City joining the electricity transmission and distribution industry was an immediate drop in rates and increase in usage. In 1916, Municipal Electric became the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission (Ottawa Hydro) and functioned as an independent body. The customer demand for electricity increased rapidly during the 1920s and Ottawa Hydro undertook an ambitious building program to meet this growing demand. Hydro Sub-Station No. 3 was built by Ottawa Hydro during this period of continuous growth and expansion. It is the largest of the early sub-stations and reflects the growth of Ottawa through population increase and annexation during the early years of the 20th century. The building has associative value as representative of the work of well-known local architect William C. Beattie. A well-known local architect who specialized in non-residential buildings, Beattie also designed Ottawa Hydro's office building at 109 Bank Street (1934) and the sub-station 351 King Edward Avenue (1931). Beattie is also known for his work with the Ottawa Public School Board, designing their offices at 330 Gilmour Street (1922), and the York Street Public School (1921).	The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of Hydro Sub-Station No. 3 as an example of Modern Classical influenced industrial architecture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-storey massing with a two-storey, square tower and a flat roof Symmetrical three bay façade Red brick cladding Stone foundation Parapet punctuated by ornamental stone detailing Stone panel with building name Brick pilasters that break the parapet with decorative stone caps and stone detailing including diamond-shaped decorative stone elements Stone stringcourse; Central entrance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick piers Simple metal canopy suspended by chains Double front door with decorative metal grill Symmetrical stone staircase Smooth stone surround Multi-paned, round-arched window with a stone frame and keystone Regular, symmetrical windows including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six tall, multi-paned, round-arched, metal windows with inset hoppers with brick voussiors and stone sills and keystones on the front elevation; Rectangular, multi-paned metal windows with inset hoppers on front, side and rear elevations separated by decorative copper spandrel panels Long vertical, multi-paned metal windows separated by spandrel panels on the two-storey tower portion to the south The historical associations with the development of Ottawa Hydro and the growth of Ottawa in the 21st century are expressed through its location on Carling Avenue. The interior of the building and the land surrounding the building are excluded from the
2730	Carling	Avenue		Olde Forge	129-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: Parts of Lot 21, Concession 2, (Ottawa Front) designated as Part 1 on Plan SR-4045. PIN NO.: 03959-0481 (LT)	The Olde Forge is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. The Olde Forge was constructed circa 1830 as a single storey log house. Alterations in 1931, 1975 and 1986, brought it to its current form as a 1 ½ storey log and wood frame structure, the upper storey of which is sheathed in stucco. There are two additions to the rear of the building, one constructed in 1931 and one in 1986. Each rear addition is sheathed in false half-log siding. The building features a large stone chimney and irregular fenestration typical of log structures constructed during the initial settlement of much of Ontario. As such, it is a rare example of log construction in Ottawa, although the log building has been subsumed by later additions to the building. The Old Forge was owned by members of the Winthrop Family from its construction until it was expropriated by the City of Ottawa in 1956. It is assumed that George Winthrop, the original owner, established his blacksmith shop on the site soon after his settlement there in the early 1830s; certainly the forge was included in the census of 1851. His heir, Robert Winthrop, sold agricultural implements in addition to operating the forge, indicating the success of the agricultural community surrounding Ottawa in the pre-Work War I era. When the property again changed hands in 1929, it had not served as either a forge or an agricultural implements dealer for some time and Britannia had become known primarily as a cottage community and destination for day-trippers. Its next use reflects the changing character of the community. Winthrop renovated the property and opened it as a restaurant in 1931, presumably to attract clientele who travelled what was the Richmond Road to reach their designations in Britannia. In 1941, he added a gas station to the site. In 1956, the property was expropriated by the City of Ottawa becoming first a tourist information centre and then a community resource centre in 1974. Its history reflects the development of Ottawa as a logging and agricultural service centre to a large municipality with a full range of services.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
3790	Carp	Road		Octagonal Building	103-2000	Unavailable	<p>The Huntley Branch Agriculture Society was formed in 1855. On January 29, 1887, a meeting of the "Huntley Agri-Society" was held in the town hall in Carp. A motion was made by Mr. Kidd, seconded by Mr. T.E. Argue that an "agriculture hall be built on the old grounds and that the committee appointed at the last meeting have the same completed before the next annual fair." Mr. H. Gow produced plans and showed that a suitable hall would cost about \$1,100.</p> <p>We are unable to determine the exact date of completion of the building, but we are confident that it was built before the Fall Fair of 1897. One reference says it was constructed in February, 1897.</p> <p>The Carp Agriculture Society was formed in 1907 as a result of new provincial funding regulations, thus moving the earlier society, and the building, away from Huntley Township status. The area served was enlarged to include the Townships of Huntley, Fitzroy, Torbolton, March, and Goulbourn.</p> <p>The main historical significance of the Octagonal Building is that it was probably one of the first buildings to serve what was to become the Township of West Carleton.</p> <p>A second historical significance of the Octagonal Building is that it was probably one of the first public buildings to serve what was to become the Township of West Carleton.</p> <p>The Carp Agriculture Hall is a two-storey, frame octagonal building in red with white trim. It was patterned after the Howich Pavilion at the Ottawa Exhibition. Since the Howich Pavilion no longer exists, the Carp Agriculture reflects an earlier style and is the standard for such halls in Eastern Ontario.</p> <p>The West Carleton LACAC Committee recognizes that there may be other such agriculture halls in Ontario. However, we believe that the Carp hall is significant to this area.</p> <p>The Carp Agriculture Hall is a unique place of historic construction and stands out in the Carp area as an architectural focal point.</p>	
3929	Carp	Road	3911 Carp Road	The Central Emergency Government Headquarters / The Diefenbunker / Canada's Cold War Museum	2006-121	Part Lot 20, Con 3 Huntley, being parts 1 and 2 on plan 4R-13836, together with N765664, West Carleton. PIN 04543-0220 (LT) Part Lot 20, Con 3 Huntley, being parts 5 and 6 on plan 4R-11122, except parts 1 and 2 on plan 4R-13836, subject to N765664, West Carleton.	<p>The Central Emergency Government Headquarters, 3911/ 3929 Carp Road, now known as the Diefenbunker, Canada's Cold War Museum, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value.</p> <p>Constructed from 1959-1961 by the government of John Diefenbaker, the underground complex was intended to house key government and military personnel in the event of a nuclear war. It was the largest of a series of seven emergency government headquarters built across Canada as the federal government's response to the threat of nuclear attack during the Cold War. It was equipped with supplies that would have allowed 400 people to live for 30 days. It served as a communications centre for the government until 1994.</p>	<p>As constructed, the Diefenbunker, as it came to be called, was barely discernable at grade, as the bunker, where the government functions were located, is underground. Access to the bunker is provided through a butler hut which opens into the "blast tunnel" which is lined with corrugated steel and was designed specifically to withstand a nuclear blast. Inside the four storey, hardened concrete structure, there is a rich mix of rooms, reflecting the function of the complex, including the offices of the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Defence staff, a vault in which to store the gold reserves of the Bank of Canada, a communications facility including a CBC studio, meeting rooms, an infirmary, a dentist's office, living quarters, and kitchens etc. The entire underground complex is included in the designation.</p> <p>The entire former site, including lands owned by the Museum and the City of Ottawa, is included in the designation. Above ground, there are a number of site elements that contribute to the Diefenbunker's cultural heritage value. These include; the guard house, the contoured hill that covers the actual bunker, that was engineered specifically to withstand a nuclear blast, the security fences, the vents and exhausts, the parking lots, the former antennae field and the helicopter landing pad.</p> <p>The Public Library is included in the designated parcel, but the reading garden and other library-related site elements are not to be regulated by this designation.</p>
2777	Cassels	Street			2024-257	Part of Block F, Plan 40HALF, as in NP53224	<p>The Britannia Yacht Club has design value as a representative example of a late nineteenth century recreational clubhouse with a simple, utilitarian design. Constructed in 1896, the building's square footprint, steeply pitched hip roof, dormers, and a wide wraparound verandah, were characteristic of recreational architecture seen on the waterways in Ottawa and across Ontario around the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The original functional attributes including boat storage, panoramic views of the waterfront, and a space for club activities and social events, were essential to recreational building architecture. 2777 Cassels Street building is directly associated with the growth and popularity of the Britannia Yacht Club, which is one of the oldest recreational clubs in Ottawa that still operates today. As early as the 1860s, Britannia Village residents were interested in water activities on Lac Deschenes. In 1887, the Britannia Yacht Club (previously known as the Britannia Aquatic Club, Britannia Nautical Club, Britannia Boating Club, and Britannia Boat House Club) was founded. They originally met in an old sawmill which they quickly outgrew due to increasing membership, spurring the need for a purpose-built clubhouse, which culminated in the construction of 2777 Cassels Street. From 1896 to today, 2777 Cassels Street has been used by the Britannia Yacht Club, including between 1905 and 1918 for boat storage as the remainder of club activities operated in the clubhouse built at the end of the pier. The building was designed by Edgar Lewis Horwood, a prominent architect who practiced in Ottawa from 1895 to 1940 and served as Chief Architect for the Department of Public Works from 1915 to 1919. Horwood was considered "at the very top in old Colonial Architecture" and is credited with designing a wide range of buildings across Ottawa including the Bank Street streetscape and other landmarks such as the Carnegie Library. 2777 Cassels Street reflects the work of the well-respected Britannia carpenter Charles Robinson. Robinson can be credited with constructing defining buildings in Britannia attributed to its historic cottage community. He built numerous cottages and developed Britannia's high style of the vernacular style cottages around the turn of the nineteenth century. In addition to building the Britannia Nautical Club's clubhouse in 1896, he built St. Stephen's Anglican Church in 1892, both of which reflect the expanding cottage resort and Robinson's building projects meeting the community's needs. 2777 Cassels Street has contextual value as a landmark building that supports the character of Britannia as a historic cottage community and is historically linked to its surroundings. Its prominent waterfront location and access to Lac Deschenes make it highly scenic and accessible for water activities, and its red asphalt roof identifies the highly visible landmark along the Ottawa River. The building reflects late nineteenth to early twentieth century architectural characteristics which define Britannia as a historic summer community.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Britannia Yacht Club as a representative example of purpose-built late nineteenth century recreational building in Ontario include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple, square-shaped footprint • Large massing of two and a half storeys, a steeply pitched red hip roof, and hipped dormers • Wide, wraparound second storey verandah on the west, north, east façades (originally open, currently has open and enclosed sections), providing views of the Ottawa River • Large windows on each façade • Picturesque setting: • Prominent location on the point of the Britannia peninsula • Multiple views of the Ottawa River <p>Revival styles were popular in the early twentieth century for residential and recreational buildings. 2777 Cassels Street displays elements associated with Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival style: • Use of natural materials including stucco on exterior walls and half timbering on the south and west façade of the second storey, and stone foundation and pillars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tower on southeast corner with crenellated parapet, buttresses, moulded label, lintels, and groups of windows, and the date "1887" engraved on the south parapet. The interior of the building is excluded in this designation. This designation does not include other associated facilities including the tennis courts, marina, parking, and piers.
46	Cartier	Street			78-94	Part of Lot 64 and Lot 3 on Plan 14350, City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Parts of Lot 64 on the North side of Somerset Street and Lot Number 3 on the West side of Cartier Street, in the said City of Ottawa as shown on a registered Plan prepared by R. Sparks, P.L.S. and registered in the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5) as Plan No. 14350, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the point of intersection of the North side of Somerset Street and of the West side of Cartier Street; THENCE along the North side of Somerset Street in a westerly direction to a point sixty-five feet (65') from the said point of intersection; THENCE northerly and on a course parallel to the easterly boundary of Lot 63 on by the North side of Somerset Street to a point on the north boundary line of said Lot No. 3 on the West side of Cartier Street; THENCE easterly along the said north boundary line of said Lot 3 to the west boundary line of Cartier Street; THENCE Southerly along the west boundary line of Cartier Street to the place of beginning as shown on a registered Plan prepared by R. Sparks, P.L.S. dated July 28, 1876. The lands herein described are the same lands as in Instrument No. N291717.	<p>The property at 46 Cartier Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This Queen Anne Revival Style house was built in 1901 as the retirement residence of prominent Centretown businessman Newell Bate. It was later the Ottawa residence of New Brunswick Senator George W. Fowler and, from 1924-1942, it was the home of Supreme Court Justice Thibodeau Rinfret. From 194-1965, the house at 46 Cartier Street was occupied by D'Youville Convent, and was later a nursing home.</p> <p>This grandly-scaled house reflects the early character of its neighbourhood. It was the first construction at the site and was built at the latter half of the neighbourhood's first development phase. It is an excellent example of local Queen Anne Revival Style, distinguished by its prominent and elaborate chimney stacks, irregular plan, shingled porches and gables and the decorative use of both brick and stone exterior finishes.</p>	
229	Chapel	Street		Plummer House	73-82	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF lot numbers thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) on the south side of Daly Street, in the City of Ottawa aforesaid, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa Carleton Number 5 as number 6.	<p>The building at 229 Chapel Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Built to a design by the architectural firm of Horsey and Sheard in 1875, the building is a two and one-half storey brick structure with a truncated hip roof. Among the numerous significant architectural details, the multiple gables and elaborate window treatments make the building an outstanding example of the residences of this era.</p> <p>The house has been the residence of a number of important persons in the community and government, including long time resident Frederick Toller, who was comptroller in the dominion currency.</p> <p>The above does not include reference to the design of the building interior or to any additions on the east side of the building.</p>	
317	Chapel	Street		All Saints' Anglican Church	301-98	Unavailable	<p>All Saint's Anglican Church, Sandy Hill is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons. The 1899-1900 church (parish established 1898), reflects the development of the eastern end of the Sandy Hill neighbourhood by the financial elite, the growth of the Ottawa Diocese, and the popularity of the "Low Church" Anglican rite in the region. The church's founder and principal benefactor was Sir Henry Newell Bate (1828-1917), the city's pre-eminent grocer, controller of a diverse family business empire and first chairman (1899-1917) of the Ottawa Improvement Commission (later National Capital Commission)</p> <p>Elaborate society and state events at All Saints' are highlighted by the 1924 royal wedding of Lois F. Booth (granddaughter of lumber baron J.R. Booth) to H.R.H. Prince Erik of Denmark (first cousin of King George V), and the 1937 funeral of former Prime Minister Robert Borden. Many other noteworthy people have been closely associated with the church including Sir George H. Perley (1857-1938); lumber industry and military outfitter Lt. Col. James H. Woods (1863-1930, a founding parishioner); the Hon. Brig. The Venerable Channell G. Hepburn, (1888-1971) rector (1919-1956) and Archdeacon of Ottawa (1945-61); Barbara Ann Scott (born 1928), the first Canadian woman figure skater to win an Olympic gold medal (1948) and Arthur E. Davis (1891-1935) honoured for his parish and community work, and for decorated service in the First World War.</p> <p>The history of All Saints' is also distinguished by organist-choirmasters who contributed greatly to Ottawa's musical development: Edgar Birch (1854-1931, incumbent 1904-1910) and John W. Bearder (1873-1958, incumbent 1913-1931). Both men directed leading local musical organizations and, during their tenures, All Saints' had one of the best church programmes in the city.</p> <p>The design of All Saints' in the Gothic Revival style, is imposing with a weighty tower, broad roof and restrained exterior decoration, rough-textured masonry, large windows and a polygonal apse. Little changed since 1900, the church is the best extant work of architect A.M. Calderon (local practice c. 1887-1902). The windows are a prized feature of All Saints': stained glass memorial windows light the apse and the sides of the nave; the remaining windows are almost all original-of these, the art glass in the great west window, lower level chapel, organ pipe chamber and entrance transom is the most distinguished. The nine-bell chime is unique in Ottawa, and rare in Canada. The structure's generous grounds</p>	
430	Churchill	Ave N		Westboro Masonic Temple/Westboro Masonic Lodge	2024-115	PART BLOCK F, REGISTERED PLAN 204, PARTS 1, 2, AND 3 PLAN 4R16150, CITY OF OTTAWA.	<p>The Westboro Masonic Temple has design value as a representative example of a purpose built Masonic Temple influenced by the Edwardian Classicist and Beaux Arts architectural styles. Constructed in 1924, the building's symmetrical design, simple classical features, and integrated Masonic symbols such as the letter "G", the compass, and the square align with Canadian and international examples of other Masonic Temples and exemplify the building's origins as a space of Freemasonry. Features of the facade associated with the Edwardian Classicist and Beaux Arts styles include the integrated brick quoins, lintels and vousoirs, the facade's central bay, and the symmetrical placement of door and window openings. The Westboro Masonic Temple is directly associated with the growth of Freemasonry and fraternal organizations in Ottawa. As Ottawa's suburbs expanded in the early 20th century, new branches of the Masons and other fraternal organizations were established, often meeting in private homes or rented spaces such as church halls. The Westboro Masonic Temple was purpose built to meet the needs of Westboro's growing Masonic community, established by two local Lodges: the Ionic Lodge and the Acacia Lodge. The Westboro Masonic Temple reflects the work of notable local architecture firm Richards and Abra, lead by Hugh Archibald Richards and William J. Abra. Richards and Abra are credited with numerous notable buildings including the ByWard Market building, Nepean Highschool, and the Mayfair Apartments. The Westboro Masonic Temple has contextual value as a landmark building that supports the character of Westboro and is historically linked to its surroundings. Its elevated location near the intersection of Churchill Avenue and Byron Avenue allows for the building to serve as a highly visible local landmark. Located adjacent to the former streetcar line, the property represents the 20th century growth of Westboro into a thriving suburban village which featured social and institutional spaces like the Masonic Temple in close proximity to commercial uses on nearby Richmond Road and surrounding residences.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Westboro Masonic Temple as a representative example of a purpose built Masonic Temple designed with elements of the Edwardian Classicist and Beaux Arts styles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well balanced symmetrical facade with central bay and stepped parapet roof. • Red brick cladding with decorative elements including integrated red brick quoins, vousoirs, and lintels. • Stone inserts, including those decorated with Masonic symbols - the square, compass, and letter "G" - or inscribed with the place name and names of founding lodges - Masonic Temple, Acacia, and Ionic. • Primary cornice above second storey windows. • Secondary cornice below second floor windows. • Symmetrical location of window and door openings on the front facade. <p>Key attributes that demonstrate the Westboro Masonic Temple's contextual value are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its prominent siting near the intersection of Churchill Avenue and Byron Avenue

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
290	City Centre	Ave		Former W.C. Edwards and Company Building	2024-241	Lot 12, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 13, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 14, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 15, Block 2, Plan 73, S WELINGTON ST; Lot 1, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 2, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 3, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 4, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 5, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 6, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 7, Block A, PL 73, E LORETTA AV; Lot 1, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 2, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 3, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 4, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 5, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 6, Block A, Plan 73, Lot 7, Block A, Plan 73, W CHAMPAGNE ST; Lot 8, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 9, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 10, Block 2, Plan 73, E LORETTA ST; Lot 8, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 9, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 10, Block 2, Plan 73, Lot 11, Block 2, Plan 73, W CHAMPAGNE AV; Part Lot 1, Block H, Plan 73, Part Lot 2, Block H, Plan 73, Part Lot 3, Block H, Plan 73, W LORETTA ST; Part Lot 4, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 5, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 6, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 7, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 8, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 9, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 10, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 11, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 12, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 13, Block H, Plan 73, Lot 14, Block H, Plan 73, W LORETTA ST, Part LORETTA ST, Plan 73, formerly known as SECOND AV as closed by BYLAW CR395083; Part ELM ST, Plan 73 as closed by BYLAW CR221259; ALL BEING KNOWN AS PART 1 TO 4, SR5911; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	Constructed circa 1925, the W.C. Edwards and Company building is a strong representative example of a vernacular interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of this style include its wooden door with sidelites and semi-circular transom, its decorative gabled dormer with a curvilinear parapet above the central entrance, and its steeply pitched hipped roof with exposed wooden rafter tails. The Spanish Colonial Revival style was most common in Canada from the 1910s to the 1940s and was often used for institutional and commercial buildings. Vernacular examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in Ottawa include the Rideau Street Library, 377 Rideau Street (1933), Champagne Bath, 321 King Edward Avenue (1924), and the Ottawa South Community Centre, 260 Sunnyside Avenue (1921). The building at 290 City Centre Avenue has direct associations with W.C. Edwards and Company, one of the largest early lumber establishments in eastern Ontario. The company was established in 1868 in Rockland, Ontario, and expanded into Ottawa in 1894 with the purchase of the sawmill at the Rideau Falls from the estate of James Maclaren. In 1912, the company established the Somerset Street sawmill on the land surrounding 290 City Centre Avenue. In 1920, the company's holdings were acquired by the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company, except for the Somerset Street sawmill, which continued operation as a wholesale branch. The W.C. Edwards and Company building was constructed as the company's administrative offices in 1925 and remained in use until the sawmill's closure in 1962. The company's namesake, William Cameron Edwards, was appointed to the Senate of Canada in 1903 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and became one of the founding directors of the Canadian Forestry Association. The building has historical associations with the industrialization of the area, which grew with establishment of the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound Railway and the presence of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Built in 1891, the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound Railway was built by J.R. Booth to support his lumber operations and was a catalyst for the growth of railway dependent industries such as sawmills, lumberyards, and railway yards in the area. The W.C. Edwards and Company building is important in supporting the area's historic character that flourished as railway dependent industries and	Key attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 290 City Centre Avenue as a representative example of a vernacular interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symmetrical plan with a raised central entrance on the south elevation • Wooden entrance door, sidelites, and semi-circular transom window on south elevation accentuated by decorative curvilinear brickwork, stone voussours, and a keystone • The interior vestibule, with a wooden door, sidelites, and semi-circular transom window that match the exterior entrance units • Central entrance steps, flanked by stone capped brick knee walls • Decorative gabled dormer with a curvilinear parapet above the central entrance • Steeply pitched hipped roof with exposed wooden rafter tails at eaves • Semi-circular, at-grade doorway with stone surround adjacent to the central entrance. • Rectangular window openings with decorative stone sills and keystones • Stone stringcourse above the foundation along the south, east, and west elevations • Red brick cladding Key attributes that demonstrate its associative value as the administrative offices for an industrial company include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large J&J Taylor fireproof safe, built into the rear interior of the building's first storey • The interior central hall plan on the main floor, which contains large rooms with high ceilings Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include:
257	Clarence	St		Cherry House	2024-353	PT LT 8, PL 43586, N/S CLARENCE ST, AS IN NS204260; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	The Cherry House has design value as a representative example of a vernacular front gable house with Classical Revival influences in Lowertown exemplified by its front gable with a steeply pitched roof, two-storey massing, and red brick cladding. The classical influences are evident in the house's returned eaves and open porch with pediment. The Cherry House has cultural heritage value for its association with the theme of early residential settlement patterns in Lowertown, a historically working-class neighbourhood and important place of arrival for immigrants to Canada and newcomers to Ottawa. Constructed between the early 1860s and late 1870s, the first owners of the property and existing building were Irish immigrants William and Ann Cherry. With its modest design, the building is representative of the simple front-gable houses that would have housed many working-class immigrant families in Lowertown during that time. Cherry House has contextual value as it maintains the early vernacular residential character found throughout Lowertown East. In 1843, the Vesting Act was passed, which allowed the acquisition of land in Lowertown. During this period the vernacular front gable form with red brick cladding, became more common throughout Lowertown as families were able to afford buying land and build more permanent structures. The property is functionally and historically linked to its location in Lowertown, a residential and mixed-use neighborhood, established to the east of the ByWard Market. As exemplified by its early residents, property owners would have chosen Lowertown for its proximity to their place of work and access to religious institutions.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 257 Clarence Street as a representative example of a vernacular front gable building include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front gable with a steeply pitched roof • Red brick cladding • Limestone foundation • Returned eaves • Two-and-a-half storey massing • Large veranda with triangular pediment • Simple form • Evenly spaced rectangular window openings on the front facade with stone lintels and sills • Rectangular window opening in the gable end with stone lintel and sill The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
99	Cobourg	Street	99 Cobourg Street	Macdonald Gardens Park	2019-292	PT LT B, CON DRF, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY, AS IN CR93918, EXCEPT PT 1, SR6586; PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY, PL 43586, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY (EPISCOPAL), PL 43586, METHODIST CEMETERY, PL 43586; PT CHARLOTTE ST, PL 43586. CLOSED BY CR689636	Macdonald Gardens Park, an evolving cultural heritage landscape, is of cultural heritage value as a park designed by Frederick Todd, one of Canada's early landscape architects, who planned many parks across the country. The park has evolved from a cemetery, to one of Ottawa's early planned landscapes with winding paths, native trees and open spaces, and a stone summer house on top of a hill, and is now a recreational park. Macdonald Gardens Park is of historical value as an early project of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which was established in 1899 to beautify the capital. The park also has historical value because it was constructed on the site of a former cemetery. Between the years 1845 and 1873 the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist and Roman Catholic churches used this site as the Sandy Hill cemeteries. Macdonald Gardens Park's contextual value lies in its landmark setting within the Lowertown area and its prominently located summer house on a hill.	Key elements that embody the heritage value of Macdonald Gardens Park include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The landscaped grounds and pathways including its mature trees •Remnants of the landscape architect-designed plan by Frederick Todd •Hexagonal stone summer house with round arches on top of hill •Large open lawn on east side with sloped grass-covered hill on west side •Tree-lined path following the old route of Charlotte Street •Stone retaining wall on the north west side of the park •Ottawa Improvement Commission fixtures in the park, including the iconic National Capital Commission light posts
501	Cole				2022-348	LT 19, PL 235, E/S COLE AV; CITY OF OTTAWA	The cultural heritage value of 501 Cole Avenue lies in its contextual value for its contribution to the character of the Highland Park neighbourhood and its design value as an example of early twentieth century vernacular residential architecture. 501 Cole Avenue has contextual value as a house designed and constructed subject to John E. Cole's requirements for large residences in Highland Park. Cole, one of a number of dairy farmers in Ottawa's west end in the late 19th century, subdivided his land in 1898 with the vision of creating a prosperous, cohesive suburban neighbourhood and included a covenant on the area's large lots to ensure development was in keeping with this vision. The house is situated on a large lot that features mature trees along the property line, a green front lawn and a generous setback in keeping with the character of other houses from this period in Highland Park. 501 Cole Avenue has design value as a typical early 20th century example of vernacular suburban residential architecture. Typical of the time period, it features Edwardian Classicist elements including the red brick cladding central two storey porch with simple columns and triangular pediment, a central hipped dormer, and a stone foundation.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the contextual heritage value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The generous front yard setback from Cole Avenue; and, • The green front lawn and mature trees along the property lines. Key exterior elements that contribute to the heritage value as an example of early twentieth century vernacular suburban residential architecture in Highland Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple square plan and the siting of the building on the lot; • Red brick cladding; • Central two storey front porch with pedimented roof; • Symmetrical front facade with rectangular windows on either side of central two storey porch; and, • Truncated hip roof.
224	Cooper	Street			98-93	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 55 on the South side of Cooper Street in the said City of Ottawa as laid down upon a plan registered in the Registry Office for the said City as Plan No. 12281. All as last described in Deed Instrument Number NS202480.	224 Cooper Street is recommended for designation as a property of architectural and historical value. Built in 1884 for Christopher Stratton, a pre-eminent Centretown businessman in his day, this house is a good example of the buildings constructed during the second wave of development along Cooper Street after existing larger lots began to be subdivided to make way for the homes of Ottawa's merchants and civil servants. The building displays an eclectic blend of late 19th century architectural styles. The irregular plan, textures, porch and projecting bays suggest a strong Queen Anne influence. The building also features Italianate influenced elements including the bay windows which dominate the north and east sides and the segmentally arched windows with hood moulds. The front vestibule and entryway including the bowed second storey conservatory were added in 1901. The building is a good example of the successful evolution of domestic architecture in Ottawa, blending several architectural styles to achieve a unique and pleasant effect.	
300	Cooper	Street		The Shefford	274-92	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa 1 in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, (formerly the County of Carleton) and Province Of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF FIRSTLY: A portion of Lot No. 48 on the south side of Cooper Street, in the City of Ottawa, as laid out on Plan 12281 registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa which said portion of said Lot 48 may be more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a portion in the northerly boundary line of said lot 48 distant ninety feet three inches (90'3") in a westerly direction from the north-easterly angle of Lot No. 49 as shown upon the said plan, such distance being measured along the northerly boundary line of said Lots 48 and 49; THENCE southerly and parallel with the easterly boundary of said Lot 48 a distance of one hundred and seven feet nine inches (107'9); THENCE westerly and parallel with the southerly boundary line of said lot a distance of eight feet ten and seven-eighths inches (8'10 7/8); THENCE southerly and parallel with the easterly boundary line of said Lot a distance of four feet nine inches (4'9") more or less to the southerly boundary line of said Lot; THENCE westerly and a long the southerly boundary line of said Lot to the westerly boundary line thereof; THENCE northerly and along the westerly boundary line of said lot a distance of one hundred and twelve feet six inches (112'6") more or less to the northerly boundary line thereof; THENCE easterly and along the northerly boundary line of said lot a distance of fortyone feet eleven and one-half inches (41'11 1/2") more or less to the place of beginning. SECONDLY: BEING COMPOSED OF lot No. 47 on the south side of Cooper Street, in the City of Ottawa, aforesaid, according to the said Plan 12281. THIRDLY: BEING COMPOSED OF the east half of Lot 46 on the south side of Cooper Street aforesaid according to said plan 12281. As last described in Deed Instrument No. N598731.	The Shefford, one of Ottawa's earliest large-scale apartment buildings was completed in 1912 during a boom in apartment building construction in the city. It quickly became popular among members of the growing middle class desirous of a respectable address but unwilling or unable to purchase a house. Early inhabitants included civil servants, office clerks and professionals. It has also been inhabited by many Canadians of note, including the Right Honourable Joe Clark and author Timothy Findley, who wrote parts of his novel The Wars there. The building is a five-storey, H-shaped, red brick structure. Heavy stone foundations and channeled brick masonry emphasize the foundation storey which is separated from the upper four storeys by a stone belt course. The front façade is distinguished by classically inspired details including a portico with Tuscan columns, pedimented pavilions, pilasters and a cornice with large modillions. Iron balconies, a decorative glass transom over the double entrance doors and decorative lamp standards are also features of the front façade. The building's monumental scale and simple detailing are typical of apartment building design of the era. This designation does not include the interior of the building.	
310	Cooper	Street			154-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the west half of lot 46 on the south side of Cooper Street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 12281.	The one and one-half storey brick veneer structure at 310 Cooper Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected in 1879-80 it is a pitched roof structure with its gabled end to the street. The building is highlighted by Victorian elements such as, a one-storey bay window, arched window and door openings, an ornately cut bargeboard and the use of a one course corbelled brick decorative band.	
9	Crescent	Road		Casa Loma	91-24	All and singular the lands and premises in the Village of Rockcliffe Park in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being those parts of Blocks A-17 and A-26 as shown on Plan M-22 registered in the office of Land Titles at Ottawa and being designated as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey of Record as CAR-68.	"Casa Loma", 9 Crescent Road, Rockcliffe Park, a stately country house in Rockcliffe Park, is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for its historical importance, architectural merit and contribution to the environment of the Village. "Casa Loma", the "house on the hill", was erected in 1911 for Harry Southam (1875-1954) and his wife Lillas Ahearn. Harry Southam and his older brother Wilson, who built the neighbouring houses in the same year, opened up this part of Rockcliffe Park, including a private driveway which later became Crescent Road. As Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Southam participated in the management of the Ottawa Citizen, part of the growing chain of Southam Press newspapers. In keeping with their influential position in the city, the Southams became avid patrons of the arts. A collector of European and Canadian paintings, Harry Southam served as the Chairman of the National Gallery of Canada and supported Canadian painters at a critical phase in the artistic development of the country. Lillas Southam's strong musical interests sparked the transformation of the squash court at "Casa Loma" into a Music Room, from where early CBC concerts were broadcast. In the mid 1960s, the government of Austria purchased the property as a residence for the ambassador. The two Southam houses are artistically set at an angle to each other, creating an ambience of randomly-sited country houses. "Casa Loma" was designed by Ottawa architect Allan Keefer, a descendent of the Mackay/Keefer family who built several large residences in the Village. "Casa Loma" is a dignified red brick mansion in the Queen Anne Revival style, with fine stone-mullioned windows, parapet gables and slate roof, formally arranged in a manner reminiscent of Edwardian houses for gentlemen of means. Though "Casa Loma" was damaged by fire in 1944, it was rebuilt following the original design, under the direction of architect A.J. Hazlegrave. The house is set within a pastoral landscape on a height of land overlooking the Ottawa River. At the bottom of the garden, beyond the Rockeries, ran the Ottawa Electric Railway line built by Thomas Ahearn, one of the owners of the company and father of Lillas Southam. The spacious grounds of the property continue to contribute significantly to the rural ambience of Rockcliffe Park. By reason of its historical associations with the Southam Family, its dignified architectural design and its	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
51	Crichton	Street		Garrett House	65-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the north half of Lot Number 8, in Block 12 on the south side of Crichton Street, Registered Plan 17. THE HEREBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 412242. DATED AT OTTAWA this last day of February, 1980.	The one and one-half storey clapboard dwelling at 51 Crichton Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected prior to 1874, the building features of a front gable, medium pitched roof, open portico and pedimented trim. The two-storey frame extension to the rear was a later addition. In its overall exterior appearance, this Classical Revival style building is an excellent example of development surviving from the mill village of New Edinburgh, late to become Ottawa's first suburb. The original building remains essentially unaltered and as such is a relatively rare surviving example of a significant portion of Ottawa's architectural history.	
139	Crichton	Street	141 Crichton St	Garvock House	222-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 10 in Block 18 at the south east corner of the intersection of Keefer Street and Creighton Street (now known as Crichton Street,) in the Village of New Edinburgh (now within the limits of the City of Ottawa) as laid down on a plan of the said Village of New Edinburgh which plan is registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as plan number 70 and which said parcel or tract of land may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the north easterly limit of said Lot 10, distant 55.5 feet measured south easterly thereon from the most northerly angle of Lot 10; THENCE South easterly along the said north easterly limit of Lot 10, a distance of 49.5 feet, more or less, to the most easterly angle of Lot 10; THENCE South westerly along the south easterly limit of Lot 10, a distance of 78.06 feet, more or less, to the most southerly angle of Lot 10; THENCE North westerly along the south westerly limit of Lot 10, a distance of 49.5 feet, more or less, to a point distance 55.5 feet from the most westerly angle of the said Lot; THENCE North easterly a distance of 77.97 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement.	The Garvock House, 139-141 Crichton Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1874 by Alexander Garvock, stone mason and contractor, this one and one-half storey stone double residence features end chimneys, quoins and large dormers. In its overall exterior appearance, the house is an outstanding example of early dwellings in the mill village of New Edinburgh, late to become Ottawa's first suburb. It is of particular significance as one of the few surviving stone cottages in the City, reminiscent of Ottawa's origins with the Rideau Canal.	
200	Crichton	Street		Crichton Street School	198-90	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 17, as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 42.	The Crichton Street School is recommended for designation as a property of architectural and historical value. The east part of the building was constructed in 1906 and the west portion was constructed in 1919. Both portions of the building were built to plans by William B. Garvock, Building Superintendent for the Ottawa Board of Education. Garvock was involved in the design of many of Ottawa's early 20th century schools and school additions. The Crichton Street School is an excellent example of early 20th Century public schools in Ottawa and its design and facilities reflect recent educational innovations. The simple Beaux-Arts-inspired classical design of the building was dictated by its function as a school. The front door features a pedimented doorway reminiscent of English Baroque period.	
25, 29	Crichton	Street			12-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number 10 in Block number 9 on the south side of Crichton Street according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 70 and designated as parts 1 and 2 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as Plan 4R-1586.	The building at 25-29 Crichton Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Built c. 1867, the overall exterior appearance of this double residence is an outstanding example of housing in the early village of New Edinburgh. The building is a one and one half storey frame structure with a board and batten finish. The basic "T" shaped plan and the symmetrical façade is highlighted by the cut bargeboards, the two front porches and the unique door placements.	
350	Cumberland	Street	352 Cumberland St		115-85	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF parts of lots 25 and 26 on the south side of York Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the north-east angle of the said lot 26; THENCE westerly along the northern boundary of said lots 25 and 26, 66.92 feet, more or less, to a point distant 56 feet easterly measured along the northern boundary of said lot 25 from the north west angle of the last mentioned lot; THENCE southerly and parallel to the western boundary of said lot 25, 45.16 feet; THENCE easterly in a straight line to a point in the eastern boundary of said lot 26, 45.67 feet southerly measured along said eastern boundary from the north-east angle of said lot 26; THENCE northerly along said eastern boundary 45.67 feet to the place of beginning. THE HEREBEFORE parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument Number 698201.	The two and one-half storey wood frame double residence at 350-352 Cumberland Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected c. 1860, it is a pitched roof structure with the side to the street and brick veneer on the north and east facades. With its regularity of window and door openings and rectangular form, along with its simplicity of construction and materials, it is a typical example of a vernacular Lowertown double residence of its time.	
473	Cumberland	Street	90 Daly Avenue	St. Paul's Presbyterian Church / St. Paul's Eastern United Church	1983-123	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF lot 5 and part of lot 6 on the south side of Daly Avenue, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 6, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the north-west angle of said lot 5; Thence easterly and along the northern boundary of said lots 5 and 6 a distance of 87 feet; Thence southerly in a straight line 99 feet, more or less, to a point in the southern boundary of said lot 6, which point is distant 87 feet 6 inches, more or less, from the south-west angle of said lot 5; Thence westerly and along the southern boundary of said lots 6 and 5, a distance of 87 feet 6 inches, more or less, to the said south-west angle of said lot 5; Thence northerly and along the western boundary of said lot 5 a distance of 99 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. The hereinbefore described lands are those lands described in instrument number 220115 registered in the said Land Registry Office. DATED at Ottawa this 18th day of May, 1983.	St. Paul's Presbyterian Church at 90 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Built in 1888-1889, its overall exterior appearance is of Romanesque Revival Style. The stonework, three short stocky towers and a series of rounded arches define the building's character. Other notable features include marble pillars and an impressive stained glass window on the Daly façade. There originally was a sixty foot tower with a spire on the northwest corner. Originally Presbyterian, the church later became and is presently St. Paul's Eastern United Church. It is noted that the above does not make any reference to the interior of the building.	
193, 195	Cumberland	Street		Rathier House	193-78	Unavailable	The two and one-half storey stone building at 193-195 Cumberland Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected circa 1862, this sturdy stone structure is a simple vernacular building though in the classical tradition. It is of particular interest as an example of a combined business and residence, having been used historically as a grocery.	
306	Cyr	Avenue		Gamman House	2004-374	Lt 28, Pl 39; Vanier/Gloicester PIN 04238-0022 (LT)	The Gamman House, 306 Cyr Avenue, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as a building of cultural heritage value for historical and architectural reasons. Nathaniel Gamman was born in Lowertown in 1848, making him a very early inhabitant of the region. In 1873 he purchased his property in Janeville, a small community centred on the Montreal Road. By 1877, the assessed value of the property had doubled, indicating that Gamman had probably built the house that year. He married Mary Ann Mulligan the same year that he purchased the lot and they had seven children. Gamman worked a variety jobs, including brick maker and janitor during his lifetime. He also served very briefly as a councillor in 1913. His life, family, and job history are typical of late 19th century working men. The Gamman House is a one and a half storey, "L"-shaped, wood frame, mansard-roofed structure. There are gabled-dormer with finials punctuating the roofline. Fire insurance maps show that there was a long one storey addition to the rear of the building, but this feature has disappeared. Originally the front verandah extended the full width of the house, but at some point part of it was incorporated into the house as a bay window and later the remaining open portion of the structure was closed in. The building's heritage attributes include the wood siding, mansard roof, decorative wood details such as the pilasters and porch details, the finials, dentils and brackets. The large side yard also contributes to its character and should be preserved. The front hall and the large room on the ground floor with its decorative wood and plaster details are included in this designation; the rest of the house is not.	
1	Daly	Avenue	33 Nicholas Street	Albion Hotel	200-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Lots Number Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) and that part of Lot Number Seventeen (17) on the north side of Daly Avenue as shown on registered Plan Number 3922, which said part of Lot Number Seventeen (17) may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of Lot 17, distant 37.5 feet ' measured westerly thereon from the southeast angle of the said lot; THENCE northerly, parallel with the easterly limit of the said lot, 57 feet; THENCE easterly, parallel with the said southerly limit of the said lot, 37.5 feet to the said easterly limit of Lot 17; THENCE northerly, along the last mentioned limit, 42 feet to the northerly limit of the said Lot 17; THENCE westerly, along the said northerly limit of Lot 17, 66.10 feet to the westerly limit of the said Lot 17; THENCE southerly, along the last mentioned limit, 99 feet, more or less, to the said southerly limit of Lot 17; THENCE easterly, along the last mentioned limit, 28.6 feet to the point of commencement. SECONDLY: Those parts of Lots Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) on the south side of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street) as shown on registered City Plan Number 3922 which said parts of said lots may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south-west angle of said Lot Number Fifteen (15); THENCE easterly along the southerly limit of said Lots Numbers Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16), one hundred and thirty-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (134.92') more or less to the south-east angle of said Lot Number Sixteen (16); THENCE northerly along the easterly limit of said Lot Number Sixteen (16) eight feet (8') to a point; THENCE westerly and parallel to the southerly limits of said Lots Numbers Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) one hundred and thirty-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (134.92') more or less to the westerly limit of said Lot Number Fifteen (15) eight feet (8') to the place of beginning. SAVING AND EXCEPTING thereout and therefrom the westerly 53.4 feet in perpendicular width of the hereinbefore described parcels of land.	The Albion Hotel, on Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. This building was built as an expansion to one of the oldest hotels in Ottawa and has housed a varied array of guests and events. Erected in 1871, the hotel is a three and one-half storey brick building fronting on Daly Avenue. It has a pitched roof and regular window openings. The building reflects the general design influences of the time of its construction. The entire property was substantially altered in 1960. However, the Daly Avenue frontage of the hotel still demonstrates design characteristics of 1871. The above makes no reference to the interior of the surrounding property.	
2	Daly	Avenue		Carleton County Court House	381-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, formerly in the Township of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the province of Ontario, AND BEING COMPOSED OF part of the Court House and Jail Block, in Lot "C" Concession "C" of the said Township of Nepean, shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as Number 3922, the boundaries of the said parcel being described as follows: PREMISING that the bearings are astronomic, derived from the south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue, having a bearing of north fifty-seven degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds east (N 57 degrees 59' 20" E) as shown on plans of the integrated control network of the National Capital Region and are referred to longitude seventy-six degrees, thirty minutes west (76 degrees 30' W) and relating all bearings herein thereto; COMMENCING at a point in the south-westerly limit of Court House Lane distant one hundred and eighty and sixteen one-hundredths feet (180.60') measured, south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds east (S 32 degrees 16' 10" E) along the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane from its intersection with the said south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue; THENCE south fifty-seven degrees, thirty-six minutes, thirty seconds west (S 57 degrees 36' 30" W) two hundred and twelve and ninety-one one-hundredths feet (212.91') to the north-easterly limit of Nicholas Street; THENCE north thirty-two degrees, twelve minutes, twenty seconds west (N 32 degrees 12' 20" W) along the said north-easterly limit of Nicholas Street, one hundred and eighty-one and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet (181.57') to the said south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue; THENCE north fifty-seven degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds east (N 57 degrees 59' 20" E) along the said south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue, two hundred and twelve and seventy-one one-hundredths feet (212.71') to the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane; THENCE south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds east (S 32 degrees 16' 10" E) along the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane, one hundred and eighty and sixteen one-hundredths feet (180.16') to the point of commencement; AND DESIGNATED AS PART 1 on Ontario Department of Public Works Plan of Survey Number 117-101L.	The Carleton County Court House, 2 Daly Avenue, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. Erected during 1870-71, it has since been the seat of County government. The building was designed by Robert Surtees and built of dressed limestone with cut stone trim. It consists of a three-storey centre block with symmetrical two-storey wings and a portico to the front. The Court House is a formal building of some classical character, expressive of government and the administration of justice. The original character is largely retained in spite of later additions. The surrounding grounds and fence provide an appropriate setting.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
22	Daly	Avenue		Carleton County Registry Office	67-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, formerly in the Township of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of the Court House and Jail Block, in Lot "C" Concession "C" of the said Township of Nepean, shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as Number 3922, the boundaries of the said parcel being described as follows: PREMISING that the bearings are astronomic, derived from the south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue, having a bearing of north fifty-seven degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds east (N 57° 59' 20" E) as shown on plans of the integrated control network of the National Capital Region and are referred to longitude seventy-six degrees, thirty minutes west (76° 30' W) and relating all bearings herein thereto; COMMENCING at a point in the south-westerly limit of Court House Lane distant one hundred and eighty and sixteen one hundredths feet (180.16') measured south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes ten seconds east (S 32° 16' 10" E) along the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane from its intersection with the said south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue; THENCE south fifty-seven degrees, thirty-six minutes, thirty 0 seconds west (S 57° 36' 30" W) two hundred and twelve and ninety-one one-hundredths feet (C.212.91') to the north-easterly limit of Nicholas Street; THENCE north thirty-two degrees, twelve minutes, twenty seconds west (N 32° 12' 20" W) along the said north-easterly limit of Nicholas Street, one hundred and eighty-one and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet (181.57') to the said south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue; THENCE north fifty-seven degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty seconds east (N 57° 59' 20" E) along the said south easterly limit of Daly Avenue, two hundred and twelve and seventy one one-hundredths feet (212.71') to the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane; THENCE south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds east (S 32° 16' 10" E) along the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane, one hundred and eighty and sixteen one-hundredths feet (180.16') to the point of commencement: AND DESIGNATED AS PART 1 on Ontario Department of Public Works Plan of Survey Number 117-101L.	The County Registry Office at 22 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1871, the building is a good example of a special social need resulting in a specific type of building. Originally one storey, with a pitched roof, this random limestone building with its roundheaded window arches and uniformly coursed quoins was first occupied by Edward Sherwood, Lawyer and Registrar of the County of Carleton until his death in 1877. The building is a fitting complement to the adjacent courthouse.	
47	Daly	Avenue	49 Daly Avenue, 53 Daly Avenue, 35 Waller Street	Union Mission Building	296-91	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: the east part of Lot letter N on the north side of Daly Avenue in the City of Ottawa aforesaid, being thirty-four feet six inches (34' 6") in front on the said street by ninety-nine feet (99') in depth as shown on a plan of survey registered in the land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 6. SECONDLY: part of Lots commonly known as Lots "N" and "O" on the South side of Besserer Street as shown on a plan prepared by James D. Slater, O.P.S. and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa on the 17th day of June 1859 as Number Six (6). Said Lots have no designation on said Plan Number six (6) but is bounded as follows: on the East by the Westerly Boundary of Lot Number one (1) on the South side of Besserer Street; as shown on said Plan Number six (6); on the West side by the Easterly boundary of Ottawa Street now known as Waller Street as shown on said plan; on the North by the South side of Besserer Street; and on the South by a line drawn in the centre of the space between the South side of Besserer Street and the North side of Daly Avenue as shown on said plan and may be more particularly described as follows that is to say; COMMENCING at the intersection of the Southerly boundary of the said Besserer Street with the Easterly boundary of the said Waller Street being the Northwest angle of said Lots "N" and "O"; THENCE Easterly and along the Southerly boundary of the said Besserer Street Sixty-Eight Feet four Inches (68' 4") to the North-West angle of Lot Number One (1) on the South side of Besserer Street as shown on said plan; THENCE southerly and along the Westerly boundary of said Lot Number One (1) to the South-West angle of said Lot Number one (1) (being the South-East angle of the herein described parcel of land); THENCE Westerly and along the Southerly boundary of the lands heretofore conveyed as lots Letters "N" and "O", Eighty Feet Two Inches (80' 2") more or less to the intersection of the Easterly Boundary of Waller Street at the South-West angle of said Lots Letters "N" and "O"; THENCE Northerly and along the Easterly Boundary of Waller Street One Hundred and One Feet Eight Inches (101' 8") more or less to the place of beginning. The hereinbefore firstly described parcel of land is that land described in Deed No. 210338, and the herein	The Union Mission Building, 47-49 Daly Avenue, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its historical importance and its architectural significance. The Union Mission was constructed in 1861-1862 as a double stone dwelling by Wilhelm Rahe, a banker and former German Counsel to Cuba for his parents-in-law. They occupied number 47 and rented out number 49 to Miss A.M. Harmon's Ladies School. Rahe's wife Agnes Heron, was a member of a prominent musical family well-known in 19th Century Ottawa. In 1912 the building's subsequent owners sold it to the Union Mission for Men, who have occupied it ever since. As constructed, the building was a stately, classically proportioned three storey limestone double dwelling. It had a metal-sheathed truncated hipped roof with three gable dormers. A fourth storey in stucco, unsympathetic to the original structure was added in 1930. A wooden front porch with decorative wooden details dating from the turn of the century runs the full width of the building. The purpose of this designation is to recognize the important role this building has played in the social history of Ottawa and to protect a fine example of a rare Ottawa housing type; the classically proportioned, stone double dwelling. The interior of the building and the brick additions to the rear of the structure are not included in this designation.	
112	Daly	Avenue		Lyon House	325-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the westerly 41 feet from front to rear, of Town Lot number 8 on the south side of Daly Street (now Daly Avenue) in the said City of Ottawa, said lot being in that portion of the said City of Ottawa known as Besserer Place as shown on a plan prepared by J. D. Slater, P.L.S. and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 6. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument number 639143.	The property at 112 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Being a two and one-half storey brick residence built ca. 1850, it represents an excellent example of picturesque Victorian architecture. Significant details include an offset projecting frontispiece with gable and bay window; carved bargeboard; and decorative detail on porch, balcony, doorway and windows. Historically, the property was originally owned by George Byron Lyon, member of the Provincial Parliament (MPP), Barrister and Mayor of Ottawa. Robert Lyon, brother of George Lyon owned the property was 1867 to 1873. Robert Lyon, a lawyer was elected Mayor of Ottawa in 1867 and was appointed Junior Judge of the County Court in 1873. Additional personages associated with the residence include: Occupant/Period/occupation Nazaire Germain/Dwmer : 1873-c.1883 Resident : 1875-1879/Insmith on Sussex Drive Hon. Téléphone Fournier/Resident : 1880-1883/Editor of the Nationale, Federal Cabinet Minister; Junior Judge of the Supreme Court Sir John Douglas Hazen/Resident 1912/M.P., Mayor St. John NB, Federal Cabinet Minister; Chief Justice of	
125	Daly	Avenue		St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church	150-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada BEING COMPOSED OF City Building Lots Number Ten (10) and Eleven (11) on the North side of Daly Street in the City of Ottawa, on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office of Ottawa - Carleton No. 5 as Plan No. 6.	St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church, 125 Daly Avenue, consecrated in 1867, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The oldest Anglican Church in Ottawa, St. Alban's was designed by King Arnoldi, student of Thomas Fuller. A landmark building in historic Sandy Hill, this charming English country-style church with Gothic detailing was the parish church for numerous prominent figures from the Confederation Era.	
149	Daly	Avenue		Besserer House	43-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, AND BEING COMPOSED OF Lot number (12) on the north side of Daly Street in the said City of Ottawa, being part of original Lot letter "C" in Concession letter "D" Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the City of Ottawa, as shown upon a plan prepared by James D. Slater, surveyor for the late Louis T. Besserer, and registered on the 17th day of June, 1869.	The Besserer House, 149 Daly Avenue, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. This stone house was built in 1844 for Louis Theodore Besserer, a Quebec notary, Ottawa landowner and the "father" of Sandy Hill. Late Georgian in style handsomely proportioned with a French influence, the house was one of the first in Sandy Hill. A first floor verandah was originally extended around all four sides.	
192	Daly	Avenue		Allan House	20-82	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF lot 18 and the east thirty feet (30') of lot 17 on the south side of Daly Avenue according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 6.	The building at 192 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. John Robers Allan, a prosperous businessman in the city, had this house constructed for his use in 1893-94. It was later occupied by the Honourable Sir Allen B. Aylesworth, a lawyer, who was a member of Parliament and later appointed to the Senate. The building was also the home Carine Wilson, Canada's first woman Senator. The building is a two and one-half storey brick structure with a slate covered mansard roof. It is an extensively detailed building which in its overall exterior appearance is an excellent example of the late 19th century residences built in the Sandy Hill area. The above does not include reference to the design of the building interior of to the additions at the	
240	Daly	Avenue			322-81	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Lot Number twenty-four (24) on the south side of Daly Street and lot Number twenty-four (24) on the north side of Stewart Street, as shown on a plan prepared by James D. Slater P.L.S. and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as Number six (6). SECONDLY: Part of Lot twenty-three (23), north Stewart Street, and part of lot twenty-three (23) south Daly Street as shown on a plan prepared by James D. Slater, P.L.S. and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as number 6, and may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point in the easterly boundary of said lot twenty-three (23) north Stewart Street, distant fifty-one and eighty-six one-hundredths (51.86) feet in a northerly direction measured along said easterly boundary from the south-east angle of said lot; Thence westerly and parallel to the northerly boundary of said lot five (5) feet; Thence northerly in a straight line thirty-seven and twenty-two one-hundredths (37.22) feet to a point distant four and two-tenths (4.2) feet from the easterly boundary of said last mentioned lot, when measured parallel to and ten (10) feet southerly from the northerly boundary of said lot; Thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly boundary of said lot twenty-three (23) north Stewart Street one and seven-tenths (1.7) feet; Thence northerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of said lot twenty-three (23) north Stewart Street and lot twenty-three (23) south Daly Street, sixteen and eighty-three one-hundredths (16.83) feet; Thence westerly at right angles four and eight one-hundredths (4.08) feet; Thence northerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of said lot twenty-three (23) south Daly Street, ninety-one and twenty-five one-hundredths (91.25) feet to the northerly boundary of the said last mentioned lot; Thence easterly along said northerly boundary of said last mentioned lot six and fifty-eight one-hundredths (6.58) feet to the north easterly angle of said lot twenty-three (23) south Daly Street; Thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said lot twenty-three (23) south Daly Street and said lot twenty-three (23) north Stewart Street, one hundred and forty-six and three-tenths (146.3) feet more or less to the place of beginning.	The two and one-half storey white brick structure at 240 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. It was designed by W. Hodgson and erected in 1875-1876 by W. Stewart for lumber merchant Isaac Moore. This Mid-Victorian building of Gothic form features an open portico and an offset projecting frontispiece with steeply pitched gable, bay window, decorative bargeboard and Italianate detailing around the windows. Notable occupants have included the Honourable Henri Taschereau, Supreme Court Judge; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, later Lieutenant Governor of Quebec; and Cairine Wilson, the first woman appointed to the Canadian Senate. It has been occupied since 1924 by various religious orders. In its overall exterior appearance, this property is an excellent example of an upper middle class residence in historic Sandy Hill. The stained glass front chapel windows are not included in the designation.	
309	Daly	Avenue	311 Daly Avenue	Winterholme	68-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being composed of Lot Number 3r, 32 and the westerly 12 feet of Lot 33, on the north side of Daly Avenue, and parts of Lots 31, 32 and 33 on the south side of Besserer street, according to a plan prepared by J. D. Slater, and registered in the city Registry office as Plan Number 6, which said lands and premises are more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south west angle of Lot 31 on the north side of Daly Avenue; THENCE easterly along the southerly limits of Lots 31, 32 and 33, a distance of 144.18 feet, more or less, to a point 12 feet easterly from the easterly boundary of Lot 32, on the north side of Daly Avenue; THENCE northerly in a straight line parallel with the easterly boundary of Lots 32 on the north side of Daly Avenue and 32 on the south side of Besserer street, a distance of 23.075 feet, more or less, to a point measured 12 feet easterly from the easterly limit of Lot 32 on the south side of Besserer Street (said point being 75 feet, more or less, from the southerly boundary of Lot 33 on the south side of Besserer street); THENCE westerly in a straight line parallel with Besserer Street a distance of 94.19 feet, more or less, to a point measured 50 feet easterly from the westerly limit of Lot 31, on the south side of Besserer Street; THENCE southerly in a straight line parallel with the westerly limit of Lot 31 on the south side of Besserer Street, a distance of 15 feet, more or less, to a point 9.075 feet north from the northerly limit of Lot 31 on the north side of Daly Avenue; THENCE westerly and parallel with the northerly limit of Lot 31 on the north side of Daly Avenue a distance of 50 feet, more or less to the westerly limit of Lot 31 on the south side of Besserer, THENCE southerly and along the westerly limits of Lot 31 on the south side of Besserer street and Lot 31 on the north side of Daly Avenue, a distance of 108.15 feet, more or less, to the place of commencement, subject to a right-of-way described in registered Instrument No. 187820.	Winterholme, 309-311 Daly Avenue, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. This two and one half storey residence was erected in 1865 for George E. Desbarats, first Queen's Printer in Canada. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Sandford Fleming, responsible for surveying of the Trans-Canada route of the Canadian Pacific Railway and an early advocate of Standard Time. The house itself, originally of Italianate character, has been extensively changes through the alteration of the entrance ways and additions to the roof and the rear. The original limestone walls and window frames remain and should be preserved.	
315	Daly	Avenue			299-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all that part of Lots 33 and 34 on the north side of Daly Avenue Registered Plan 6, designated as Part J. on a plan of survey "received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan SR5166.	The building at 315 Daly Avenue is recommended for individual designation as being of architectural value. Originally built as a single residence for Duncan Graham, before 1861; the building was enlarged in 1889 and converted to a double residence. The building is a two and one-half storey stone structure with a bellcast mansard roof. The original building was three bays in width with a central entrance. The original entrance door with transom and side lights remain. The fourth bay, on the east end, was added during the 1889 conversion. This designation applies to the exterior of the building the surrounding grounds only.	
336	Daly	Avenue		Patterson House	42-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa - Carleton and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 35 and 36 on the South side of Daly Street in the City of Ottawa aforesaid and which lots are part of Lot Letter "C", Concession "D" on the Rideau River in the Township of Nepean and commonly known as Besserer Place and shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa as Number 6.	The Patterson House, 336 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Built in 1869-1870 for Thomas Patterson, a grocer, the house has been residence for a series of substantial community figures. The building is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style, interpreted in the restrained fashion often typical of Ottawa. The interiors and detail are of special interest.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
106, 108, 110	Daly	Avenue		Varin Row	115-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 7 on the south side of Daly Avenue, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa - Carleton Number 5 as Plan 6.	The two and one-half storey brick row house at 106-110 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1870 by Charles Varin, this Italianate Style building features round headed windows and dormers, projecting frontispieces, a belvedere and unique door placements. In its overall exterior appearance, the row is an excellent example of investment properties constructed during this period to house Ottawa's expanding civil service. One of the most prominent of the residents was Sir Alexander Campbell, a Father of Confederation and Post-master General in the first Federal Cabinet.	
199, 201, 205	Daly	Avenue		McFarlane Terrace	18-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF lot 19, north Daly Avenue, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 6, and designated as parts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as plan 4R-1211. Together with and subject to a right-of-way over parts 4, 5, 6 and 7 on said plan 4R-1211.	The building at 199-205 Daly Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. The three door brick row structure with a pitched roof was constructed in 1868. In its overall exterior appearance the building is a good example of an investment property built during the development of the Sandy Hill area. The building is distinguished by the regular spacing of window and door openings, the contrasting brick on the window lintels and on the corners of the building, the gabled front entrance porches, the gabled dormers and the eaves brackets. The above does not included reference to the design of the building interior or to any rear additions to	
363, 365, 369, 371, 375, 377, 381, 383	Daly	Avenue		Philomene Terrace	1978-195	Unavailable	Philomene Terrace, 363-383 Daly Avenue, a stone eight unit row residence, constructed 1874-1875 is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical significance. The massive structure is expressive of Ottawa's architectural traditions, relatively severe and reminiscent of Georgian style, while incorporating elements of Victorian detail. Three double verandahs of later Eastlake style were added to the west six units circa 1888. Philomene Terrace is an excellent example of the investment properties constructed during this period to house Ottawa's expanding civil service. Honore Robillard, quarry owner and Member of Parliament, erected the Terrace and later resident in the two easternmost units. Other noted residents have included	
7	Delaware	Avenue			2008-6	PCL 67-1, SEC 4M-3; the east half formed by a line drawn through the centre from front to rear of Lot 67 and Lot 68 excepting thereout and therefrom that part of the se'ly corner of said lot which was conveyed to the Ottawa Improvement Commission, North Delaware Avenue; s/t a reservation by Her Majesty, the Queen, in Right of Canada, contained under Grant LT62151, Date 18th November 1964, of all mines and minerals in the above parcel; Ottawa/Nepean	The Embassy of the Republic of Armenia is a two-and-a-half-storey building located at the intersection of Delaware Avenue, Robert Street and the Queen Elizabeth Driveaway. The building is located within the Golden Triangle, a well-established, historic neighbourhood in downtown Ottawa. Built in 1907, the Embassy of Armenia is of cultural heritage value because it is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Typical of the style, it features a red tile roof, smooth stucco cladding and a prominent curvilinear gable. The alterations to the exterior of the building in 1917 and 1922 that transformed it into a Spanish Colonial Revival structure were to the designs of prominent local architect, Werner E. Noffke. Noffke designed many distinguished buildings in Ottawa during his long career. The building has been used as an embassy since 1965. Its cultural heritage significance is enhanced by its location along the Queen Elizabeth Driveaway, a major recreational pathway and a scenic entry route into downtown Ottawa. Its prominent location and unusual architectural style combine to make it a landmark in the city. Views of the principal elevations of the house as seen from Queen Elizabeth Driveaway are significant.	Key attributes that express the heritage value of this Spanish Colonial Revival landmark include: • red tile hip roof; • smooth stucco finish; • two-storey covered porch supported by square and buttressed piers on the front elevation and columns on the east elevation; • prominent, curvilinear gable with contrasting coping; • the bas relief mountain peaks on the curvilinear gable; • multi-paned leaded glass windows; • wood front door with decorative metal grill; • classically-inspired decoration around the front door and transom light; • interior examples of fine craftsmanship including the wood paneling, balustrade and newel posts of the main staircase, the vestibule door and the plaster ceiling decoration and mantle
3229	Diamondview	Road		Braclyn / Bradford Home	99-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and lying and being in the Township of West Carleton (former Township of Fitzroy) and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and the Province of Ontario, being composed of Part of Lot 5, Concession 8, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south-easterly angle of Lot 5, Concession 87; THENCE in a northerly direction along the easterly limit of said Lot 5 a distance of 457.7 feet to the point of commencement; THENCE westerly and at right angles to the said easterly limit of Lot 5, a distance of 296 feet to a point; THENCE northerly and parallel with the said easterly limit of Lot 5 a distance of 441.5 feet to a point; THENCE easterly and at right angles to the said easterly limit of Lot 5 a distance of 296 feet to a point on the said easterly limit of Lot 5; THENCE southerly and along the said easterly limit of Lot 5, 441.5 feet more or less to the point of commencement, containing an area of three acres more or less.	Architectural Design & Style The building (home) exhibits in original design and construction, fine craftsmanship and a style favoured by some pioneers as they moved from log or frame to stone construction. This house is an excellent example in the neighbourhood of the large family farm house constructed of locally quarried limestone (lot 4, concession VIII) in the 1850 – 1870 period. Built on lot 5, concession VIII in 1858 the building style is vernacular, displaying strong Classic Revival features of a frontal roof pediment, medium pitched roof, doors with rectangular transoms and sidelights; fronted by an open porch supported by plain columns. A hint of Georgian style is present in two single, inset chimneys. Architectural integrity The building (home) over the past 25 years has been lovingly restored to its original stylistic condition by the present owner. This is true for both exterior and interior elements of construction. Based on the following restorative work completed, the building rates in the excellent category for architectural integrity. 1) Building is in outstanding condition 2) No additions have been made to the original stone structure (i.e. living space) 3) The front (stone) has been repointed 4) Front porch re-built to its original design and condition 5) Front doorway and two sidelights have been replaced with the originals, which were retrieved from the neighbour by present owner 6) The roof was restored to its original roofing covering of cedar shingles 7) Leaded glass has been retained in all windows	
3303	Diamondview	Road		Diamond Methodist Church	104-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and lying and being in the Township of West Carleton (former Township of Fitzroy) and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and the Province of Ontario, being composed of Part of the East Half of Lot 6, Concession 8, Instrument Number N311506.	Heritage designations of this building (church) is being sought mainly based on its cultural criteria. This is an excellent example of a building, in addition to its actual significance, has become and remains, symbolically, sentimentally, and spiritually, significant to the area's identity. In support of the above statement, we note: 1. Pioneer families in the Diamond area, mainly of Methodist faith, worshipped in a nearby "Stevenson's Church" home until 1863, when land was donated for a church. 2. In 1865, the existing church was erected by these pioneer families (in Upper Canada since 1830), following the raising of some 5900 in monies. 3. The first Sunday School for the community was held here. 4. From 1865 to 1925, the church was a focal point for regular worship, weddings and burials in the adjacent cemetery. The congregation joined the United Church of Canada in 1925, and worship services were at Kinburn thereafter. However, the descendants of these early pioneers, great and great, great grandchildren, continued from 1925 to the present (135 years) to gather and hold their annual communion and cemetery services in this church. So the cultural ties to this church are still quite strong throughout the community. 5. Great and great, great grandsons of the original pioneer builders of this church still serve with gratitude and pride on the Diamond Cemetery Board. In addition to the cultural merits of this building, the Historical and Architectural attributes should be noted: Historical This building was the first place of worship for Methodists in Diamond area. The construction date of 1865 is noteworthy. Architectural: The clean and simple Gothic design of windows, entrance and the interior pulpit area was carefully	
5525	Dickinson	Street	5525 Mill Street	Dickinson Square (Watson's Mill)	32-79	Part of Lot 1, Concession Broken Front, the former Township of North Gower.	The Dickinson Square, consisting of Watson's Mill, the Dickinson House and one outbuilding, is significant as the nucleus about which the village of Manotick grew. The Mill, built in 1859-60, is important as the first industrial structure in the community and as one of the best preserved examples of stone mill architecture in eastern Ontario. The Dickinson House, built in 1868, is one of the only imposing Classic Revival frame structures in the Township, and gains added importance as the home of one of Rideau's leading early citizens.	
3150	Donnelly	Drive		Dibb House	83-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly the Township of Marlborough), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and being composed of that part of Lot Eight (8) in the Broken Front Concession of the Township of Rideau, aforesaid, described as follows: The Point of Commencement is located as follows: COMMENCING at the point of intersection of the southerly limit of Carleton County Road No. 16 as widened, and the Easterly limit of said Lot; THENCE South Westerly along the Southerly limit of said County Road, seven hundred and twenty-seven (727') feet to the point of commencement; THENCE continuing South Westerly along the said County Road two hundred (200') feet; THENCE South Easterly at right-angles to the southerly limit of said County Road, three hundred and sixty (360') feet; THENCE North Easterly to a point on a line running through the point of commencement at right angles to the Southerly limit of said County Road distant three hundred and forty-two (342') South Easterly from the point of commencement; THENCE North Westerly along last mentioned line three hundred and forty-two (342') to the point of commencement. As described in Deed registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Carleton (No. 5) as No. 152595.	This one and one half storey brick residence, constructed between 1871 and 1879 is of architectural interest. It is distinguished by handsome detailing which includes a front entrance having a fanlight transom and sidelights; a doorway at the front wall over the main entrance complete with semicircular transom and sidelights; dentilled wood trim under the eaves and generously proportioned ground floor windows. This designation applies to the original brick residence. It is noted that the brick masonry walls are now in deteriorated condition.	
4148	Donnelly	Drive		Fry House	82-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly Township of Marlborough) in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (formerly the County of Carleton) and Province of Ontario, and being composed of part of the East half of Lot number 22, Concession Broken Front of the said former Township of Marlborough, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the line of an existing post and wire fence in the South limit of the forced road (being the Regional Road) said point being distant three hundred and eleven feet (311') Westerly from the intersection of the said forced road and the Easterly limit of said Lot Number 22; THENCE SOUTHERLY and following the line of said post and wire fence the said course being approximately parallel to the Easterly limit of said Lot number 22 a distance of approximately four hundred and eighty-two feet (482') to an angle in the said fence; THENCE SOUTH EASTERLY approximately 71.5 feet and following the line of said fence to a point in a straight line drawn parallel to the Southerly limit of said Regional Road through a point distant twelve feet (12') measured Northerly and at right angles from the Northerly wall of a certain barn standing immediately to the South of the property lying to the North hereof, said point also being distant approximately five hundred and thirty-seven feet (537') measured Southerly and at right angles from the Southerly limit of said Regional Road; THENCE EASTERLY and parallel to the said Southerly limit of the Regional Road a distance of two hundred and eighty-four feet (284') more or less to a point distant fifteen feet (15') measured Westerly and at right angles from the Easterly limit of said Lot Number 22; THENCE SOUTHERLY and parallel to the said Easterly limit of Lot Number 22 to a point in the waters edge of the Northerly shore of the Rideau River; THENCE WESTERLY along the said waters edge, five hundred and seventy feet (570') more or less to a Point; THENCE NORTH forty-one degrees, twenty minutes West (41° 20' W) one hundred and fifty feet (150') more or less; THENCE SOUTH seventy degrees, three minutes West (70° 03' W) one hundred feet (100') to a point in an old fence establishing the division line between the East and West halves of the East half of the East half of Lot Number 22; THENCE NORTH forty-one degrees, twenty minutes West (41° 20' W) a distance of five hundred and fourteen feet (514') along said fence to a point in the South limit of forced road	This 1 1/2 storey residence is of architectural interest in that it is one of the early stone houses constructed in this part of the Township. Erected circa 1867, it is of coursed rubble stone, of typical gable end design and distinguished by wood dentil trim on the gable eaves. This designation applies to the original stone building.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
4390	Donnelly	Drive		Burritt House	33-89	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly the Township of Marlborough), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot 25, Concession Broken Front of the said former Township of Marlborough, and being more particularly described as follows: PREMISING that the division line between Lots 24 and 25 in said Concession Broken Front, has a bearing of north 36 degrees, 00 minutes west, and relating all bearings herein thereto: COMMENCING at a point on the southerly limit of Donnelly Drive, formerly known as the Forced Road or the Merrickville-Burritt's Rapids Road, which point may be located as follows: COMMENCING at the intersection of the southerly limit of the said Donnelly Drive and the dimension line between Lots 24 and 25; THENCE south 77 degrees, 35 minutes west, and following the southerly limit of said Donnelly Drive, 651.85 feet (198.68 metres) to an iron bar planted; THENCE south 77 degrees 29 minutes west, and following the southerly limit of the said Donnelly Drive, 131.7 (40.14 metres) to an iron bar planted, said point being the point of commencement of the herein described parcel of land; COMMENCING again at the said point of commencement; THENCE south 8 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds east, 368.32 feet (112.26 metres); THENCE north 89 degrees 42 minutes west, 124.54 feet (37.95 metres); THENCE south 3 degrees 14 minutes east, 93.1 feet (28.38 metres), more or less, to the water's edge of the Rideau River; THENCE easterly and following the water's edge of the said Rideau River, 150 feet (45.72 metres); THENCE north 8 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west, to the southerly limit of the said Donnelly Drive; THENCE south 77 degrees 29 minutes west, and following the southerly limit of the said Donnelly Drive, 16.04 (4.89 metres), more or less, to the point of commencement.	This is one of the most handsome houses in the Township, outstanding both for its history as well as for its architecture. While the house has undergone some changes over the years, it has been restored as accurately as possible to the original, and the owners have been careful to carry out and necessary alterations in a manner compatible with the original. It has graced the Township's countryside for nearly 150 years and well deserves recognition as one of Rideau Township's very historic and very beautiful homes. Designation applies to all of the original stone structure.	
4435	Donnelly	Drive		McManus House	55-2000	Firstly: P.I.N. 03924-0098(LT) Lot 3, North Side of Broadway Street, Plan 2, Rideau Township (formerly Township of Marlborough) designated as Part 1 on Plan 4R-11844. Secondly: P.I.N. 03924-0104(LT) Part of Lot 2, North Side of Broadway Street, Plan 2, Rideau Township (formerly Township of Marlborough) designated as Part 3 on Plan 4R-11844.	This vernacular house is a surviving representative example of the once common modest houses occupied by the millworkers, tradespeople and farmers who comprised the nineteenth century working class in rural Ontario. With little attempt to decorate, the builder still adhered to classic proportion and fenestration. An addition to the rear met the changing needs of the occupants. The house has a very high degree of integrity. The clapboard siding and wooden trim have been retained. Six over six sash were replaced with larger pane windows but the original openings are unchanged. Heritage character defining elements include the fenestration, off centre front door and original fabric. The house was built before 1863. At that time it was occupied by George Proctor, who ran a carriage-making and harness-making business in another building on the property. Proctor formed part of a vibrant community that made Burritts Rapids a thriving service centre during the middle of the nineteenth century.	
4971	Dunning	Road		Andrew Wilson House / Hayes House	65-84	Lot 20, Concession 4, R.P. 50R-3503, Part 1	Erected prior to 1899. The building is a single residential dwelling of stone with red brick with cream coloured brick trim. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate (27 Feb 1984)	
5029	Dunrobin	Road		Pinhey Cottage	2004-372	Pt Lt 23 Con 3 Torbolton as in T03959; West Carleton PIN 04561-0126 (LT)	Pinhey Cottage reflects the early history of western part of present-day Ottawa, the history of the Girl Guide movement in the City and, although renewed, it remains a good example of a pioneer log house. For these reasons, it is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Located at Crown Point in Torbolton, Pinhey Cottage is an early example of pioneer life in the Ottawa Valley. Captain James Grierson of the Royal Navy, born September 28, 1782 in North Leith, Scotland, came to (Canada) in 1824 upon receiving a land grant in Torbolton as compensation for serving the British in the War of 1812. At this location, he built his log cabin, now known as Pinhey Cottage. The site of Pinhey Cottage also gained importance in the late 1930s as the site of Camp Woolsey, the Girl Guide Local Association camp. Mrs. E.C. Woolsey, president of the Girl Guide Local Association, convinced the Guides to purchase 100 acres of the Grierson land, known as 'Crown Point' and a campaign to raise the required funds ensued. The Guide camp, named 'Camp Woolsey' in honour of Major and Mrs. Woolsey, officially opened in 1939 and continues to operate to this day. The house was named Pinhey Cottage in honour of Anna Pinhey, from nearby Pinhey's Point, a long-time supporter of local guiding, who donated money for its restoration and refurbishment in the 1930s. Pinhey Cottage is a one-and-a-half storey rectangular structure with a gable roof, built of hand-hewn logs with notched corners, constructed in the 1820s. It is typical of log structures built throughout the 19th century throughout the area that became the province of Ontario. The building was renewed in the 1930s and 1970s but its heritage character remains. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.	
297	Dupuis	St		Les Lofts du Montfort	2024-478	PIN: 15602 - 0001 Legal Description: UNIT 1, LEVEL 1, OTTAWA-CARLETON CONDOMINIUM PLAN NO. 602 AND ITS APPURTENANT INTEREST. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY IS : LOT 26 AND PART OF LOTS 24, 25, 27, 28 AND 29 ON PLAN 75, BEING PART 2ON PLAN 4R13181, VANIER. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN DECLARATION REGISTERED AS NUMBER LT1143970. PIN: 15602 - 0002 Legal Description: UNIT 2, LEVEL 1, OTTAWA-CARLETON CONDOMINIUM PLAN NO. 602 AND ITS APPURTENANT INTEREST. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY IS : LOT 26 AND PART OF LOTS 24, 25, 27, 28 AND 29 ON PLAN 75, BEING PART 2ON PLAN 4R13181, VANIER. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN DECLARATION REGISTERED AS NUMBER LT1143970. PIN: 15602 - 0003 Legal Description: UNIT 3, LEVEL 1, OTTAWA-CARLETON CONDOMINIUM PLAN NO. 602 AND ITS APPURTENANT INTEREST. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY IS : LOT 26 AND PART OF LOTS 24, 25, 27, 28 AND 29 ON PLAN 75, BEING PART 2ON PLAN 4R13181, VANIER. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN DECLARATION REGISTERED AS NUMBER L T1143970. PIN: 15602 - 0004 Legal Description: UNIT 4, LEVEL 1, OTTAWA-CARLETON CONDOMINIUM PLAN NO. 602 AND ITS APPURTENANT INTEREST. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDOMINIUM PROPERTY IS : LOT 26 AND PART OF LOTS 24, 25, 27, 28 AND 29 ON PLAN 75, BEING PART 2ON PLAN 4R13181, VANIER. SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN DECLARATION REGISTERED AS NUMBER L	297 Dupuis Street has design value as a representative example of a vernacular early 20th century school with Edwardian Classicist influences. 297 Dupuis Street is characteristic of many schools that were constructed in the 1910s that were functionally designed with symmetrical facades with a centrally located entrance, large windows, high-ceilinged rooms, and minimal ornamentation. Its Edwardian Classicist characteristics are exemplified by its simple and balanced facade, brick cladding, rectangular plan, flat roofline, stone sills, and a simple cornice. 297 Dupuis Street has historical value because it has direct associations with the theme of early education in Janeville and Les Filles de la Sagesse (The Daughters of Wisdom). Constructed in 1912 to accommodate the growing community of Janeville, the Montfort School is the earliest remaining separate school building in the area. The Montfort School was operated by the religious order, The Daughters of Wisdom from 1912 until its closure in 1958. The Daughters of Wisdom arrived in Janeville in 1891 and focused on children's education and were highly involved in French-speaking Catholic instruction in Vanier for several decades. 297 Dupuis Street also has historical value because it has direct associations with the administrative history of Vanier during its shift from the City of Eastview to the City of Vanier in 1969 as it housed City Hall for 18 years before it was amalgamated with the City of Ottawa in 2001. After the closure of the Montfort School in 1958, 297 Dupuis Street served as a variety of functions including the municipal library and some City of Eastview then City of Vanier administrative offices. By 1972, all City Hall services were operated from the building including the police department until 1985. 297 Dupuis Street was a building central to the community during this period and used for a variety of functions to serve local needs. 297 Dupuis Street has historical value because it demonstrates the work of architect Francis Conroy Sullivan, who was significant to the architecture community in Canada. Francis Conroy Sullivan was the first Canadian student of Frank Lloyd Wright and is credited with bringing the Prairie School of architecture style to Canada. From 1908 to 1911, he worked for the Chief Architect for the Canadian Department of Public Works and subsequently operated his own firm until 1916. Under his practice, Sullivan designed a range of buildings from Pembroke Public Library, his own	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 297 Dupuis Street as a representative example of a vernacular early 20th century school with Edwardian Classicism influences include: • Three-storey rectangular massing • Red brick cladding • Brickwork including: o two rows of soldier courses between the first and second storeys, and above the third storey windows o two rows of stringcourses between the second and third storeys • Red brick pier buttresses with vertical and horizontal banding capped with copings • Symmetrical westfacade with a central entrance • Window openings on west and east facades on the first, second, and third storey with stone sills • Remaining arched brick voussours on the north and south facades • Flat roof with a simple cornice The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings, including the north, east, and south additions, are excluded in this designation.
4009	Dwyer Hill	Road		St. Clare's Roman Catholic Church	59-90	The lands and premises known as Part of Lot 6, Concession 1.	The two main reasons for designation involve the importance of the architect and the distinction of the structure. The church structure of St. Clare's was designed by Francis Conroy Sullivan, a Canadian architect who introduced modern movements in architecture to Canada. Heavily influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, many of Sullivan's structures displayed the Prairie School Style. In Eastern Ontario Alone, Sullivan designed the following Structures: 1.The Sullivan House on Somerset Street in Sandy Hill 2.The public library in Pembroke 3.The Lansdowne Park Horticulture Building (Curl-O-Drome) 4.St. Clare's Roman Catholic Church 5.The Patrick J. Powers house at the corner of Bay and James Street 6.The Dunning house on Acacia Avenue in Rockcliffe Park Built in 1915, St. Clare's is a very distinctive structure, and is unique in that it is one of two churches designed by Sullivan, and the only of the two that is still in existence. The structure is characterized by a steeply pitched roof having bell cast shape, which gives a sense of shelter and refuge. Being similar to French Canadian Seigneural houses, the flared eaves flatten out to form the projecting overhang that Sullivan characteristically utilized. The roof is punctuated by dormer windows incorporating the same bell cast roof shape, suggesting a Japanese pavilion influence. As in the Prairie Style, the church emphasizes the strong horizontals and geometric shapes, evoking the flatness of the prairies. However, Sullivan accented the horizontal with the striking vertical of his pagoda-topped bell tower with brown cross. This verticality of influenced by the Ontario Gothic and gives a feeling of reaching skyward. The building facades are covered with beige coloured stucco and accented by simple dark brown wood details. These materials were Sullivan's preferred palette and appear on many of his designs. The present St. Clare's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1915, replacing the original church built in 1890. St. Clare's was designed by Francis Sullivan and strongly reflects the modern style of Frank Lloyd	
692	Echo				2024-71	LT 15, PL 105374; OTTAWA	Constructed in 1913, the building at 692 Echo Drive is a representative example of Edwardian Classicism, which was popular in Canada between 1900 and 1930. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of Edwardian Classicism include its symmetrical front facade with a gable over the doorway, a side gable roof, and large front porch with columns extending across the front of the building. The exaggerated Edwardian features of the design, such as the large size of the columns, porch, windows, and dormers, make it an uncommon example of the style in Ottawa. The house at 692 Echo Drive is directly associated with Samuel T. Bastedo, a well-known public servant and the first resident of the house beginning in 1913. Bastedo served as private secretary to former premier Sir Oliver Mowat, was the Deputy of Minister of Fisheries in Ontario and held a prominent role as the Superintendent for the Department of Annuities. Bastedo was a champion of the short-lived but influential Canadian Annuities program which was the first federal program established to encourage Canadians to prepare for their retirement through the purchase of government annuities. Though the program did not ultimately succeed in its goals, it marked a shift in the development of social legislation in Canada and led to the later development of the Canada Pension Plan. The property at 692 Echo Drive has associative value as part of an historic residential neighbourhood which was inhabited by members of Ottawa's early 20th century elite. The land between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue was subdivided in 1911; lots in this area were larger than those to the south which had been subdivided earlier, reflecting the development of this street as an affluent enclave. Forming the southern edge of the Rideau Canal, near the Bank Street bridge, the property yields information about the growth of the city in the early 20th century and the expansion of neighbourhoods outside of the downtown core. The property has contextual value as an important part of an intact historic streetscape located on the south side of Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue. This property is important in defining the character of residential development in the early 20th century adjacent to the Rideau Canal, between the Ottawa Locks and Dow's Lake, and maintains the architectural character of Old Ottawa South. As one of the earliest properties in the 1911 subdivision, the property is	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the 692 Echo Drive as an example of a residence built in the Edwardian Classicist style, include its: • Symmetrical plan • Side gable roof with three shed roofed dormers • Rectangular window openings with stone sills • Red brick cladding • Stucco in the gable ends, porch columns and bay windows • Large porch with pediment supported by limestone piers and knee walls • Main entrance with symmetrically arranged wooden door side lites flanked by bay windows featuring 2/2 windows arranged in groups of three • Red brick chimney • Exposed rafter tails along roof edges Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include: • Its prominent siting along Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue overlooking the Rideau Canal This designation excludes the interior of the building.
700	Echo	Drive		Echo Bank House / Hay House	383-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number Eleven (11) as shown and laid down on a plan dated the 23rd day of May, 1911, prepared by S. E. Farley, O.L.S. of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of George Hay, Deceased, the said plan being registered, in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa under Number 105374.	The Hay House, 700 Echo Drive, also known as "Echo Bank", is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected circa 1865, the two and one-half storey stone house is a pitch-roof rectangular building of traditional character with additional conservation Victorian Gothic elements, including a projecting centre gable and decorative bargeboards. The original owner, Colonel George Hay, was a prominent hardware merchant, President of the Bank of Ottawa, Alderman and member of the board of several institutions. He suggested the name of "Ottawa" and designed the City's first coat of arms.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
774	Echo	Drive		Monastère du Précieux Sang / Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons	87-98	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot K, Concession C, (Rideau Front), designated as Parts 1, 2, 3 & 12 on Plan SR14603 and Part of Lot 6, Plan 116 designated as Parts 7 & 8, on Plan SR14603, on the north side of Sunnyside Avenue. PIN: 04131-0005 (LT)	<p>The former Monastère du Précieux Sang is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. Now the national headquarters of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the building was constructed 1914-1923 for the Soeurs du Précieux Sang. It was designed by Alphonse Content.</p> <p>The Soeurs du Précieux Sang, a contemplative order, were founded in 1861, and came to Ottawa in 1887. In 1898 the Sisters purchased the large stone house on the present property on Echo Drive. The large, treed lot was well-suited to the needs of the sisters who, as members of a contemplative order, lived a quiet existence devoted to prayer and meditation, with little contact with the outside world.</p> <p>In 1914, the Soeurs began construction of the present structure. Construction did not proceed smoothly; the architect disappeared with the funds and the building stood unfinished for four years while the raised money for its completion. Finally, donations in kind from the community allowed the building to be completed in 1923.</p> <p>The Former Monastère du Précieux Sang is a large, pale yellow brick structure, four storeys in height, with a hipped roof. A modified mansard roof, with dormer windows, forms an attic storey on the north facade. The building was originally laid out with a central courtyard (now a glassed atrium), bounded on three sides by four-storey wings and on one side by a two-storey wing. The two-storey wing on the front (north) facade features an attractive frontispiece topped by a monumental pediment, and a two-storey, round arch that contains double front doors and large windows. This entrance was constructed in 1981, replacing two doors that had been centrally located on each end of the four-storey wings. Smooth stone stringcourses separate the storeys of the front facade but they are not continued around the corners to the east and west facades. On the east facade, the former chapel, now a meeting hall, is lit by large, two-storey windows. The west facade repeats the simple rectangular windows with stone lintels found elsewhere on the building, while the south facade features an open three-storey gallery overlooking a lawn. There is a large centrally placed belfry. The building creates a monumental impression, despite the austere simplicity of its exterior.</p> <p>Stylistically, the building is a very simple classically-proportioned structure, similar in form and massing to</p>	
32	Elgin	Street	38-54 Elgin St	Central Chambers	1978-084	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 28 on the south side of Sparks Street (numbering easterly) as shown on a plan prepared by James D. Slater, P.L.S., dated March 20th, 1863, and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number 3922, which said part of said Lot may be more particularly as described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the easterly boundary of said Lot 28, distant Twenty-Six and Seven-Tenths feet (26.7") northerly, measured along said easterly boundary from the South-East Angle thereof, said point being the South-East corner of the building on the Davidson property and the North-East corner of the building known as Central Chambers; THENCE westerly at right angles to the westerly side of Elgin Street, a distance of Fifty-One feet Four inches (51'4") more or less, to the southerly boundary of the said Lot; THENCE westerly along said southerly boundary, a distance of Twenty-Three feet (23.0') more or less, to the South-West Angle of said Lot; THENCE northerly along the westerly boundary of said Lot, a distance of Twenty-Eight feet six and Five-Eighths inches (28' 6 5/8") more or less, to the south-easterly side of a certain light-of-way or lane across said Lot; THENCE easterly along said boundary of said right-of-way, a distance of Fifty-Seven feet Nine inches (57' 9") more or less, to a point in the easterly boundary of said Lot, distant Thirty-Six feet Nine and One-Half inches (36' 9 1/2") northerly, measured along said eastern boundary from the point of commencement; THENCE southerly along said easterly boundary, a distance of Thirty-Six feet Nine and One-Half inches (36' 9 1/2") to the place of beginning. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No. 517147.	<p>Central Chambers, 38-54 Elgin Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This six-storey, brick office and mercantile building, on the corner of Elgin and Queen Streets, was designed by John James Browne, architect, of Montreal. One of the most prestigious commercial buildings in Ottawa at the time of erection in 1890-91, Central Chambers is distinguished by its façade, handsome in both proportions and rich ornamentation, a contrast with Ottawa's more typically conservation buildings. The building is an early example of the use in Ottawa of bay windows, plate glass and has long provided offices for prominent clients.</p>	
32	Elgin	Street	32-36 Elgin St; 42-50 Sparks St	Bell Block	155-87	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 28 on the south side of Sparks Street (numbering easterly) as shown on a plan prepared by James D. Slater, P.L.S., dated March 20th, 1863, and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number 3922, which said part of said Lot may be more particularly as described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the easterly boundary of said Lot 28, distant Twenty-Six and Seven-Tenths feet (26.7") northerly, measured along said easterly boundary from the south-East Angle thereof, said point being the South-East corner of the building on the Davidson property and the North-East corner of the building known as Central Chambers; Thence westerly at right angles to the westerly side of Elgin Street, a distance of Fifty-One feet Four inches (51'4") more or less, to the southerly boundary of the said Lot; THENCE westerly along said southerly boundary, a distance of Twenty-Three feet (23.0') more or less, to the South-West Angle of said Lot; THENCE northerly along the westerly boundary of said Lot, a distance of Twenty-Eight feet six and Five-Eighths inches (28' 6 5/8") more or less, to the south-easterly side of a certain light-of-way or lane across said Lot; THENCE easterly along said boundary of said right-of-way, a distance of Fifty-Seven feet Nine inches (57' 9") more or less, to a point in the easterly boundary of said Lot, distant Thirty-Six feet Nine and One-Half inches (36, 9 1/2") northerly, measured along said eastern boundary from the point of commencement; THENCE southerly along said easterly boundary, a distance of thirty-Six feet Nine and One-Half inches (36 9 1/2) to the place of beginning. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No. 517147.	<p>The Bell Block located at 32-36 Elgin Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Built circa 1867, it was constructed prior to Confederation and remains today as the oldest commercial building fronting on Confederation Square, predating the next oldest building (Trust Block, 1883) by at least 16 years. Architecturally, the Bell Block is an example of a commercial Italianate style building. It is a three-storey, flat-roofed structure, highlighted by both flat and round-arched windows. The Bell Block also has considerable environmental value, as part of a unique grouping of three (3) highly decorated and visually prominent buildings which form an integral part of Confederation Square.</p>	
32	Elgin	Street		Scottish Ontario Chambers	198-87	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF parts of Lots 27 and 28 on the south side of Sparks Street numbering eastwards, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 3922, which may be more particularly described as follows; FIRSTLY part of the said Lot 27; COMMENCING at a point in the westerly boundary of the said Lot 27 at the northerly line of a stone building formerly erected on the rear of the said Lot and known as the Shades Building the said northerly line of the said building being the southerly boundary of a certain right-of-way Eleven feet (11.0') in width extending across the said Lot, the northerly boundary of which said right-of-way is the southerly boundary of the building situate on the front of said Lot and known as the Trust Building, the said point of commencement being at a distance of Twenty-Eight feet (28.0') more or less, measured northerly along the westerly boundary of the said Lot 27 from the South-West corner thereof; THENCE easterly parallel to the southerly boundary of said Lot 27 and along the northerly line of the former 11 Shades Building a distance of Sixty-Six (66.0') more or less, to the easterly boundary of the said Lot; THENCE northerly along the said easterly boundary of said Lot to the North-East corner of the said Lot; THENCE westerly along the northerly boundary of said Lot to the North-West corner thereof; THENCE southerly along the westerly boundary of the said Lot to the point of commencement. SUBJECT TO a Right-of-Way as described in a deed registered in the above-mentioned Land Registry Office as Number 66869 AND SUBJECT ALSO to a certain easement granted to one Harriet Maria Davidson as fully set forth and described in a certain party wall agreement registered in the said Land Registry Office on March 14th, 1901, as Number 60179, SECONDLY part of the said Lot 28. COMMENCING at a point in the easterly boundary of the said Lot 28 where it is intersected by the southerly boundary of a certain right-of-way or laneway across the said Lot at a distance of Sixty-Three feet Five and Nine-Tenths inches (63'5.9") more or less, measured northerly along the easterly boundary of the said Lot 28 from the South-East corner thereof; THENCE westerly along the said southerly boundary of the said right-of-way a distance of Fifty-Seven feet Nine inches	<p>The Scottish Ontario Chambers, located at 42-50 Sparks Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Constructed in 1883 to plans by the well-known Ottawa architect, William Hodgson, it was, during its history, a prestigious commercial address in Ottawa. Many notable corporations and well-to-do professionals who participated in the growth and development of Ottawa have been associated with the building as owners and/or occupants. Architecturally, the Scottish Ontario Chambers is an example of an eclectic form of the Victorian Italianate Style. It is a four-storey, flat-roofed structure highlighted by elaborate stonework on the ground floor, radiating vousoirs of multi-coloured brick above the regular arched windows on the upper three floors, and regularly spaced decorated vertical brick pilasters broken at each storey by decorated continuous horizontal sills.</p>	
150	Elgin	Street		Grant House	1982-021	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF lots 56 and 57 on the north side of Gloucester Street in the said City of Ottawa, as shown on a plan drawn by W.R. Thistle, P.L.S., dated the 13th day of July, 1868 and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 4566. Dated at Ottawa this 22nd day of December, 1981.	<p>The building at 150 Elgin Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Built in 1875, the building was originally owned and occupied by Sir James Grant; a prominent physician and a Member of Parliament. The social standing of Sir James Grant is reflected in the large ground floor rooms, the fine marble fireplaces and the well-proportioned stairway with its Victorian newel post.</p> <p>Built as a two and one-half storey brick structure with a mansard roof, to a design attributed to Braddish Billings III, the building is an excellent example of the homes built on Elgin Street in the 1870s. Of particular interest is the projecting frontispiece with its fine front door, the stone window surrounds of the ground floor, the semi-circular arched opening of the second floor and the dormers of the mansard</p>	
195	Elgin	Street		Ottawa Normal School	352-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lots 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69, and parts of Lots 59 and 70, all on the north side of Lisgar Street, formerly Biddy Street, all of Lots 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, and part of Lot 59, all on the south side of Nepean Street, Registered Plan 2996 designated as Part 8 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 4R-1008. SAVING AND EXCEPTING thereout and therefrom all that part of Nepean Street, Registered Plan 2996 as closed by By-Law 347 registered as Instrument 239429 included within the limits of the said Part 8.	<p>The Ottawa Normal School, now Teacher's College at 195 Elgin Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected in 1874-75, the Model School was added in 1879. Designed by W.R. Strickland of Toronto, the limestone building is a Gothic Revival style with a symmetrical façade, centre and flanking projections, steep gables and a delicate belfry and turrets. The roofline was originally ornaments with iron cresting. The school is historically significant as the second institution of its type in Ontario. The building is in an excellent location, well set off the broad expanse of Elgin Street. Its human scale and historic aesthetic quality are a welcome relief from the nearby commercial buildings of downtown Ottawa.</p>	
69	Elm	Street	71 Elm St	Venn House	1988-211	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the whole of Lot 26 on the north side of Elm Street according to a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 13.	<p>The Venn House at 69-71 Elm Street is recommended for individual designation as being of historical and architectural value. The Venn House was the first and largest house to be constructed in Rochesterville after the great fire of 1900 which devastated most of west end Ottawa. George Francis Venn, a shipping agent for Pierce and Company, built his first house at 69-71 Elm Street in the 1870s when Rochesterville was developing as a residential neighbourhood for those lumber barons and managers having offices in nearby Chaudière and Lebreton Flats. The present two and one-half storey brick building, erected in 1900-1902, is architecturally noted for its well-proportioned symmetrical façade, its hipped roof with wide cross gable to each slope, the cornice with modillion-like brackets. Being the largest building on Elm Street, this brick double dwelling forms a significant element in a streetscape of smaller flat-roofed detached and row houses. The Venn House remained in family ownership until 1958.</p> <p>The Venn House at 69-71 Elm Street is recommended for individual designation as being of historical and architectural value. The Venn House was the first and largest house to be constructed in Rochesterville after the great fire of 1900 which devastated most of west end Ottawa. George Francis Venn, a shipping agent for Pierce and Company, built his first house at 69-71 Elm Street in the 1870s when Rochesterville was developing as a residential neighbourhood for those lumber barons and managers having offices in nearby Chaudière and Lebreton Flats. The present two and one-half storey brick building, erected in 1900-1902, is architecturally noted for its well-proportioned symmetrical façade, its hipped roof with wide cross gable to each slope, the cornice with modillion-like brackets. Being the largest building on Elm Street, this brick double dwelling forms a significant element in a streetscape of smaller flat-roofed detached and row houses. The Venn House remained in family ownership until 1958.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
108	Falldown	Lane		Presbyterian Manse	102-2000	Unavailable	<p>Architectural Design and Style A two and a half storey solid brick building typical of the decades between 1890 and the First World War. Originally constructed as a Presbyterian Manse with the purpose of projecting the solidity and stature of the church in a rural community, the structure projects a presence befitting a church building by means of its placement on the hillside.</p> <p>Built in 1902 the building was first occupied by the Reverend Wilson. Indeed, the address of the property, until 1988 when the 911 system required a rationalization of street names, was 108 Wilson Street after Pastor Wilson.</p> <p>The property was sold to Herman Falls, the local grocer, at the time of Church Union between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches in 1925. In the 1940s the building served as a rooming house and is remembered during this time as having a checkered and colourful career.</p> <p>More recently, in the mid 1980s, the building served as an art gallery, testament to the stately size and shape of the main floor rooms and the generally good condition of the structure. It was briefly a Real Estate Office for Pat Smith Realty before being purchased by Stan Dugdale and his family in 1987. The Dugdale's lovingly restored the building and converted it into a British Pub which is its current disposition.</p> <p>Architectural Integrity: The Dugdale's constructed an addition, sensitively designed so as to preserve the architectural integrity of the Manse, which contains a restaurant kitchen, public washrooms and a fire exit. They also fully developed the previous attic space in the half story of the roof. Since 1989 the building has served as a pub (The Swan at Carp) with seating on the main floor and front deck and the family residence on the floors above. A fire destroyed an original drive shed which was located at the head of the driveway in 1998.</p>	
5100	Fallowfield	Road		Edward Monaghan House	125-92	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 20, Concession 6, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on Plan 4R-8525.	<p>The Edward Monaghan House was built in 1886 by Edward Monaghan, the son of John Monaghan who came to Canada from County Leitrim (Eire). Joseph Monaghan, one of Edward's ten children, lived in the house until his death in 1971. Joseph also had ten children, nine of which are still alive.</p> <p>The house is constructed of limestone and finished with wood cut from the Monaghan woodlot. It has a central hall floor plan and represents a Gothic Revival style that is characterised by steep roofs, gable facades, and vergeboard trim with finials, one-storey bay windows and large porches. The "T" type floor plan and resulting cross gable roof are somewhat unusual for this style.</p> <p>The Edward Monaghan House was designated an historic building under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1992 by Nepean City Council.</p>	
5897	Fernbank	Road		Flewellyn/Jones House	2019-293	PART OF LOT 26 CONCESSION 10, GOULBOURN, PARTS 10 AND 11 PLAN 4R27289, EXCEPT PARTS 3 & 4, PLAN 4R31677	<p>The Flewellyn/Jones House, 5897 Fernbank Road, is a one-and-one-half storey stone farmhouse located in the west end of Ottawa in former Goulbourn Township.</p> <p>The Flewellyn/Jones House has cultural heritage value for its contextual value as an important reminder of the historic agricultural character of Goulbourn Township, design value as a 19th century farmhouse and historical value for its association with the Flewellyn family and the early settlement of Goulbourn Township.</p> <p>The Flewellyn/Jones House has design value as a good example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse built in the late 19th century to replace the earlier log house built when the land was first settled. Typical of this style, it features decorative bargeboard trim, a steeply pitched gable roof, segmental arched windows and a veranda with wooden trim. The Flewellyn/Jones House is one of several houses in this area constructed with a similar plan. It features the same decorative bargeboard and layout as the Boyd House at 173 Huntmar Drive which was constructed one year later and may have been built by the same stone mason.</p> <p>The Flewellyn/Jones House has historical value for its association with the Flewellyn family, a prominent family in early Goulbourn Township who owned the house from the time of construction until the 1950s. The Flewellyn family came immigrated to Canada from Ireland in 1863 and this property is associated with the settlement and farming of this area by Irish and Scottish immigrants in the mid-19th century.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of the Flewellyn/Jones House as a good example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone construction; • Intersecting steeply pitched gable roofs; • Stone quoins, voussiors, sills and lintels; • Decorative bargeboard trim with finials and pendants in the gable ends; • Rectangular window openings with simple two over two windows on rear of building; • Segmental arched window openings with simple two over two windows; and • Decorative chimneys. <p>Key attributes of the setting that reflect the agricultural history of Flewellyn/Jones House include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its setback, approximately 90 metres from Fernbank Road, accessed by a long driveway; and <p>The interior of the building and the wooden workshop addition are not included in this designation.</p>
185	Fifth	Avenue		Mutchmor Public School	43-2000	Unavailable	<p>Mutchmor Public School is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons.</p> <p>Mutchmor Public School, completed in 1895, was one of seven elementary schools constructed in Ottawa in the 1890s. Of these schools, only two others, First Avenue Public School (1898) and Osgoode Street School (1897, now Ecole Franco-Jeunesse) remain standing. The Ottawa Public School Board built these schools when Ottawa's population was growing very rapidly and they remain as important visual reminders of an era of growth in the city when schools were a considerable source of civic pride.</p> <p>Mutchmor Public School was designed by local architect E.L. Horwood, who also designed the city's other remaining 19th century public schools. In 1911, the Board of Education architect W.B. Garvock designed an eight-room addition and in 1920, his successor W.C. Beattie added eight rooms.</p> <p>Mutchmor Public School is a two-storey, red brick structure with a rock-faced stone foundation, stringcourses, window sills and lintels. A sloped parapet with bracketed eaves conceals a flat roof. The principal (south) façade, the original section of the school, is distinguished by a two-storey frontispiece with a centrally-placed, round-arched entrance and a recessed door. Elaborate terra cotta impostes from which brick voussiors spring, a Palladian window, a date stone and a pair of handsome wrought iron gates further enhance the frontispiece. Brick is used with considerable accomplishment in this portion of the building to create decorative features such as channels, a dog-toothed course, rectangular boxes and elaborate corbelling below the cornice. Garvock and Beattie carefully designed the two additions to the north of the original portion of the school to match it, but each has more subdued classical details such as pedimented doorways and smooth-cut stone details. Large windows, designed to allow maximum light and air into the classrooms for the health of the students, further distinguish the building.</p> <p>The original section of Mutchmor Public School is an example of the Romanesque Revival style that was popular in the 1880s and 1890s. Buildings of this style feature rusticated stone foundations and trim, few decorative motifs and the extensive use of the round arch, especially for elaborate entrances. The new portions of the building are more utilitarian, but show the influence of Edwardian Classicism in the classically inspired doorways, red brick and stone trim.</p>	
73	First	Avenue		First Avenue Public School	49-99	Unavailable	<p>First Avenue Public School is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons.</p> <p>First Avenue Public School, completed in 1898, was one of seven elementary schools constructed in Ottawa in the 1890s. Of these schools, only two others, Mutchmor Public School (1895) and Osgoode Street School (1897, now Ecole Franco-Jeunesse) remain standing. These schools were built when Ottawa's population was growing very rapidly and they remain as important visual reminders of an era of growth in the city when schools were a considerable source of civic pride and served as symbols of Ottawa's growing neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Mutchmor Public School was designed by local architect E.L. Horwood, who also designed the city's other remaining 19th century public schools. In 1907, the Board of Education architect, W.B. Garvock designed an addition which consisted of a third storey and a gymnasium extension to the rear of the building.</p> <p>First Avenue Public School is a three storey, flat roofed, red brick structure with a rusticated stone foundation, stringcourses, window sills and lintels. The principal (south) façade, is distinguished by a two-storey frontispiece with a centrally-placed, round-arched entrance and a recessed door. Elaborate terra cotta impostes from which brick voussiors spring and a terra cotta keystone with a carved date stone above. Each bay of the building's original section is divided by brick pilasters that are topped with terra cotta capitals; the 1907 extension repeats the pilasters but not the terra cotta work. First Avenue School is further distinguished by its fine brickwork which is coursed between the foundation and the lintels for the second floor window, corbelled at the cornice and features the lightly tinted mortar popular at the time. The building's window openings are large in order to bring the maximum amount of light into the classrooms, but the windows themselves were replaced in 1981. The building also features a simple cornice with regularly spaced brackets.</p> <p>First Avenue Public School has elements of the Richardson Romanesque style, a variation of the Romanesque Revival style that was popular in the 1880s and 1890s. Named after American architect H.H. Richardson who popularized it in the United States, Richardson Romanesque buildings typically feature heavy rusticated stone foundations and trim, few, carefully chosen decorative motifs and the extensive</p>	
268	First	Avenue		Ottawa Ladies' College	1997-258	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 & 112, PL 97429; OTTAWA/NEPEAN PIN NUMBER: 04137-0208 (LT)	<p>The former Ottawa Ladies College, 268 First Avenue, is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons. Constructed from 1912-1914 as the Ottawa Ladies College, the building subsequently served as a residence for members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWAC) during the Second World War and as Carleton College which became Carleton University in 1957. In 1963 it was purchased by the Collegiate Institute Board of Ottawa which merged with the Public School Board becoming the Ottawa Board of Education in 1970. Each of the building's uses illustrates an important theme in Ottawa's history: as the Ottawa Ladies College, it represents the history of private, residential schools in the City; as the residence for members of the CWAC it represents the role of women during the Second World War and the effect that the war effort had on the City; and as Carleton college it represents the development of non-sectarian, post-secondary education in Ottawa.</p> <p>The former Ottawa Ladies College, 268 First Avenue, was designed by Ottawa architect Allan Keefer in 1912, as the Ottawa Ladies, a boarding school for girls. Keefer was a prominent Ottawa architect who, alone, and in partnership with Arthur Weeks, carried out a varied practice that included office buildings and palatial residences in Rockcliffe Park. He also worked for Public Works on the construction of the Centre Block after the fire of 1916.</p> <p>Keefer's Ottawa Ladies College, an understated example of Edwardian Classicism, is a large, symmetrical T-shaped structure of red brick, laid in English bond. A stringcourse of bricks laid perpendicular to the regular coursing separates the third and fourth storeys, while a concrete stringcourse separates the high basement and the first storey. A massive truncated hipped roof features overhanging eaves supported by large brackets that spring from the line of the brick stringcourse. Plain dormer windows whose shape neglects the shape of the roof are symmetrically placed on each roof slope. The roof details and six-over-one sash windows give the building a residential quality that reflects its origin as a boarding school. The rear wing of the building has a flat roof and features large, two storey, round arched windows that light the former auditorium. Each of the building's principal entrances features an understated portico with a very simple entablature and columns. The domestic charm and subtle classical references of the former Ottawa Ladies College continues to make a significant contribution to the Glebe neighbourhood.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
2337	Fitzroy	Street		Shirreff Log Home	101-2000	Unavailable	Heritage Designation is being sought based on the building's Historical and Architectural features, with a notable backdrop of Cultural significance. Historical: 1. This log home is directly linked to the founding of Fitzroy Harbour in that Charles Shirreff was the first to settle in Fitzroy Township at Fitzroy Harbour in 1818. 2. This home of Robert Shirreff, great grandfather of the present owner, was acquired in 1855. 3. Of all the early Shirreff homes, this is the only remaining home of the founding family (Shirreff) of Fitzroy Harbour. 4. The date of construction is noteworthy, as in 1855, it was one of the earliest log homes, where were representative of the building trend of the day. 5. On close examination of the log side wall, the door entrance to an attached building – the first Post Office (we think) in Fitzroy Township, is evident. Entrance is now logged in, but present owner recalls the post office building which was moved to back of lot years ago. The Shirreff family operated this first post office. Architectural: 1. This is one of very few log homes occupied to the present in West Carleton. The original logs are exposed as they were when it was built in 1855. 2. The original structure is represented by the present 18' x 18' storey one-half addition of frame, erected by Mr. Wa(o)r(k)??. Sometime after 1851, Mrs. Robert Shirreff (owner's great grandmother) had the log 18' x 36' structure built on the front of the 18' x 18' section. 3. Log walls are of hand hewn white pine, and sill logs, sitting on a limestone foundation are the original white cedar. 4. The home remained virtually unaltered until 1972 when restoration was undertaken on the interior. The exterior remained untouched, except for new windows (patterned on originals) were installed. 5. The frame additions to the log structure are new construction, configured to resemble to originals. 6. This log building is a fine example of the early method of construction which followed the pioneer lean-to shack, this was so prevalent in the pioneer days of Upper Canada. Its architectural integrity is noteworthy.	
200	Fifth	Ave			2024-481	LT 1, PL 106709, T/W AS IN NS184830; OTTAWA/NEPEA	The property has design value as a representative and early example of a vernacular interpretation of a red brick Second Empire style building in the Glebe. The Second Empire style was popular in Canada between 1860 and 1880. Characteristic of this style, the building features a mansard roof with ornamented dormers. Additional features that reflect the style include its red brick construction, square plan, and a one storey wooden porch with decorative millwork. The property has historical value because it has direct associations with the Mutchmor family who were early settlers and prominent residents of Nepean Township. In 1836, John Mutchmor acquired a large tract of land between Bronson Avenue and Main Street, bounded north and south by Fifth and Broadway Avenues. The property at 200 Fifth Avenue was part of the land that was owned by the family until it was sold and subdivided in the early 20th century. Ralph Mutchmor McMorran, an early merchant in Ottawa is believed to be the first occupant of the house at 200 Fifth Avenue. He was responsible for subsequently selling and subdividing the home and surrounding land circa 1911. The Mutchmor family significantly impacted the development of the Glebe neighbourhood through their contributions to land development, the expansion of Bank Street, and the growth of the exhibition fairgrounds. 200 Fifth Avenue has contextual value because it maintains the residential character of the Glebe neighbourhood. The Glebe transformed from a predominantly rural area to a residential community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Characterized by red brick dwellings, the building at 200 Fifth Avenue contributes to the neighbourhood through its architectural style and red brick construction. The property is visually, functionally and historically linked to an early phase of residential development in the Glebe in the late 19th century. The large setback and unique style are indicative of an earlier history than the surrounding development. The property is historically and functionally linked to its location near Bank Street and the former streetcar line, Lansdowne Park, and other early defining places in the Glebe. The red brick dwelling is visually linked to the surrounding historic residential properties through its form and materiality.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 200 Fifth Avenue as a representative and early example of a vernacular interpretation of a red brick Second Empire style building include: • Square plan • Red brick construction • Stone foundation • Mansard roof with elaborate gabled wood dormers • One-storey open wooden veranda across the front facade with decorative millwork and gable over the door over the entrance • Irregularly spaced window openings on first floor with subtle brick voussoirs • Wood front door with a half window, decorative moulding, and two panels below Key attributes that demonstrate 200 Fifth Avenue's contextual value are: • Its location at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ralph Street • The deep front yard setback of the building on its lot The interior of the building and any additions are excluded in this designation.
9	Fleet	Street		Pooley's Bridge	65-95	ALL AND SINGULAR those parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Part of Fleet Street (formerly Queen Street), Registered Plan Number 2, more particularly described as follows; PREMISING that the southeasterly limit of Fleet Street as shown on Plan 5R-13913 has a bearing of North 67 degrees 16 minutes and 40 seconds East and relating all bearings herein thereto; COMMENCING at the northerly corner of Lot 12, Block "K", Registered Plan Number 2; THENCE North 67 degrees 16 minutes 40 seconds East a distance of 68.823 metres; THENCE North 84 degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds East a distance of 43.478 metres; THENCE North 19 degrees 10 minutes 20 seconds West a distance of 45.77 metres; THENCE South 37 degrees 13 minutes West a distance of 15.18 metres; THENCE South 58 degrees 42 minutes 50 seconds West a distance of 17.375 metres; THENCE South 03 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds West a distance of 3.20 metres; THENCE South 67 degrees 15 minutes West a distance of 80.52 metres; THENCE Southeasterly to the point of commencement. SECONDLY: Part of Lot 40, Concession "A" (O. F.) designated as Parts 6, 7, 8 and 9 shown on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as SR-13913.	Pooley's Bridge is recognized for its historical significance to the development of Ottawa, and for its architectural and contextual value. Pooley's Bridge is Ottawa's oldest bridge; it was constructed in 1872 to the design of City of Ottawa Engineer, Mr. George Hugo Perry, with work executed by local contractor, Alexander Sparks. This three span, stone arch bridge is the oldest extant structure from Ottawa's municipal development programme of the 1870s. Pooley's Bridge was constructed as a condition of the land grant from the federal government for the site at which the Fleet Street Pumping Station was built. Its stone construction is indicative of its importance to the early transportation needs of the City. It was the most easterly link of the original Ottawa-Hill bridge system and was a vital part of the only interprovincial crossing in this area. Pooley's Bridge continued to be used as part of the Chaudière crossing until it was closed to public use in May of 1983. It was briefly reopened in 1984 when Pope John Paul II visited Ottawa and held a service at Lebreton Flats. Pooley's Bridge is also considered the second oldest stone arch bridge in the province of Ontario. This bridge is unique in Ontario as it is associated with the system of five, single span stone arch bridges which cross the open aqueduct at intervals between the headworks and the Fleet Street Pumping Station. The channelled tailrace, an integral link in the aqueduct corridor of Lebreton Flats is included in this designation.	
10	Fleet	Street		City Waterworks Building and Aqueduct	2024-147	PART OF LOT 40 CONCESSION AOF, PART 38 PLAN 4R13921 PART OF BROAD STREET CLOSED BY LT1243127 ON PLAN 2, PART OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, OTTAWA FRONT (NEPEAN), LOTS 1 TO 22 IN BLOCK F, PART OF SHERWOOD STREET CLOSED BY LT1243127, LOTS 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, PART OF LOTS 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22 IN BLOCK E, PLAN 2 BEING PTS 3, 4, 5 & 6 ON PL 4R-13921 AND PART 42, PL 4R-13970, S/E PARTS 1 & 5 ON PL 4R-18325 AND PARTS 1 & 10, PLAN 4R-19846; LOTS 2 TO 12 IN BLOCK G ON PLAN 2 BEING PART 41 ON PLAN 4R-13970; LOTS 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, PART OF LOTS 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 IN BLOCK HON PLAN 2 BEING PART 43 ON PLAN 4R-13970, SAVE & EXCEPT PART 4 ON 4R27105; PART OF OTTAWA STREET CLOSED BY LT1243127 ON PLAN 2 BEING PART 34 ON PLAN 4R-13970, SAVE & EXCEPT PART 6 ON 4R27105; PART OF LOTS 1 TO 4 IN BLOCK S, LOTS 1 AND 4, PART OF LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK T, PART OF SHERWOOD STREET CLOSED BY CR280019 ON PLAN 2 BEING PARTS 31 AND 32 ON PLAN 4R-13970 SAVE AND EXCEPT PART 2 ON PLAN 4R-14517 AND PART 8 ON 4R27105; PART OF FLEET STREET, FORMERLY QUEEN STREET, CLOSED BY LT1243127 ON PLAN 2 BEING PART 8 ON PLAN 4R-13921 SAVE AND EXCEPT PARTS 1, 2 AND 4 ON PLAN 4R-18325; PART OF THE BED OF THE OTTAWA RIVER LYING IN FRONT OF LOT 40, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) BEING PART 3 ON PLAN CAR-191; PART OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) BEING A STRIP OF LAND 33 FEET IN WIDTH ADJACENT TO LOT 40, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) RUNNING NORTH FROM THE NORTHERLY LIMIT OF OREGON STREET TO THE BRONSON CHANNEL AS IN CR503940; PT LT 39, CON. A, NEPEAN (O.F.) AS IN CR238358; PART OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) PART OF THE BED OF THE OTTAWA RIVER LYING IN FRONT OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.), AS IN CR614223 BEING PART 2 ON PLAN CAR-191; PART OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) AS IN CR441931 BEING ALL THAT PART LYING NORTH OF PARTS 1, 2 AND 5 ON PLAN 5R-13914 BEING PARTS 28 AND 29 ON PLAN 5R-13914; PART OF DUKE STREET CLOSED BY LT1243120 ON PLAN 2; PART OF LOT 40, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) AS IN CR503940 SAVE AND EXCEPT PARTS 1 AND 2 ON PLAN 4R-14032; PART OF LOT 39, CONCESSION A, NEPEAN (O.F.) BEING PARTS 1 TO 12, 14 TO 19 ON PLAN 4R-13970, EXCEPT PARTS 2 ON PLAN 4R21198 AND PART 1 ON PLAN 4R21967	The Ottawa Water Works has cultural heritage value for its role in the early development of municipal water works systems in Canada, its association with local engineer Thomas Coltrin Keefer, its design and physical value and its contextual value as a cultural heritage landscape and the only remaining historic structures on Lebreton Flats. Associative or Historic Value The Ottawa Water Works has historic value as an early example of a municipal water works systems built in the late 19th century. The Carleton County fire of 1870 and the Great Chicago fire of 1871, combined with a desire to provide clean drinking water, led Ottawa City Council to engage Thomas Coltrin Keefer to oversee the design and construction of the Water Works building and aqueduct in 1872. In 1870, there were only seven municipal water works in Canada. During the following decade, 23 systems were constructed, including the Ottawa system and by 1900 there were 235 municipal systems. The Ottawa Water Works has cultural heritage value for its continued use in the provision of clean drinking water to the city of Ottawa. The Ottawa Water Works has historic value for its association with Thomas Coltrin Keefer, a prominent Ottawa and one of the leading civil engineers in Canada in the mid-19th century. Early in his career Keefer worked on the Welland and Erie Canals and in 1845 he was appointed engineer in charge of timber slides and river works for Bytown. Keefer settled in Ottawa but continued to be involved in large scale engineering projects elsewhere including the Montreal Water Works (1853) and Hamilton Water Works (1859). Keefer first prepared plans for the Ottawa Water Works in 1859. Keefer is commemorated for his engineering works as a National Historic Person and the plaque is located at the Water Works building. The Water Works building also has cultural heritage value for its association with prominent Ottawa architect Edgar L. Horwood designed the 1899 expansion to the pumping station. Horwood practiced privately in the late 19th and early 20th centuries before being appointed Chief Dominion Architect in 1915, a post he held for two years, after which he returned to private practice for the remainder of his career. He designed several well-known buildings in Ottawa including the Britannia Yacht Club and several public schools including First Avenue and Mutchmor. The earliest structure in the Water Works complex is Pooley's Bridge which was constructed by Alexander Sparks in 1872 to the specifications of City of Ottawa Engineer George Hugo Perry. Pooley's Bridge has associative value as the oldest remaining structure from Ottawa's municipal development program of the 1870s to establish permanent infrastructure. Other projects from this era include the first City Hall	The following attributes of each structure contribute to the overall understanding and heritage value of the Ottawa Water Works complex. Water Works Building • Two-storey massing with one storey, flat roofed addition at south end of building • Rusticated limestone construction, laid in even courses • Flat roof with bracketed metal cornice • Five square stone chimneys • Heavy limestone secondary cornice between the first and second storey featuring brackets and smooth stone frieze • Double doors with arched transom window on north and east sides • Smooth stone drip course between foundation and bottom of the ground floor windows • Bill segmentally-arched four-over-four sash windows arranged in pairs on the ground floor with stone voussoirs and keystones • Round arched two-over-two sash windows on the second storey • Rusticated windows along the west facade with stone window surrounds • Rusticated stone pilasters • Rusticated stone on the east and north facades of the building • Decorative stone details including brackets, voussoirs, corner pilasters and keystones • Pedestrian bridge leading to second storey entrance on east side of building • Limestone retaining walls • Interior features including: o Original roof construction comprised of iron beams separating narrow brick segmental vaults, visible inside the ground floor, pump room o Marble plaque commemorating the construction of the original building in 1874, inscribed with Thomas Keefer's name and the names of the chairman and members of the Ottawa Water Works Commission o Marble plaque commemorating the expansion of the pumping station 1899-1901 o Pressure gauge with decorative iron work o Double staircase from the ground floor that merges into a single staircase to the
8938	Flewellyn	Road		Old Anglican Christ Church, Ashton	43-87	PART OF THE WEST HALF OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 8. OLD ANGLICAN CHRIST CHURCH.	The lands and premises known as Part of the West half of Lot 1, Concession 8m Old Anglican Christ Church, are hereby designated as being of architectural and historic value and interest for the following reasons: Built in 1845, this fine stone church is one of the oldest remaining, well preserved original churches in the region. Although the buildings architecture is of simple lines, it is distinctive of small rural churches in this period, and must be considered an important historical landmark in the Township.	
8981	Flewellyn	Road		Ashton General Store	26-85	PART OF THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 9, ASHTON GENERAL STORE.	The lands and premises known as Part of the South half of Lot 1, Concession 9, Ashton General Store, are hereby designated as being of architectural and historic value and interest for the following reasons: This building is a focal point in the Village of Ashton. It was built in 1879 and represents a rare example of Second Empire architecture in the Ottawa-Carleton region. The site is the location of the original store built by Ashton Village founder, John Sumner.	
6576	Fourth Line	Road		Harrison House	32-89	Unavailable	This is one of the larger and more elaborate houses in North Gower and is an important part of the main streetscape. It is a good example of the vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style and deserves to be preserved. Designation includes the front and side elevations on the understanding that the patch work repair on the north side will be corrected when funds permit.	
6581	Fourth Line	Road		North Gower Old Town Hall	33-79	North Gower Old Town Hall, Lot 71, Registered Plan 628.	The North Gower Old Town Hall was built in 1876 as the Township's first municipal building. The one storey, brick faced structure is a fine example of a modest type of town hall, interesting architecturally due to its fine proportions, careful detailing and cupola.	
6607	Fourth Line	Road		Maguire House	82-86	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Village of North Gower, Township of Rideau (formerly Township of North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, being composed of Village Lot 46, as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village, being Plan 628.	Designation is recommended on the basis of its history and location. It occupies a very prominent position on the main street of North Gower; and area whose heritage we are trying to preserve. It is tangible evidence of early commercial development of the village. Architecturally the Maguire House is a pleasant example of the two storey brick, L-shaped design popular throughout the Eastern Ontario countryside in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The designation applies to the exterior front elevation and two side elevations only.	
7347	Franktown	Road		Reilly Blacksmith Shop	75-92	Part of the east half of Lot 14, Concession 4.	The lands and premises known as Part of the East half of Lot 14, Concession 4, Reilly Blacksmith Shop, are hereby designated as being of historic value and interest for the following reasons: The Blacksmith Shop was built in 1845 by Thomas Reilly and operated by him until 1895. His son Thomas Edward Reilly continued the blacksmith operation from 1895-1946. The blacksmith shop is of historical value as a surviving example of the type of structure that housed a commercial enterprise serving a rural community. The simplicity of its proportions testifies to the functional nature of the building in its role as a blacksmith shop. The building is an outstanding example of the vernacular architecture utilized by the 19th century settlers of Goulbourn Township.	
7668	Franktown	Road		Scott House	31-86	Part of the east half Lot 11, Concession 3.	The lands and premises known as Part of the east half of Lot 11, Concession 3, William F. Scott farmhouse, are hereby designated as being of architectural and historic value and interest for the following reasons: This fine old stone home is located on a hill overlooking the intersection of the Munster Side Road and Regional Road No. 10 (the Franktown Road). It is a local landmark. This home's tremendous visibility and aesthetic beauty are most notable characteristics of an early stone farm home typical of Goulbourn Township. The home was built circa 1850 of irregular shape and size local stone. It is a fine example of the vernacular style of architecture and a good illustration of the early farming lifestyle.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
353	Friel	Street		École St-Pierre	2023-217	All of PIN 04211-0286 Legally described as: LOT 8 AND PART OF LOTS 7 AND 9, BLOCK B, PLAN 8, PARTS 1 AND 4, PLAN 5R3393;OTTAWA.	The former École St-Pierre has architectural value as a good example of a purpose-built school in Sandy Hill and an excellent example of Edwardian Classicism. Edwardian Classicism was popular, particularly for institutional buildings, in the early twentieth century and flourished until the First World War. Constructed in 1906, with an early addition in 1930, the architectural features of the former École St-Pierre that are characteristic of the style include its symmetrical composition, its brick exterior with strong stone base, and its decorative stone and cast-stone elements. The former École St-Pierre has historical value for its associations with the early 20th century French Catholic residents of Sandy Hill, the changing demographics of Sandy Hill over the 20th and 21st centuries, and architect Felix Maral Hamel. École St-Pierre was constructed in response to increased enrollment at nearby schools and was Sandy Hill's first French Catholic school. Its 1930 addition is associated with the expansion of Franco-Ontarian education following the repeal of Regulation 17, which restricted French language instruction beyond the first two grades. The growth of the University of Ottawa throughout the 20th century prompted the conversion of larger houses into multi-unit residences to accommodate the growing student population. The adaptation of the former École St-Pierre into a community centre reflects pioneering community efforts in the 1970s to protect Ottawa's built heritage which was rapidly disappearing. Its subsequent adaptation into a multi-unit residence reflects the contemporary community character. The school is a representative work of local architect Felix Maral Hamel, who completed works for the Roman Catholic diocese in Ottawa including several schools in Hull and Ottawa between 1870 and 1907. The former École St-Pierre was one of several early public amenities constructed in Sandy Hill after Ottawa became the National Capital of Canada. The development and evolution of the former school contributes to an understanding of the transition of the Sandy Hill neighbourhood from a 19th century suburb into an urban neighbourhood.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the former École St-Pierre as an example of a purpose-built school in the Edwardian Classicist style, include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symmetrical plan; • Red brick cladding; • Rock-faced stone foundation; • Symmetrically arranged two over two sash windows; • Rock-faced stone sills; • Dressed stone lintels; • East-stone front entrance with decorative carving and pressed metal detailing; • East-stone string course; • East-stone detailing at roofline including decorative carved date panel and inset square panels; • Projecting metal cornice; • Brick chimneys on side elevations with decorative inset panels; • Mature trees on the front lawn; The heritage attributes listed above are limited to the original 1906 building and the 1930 rear and front entrance additions. Later additions and the interior of the building are excluded.
40	Fuller	Street		Bayne House	80-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all those parts of Block 4, Registered Plan 111, and Lots 142 and 146, both on Registered Plan 114306, designated as Part 3 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 5R-6190.	The Bayne House is recommended for individual designation as being of architectural and historical value. The building is one of the oldest structures in the City of Ottawa, having been built around 1828. The house is believed to have been built by Royal Engineers employed on the Rideau Canal, under the direction of Corporal William Ross. Erected by George Bayne as a homestead for his family, it has evolved through many additions to the substantial residence it is today. The building is a two and one half (2 1/2) storey stone structure with a pitched roof. Although it has been altered (additions, dormers and window changes) the building still retains the character of an early stone residence. The entire exterior appearance of this building and the surrounding grounds (including the stone well) are	
6924	Gallagher	Road		Weatherhead House	79-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly the Township of Marlborough), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, AND BEING COMPOSED OF that part of Lot 8 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Rideau more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at an iron bar planted at the northeast corner of said lot 8; THENCE south 42o 3' 15" east along the easterly limit of the said lot 8 to an iron bar planted- on the said easterly limit of the said lot 8 at the westerly boundary of part 3 on plan 5R-3323, (which iron bar is located on the said easterly boundary of the said lot 8 a distance of 31L'94 feet from the point of intersection of the said limit of Lot 1 and the northerly lot of the Township forced road' crossing the said Lot 8; THENCE south 27o 7' west along the northerly limit of the land as described as Part 2 on the said Plan 5R-3323 a distance of 133'25 feet to an iron bar planted; THENCE south 67o 43' 20" east along boundary of the lands described as pt.1 5R-3323, a distance of 550'61 planted at the southwest corner of said Plan 5R-3323; THENCE south 2go 59' limit of said. Part 3 of 513.94 feet to an THENCE south 20 46' of the said forced a point; THENCE south 10 16' of the said forced less to an iron bar of lands described 5R-3323; 15" west along the northerly on said Plan 5R-3323 a distance on bar Planted; the westerly Part 2 of the said feet to an iron bar the said Part 2 on 45" west along the northerly boundary road a distance of 217 '29 feet to 30" east along the northerly boundary road a distance of 467 '82 feet more or planted at the southeasterly corner Part 4 on the said reference Plan	This 1 1/2 storey residence is of architectural interest in that it is an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century classical revival style. Built circa 1857, it is interesting that it is constructed of brick in this area at such an early date. It displays interesting masonry detailing over doors and windows. The main entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights surmounted by a semi-circular headed gable window. It is not envisaged that designation would preclude possible future construction of a synthetic addition to the rear of the residence.	
74	George	Street	63-65 William Street	Grand Central Hotel	398-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Letter "I" on the south side of George Street according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 42482, which said part may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the north-west corner of the said lot at the corner of George and William Streets; THENCE easterly along the south limit of George Street 77 feet 7 inches to a point; THENCE southerly, parallel to the east limit of William Street, 30 feet 8 inches to a point; THENCE westerly, parallel to the south limit of George Street, 77 feet 7 inches to a point in the easterly limit of William Street; THENCE northerly along the easterly limit of William Street 30 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning.	The three storey red brick property at 63-65 William Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected in 1876, this structure reflects in its overall exterior appearance the vernacular Georgian Tradition of a pitched roof side-to-street building. It has regularly spaced segmentally arched windows, parapet walls and a wooden cornice. The windows are trimmed with yellow brick, a Victorian decorative detail. From 1889 to past 1899 the building was operated as the Grand Central Hotel. This designation does not include reference to the design of the building's interior.	
195	George	St		Andrew W. Fleck Memorial	2024-259	Lot 2, Plan 42482 , W King Edward Avenue, Ottawa	Completed in 1932, the Andrew W. Fleck Memorial has design value as a rare and early example of a purpose-built daycare. It is a unique small-scale institutional building inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement. 195 George Street has historical value through its direct associations with the former Ottawa Day Nursery and the Fleck family. The Ottawa Day Nursery was established in 1911 to provide daytime care for the children of working mothers, including many newcomer women. Helen Gertrude Fleck was a devoted volunteer and philanthropist who served as President of the Ottawa Day Nursery's management committee during its founding year and again from 1932 to 1937. Helen Gertrude Fleck purchased 195 George Street's lot and financed construction of this building for the Ottawa Day Nursery. Her spouse, Andrew W. Fleck, a prominent businessman as well as a philanthropist, died in 1924 and she dedicated the building to his memory, naming it the Andrew W. Fleck Memorial. The Andrew W. Fleck Memorial has historical value for its connection to key themes including the development of early childhood education, social reform, migration to urban centres, and the role of women in the workforce. Furthermore, the building has historical value because it yields information that contributes to a greater understanding of the culture of working parents in Ottawa and the history of early childhood education in Canada. The Andrew W. Fleck Memorial demonstrates the work of John Albert Ewart (1872- 1964), a prominent Ottawa architect who designed many significant local buildings throughout his lengthy career including the Transportation Building (1916-17), the Jackson Building (1919-20), Glebe Collegiate Institute (1922-23), and the Ottawa Civic Hospital, among others. The Andrew W. Fleck Memorial has contextual value because it is important in maintaining the historic character of Lowertown, reflecting King Edward Avenue's eclectic mix of early 20th century low-rise brick buildings. The property has functional and historical links to its surroundings, being located specifically in Lowertown to serve the area's historical concentration of working-class and newcomer residents. It is one of several institutional buildings in the area built in the early decades of the 20th century.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the design value of the Andrew W. Fleck Memorial as a unique small-scale institutional building inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-pitched hipped roof • Wide, irregular massing • Horizontal orientation fronting on George Street • Deep, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets • Polychromatic brick cladding laid in an English bond • Brick decoration including panels, trim and soldier course • Regularly spaced rectangular window openings • 6/6 sash windows • Frontispiece with arched portico and brick pillars • Wood double entrance doors with divided lights and a shaped transom • Stone trim and sills • Central Palladian window on east facade Key exterior attributes that represent the historical value of the property through its association with the Fleck family and the Ottawa Day Nursery include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone plaque above the George Street entrance inscribed "Andrew W. Fleck Memorial" • Date stone on east facade inscribed "1932" • Brick arcades at the southeast corner Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location in Lowertown within the King Edward Avenue corridor, at the corner of George Street and King Edward Avenue
43	Gilmour	Street		Clarke House	193-95	East half of Lot 70, North side Gilmour Street, being part of Lot Letter "E", Concession "C" (Rideau Front), Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the City of Ottawa, Plan 15558, City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	43 Gilmour Street, Clarke House, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act on the basis of its architectural and historical significance. This 1898 single family residence is an example of the simple houses erected for downtown workers during the period of rapid residential construction in Centretown in the late nineteenth century. It is of modest size and proportions- two and a half storey brick structure with gambrel roof facing the street and a veranda on two sides- a vernacular dwelling that reflects the tastes and needs of its original owner and late occupants. Although alterations have been made to the building over the years, the basic form of the house at the time of its construction remains intact. The build makes a significant contribution to the streetscape in the continuity of rhythm and scale. Although the history of Clarke House reveals no prominent figures in residence, the complete documentation provided by the current owner shows a typical pattern of occupancy that well reflects the social history of Ottawa's labouring and clerical workers and the mixed social fabric of Centretown. The interior of the building is not covered by this designation.	
7406	Gilroy	Road		Gilroy Farm	30-79	Part of the West 1/2 of Lot 28, Concession 2, former Township of Marlborough.	The Gilroy Farm is the finest existing example in the Township of a complete log homestead. The house and some outbuildings were built by 1861 with the remainder pre-1900. The farm site, now in the Regional Forest reserve with no visual 20th century intrusions nearby, is an interesting example of a simple early homestead.	
951	Gladstone	Avenue		Standard Bread Company	2020-240	Part of Lot 1 and Lots 2 and 3 (West Side of Champagne Avenue) in Block C on Plan 73, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 (East Side of Loretta Avenue) in Block C on Plan 73, and part of Block C on Plan 73, and Part of Champagne Avenue on PLAN 73 (Closed by CR175096) Part 2 Plan 4R31991;City of Ottawa.	The Standard Bread Company has historical value for its association with the Standard Bread Company and its founders, Cecil Morrison and Dick Lamothe. The bakery was constructed in 1924 and the company expanded rapidly in the 1920s with a new bakery opening in Montreal in 1925. In 1927, the company merged with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company to become part of Inter-City Bakery Limited. Morrison and Lamothe continued in the bread business, opening the Morrison Lamothe bakery in 1932, a company remains in business today. The Standard Bread Company bakery has heritage value as a representative work of architect Sydney Comber. Based in Montreal, Comber became known for designing commercial bakeries and dairy production facilities. In addition to this building, Comber designed bakeries in Winnipeg, Toronto, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary. The bakery has design value as a good, rare example of an early 20th century industrial building in Ottawa. The purpose-built, three-storey, reinforced concrete building with brick cladding is simple in its design, expressing its industrial use, while featuring some decorative elements including a date stone and brick pilasters. The interior features large open spaces punctuated by flared mushroom columns that reinforce its historic use as an industrial building. The Standard Bread Company bakery's heritage value also lies in its contextual value as an important reminder of the former industrial character of this part of Hintonburg. The bakery is a landmark in the neighbourhood for its location at the top of a small hill adjacent to the railway tracks.	The attributes that express the heritage value of the Standard Bread Company bakery as a good example of an early 20th century industrial building include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey massing with four storey tower; • Reinforced concrete construction with brick cladding laid in stretcher bond; • Simple ornamentation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick pilasters • Simple brick parapet • Metal cornice • Date stone • Large rectangular window openings with concrete sills and brick lintels arranged in groups of two and three on the south façade • Arrangement of window and door openings on the east façade including bricked in third storey loading door openings • Large rectangular 15/15, 15/1, and 10/1 wooden sash windows • Loading doors in basement on east facade • Simple raised entrance at southeast corner of the building accessed by a staircase • Cornerstone engraved with the words "Audaces Fortuna Juvat" • 1924 date stone • Interior flared mushroom reinforced concrete columns The contextual value of the Standard Bread Company bakery is expressed through its prominent location at the top of a small hill, adjacent to the railway tracks Exclusions The designation is limited to the footprint and envelope of the 1924 bakery building. With the exception of the interior attribute listed above, the remainder of the interior of the building is excluded. The former loading dock (now the shopping plaza) and all other buildings on the site are excluded from the designation.
85	Glebe	Avenue		Powell House	2004-369	Firstly, Pcl K-4, Sec 4M-9; Pt Blk K, Pl 4M-9, Pt 1, CAR58 Except Pt 1 & 2, 4R7015; Ottawa PIN 04133-0153(LT) Secondly, Pcl K-6, Sec 4M-9; Pt Blk K, Pl 4M-9, Pt 2, CAR58; Ottawa PIN 04133-0154(LT)	The Powell House, 85 Glebe Avenue is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as a building with cultural heritage value. The Powell House is an excellent example of the work of Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, one of a wide range of architectural idioms he worked in during his long career. It was completed in 1912 for William Powell, the developer of the Clewom Estate. It is a large white, two-storey cement stucco structure with a red tile roof and overhanging eaves supported by large brackets and exposed rafters. Details in relief under the cornice line break up the smooth stucco surface of the east and west walls. Buttressed piers are featured at the corners of the house and the porte-cochère that straddles the circular driveway. To the east, there is a one-storey sunroom that appears to have been constructed as an open porch and later enclosed. To the west, there is a small attached garage. The rear of the house features a terrace overlooking Central Park and another one storey wing. The Powell House is a well-known landmark in the Glebe neighbourhood that has contributed to the neighbourhood's character since its completion. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.	The attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the Powell House and that should be preserved include the red tile roof, the stucco walls, the porte-cochère, the eaves treatment including the brackets, the exposed rafters the decorative relief work in the gable ends, and the buttressed piers.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
212	Glebe	Avenue		Glebe Collegiate Institute	2022-390	PIN 04136-0229 ALL OF BLOCK 421 , PLAN 140361; PART OF BLOCK 422, PLAN 140361 , EXCEPT PART 1 ON PLAN 4R-20817, EXCEPT CR364947; PART OF CHRYSLER AVENUE, PLAN 140361 , CLOSED BY ORDER CR159245; CITY OF OTTAWA	<p>Glebe Collegiate Institute has design value as a representative example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, a popular style for institutional construction across North America in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Features typical of the Collegiate Gothic style include the use of brick and limestone, a flat roof, a crenellated parapet with stone detailing, and a recessed stone archway entrance. Constructed between 1921 and 1923 the building was expanded in 1927 with a large addition designed in the same style.</p> <p>Glebe Collegiate Institute has historical value for its direct associations with the development of Ottawa's public school system in the early 20th century. As Ottawa urbanized and the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919 increased the age of compulsory education to 16, the number of students and the need for educational facilities in the City rose significantly. The school was constructed in response to this demand as a secondary campus to the Ottawa Collegiate Institute (now Lisgar Collegiate Institute) later becoming a separate institution in 1931. The school contributes to an understanding of the development of the Glebe neighbourhood, historically being the primary option for secondary education in the Glebe and other urban neighbourhoods such as Old Ottawa South and Old Ottawa East and serving as a community multi-use space outside of school hours.</p> <p>Glebe Collegiate Institute has associative value as a representative work of prominent local architect John Albert Ewart (1872-1964), who designed several notable buildings in Ottawa including the Transportation Building at 10 Rideau Street and the former Registry Office at 70 Nicholas. Glebe Collegiate Institute has contextual value as a landmark because it is a large, architecturally significant institutional building within a residential neighbourhood, located near the prominent intersection of Bronson Avenue and Carling Avenue.</p>	<p>Key attributes that reflect the cultural heritage value of Glebe Collegiate Institute as a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey massing with a flat roof • Monochromatic red brick cladding highlighted with stone detailing throughout, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recessed courses above the basement level, above the first storey, and below the parapet o Projecting bays, typically at depths of 1-4 bricks, on all facades o Stone columns • Stone foundation • Recessed parapet with stone detailing, including reliefs of school crests throughout • Consistent fenestration pattern, generally arranged in groups of three, and stone window surrounds. • Central main entrance on the east facade, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Entrance with decorative stone surround, drip mold, archway, transom, and, wood doors, stone staircase and stone detailing including tracery and crests. o Central window bay with stone surrounds and quoins o Recessed parapet at top of bay o Turret that extends over main parapet • Secondary entrances on the north, south and west façades, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Decorative stone surrounds with recessed entrances o Other stone detailing, including drip molds and crests <p>The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.</p>
247	Glebe	Avenue		Hydro Sub-Station No. 2	2020-347	PIN 04135-0240 LOT 90 ON PLAN 4M-17, SAVE AND EXCEPT PART 1 ON PLAN 4R-4959 AND PART 1 ON PLAN 4R-5274. OTTAWA.	<p>Hydro Sub-Station No. 2 has design value as a good example of late Edwardian Classicist influenced industrial architecture and as an important example of the early 20th century hydro sub-station in Ottawa. The Edwardian Classicist style appeared in the early twentieth century and flourished until the First World War. Typical of its style, Hydro Sub-Station No. 2 features brick pilasters with stone capitals, stepped parapet, segmentally arched windows with stone keystones, brick corbelling, and stone cornice. As a hydro-substation, this building is an important element of the electricity network, transforming voltages to appropriate levels for distribution across the city. The decorative design of Hydro Sub-station No. 2 reflects the prestige associated with the expansion of the electrical network in the early 20th century and the form of the building reflects the industrial function of the building with large windows to provide natural light, large doors to provide access to vehicles, and large open spaces to accommodate equipment.</p> <p>Hydro Sub-Station No. 2 has historical value for its associations with the early development of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century. In 1905, the City of Ottawa, frustrated with the lack of competition and the resulting high rates for electric services, bought out the Consumer Electric Company, and formed the Municipal Electric Department of the City of Ottawa (Municipal Electric). The result of the City joining the electricity transmission and distribution industry was an immediate drop in rates and increase in usage. In 1916, Municipal Electric became the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission (Ottawa Hydro) and functioned as an independent body. The customer demand for electricity increased rapidly during the 1920s and Ottawa Hydro undertook an ambitious building program to meet this growing demand.</p> <p>Hydro Sub-station No. 2 was the first sub-station built by the Ottawa Hydro. Hydro Sub-Station No. 2 was the first Ottawa Hydro building to be built outside the downtown core and reflects the growth of Ottawa in the early 20th century.</p> <p>The building has associative value as representative of the work of engineer John Brown and architect W. C. Beattie. The 1922 portion of the building was designed by John E. Brown, an engineer and the General Manager of Ottawa Hydro from 1915- 1936. Architect W.C. Beattie designed the 1937 addition. A well-known local architect, Beattie also designed Ottawa Hydro's office building at 109 Bank Street (1934), the sub-station at 1275 Carling Avenue (1929) and the sub-station 351 King Edward Avenue (1931). Beattie is</p>	<p>The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of Hydro Sub-Station No. 2 as an example of Edwardian Classicist influenced industrial architecture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey massing with flat roof • Red brick cladding • Rough-cut limestone foundation • Front entrance bay including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simple metal canopy suspended by chains o Straight stone entrance stairs on south elevation with closed stone railings topped with smooth stone coping o Simple door with flat brick lintel and stone keystone • Brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases on the south and west facades • Variety of windows including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Metal windows with 16 lites and inset hoppers with flat brick lintels with stone keystones and stone sills on south and west facade o Segmentally-arched windows with brick voussours, stone keystones and corner details and sills on the second floor of the south facade • Simple entablature with a metal secondary cornice and brick corbelling below • Stepped parapet • Decorative brick panels with stone detailing above the front door and on the west facade • Loading door on west facade <p>The historical associations with the development of Ottawa Hydro and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century are expressed through its location at the corner of Glebe Avenue and Bronson Avenue.</p> <p>The interior of the building and the land surrounding the building are excluded from the designation.</p>
77	Gloucester	Street		Nagle House	1986-041	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF FIRSTLY: Part of Lot Number Forty-seven, on the north side of Gloucester Street in the said City of Ottawa, as shown on a plan prepared by W.R. Thistle, P.L.S., dated 13th July 1868, and now of record in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton as Number 4556, and may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the south east angle of said Lot Number Forty-seven, thence northerly and along the easterly boundary of said Lot Ninety-nine feet nine inches, more or less, to the north east angle of said lot; thence westerly and along the northerly boundary of the said lot forty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of said lot twenty-eight feet nine inches, thence westerly and parallel to the northerly boundary of said lot one foot seven and one half inches, thence southerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of said lot sixty-five feet eight and three quarters inches more or less to the Ordinance boundary line which is shown on said plan as crossing the westerly part of said lot; thence easterly and along the said Ordinance boundary line, twenty feet nine inches to the northerly boundary of the said Gloucester Street; thence easterly and along the northerly boundary of Gloucester Street, twenty-six feet six inches more or less to the place of beginning; SECONDLY: Part of Town Lot Number Forty-six on the north side of Gloucester street in the city of Ottawa aforesaid as shown on a plan prepared by Messrs Thistle and Baldwin, dated August 14th, 1867, and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-carleton on April 3rd, 1868, as Number 2996, and which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING where said Ordinance Boundary line intersects the northerly boundary of the said Gloucester Street as shown on said plan no. 2996; thence westerly and along the northerly boundary of Gloucester Street twenty feet one and one-half inches, thence northerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of said Lot Number Forty-seven, five feet two and one-quarter inches more or less to the said Ordinance Boundary line, thence easterly and along said Ordinance Boundary line twenty feet nine inches more or less to the Place of beginning. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No.	<p>The house at 77 Gloucester Street, built in 1872, for timber dealer Richard Nagle, is of historic significance because it is the oldest surviving residential structure identified in Centretown. While hundreds of such dwellings once existed within a few blocks of Parliament Hill, today 77 Gloucester Street is the only remaining example.</p> <p>This house is also of historic interest because of its association with Richard Nagle (1829-1896), who worked in the square timber business and went on to become of the region's most successful dealers in timber limits.</p> <p>Of some architectural interest, the house is a modest example of the Italianate style popular at that time, marked by heavy wooden brackets under the eaves, and the double rounded-headed windows in the central bay of the façade.</p>	
439	Golden			Highland Park Lawn Bowling Club	2023-493	Being Lots 19 & 20, Plan 204 , N/S Ravenhill Ave & S/S Byron Ave, as in NP49331 except NS34240 and NS188658; OTTAWA	<p>The Highland Park Lawn Bowling Club has design value as a representative example of early 20th century clubhouse architecture. Despite alterations, the colour, massing, and form contribute to its role as a recreational clubhouse. The HPLBC has historical value because it yields information that contributes to an understanding of the Highland Park community development. During the early development of Highland Park, the club was an integral part of the community, further enticing people to settle in the area. It became a selling feature for Highland Park and a focal point of social life in the area. Serving as a sports club, community gathering place, and event centre for over a century, the HPLBC has played an important role in shaping the area's social life and growth. The HPLBC holds historical value for its part in the history of sport and society in Ottawa. The clubhouse and greens reflect the evolution of lawn bowling and stand as a remnant of the early 20th century middle class lifestyle when sports and recreational clubs gained immense popularity, coinciding with the increasing leisure time of the emerging middle class. The HPLBC also has associations with activities, significant individuals, and organizations both in the community and beyond. Original owner and long-time member John E. Cole was instrumental in the creation of the club. Many influential members and past presidents of the club also contributed to the success of the club and the popularity of the sport provincially and nationally. The HPLBC has contextual value as a notable local landmark that maintains the character of Highland Park. The club is well-known and has been in continuous use as a sports club since 1914. Its prominent location on a corner and large manicured grass bowling green in front of the clubhouse is a recognizable landmark in the community. The property represents an important part of Highland Park's evolution into a suburb. Its contextual relationship within the surrounding area and historical and visual connection to the residential neighbourhood is important in supporting the character of this part of the historic west end.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Highland Park Lawn Bowling Club as a representative example of an early 20th century lawn bowling facility include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modest understated form and one and a half storey massing of the clubhouse including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simple wood frame construction and materiality, clad in white horizontal siding and green accent details. o Side gable and small cross gable • The clubhouse's orientation and setback from the road facing the large, manicured grass bowling green. • The large, open lawn bowling green at the corner of Golden and Byron Avenues <p>Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its prominent siting at the corner of Byron, Golden, and Ravenhill Avenues. <p>The interior of the building and outbuildings are excluded from the designation.</p>
400	Goldridge	Drive		School Section No 1, March	2004-375	Firstly, Pcl 26-1, Sec 4M-847; Blk 26, Pl 4M-847; Kanata PIN 04748-0041(LT) Secondly, Pt Lt 5, Con 2, Part 3, 4R9592; Kanata/March PIN 04748-0042(LT)	<p>The School Section #1 schoolhouse at 400 Goldridge Drive illustrates the progressive improvement in the type of educational facility available for students in March Township. This, combined with the extended period the building has been a focus of community activity, and its importance as a character-defining element in Goldridge Park, recommend 400 Goldridge Drive for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p> <p>Constructed in 1886, the stone schoolhouse replaced an earlier log building built nearby in 1856. The Common School Act of 1841 gave townships the right to levy taxes for school construction and repair. The first schools in March Township were log structures built with the aid of small government grants. As communities developed, support and demand for schools grew and the construction of more substantial school buildings became possible. In 1870, March Township was divided into four sections and a new school was constructed in each section by the end of the 19th century. This building served as the public school for the surrounding community until 1963.</p> <p>The schoolhouse at 400 Goldridge Drive is a one storey, rectangular stone building with a front gable roof and three evenly spaced, segmental arched windows on the north and south facades. Decorative quoins work, the wooden bell tower and portions of its original bargeboard distinguish the building. The schoolhouse and its forested setting combine to create a distinctive sense of place in the midst of suburban Kanata.</p> <p>The addition on the west façade, and the stairs and ramp on the south façade are not included in this designation.</p>	
295	Lorne Greene	Way	295 Greenview Avenue		20-97	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 25 on the east side of Park Avenue as laid down on a plan of Britannia-on-the-Bay being a Subdivision of part of Lot 20 in the First Concession, Ottawa Front of the said Township of Nepean, drawn by J.B. Lewis, O.L.S. dated the 16th day of December, 1904 and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Carleton on January 24, 1905 as Number 229. PIN NUMBER: 03962-0026 (LT)	<p>295 Greenview Avenue is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical reasons. The house was constructed ca. 1913 when the Britannia area was at the height of its popularity as a summer resort (1900-1914). The building is notable for its association with the Canadian broadcaster and actor, who is most popularly known for the television serie "Bonanza" and "Lorne Greene's New Wilderness." The building was purchased by Greene's parents in 1919 when Lorne was four and remained family property until 1957. The modest vernacular form reinforces the traditional qualities of the building stock of Britannia.</p> <p>These designations do not apply to the interiors of the buildings.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
486	Hazeldean	Road		Grierson Residence	157-91	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, now in the city of Kanata in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being composed of Part of Lot 31, Concession 11 in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5)	<p>Architectural Significance: The building at 486 Hazeldean Road is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. This fine stone residence dating from the middle years of the nineteenth century is a good example of domestic architecture in the vernacular Classical Revival tradition.</p> <p>The residence faces Hazeldean Road. Its three bay front is of symmetrical design with a centre gable. Its overall symmetry, central entrance door with rectangular transom and sidelights, medium pitch gable roof, and return eaves are all characteristic of Classical Revival design. The gable window above the entrance has an unusual ogee arch, a feature indicative of a developing shift at the time towards Gothic elements.</p> <p>The front wall is of regular coursed dressed limestone, with large corner quoins. The original recessed entrance survived, and is of particularly good craftsmanship with panelled reveals and elaborate transom window. It has been obscured by the later storm entrance which has been added flush with the face of the stone.</p> <p>The house at one time had a veranda extending across the front facade, which would have enhanced the picturesque quality of the gable window.</p> <p>The side gable walls are of simple design with fine cut stone chimneys. They are of random coursed stone. A kitchen wing, also of random coursed stone, extends back from the centre of the rear wall, creating an overall T-shaped house. On each side of this tail are later wooden verandas of different sizes.</p> <p>Except at the entryway and in the gable, it would appear that none of the original window sash survives. The small-paned windows on both floors have been replaced with one over one sash.</p> <p>The roof covering is pressed metal shingles, presumably introduced in the early twentieth century to replace an original wood shingle roof.</p>	
590	Hazeldean	Road		Bradley/Craig Farmstead	2010-247	Part of Lot 29, Concession 11, Goulbourn designated as Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Plan 4R24524, Ottawa	<p>The Bradley/Craig Farmstead, a complex including a two-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival style farmhouse and a large dairy barn, is located on the south side of Hazeldean Road.</p> <p>The Bradley/Craig Farmstead's cultural heritage value lies in its being an excellent example of a farmhouse and barn constructed in the latter part of the 19th century when agriculture was the dominant economic activity of the province. It illustrates the second phase of agricultural history of the former township of Goulbourn when farmers became more prosperous and constructed elaborate high style houses and technically advanced barns to replace earlier log structures.</p> <p>Built on land originally settled by Joshua Bradley in 1821, the Gothic Revival farmhouse was constructed by his grandson in the 1870s. The barn, built in 1873, illustrates improvements in farming techniques and the parallel evolution of farm buildings in the late 19th century; as the scale of farms increased, larger timber framed barns were built which incorporated labour saving innovations such as ramps for unloading hay, and rope and pulley systems for moving the hay into the mow. The barn was specifically designed for a dairy farm and its large size and monitor roofline meant that the hay required by a large dairy operation could be safely stored within it. The barn was constructed by a local builder, John Cummings, with the help of apprentices and neighbouring farmers. Cummings was a prominent craftsman in Goulbourn, having built a number of significant buildings and barns in the township.</p>	<p>Key attributes that express the heritage value of the farmhouse as a good example of the Gothic Revival include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Steeply pitched gable roof •Decorative bargeboard in the gable ends •Front veranda with its decorative woodwork •Red brick cladding and contrasting white brick quoins, voussiors and stringcourses •Front door with original sidelights and elliptical transom window of blue and purple glass; •Metal grills on the exterior of the front door <p>Key attributes that express the heritage value of the large dairy barn include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitor roofline •Stone foundations •Timber frame construction •Burlin frame kneewall •Solid wood timbers connected by mortise tenon joinery •Wood cladding •Diamond-shaped clerestory windows •Raised, two-bay barn plan •Pair of large double doors <p>Key attributes that express the heritage of the Bradley Craig Farmstead complex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spatial relationship between the house and the barn •View from the east approaching Hazeldean Road •The farmyard <p>The garage attached to the house, the later additions to the original barn, the recent house and the outbuildings are not included in the designation. The designation applies</p>
5816	Hazeldean	Road		Kemp's Tavern	25-85	Part of the East Half of Lot 26, Concession 11.	<p>The lands and premises known as Part of the West half of Lot 26, Concession 11, are hereby designated as being of architectural and historic value and interest for the following reasons:</p> <p>Built in 1868, this fine stone building is a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture. It is reported to be the only remaining building to have survived the "Great Fire of 1870" in the Stittsville area. The property also was an early hotel known locally as Kemp's Tavern prior to 1871.</p>	
7	Hinton	Avenue		Capital Wire Cloth Factory	2012-134	Part of Lots 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1331 and 1333 on Registered Plan 157 designated as Part 1 on Plan 4R25821	<p>The Capital Wire Cloth Company, 7 Hinton Avenue is a two and a half storey brick factory building built between 1912 and 1948 and located in the Hintonburg neighbourhood of Ottawa.</p> <p>Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest The cultural heritage value of the Capital Wire Cloth Company factory is in its design value as an example of early 20th century industrial development, its historical associations with the pulp and paper industry and its contextual significance as a unique example of the industrial history of this neighbourhood. The Capital Wire Cloth Company factory was built in phases from 1912 when the masonry building that faced east on Hamilton Avenue and stretched west towards Hinton Avenue was completed. As the market for wire cloth grew, the Company added additional wings to the building with the final wing added in 1948. Circa 1919, the building was expanded to include the full length of the block of Armstrong Street between Hinton Avenue and Hamilton Avenue- in the mid-1920s, the building was further extended along Hamilton Avenue as far as Spencer Street.</p> <p>The main portions of the building along Armstrong Street and Hamilton Avenue are a good example of early 20th Century industrial architecture. Typical elements of this expression include the masonry construction, gable roofline with standing seam metal roof, and a regular pattern of window openings. The Capital Wire Cloth Company factory has heritage value for its historical associations with the pulp and paper industry in Ottawa. Wire cloth, also known as foundrinal wire, was a very fine gauge metal mesh. In final stage of the paper making process, the pulp mixture is poured through the wire cloth screen to separate the liquid from the solids. The solids remain on the wire cloth to be further processed into paper. The Capital Wire Cloth Company also has heritage value for its location in the former industrial hub of Hintonburg. The location of the factory was strategic given the pulp and paper activities on the Ottawa River.</p> <p>The Capital Wire Cloth Company has contextual value as a rare remaining example of an industrial building in the Hintonburg neighbourhood. This area of Hintonburg was traditionally an industrial hub in Ottawa.</p>	<p>Those exterior elements of the building that embody its heritage value include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -two and a half storey masonry construction -gable roof -regular pattern of segmentally arched window openings <p>The L-shaped gable roofed portion of the building Armstrong Street and Hamilton Avenue is included in this designation. The sections attached to the north and west of the historic portion are not included in this designation. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.</p>
340	Holland	Avenue		Ottawa Electric Railway Sub-Station	2020-348	PIN 01026-0121 LTS 1790, 1792 & 1794 & PT LTS 1815 & 1817 & LT 1819, PL 157, AS IN CR281346 EXCEPT PT 1 ON SR5871; OTTAWA	<p>The Ottawa Electric Railway (OER) Sub-Station has design value of an industrial building influenced by the Modern Classical style. The Modern Classical style is a variant of the Art Deco style that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and often used for public buildings. This style maintained essential elements of classicism while limiting the use of ornamentation. Typical of its style, the OER Sub-Station features simple brick pilasters, stone door surrounds and brick corbelling. The OER sub-station reflects the prestige associated with the expansion of the electrical network in the early 20th century and the form of the building reflects the industrial function of the building with generous windows to provide natural light, large doors to provide access to vehicles, and open spaces to accommodate equipment.</p> <p>The building has historical value for its associations with the OER and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century. The Ottawa Electric Company was incorporated in 1893 by Thomas Ahearn and Warren Soper, pioneers in the early development of commercial use of electrical power in Ottawa. The OER was an electric streetcar public transit system that operated between 1891 and 1959. The sub-station at 340 Holland Avenue was constructed in 1924 during a period of growth for the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and is a reminder of the city's expansion to the west end in the early 20th century through population increase and annexation. The Holland and Britannia streetcar lines were the most westerly in the system and prior to the construction of this sub-station, were fed from the power station on Victoria Island. The extension of the Holland Avenue streetcar line to the new Civic Hospital, also that year, was expected to increase demand. In 1944, the Ottawa Electric Company, took over the operation of the building and it became part of its network of hydro sub-stations, a use that continued when the company was taken over by Ottawa Hydro in 1950. It is one of the only two remaining sub-stations that was built to serve the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.</p> <p>The building has associative value as representative of the work of architect D.J. Spence and engineers Herdt and Burr. D.J. Spence worked predominantly in Montreal but also was the architect for a major addition and extensive alterations to the former Dominion Theatre and adjacent Hotel Cecil on Sparks Street in Ottawa.</p> <p>The former OER Sub-Station has contextual value because it is historically linked to its surroundings as most of the properties surrounding it were built at approximately the same time. It is also functionally</p>	<p>The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of the former Ottawa Electric Railway Sub-Station as an example of Modern Classical influenced industrial architecture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two-storey masonry •Brick cladding •Brick pilasters with stone bases •Brick corbelling •Two bay front facade with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oLarge door opening with stone surround; oRound-arched windows with stone keystones, metal panelling and steel muntins oParapet wall with stone inserts and brick corbelling •Two-storey, round-arched windows with stone keystones, metal panelling and steel muntins •Industrial-style hopper windows at rear of building <p>The historical associations with the development of the OER Sub-Station and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century are expressed through its location on Holland Avenue. The interior of the building and the land surrounding the building are excluded from the designation.</p>
149	Hopewell	Avenue		Hunt House	320-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED of lot number 46 in Block "F" fronting on the north side of Hopewell Avenue according to plan made by George McFarlen, Esq., P.L.S. bearing date the 25th day of May, 1891 and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 115, said plan being a subdivision of the west part of lot letter "L" in concession letter "C" Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean now within the limits of the City of Ottawa. The HEREINBEFORE parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of OttawaCarleton Number 5 as Instrument number 633717.	<p>The building at 149 Hopewell Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected in 1898 for Benjamin J. Hunt, a pressman, the original owner and occupant, it is a two and one-half storey gable-end-to-the-street frame structure. This well preserved clapboard house is highlighted by a solid bargeboard and a one storey verandah with modest trellis work on the front facade and at a side entry. In its overall exterior appearance including the additions the building is a fine example of a single family residence in one of Ottawa's early suburbs. The interior of the house is not designated.</p>	
173	Huntmar	Drive		Boyd House	2019-294	PT LT 1 CON 1 HUNTLEY AS IN NS104839, AND PT 1, SR7189	<p>The Boyd House, 173 Huntmar Road, is a one and a half storey stone farmhouse located in the west end of Ottawa in the former Township of Huntley.</p> <p>Statement of Cultural Value or Interest The Boyd House's cultural heritage value lies in it being a good example of a Gothic Revival farmhouse built in the late 19th century to replace the earlier log house built upon the initial settlement of the land. Typical of this style, it features decorative bargeboard trim, a steeply pitched gable roof, segmental arched windows, including one in the gable end, and verandas with wooden trim.</p> <p>The Boyd House's cultural heritage value also lies with its association with the Boyd family from its construction in 1887 until the 1970s, when the last descendant ceased to farm the lands. The Boyds were one of a number of Irish Protestants who arrived in Huntley Township in the mid-19th century and quickly prospered through a combination of hard work and excellent farmland. The house is one of a number built for these early families, probably by the same Scottish stonemason that built the nearby Hartin House.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of the Boyd House as a good example of a stone farmhouse constructed when early settlers were financially able to replace their early, rudimentary dwellings include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rough-cut limestone construction •Steeply pitched gable roof •Stone quoins, voussiors and lintels •Decorative bargeboard trim with pendants in the gable ends •Verandas with decorative brackets •Segmental arched window openings with simple two over two windows •Decorative chimneys <p>The interior of the building, later additions to the building and any outbuildings on the property are excluded from the designation.</p>
166	Huron	Avenue		Connors House	282-85; 330-92 (int)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 11 and the southerly 9 feet of Lot 12 on Huron Avenue, as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 127960. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No. 680922.	<p>The principal rooms of the Connors House, 166 Huron Avenue North, are recommended for designation for architectural reasons. Designed by Francis C. Sullivan in the Prairie Style, the building's interior is an excellent example of his work and demonstrates his virtuosity.</p> <p>The principle public rooms exemplify Sullivan's talents and reflect his interest in geometric forms, the contrasting of texture and colour and his preference for strong vertical accents. Elements of these spaces, clearly indicative of Sullivan's work, which are to be included in this designation include; the paneled vestibule and entrance hall that feature doors enlivened by panes of opaque coloured glass in a geometric pattern, the central staircase which is distinguished by a tall newel post with geometric Prairie-style details, the living room including the mantle, plate rail, window frames and pocket doors which also feature geometric glazing with panes of opaque stained glass, the dining room including the wooden ceiling beams and plate rail, and the main floor den including its doors and mantle.</p> <p>Other interior spaced and details are not to be included in this designation.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
100	Huxley	Street		St. Augustine's Church	2004-370	Pt Lt 21 Con 6 Fitzroy as in FY5003 and FY8023; West Carleton PIN 04559-0211 (LT)	<p>The former St. Augustine's Anglican Church is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural, historical and contextual reasons. The church served the Anglicans of the community of Galletta for 92 years and is an important component in the Huxley Street streetscape.</p> <p>St. Augustine's was designed by John W.H. Watts, A.R.C.A. (1850-1917). Watts studied in England before immigrating to Canada in 1874. He worked for the Chief Dominion Architect for 23 years and was also the first curator for the National Gallery of Canada and a founding member of the Royal Canadian Academy. Watts set up a private practice in Ottawa in 1897. He was responsible for a number of prominent buildings in the Ottawa area, including the Fleck/Paterson House, 500 Wilbrod, the Laurentian Club, 252 Metcalfe, and Glebe St. James Church.</p> <p>St. Augustine's was constructed between 1901 and 1902. It is a plain one storey, red brick structure with two projecting bays on the southwest façade. It is an example of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular for ecclesiastical architecture in Canada in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Its steeply pitched roof, bell-cote over the southerly southwest bay, and pointed arch windows are typical of the small Gothic Revival churches built throughout Canada.</p> <p>The simple Gothic Revival details of St. Augustine's Church, and its informal setting (native trees and meadow) are character defining elements in the Huxley Street streetscape.</p>	
103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113	James	Street		Hollywood Parade	83-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton (now known as the Regional Municipality of Ottawa - Carleton) and Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot number Twenty-four (24) on the north side of James Street, in the said City of Ottawa, being parts of a sub-division of Lot Letter E Concession Letter C, Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean (now within the limits of the City of Ottawa) as shown and laid down on a plan drawn by W. J. McDonald, P.L.S. dated September 6th, 1887, and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as number 27904, of the sub-division of Blocks Eight (8) and Thirteen (13) as shown on a plan prepared by R. Sparks, P.L.S. dated May 30th, 1877 and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the southeast angle of the said lot; THENCE westerly and following the southerly boundary of the said lot, 17 feet 9 inches to a point in the southerly prolongation of the division walls between premises known municipally as 103 and 105 James Street; THENCE northerly to and along the centre line of division walls of said premises and northerly prolongation thereof, 108 feet 10 1/2 inches more or less to the northerly boundary of the said lot; THENCE easterly and following the northerly boundary of the said lot, 17 feet 9 inches more or less to the northeast angle of the said lot; THENCE southerly and following the easterly boundary of the said lot, 108 feet 10 1/2 inches more or less to the point of commencement. TOGETHER with and subject to a right-of-way over and along all those parts of Lots 23 and 24 North James Street as shown on Plan Number 27904 and being more particularly described as follows:- COMMENCING at the northwest angle of the said Lot 23; THENCE southerly and following the westerly boundary of the said lot, 9 feet; THENCE easterly and parallel with the northerly boundary of the said lots, 106 feet 6 inches more or less to the easterly boundary of the said lot 24; THENCE northerly and following the easterly boundary of the said lot 24, 9 feet to the northeast angle thereof; THENCE westerly and following the northerly boundary of the said lots 24 and 23, 106 feet 6 inches more or less to the point of commencement.	<p>Hollywood Parade at 103-113 James Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1893, this six unit, two storey row residence is an unusual example of architectural exuberance in the development of row housing in Ottawa. The exterior is elaborately detailed, with patterned brick work, metal roof trim, stained glass windows and marble pillars. The flamboyant window and entrance arches of Islamic character and particularly notable.</p>	
3131	Jockvale	Road		School Section No. 10, Nepean (Jockvale School)	108-82	Unavailable	<p>The Jockvale School House is one of three early school buildings still remaining in the City of Nepean. The building is located on approximately one acre of land which was acquired by the Public School Trustees of Section Number Ten of the Township of Nepean from Andrew and Mary Fogarty in 1877 and from John Larkins in 1907. The two room school built in 1906 is of decorative red brick veneer on a stone foundation. Architecturally, the building represents a fine example of school architecture dating from the turn of the century. The school which operated until 1965, is now owned by the City of Nepean and used for community purposes. Many of the old artifacts are retained in the school. The large old school bell has been put in storage.</p> <p>Nepean City Council designated the Jockvale School House under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1982.</p>	
3697	Jockvale	Road	2698 Longfields Drive	Dennis Bergan House	83-91	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 9, Concession 2, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 2- on Plan 4R-875.	<p>The Denis Bergin House is important for both historical and architectural reasons. Mr. Denis Bergin came to Canada from Tipperary, Ireland in 1839 and he returned to Ireland in 1841. In 1842 he came back to Canada and he brought an orphan boy with him who was also named Denis. Denis Bergin married a Ms. Harrowill and they had seven sons and three daughters. The first frame house on their 150 acre farm was destroyed by fire and the family constructed the present home in 1892. One of Denis Bergin's sons, Joe, lived in the house 1974.</p> <p>In addition to the house's historical value, the Bergin House is important architecturally. The 2-storey, wood frame, clapboard house rests on a 2-foot thick foundation of locally quarried stone. The house was built in a gothic revival style and it possesses elaborate gingerbread ornamentation on the steeply pitched gables at the front and back of the house. The yellow and brown paint on the house is similar to the colours used during that time period. Wooden homes of this style, age, and condition are very rare in Nepean.</p> <p>The Denis Bergin House was designated a heritage building under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1991 by</p>	
82	Kent	Street	272 Wellington Street	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	79-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 3 and 4, south of Wellington Street and Lots 3 and 4 north of Sparks Street all numbering westward, Registered Plan 3922, designated as part 4 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as Plan 4R-1583.	<p>The church building of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (1872-74) is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. The church hall to the rear is not to be included nor is the interior of the church to be regulated. St. Andrew's is the oldest Protestant congregation in the City of Ottawa, having been first established in 1828. The present structure is representative of this heritage and of the prominent role of many members in affairs of the City and of the Nation. Designed by W.T. Thomas of Montreal, the church in its overall exterior appearance is also a good example of the Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture of Canada, with its relative severity of style and flat surfaces. St. Andrew's maintains the character of the nineteenth century in the heart of the contemporary urban core of the Nation's Capital.</p>	
240	Kent	Street	281 Nepean Street	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	1978-270	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF: Parts of Lots 22 and 23 and all of Lots 24, 25 and 26 on the south side of Gloucester Street and parts of Lots 22 and 23 and all of Lots 24, 25 and 26 on the north side of Nepean Street in the City of Ottawa as shown on a Plan registered in the Registry Office for Ottawa as Plan 2996.	<p>St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Kent and Nepean Streets, including its rectory at 281 Nepean Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. The first church built by Ottawa's English-speaking Catholics, St. Patrick's was erected 1869-73, initially from plans prepared by Augustus Laver, of the firm Fuller and Laver. The design was completed by King Arnoldi, prominent Ottawa architect. The building was frequently improved and enlarged during the remainder of the nineteenth century. The stone Gothic Revival design is typically fairly restrained on the exterior. It is dominated by a prominent central tower and spire, reaching a height of 198 feet. The rectory was erected in 1883 and has subsequently been considerably altered.</p>	
415	Kenwood	Ave			2024-114	LT 17, PL 235, W/S ROOSEVELT AV; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	<p>The cultural heritage value of 415 Kenwood Avenue is found in its design value as a representative example of Tudor Revival architecture, its historical association with Westboro's early Baptist community, and the Standard Church of America, and its contextual value as one of the early buildings in John E. Cole's subdivision. The property at 415 Kenwood Avenue has design value as a representative example of Tudor Revival, a style that derived in England out of a growth in the middle class. The style was popular in Canada in the early decades of the 20th century. Typical of the style, the church features a steeply pitched roof, prominent gables, irregular massing, and half-timbering and brick cladding. The church was constructed in 1913, opening only six months after plans were made to construct the building. The church has cultural heritage value for its association with local architect William James Abra. In 1913, Abra of the Ottawa architectural firm Richards and Abra was engaged to design the church. Richards and Abra were a prolific firm in Ottawa, credited with designing numerous notable buildings including the ByWard Market building and Nepean Highschool. Richards and Abra also undertook several religious commissions including the Bronson Avenue Baptist Church (1914), the Eglise Evangelique Baptiste d'Ottawa (1919-20), Eastview Baptist Church (1924) and the Westminster Presbyterian Church (1931-32) around the corner on Roosevelt Avenue. It was the first Baptist church in Westboro, and since its opening, has served numerous denominations, showing the evolving nature of religious buildings. The Standard Church of America occupied the building for the longest duration and was the only Standard Church in Ottawa. The church has contextual value as it is physically and historically linked to its surroundings as one of early buildings in John E. Cole's subdivision. The property maintains and supports the historic character of the Highland Park area. Its long-standing presence as a religious institution, the design of the building and its integration with the neighbourhood all support the historic character of Highland Park as an early 20th century streetcar suburb.</p>	<p>The following attributes that express the cultural heritage value of 415 Kenwood Avenue as an example of a Tudor Revival church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick cladding and half timbering • Steeply pitched gable roofs • Symmetrical front facade • Portico with wood detailing, including the columns • Exposed rafter tails • Red brick chimney <p>The contextual value of 415 Kenwood Avenue is embodied in its location near the corner of Kenwood and Roosevelt Avenues, in the core of the original Highland Park subdivision.</p> <p>The designation is limited to the footprint and envelope of the church. The large side yard (currently a parking lot), the interior of the building and any additions are excluded.</p>
420	Kenwood	Avenue		Cobble Cottage	2019-455	LT 18, PL 235, E/S COLE AV; PT LT 18, PL 235, W/S ROOSEVELT AV, AS IN NS89883; OTTAWA	<p>Cobble Cottage has cultural heritage value for its association with the early development of Ottawa's west end and the Highland Park neighbourhood, and for its design value as a rare Ottawa example of a Craftsman style house.</p> <p>Cobble Cottage has design value as a rare example of a Bungalow style house with Craftsman influences. Typical of its style, Cobble Cottage features fieldstone cladding, a low-pitched side-gable roof with central gable dormer and a large front verandah.</p> <p>Cobble Cottage's contextual value lies in its association with the early development of Highland Park. The house is also a landmark in the community with its distinct architecture, large setback and corner location.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes of Cobble Cottage, 420 Kenwood Avenue, that exemplify it as a rare example of a 20th century Bungalow style Craftsman house include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fieldstone cladding • Side gabled roof featuring gabled dormer windows on the east and west façades • Six over six wooden sash windows with six over six wooden storm windows • Stone voussiors over the windows, and brick sills below windows • Decorative oval window on the north façade • Stucco bay window on south façade • Segmentally arched wooden front door with six paned window, and stone voussior • Stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends and dormers • Wide overhanging eaves with flared fascia boards • Stringcourse separating the first and second floors • Large verandah with segmental arched stone voussiors that wraps around the west and north façades characterized by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tapered stone piers o Distinct railing with balusters in groups of four o Two sets of multi-paned French Doors with segmentally arched stone voussiors o Stone front steps o Tongue and groove wooden ceiling <p>Key attributes of the setting that reflect the contextual value of Cobble Cottage include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting on a large corner lot distinguished by tall trees <p>The interior of the building, and the garage are not included in this designation.</p>

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
362, 364	Kenwood	Avenue	500 Edison Ave	Maison Jeanne d'Arc	2008-222 / 2022-183	362 KENWOOD AVENUE PART OF LOTS 18 AND 19, (WEST EDISON STREET) ON PLAN 204, DESIGNATED AS PART 19 ON PLAN 4R-23292, CITY OF OTTAWA. 364 KENWOOD AVENUE PART OF LOT 18, (EAST MELBOURNE AVENUE) AND PART OF LOT 18, (WEST EDISON STREET) ON PLAN 204, DESIGNATED AS PART 18 ON PLAN 4R-23292 AND PART OF LOTS 18 AND 19, (EAST MELBOURNE AVENUE) AND PART OF LOTS 18 AND 19, (WEST EDISON STREET) ON PLAN 204, DESIGNATED AS PART 21 ON PLAN 4R-23292, CITY OF OTTAWA. 500 EDISON AVENUE PART OF LOT 19, (WEST EDISON STREET) ON PLAN 204, DESIGNATED AS PART 20 ON PLAN 4R23292, CITY OF OTTAWA.	Maison Jeanne D'Arc's cultural heritage value lies in its association with the Institut Jeanne D'Arc and its mother superior for many years, Mere Marie Thomas D'Aquin. The Institut was founded in 1914 and Marie Thomas D'Aquin was the Mother Superior for most of the period from 1919-43. Its primary mission was to offer safe, inexpensive accommodation to young women moving to the city. It also operated schools and offered courses to young women interested in passing the public service exam. The Institut Jeanne D'Arc was also a leader in French language training and it taught French to English bureaucrats and community leaders long before the public service had formal French language training. Mère Marie Thomas D'Aquin, founder of the Institut Jeanne D'Arc was associated with the Institut from her arrival in Ottawa in 1914 until her death in 1963. For much of that time, she could be described as the leading Roman Catholic nun in the City. She was decorated with the French "Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur" in 1956 for her service to the community. The work of the Institut Jeanne D'Arc took place in a number of buildings throughout Ottawa, with the block-long building at 489 Sussex Drive serving as the headquarters of the Institut for many years. The building on Kenwood became the Mother House in 1954. Maison Jeanne D'Arc's cultural heritage value also lies in status as the only building designed by Mere Marie Thomas D'Aquin. An artist and a poet, Mere Marie Thomas D'Aquin designed this building in 1933 in what she described as "le style Roman." Its proportions and design are similar to the houses in Brittany with which she would have been familiar during her childhood in France.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of La Maison Jeanne D'Arc as a religious building that served as a school and residence include: - the low stone wall facing Kenwood and Edison; - recessed semi-circular entrance; - semi-circular, leaded and stained glass windows; - rusticated stone and brick cladding; - decorative stone quoins; - decorative voussours over windows and doors; Key attributes that link the building to the French-inspired work of Mere Marie Thomas D'Aquin are: - gabled roof and dormer windows; - form and massing - half-timber wood details; - clay tile details on roof and dormers; The additions to the west and south of the original building and the interior are not included in this designation.
1325	Kilmaurs Side	Road	1667 Kilmaurs Side Road	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	105-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and lying and being in the Township of West Carleton (former Township of Torbolton) and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and the Province of Ontario, being composed of Part of the East Part of Lot 16, Concession 2.	St. Andrew's Church is located on Lot 16, Conc. II of Torbolton Ward of West Carleton at the intersection of the roads now known as Kilmaurs Side Road and Woodkilton Road. In the past this active community center know as Kilmaurs boasted a blacksmith shop, a general store, and Orange Hall, an outdoor skating rink with cabin, two houses and St. Andrew's Church. Torbolton Township's first Church built to hold 200 people, was built in 1851 on a corner lot at Dirleton. This lot Church, the only church in the Township until 1870, continued to be in use until 1884. A milestone was reached in 1875 when the "Presbyterian Church of Canada" came into being. By 1884 the congregation of the Dirleton Church had surpassed in numbers that of Fitzroy Church and a larger more central church was needed in Torbolton. Henry Penney donated the land on which the present Church is built. It is reported that a large stone, which had been cut for the aborted Georgian Bay Ship Canal project at Fitzroy Harbour, was obtained. Costs were not met by the first donations and a second subscription was taken. Finally in 1886, the present St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kilmaurs, opened its doors, with Reverend William Shearer as its first Minister. In 1925 the United Church of Canada was formed but the congregation of St. Andrew's voted to remain Presbyterian. The last two votes, both dissenting, were made by two female descendents of founding pioneers, Lieutenant John Grierson and Henry Penney. The stone Kirk, whose origin dates back 150 years, has now been open for 115 years and is one of only two stone churches in Torbolton Township. It stands as the most predominant landmark structure at Kilmaurs and is the only building at the intersection which remains in its original state. Architectural Criteria The building is preserved in its original state. Both the exterior and interior are the same now as they were in the distant past. The large stones used in the construction are solid and everlasting with the walls being of grey limestone while the quoins (cornerstones) are a deeper brownish sandstone. The Church stands majestic with its original gothic windows and extended stone porch at the front entrance.	
175	King Edward	Avenue	177 King Edward Avenue	Pinard House	19-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot letter A, St. Andrew Street south (formerly Park Street) according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 9 and designated as part 1 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as plan 5R-4132.	The three storey stone building at 175-177 King Edward Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Probably built in 1866, the building has a mansard roof with numerous gabled dormers, and regular window openings. It is a rare example of an early combined residence and business.	
284	King Edward	Ave			2025-127	PT LT 6, PL 42482, S CLARENCE ST (FORMERLY PARRY ST), AS IN CR587762; OTTAWA	value as a representative example of interwar church architecture with Late Gothic Revival influences, its historical association with the Ottawa's French Baptist community, and its contextual value as one of several red brick institutional buildings on King Edward Avenue. The Eglise evangelique baptiste d'Ottawa has design value as a representative example of interwar church architecture influenced by the Late Gothic Revival style, a style that was popular in Ottawa during the interwar period and often used for institutional buildings. Typical of the style, the church features a dichromatic material palette using primarily red brick with simple stone detailing, a steeply pitched roof and prominent tower, buttressing and, leaded glass windows with tracery. The earliest part of the building, the Gospel Hall, was constructed in 1904 on the northern part of the site and was rolled across the lot in 1919 to the southern edge. This was an uncommon practice for this era, displaying a degree of technical merit. The church has cultural heritage value for its association with local architect William James Abra. In 1919, the congregation engaged Abra of the Ottawa architectural firm Richards and Abra to design the new church that would incorporate the existing Gospel Hall. It was the first French Baptist Church in Ontario. The Eglise evangelique baptiste d'Ottawa has historical value for its associations with the establishment and growth of French Baptism in Ottawa and with francophone history in Lowertown. Baptist pastor, Reverend George Rainboth McFaul first held French services in a rented hall on Clarence Street in 1901. Over the next three years, he would hold services in various locations around Lowertown until the growing congregation purchased the property at the corner of King Edward Avenue and Clarence Street and built a Gospel Hall in 1904. As the congregation continued to grow, funds were raised to move the hall from the corner of Clarence and King Edward to the rear of the lot in order to build a new, larger church building on the site in 1919. The church has contextual value as it is physically and historically linked to its surroundings as one of several early 20th century institutional buildings on King Edward Avenue including the former Adath Jeshurun Synagogue (1904), Hydro Station No. 4 (1931) and the Champagne Bath (1922). It is also functionally linked to the Francophone community in Lowertown, having	evangelique baptiste d'Ottawa as an example of interwar church architecture with Late Gothic Revival influences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red brick cladding and stone foundation Asymmetrical north façade Steeply pitched gable roof Brick details including buttresses and voussours Limestone details including keystones Brick parapet on the north façade topped with dressed stone and a small crest stone at the top of the gable Variety of asymmetrically arranged windows including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segmentally arched triple windows on the east and west facades Multipaned windows on the north façade Tall rectangular windows on the tower with cathedral glass and tracery A central rose memorial window with tracery and stained glass, dedicated to former member of the congregation Edmund C. Lawrence, killed in the First World War Stained glass memorial window to former member of the congregation George Raymond, killed in the First World War The square tower at the north east corner featuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main entrance with segmental arched double paneled wood doors tapered stone corbels with stringcourse stepped corner piers and louvered openings The south wing, containing the original Gospel Hall with its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> simple, front gable roof row of rectangular windows The contextual value of the French Baptist Church is embodied in its prominent location at the southwest corner of King Edward Avenue and Clarence Street.
321	King Edward	Avenue		Champagne Bath	130-87	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the westerly 47 metres in perpendicular width of lot 8 on the east side of King Edward Avenue as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 43586.	The Champagne Bath is recommended for designation as a serious work of architecture, a significant social document, and a distinctive element in the King Edward Avenue streetscape. It opened in May 1924 and was built (starting in 1921) to the designs of W.E. Noffke (1878-1964), then and for many years Ottawa's leading architect. It has a free revivalist style typical of Noffke, revealing Prairie School influences in the horizontal articulation and encompassing roof, combined with Spanish Colonial motifs- the red tile roof is a signature of Noffke's work in this phase of his career. It and the Plant Bath (a lesser work of architecture), both located in poor quarters of the city, are significant surviving built evidence of the social reform movement of the early 20th century; the idea that cities ought to provide public cultural and recreational facilities was still something of a novelty in the 1920s. The Champagne Bath, the Jewish Memorial Chapel and Ottawa Hydro Substation No. 4, through their distinctive designs, are a useful landmark in an otherwise undistinguished stretch of King Edward Avenue, the loss of the Champagne Bath would greatly diminish this streetscape.	
351	King Edward	Avenue		Hydro Sub-Station No.4	2020-349	PIN 04213-0211 LT 4, PL 43586, E/S KING EDWARD ; OTTAWA	Hydro Sub-Station No. 4 has design value as a good example of an industrial building influenced by the Modern Classical style and is an important example of the early 20th century hydro sub-stations in Ottawa. The Modern Classical style is a variant of the Art Deco style that was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and often used for public buildings. This style maintained essential elements of classicism while limiting the use of ornamentation. Typical of its style, Hydro Sub-Station No. 4 features decorative metal work, parapet with stone detailing and stone stringcourse. The decorative design of Hydro Sub-station No. 4 reflects the prestige associated with the expansion of the electrical network in the early 20th century and the form of the building reflects the industrial function of the building with windows to provide natural light, large doors to provide access to vehicles, and open spaces to accommodate equipment. Hydro Sub-Station No. 4 has historical value for its associations with the early development of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century. In 1905, the City of Ottawa, frustrated with the lack of competition and the resulting high rates for electric services, bought out the Consumer Electric Company, and formed the Municipal Electric Department of the City of Ottawa (Municipal Electric). The result of the City joining the electricity transmission and distribution industry was an immediate drop in rates and increase in usage. In 1916, Municipal Electric became the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission (Ottawa Hydro) and functioned as an independent body. The customer demand for electricity increased rapidly during the 1920s and Ottawa Hydro undertook an ambitious building program to meet this growing demand. Hydro Sub-Station No. 4 was built by Ottawa Hydro during this period of growth and expansion. Hydro Sub-Station No. 4 is also reflective of the growth of Ottawa through population increase and annexation during the early years of the 20th century. It was the first sub-station to be built east of the canal, and the last to be built before the Second World War. The building has associative value as representative of the work of well-known local architect William C. Beattie. A well-known local architect who specialized in non-residential buildings, Beattie also designed Ottawa Hydro's office building at 109 Bank Street (1934) and the sub-station at 1275 Carling Avenue (1929). Beattie is also known for his work with the Ottawa Public School Board, designing their offices at 330 Gilmour Street (1922), and the York Street Public School (1921).	The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of Hydro Sub-Station No. [4] as an example of Modern Classical influenced industrial architecture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular massing Red brick cladding Limestone foundation Brick pilasters with decorative stone caps Stone stringcourses Front entrance bay including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone door surrounds metal balustrade leading to main entrance simple metal canopy suspended by chains Narrow, vertical windows, round-arched windows and small square windows immediately above the foundation Stone sills Parapet with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone panel with building name Decorative stone detailing Copper flashing Decorative copper panels Narrow, evenly spaced, rectangular windows on the north façade The historical associations with the development of Ottawa Hydro and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century are expressed through its location King Edward Avenue. The interior of the building and the land surrounding the building are excluded from the designation.
375	King Edward	Avenue		Église Adventiste Francophone d'Ottawa / Former Adath Jeshurun Synagogue	2019-295	PT LT 1, PL 43586, E/S KING EDWARD AV, AS IN N725362;	The former Adath Jeshurun Synagogue has architectural value as a late example of the Romanesque Revival Style and as an example of early synagogue architecture in Ottawa. The Romanesque Revival style was a popular choice for religious buildings in the 19th century, and was used in other synagogues across Canada, including the oldest surviving synagogue, Congregation Emanuel in Victoria, British Columbia. Constructed in 1904, the architectural features of the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue that are characteristic of the style include its round arched windows, the elaborate round arched entranceway with a fan shaped transom window and brick corbelling and the two tower-like projecting end bays topped with Moorish-inspired decorative metal domes. The Adath Jeshurun Synagogue was created to accommodate the growing Jewish community of Lowertown and was one of the earliest synagogues established in Ottawa. The synagogue attests to the growth of the Jewish community in Lowertown. The former Adath Jeshurun Synagogue has historical value for its associations with its designer, architect John W.H. Watts, and alterations by Allan Horwood and Cecil Burgess. Soon after arriving in Ottawa from England, Watts was hired by Thomas Seaton Scott, Chief Architect for the Department of Public Works in Ottawa. Watts was soon elected to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and was appointed as the curator of the National Gallery in 1882. He served as the curator of the gallery until 1897. At the end of the 19th century, Watts started a career as an architect in private practice and became well known for designing churches and residences for Ottawa's elite including the Booth Mansion at 252 Metcalfe Street (1909) for J.R. Booth and a house for Andrew Fleck at 500 Wilbrod Street (1901).	Key exterior elements that contribute to the heritage value of the former Adath Jeshurun Synagogue as an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival Style in Ottawa, as designed by John W.H. Watts, include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectangular plan, two-storey massing. Brick construction with stone foundation. Elaborate round arched entranceway with a fan-shaped transom window and brick and stone corbelling. Cornic line with decorated frieze. Five evenly spaced round-arched stained glass windows on the front façade with stone sills. Two tower-like projecting end bays on the front facade with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey round arched window openings with a circular stained glass window and paired one over one windows with stone sills. Two large Moorish-inspired decorative metal domes, each with four small domes. Shallow gable roof and decorative parapet. Distinct stone stringcourses on the front façade. Segmental arched window openings with stone sills on the east and west facades.
174, 176	King Edward	Avenue		Green House	192-78	Unavailable	The one and one-half storey double residence at 174-176 King Edward Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected prior to 1873, it includes a plain stone exterior, and chimneys and dormers. It was home to a succession of labourers and craftsmen through the nineteenth century, including a mason and stonemason, and is a good example of working class residences in the City. It is of particular significance as one of few surviving stone cottages, reminiscent of Ottawa's origins with the Rideau Canal.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
149	King George	Street		Overbrook Public School	2020-345	PIN 04250-0223 PART OF LOT 220, ALL OF LOTS 221 TO 226, PLAN 342 AND PART OF LOT 8, JUNCTION GORE, BEING PARTS 1 AND 2 ON 4R18429, OTTAWA.	<p>The former Overbrook Public School has design value as a simple example of the Collegiate Gothic style, popular for school construction across North America from 1900-1930. A late variation of the Gothic Revival style, the Collegiate Gothic style was inspired by the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Features of the building typical of the style include the use of red brick and limestone, symmetrical facades with evenly spaced windows and the decorative stone details. The building also has physical value because it was designed in anticipation of later additions; it was an asymmetric two room school, which remained until 1947, when a large L-shaped addition was built to accommodate the first children of the baby boom.</p> <p>Overbrook Public School has historic value for its association with the development of public schools in former Gloucester Township in the early 20th century. Constructed beginning in 1916, Overbrook Public School is one of the earliest remaining buildings in Overbrook. The building has associative value as an example of the work of two Ottawa architectural firms. Millson and Burgess, responsible for the design of the original building in 1916, was a prolific architectural firm in Ottawa in the early 20th century, designing a variety of buildings including churches, libraries and private residences in Ottawa and the surrounding area. Architect Walter Sylvester designed the 1947 addition to the building. Sylvester was a long time Overbrook resident and trained under celebrated Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke in the early 20th century. In the 1940s, Sylvester designed additions to several schools in former Gloucester Township.</p> <p>Prominently located on a corner, Overbrook Public School has contextual value as a local landmark which has served as a community hub and serves as a reminder of the community's early development.</p>	<p>Key elements that embody Overbrook Public School's cultural heritage value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two-storey massing with a high basement and flat roof; •Red brick construction with limestone details; •Symmetrical facades; •Prominent cornice with stone frieze; •The central projecting bay on the south facade including: •Double door with transom window and brick voussiors and limestone key stone over the door; •Carved date stone. •Stone panel inscribed with the words "Overbrook Public School"; •Brick pilasters with limestone caps that break the cornice; and •Barapet capped with a brick and stone pediment; •Rectangular window openings with stone sills and brick lintels in groups of three on south facade and the 1916 portion of the west facade; •Rectangular window openings with continuous sills in groups of six on the 1947 east and west facades; •Entrance bays on the east and west facades with large stairwell windows, double doors with transom windows and stone capped brick pilasters and pedimented parapets; and •Decorative stone and brick details on the east and west facades. <p>The contextual value of the former Overbrook Public School as a local landmark is embodied through its location at the corner of King George Street and Quill Street.</p> <p>Only the 1916 and 1947 portions of the building are included in the designation. Later additions and the interior of the building are excluded from this designation.</p>
95	Kirby			The Gables	2024-254	Lot 8, Plan 110 , East of Kirby Road	<p>The Gables has design value as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular style cottage built around Britannia's peak as a summer resort from 1900-1914. Constructed around 1895, the building exemplifies the fully developed vernacular style which fully integrates the verandah into the structure, features second storey porches, and a larger, more complex, and picturesque massing. 95 Kirby Road is also a representative example of Shingle Style which is rare in Ottawa and Ontario. Shingle Style features include the use of natural materials including the horizontal lap siding and wood shingles, with decorative foci in the irregular shingle patterns in the gables and the arch-shaped spandrels. The Shingle Style is also illustrated by the complex massing of the porch, articulated walls, multiple chimneys, and several dormers and gables-the origin of the house's name, The Gables. 95 Kirby Road reflects the work of locally known carpenter and builder, Charles Robinson who worked throughout Britannia and Ottawa. He is credited with constructing several cottages in Britannia including 154 Britannia Road and 2775 Rowatt Street, and his aesthetic and elaboration on the basic form, heavily contributed to Britannia's vernacular style cottages. Robinson's other local projects included St. Stephen's Anglican Church and renovating Jamieson's Old Mill, both important buildings to the early cottage community. The Gables contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. Built circa 1895, the architectural features of the house, high degree of retention of its original form and materials, use of natural materials, along with the lot's mature trees, casual landscaping, and setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. 95 Kirby Road contributes to the early historical context of Britannia's cottage community preceding its golden period from 1900 to 1914. Before the extension of the streetcars to Britannia in 1900, the summer resort was frequented by Ottawa's well-to-do citizens who could afford to live in the city in addition to cottage at Britannia and could travel between the two. 95 Kirby Road demonstrates this group of early residents as The Gables was built for Mrs. Harriet Wainwright and her family around 1895, who wintered in Ottawa and spent their summers in Britannia until 1914.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 95 Kirby Road as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular cottage built prior its peak as a summer resort include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex massing with multiple gables, dormers, _chimneys, and wall articulation . • Open wooden wraparound verandah on the west, south, and east facade with simple wood verandah ornamentation including arched spandrels • Wood horizontal lap siding as primary cladding on first storey • Decorative red brick chimneys • Shingle Style influences including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cedar shingles used for cladding on the second storey o Second storey open porch with gable roof and clad in a decorative pattern, arched spandrels and simple railing clad in cedar shingles <p>Key attributes that demonstrate 95 Kirby Road contextual value are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its location in proximity to 2775 Rowatt Street, another house built by local builder, Charles Robinson, who developed the elaboration of the Britannia vernacular style cottage <p>The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.</p>
8, 10	Lady Grey	Drive	8 Lady Grey Drive	Ottawa Rowing Club Boathouse	2019-456	PART OF LADY GREY DRIVE (FORMERLY BELLEVUE TERRACE), CLOSED BY BY LAW 209-79; REGISTERED AS INSTRUMENT NO. N563006; PART OF LOTS 6 AND 7, WEST OF SUSSEX DRIVE; ALL ON REGISTERED PLAN 3, IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA, DESIGNATED AS PART 2 ON PLAN 5R-3758 AND PART 2 ON PLAN 4R17366.LOTS WATER LOT 1, WATER LOT 2, WATER LOT 3, WATER LOT 4, WATER LOT 5, AND WATER LOT 6, PLAN 3, FRONTING ON LADY GREY DRIVE (FORMERLY BELLEVUE TERRACE), EXCEPT PT 14 ON PLAN 4R-496; LOT 6 AND PART OF LOT 7, PLAN 3, WEST SIDE OF SUSSEX DRIVE, LYING W OF SLY EXT OF WLY BOUNDARY OF PART 14, PLAN 4R-496; PART OF LADY GREY DRIVE, PLAN 3, BEING PART 2 ON PLAN 5R-3758, (FORMERLY BELLEVUE TERRACE), CLOSED BY BY-LAW N563006; EXCEPT PART 2 ON PLAN 5R-3758 AND PARTS 1 AND 2 ON PLAN 4R-17366.PART OF RESERVE FOR WHARVES, ON PLAN 3, BEING PART 5 ON PLAN 5R 3758. CITY OF OTTAWA. PART OF RESERVE FOR WHARVES, ON PLAN 3, BEING THAT PART LYING WEST OF PART 5 ON PLAN 5R-3758.	<p>The Ottawa Rowing Club Clubhouse has design and physical value as a rare example of 19th century recreational architecture in Ottawa and as one of the oldest clubhouses in Canada. Constructed in 1898, the building has several unique architectural features including the broken gambrel roof and open beamed ceilings. The functional form of the structure is embellished with details such as a complex roofline, canted corners and decorative fenestration. The clubhouse has a high degree of architectural integrity, with the majority of its original design and materials intact.</p> <p>The clubhouse has historical value as an artifact of an era when water-based sports, particularly rowing, were becoming popular sporting events in Canada, and is representative of 19th century middle-class leisure and recreation. The Ottawa Rowing Club is directly associated with several individuals who figure largely in Ottawa's history, including Sir John A. Macdonald, the club's first president, as well as vice presidents Allan Gilmour, and Robert Lyon who were instrumental in the club's formation in 1867. Philip D. Ross, owner of the Ottawa Journal, was also a subsequent president of the club and part of the committee responsible for arranging the purchase of the clubhouse's permanent location at its current site.</p> <p>The clubhouse has contextual value as a landmark structure at the edge of the Ottawa River. The clubhouse is physically, functionally, and historically linked to its surroundings set into the foot of the cliff along Lady Grey Drive, which has remained in use for more than a century. It is visually linked to its surroundings as an important character producing aspect of this area along the River.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Ottawa Rowing Club as an excellent example of 19th century recreational architecture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Narrow timber-frame structure facing the river; •Gambrel roof broken by pointed gables, each gable featuring a round nine paned window; •Canted corners and a round-headed dormer on the western end; •Six over one sash windows •Horizontal shiplap siding on the first storey and wooden shingles on the second storey <p>On the interior, the key attributes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Large column-free space from ground to roof •Open beamed ceiling <p>Key attributes that express the value as a character defining feature on the Ottawa River include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prominent location along the Ottawa River as seen from the river, Quebec, the Macdonald Cartier Bridge and Lady Grey Drive <p>The four bay boathouse and cantilevered clubhouse building with a gable roof to the north of the property is not included in this designation.</p>
559	Lang's	Rd		Crabtree House	2023-233	Lot 3, Plan 486; Ottawa/Gloucester	<p>The Crabtree House has design value as a representative example of modernist residential architecture within Ottawa. It demonstrates architectural features that are characteristic of this style, including overhanging eaves, a flat roof, cantilevered elements, simple front entrance, multiple cladding material, large floor-to-ceiling windows, limited ornamentation and an integrated carport.</p> <p>It displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit through its unique architectural details such as its brise-soleil, geometric built forms, contrasting cladding material, and the careful integration of the property into its unaltered landscape. The architectural expression demonstrates common modernist themes including minimalism and harmony with nature. The Crabtree House has historical value for its association with the Fairhaven Cooperative. Created in 1947 by a small group of employees at the National Research Council, the cooperative established a set of regulations to help shape the architecture of the neighbourhood to ensure it aligned with modernist ideals. The cooperative was the first of its kind in Canada. The property is also directly associated with its first owners, Graham and Dorothy Crabtree. Graham Crabtree's work at Crawley Films and the National Film Board included working on pieces of Canadian media that helped develop Canada's identity as a nation in the mid 20th century. Dorothy Crabtree's work at the National Research Council contributed to the development of the Canadarm, which stands as one of Canada's most significant contributions in the field of robotics. The Crabtrees commissioned local architect Matthew Stankiewicz to design the house and it stands as an excellent example of his work in Ottawa. Stankiewicz was a well-known Modern architect designing a range of buildings including other houses, the Unicentre and Carleton University and the Canadian Pavilion at Expo '67.</p> <p>The Crabtree House has contextual value for its role in defining the character of the area due to its location within Fairhaven development and association with its cooperative. The property's connections to both helped to influence its architecture, setback, and surrounding landscaping, and its location within the neighborhood is a physical reminder of the community that Fairhaven once envisioned for themselves. It is physically and visually linked to its surroundings</p>	<p>The key exterior elements that contribute to the design or physical value of 559 Lang's Road as an excellent residential example of the modernist style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhanging eaves • Cantilevered balconies and upper-level living spaces on the west and south facades • Minimalist design of the entryways • The two-storey brise-soleil in a geometric pattern on the west facade • The use of multiple cladding materials including vertical wood panelling, white stucco, and concrete • The functional design of the incorporated carport on the west facade that also accentuates the house's natural integration into the landscape of the property. <p>The partial exposure of the first level that accentuate the home's integration into the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The floor-to-ceiling windows that provide a near-panoramic view of the wooded landscape of the property. <p>The key interior elements that highlight the Crabtree House as an excellent example of a Modernist house include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space between the atrium and the lofted living space that emphasise the floor-to ceiling windows and strengthens the link between the outdoor and indoor spaces. • Floor-to-ceiling corkboard wall initially created as a place to display art pieces and reference materials for Graham Crabtree's artwork <p>The key contextual elements that highlight the Crabtree House as an excellent example of a midcentury Modernist structure and link it to its context include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewscape of the trees that add to the natural aesthetic of the property
400	Lansdowne	Road		Hart Massey House	2022-328	PIN 04228-0264 PT BLK 13, PL 92, AS IN CT255335; CITY OF OTTAWA 400 LANSDOWNE RD	<p>The Hart Massey House has cultural heritage value as an iconic example of the Modern style of architecture in Canada, its artistic merit in exhibiting qualities of this style in the Canadian context, for its associations with award-winning architect, Hart Massey, and its importance in supporting the character of the Rockcliffe Park Heritage Conservation District.</p> <p>The Hart Massey House has design value as a unique and iconic residential example of the International style of architecture, which was popular in the mid-20th century. The house reflects some of the purest qualities of this style in a distinctly Canadian context through its simple, unadorned design, construction methods and materials, and sensitive siting within its natural environment. Its artistic merit lies in its stripped-down design and subordination to its surroundings, which are purposely informal in nature. Although defined by straight lines and precise geometry, the architectural expression of the house is an extension of the surrounding landscape, its large expanses of glass creating a continuity of indoor and outdoor space typical of the style.</p> <p>The Massey House is directly associated with award-winning architect, Hart Massey, who designed the house as a residence for his family in 1959. The son of Governor General Vincent Massey, he is credited with designing many Modernist landmarks in Ottawa including several buildings at Carleton University's campus, the pavilions at Vincent Massey Park and the now-demolished Sir John Carling Building. Massey received numerous awards for his work including the 1964 Massey Medal for this house, then Canada's highest honour for architecture. The Hart Massey House also yields information that contributes to the understanding of the evolution of Rockcliffe Park, which underwent significant demographic, social and physical changes in the 1950s, yet retained the essential characteristics that define it as a Heritage Conservation District.</p> <p>The Hart Massey House has contextual value in supporting the character of Rockcliffe Park, as it remains subordinate to its natural environment despite its distinct architectural design. Given its orientation towards the lake and its sensitivity to the natural environment, the house is a defining feature of the shoreline of McKay Lake.</p> <p>Through its sensitive siting and use of large expanses of glass it is physically and</p>	<p>The key exterior elements that contribute to the design or physical value of 400 Lansdowne Road as an excellent residential example of the Modern style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minimalist massing and rectilinear plan consisting of modular boxes, matte black steel structural columns, soffits and trim, opaque white wood cladding, glass walls and flat roof •Orientation towards McKay Lake, entirely elevated above steep unaltered slopes, and supported by thin steel columns •Low profile two-storey structure fitted unobtrusively into the landscape, comprised of rectangular upper storey, parallel to Lansdowne Road, extending beyond lower storey; and lower storey, below street level, with arm extending towards lake, perpendicular to the street •Floor-to-ceiling windows with simple, narrow window frames •Bear elevation with subtle fenestration facing Lansdowne Road, giving the appearance of an opaque wall •Lower-storey front entry with red front door, accessed by a narrow walkway connected with a large deck open on three sides •Simple minimalist black matte railings •Integrated upper-storey garage with doors designed to be subtly hidden within the structure •Row of uniform triangular skylights running along its roofline •Simple black matte exterior light fixtures <p>The key interior elements that contribute to the design or physical value of 400 Lansdowne Road as an excellent residential example of the Modern style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lower-storey open plan layout, with black steel beams and interior partition walls that do not meet the ceiling •Black matte steel circular staircase lit by a circular light well •Black matte dumbwaiter mechanism on the upper storey •Size and shape of interior light wells
140	Laurier	Avenue West		First Baptist Church	1985-158	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lots 56 and 57 on the south side of Laurier Avenue, formerly Maria Street, according to a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 4556.	<p>The church building of the First Baptist Church at 140 Laurier Avenue West is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This building was erected in 1877 to a design by James Mather and is a good example of the gothic revival style so popular in ecclesiastical building of the later 19th century in Canada. Features such as the cut stone masonry, pointed windows and medieval buttresses are typical elements of this architectural tradition.</p> <p>The corner-stone of this building was laid by Prime Minister Alexander MacKenzie. Many prominent citizens of the City of Ottawa have been associated with the church. The First Baptist Church maintains the character of the nineteenth century in the heart of the contemporary urban core of the Nation's Capital.</p> <p>The addition to the west side is not included, nor is the interior of the church to be regulated.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
245	Laurier	Avenue East		Courtney House	44-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of lot number 19 on the North side of Theodore Street, now called Laurier Avenue, as shown and laid down on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as number 6, which said part of said lot may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the westerly boundary of said lot 19 distant 84 feet 6 inches southerly from the northwest angle of the said lot; THENCE easterly to and along the northerly face of wall of premises now known municipally as number 245 Laurier Avenue East and the easterly prolongation thereof on a parallel with the northerly boundary of the said lot, 66 feet more or less to the easterly boundary of the said lot; THENCE southerly and following the easterly boundary of the said lot 87 feet 5 inches more or less to the southerly boundary of the said lot; THENCE westerly and following the southerly boundary of the said lot, 66 feet more or less to the westerly boundary of the said lot; THENCE northerly and following the westerly boundary of the said lot, 87 feet 5 inches more or less to the point of commencement; TOGETHER WITH the privilege of maintaining the over-hanging eaves and eave drops along the northerly wall of the said premises number 245 Laurier Avenue East.	The Courtney House, 245 Laurier Avenue East, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Built about 1875, it was early occupied by J.M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of the Finance Department and chairman of a committee instrumental in the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. The house is a good example of the local Gothic Revival style, asymmetric in plan with attractive detail and colour.	
312	Laurier	Avenue East		Goodwin House	233-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 all on the East side of Russell Avenue as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 15632.	The house at 312 Laurier Avenue East is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected in 1899-1900 for George Goodwin, railway contractor, it is a stately two and one-half storey, hip-roofed residence of yellow brick, trimmed in red sandstone. A keystone building in the Sandy Hill area, it has an outstanding heavily ornamented cornice of classical character which decorates the main building, the semi-circular projecting front bays, and the extensions to the side and rear.	
333	Laurier	Avenue West	132, 134, 136, 138 Bank St		269-99	BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, & 35, on Plan 3922 on the south side of Slater Street and Lots 31 & 32 & part of Lots 33, 34, & 35 on Plan 3922 on the north side of Laurier Avenue all being as in N517859, N553111, N518240, Parts 1 to 3, on Plan SR-8537, Part 1 on Plan SR-13400; except Parts 1 & 4 on Plan SR-14329, in the City of Ottawa, Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	132-138 Bank Street is recommended for designation for historical and architectural reasons. Constructed in 1890-91 for William Cousins, the building was designed as a mixed retail/commercial facility with shops at grade and offices above. It was built the same year as the street car tracks were laid along Bank Street and reflects the development of Bank Street as one of the city's most important north-south commercial streets. 132-138 Bank Street, a three storey, red brick building with a flat roof, is prominently located on a corner lot, with facades facing both Bank and Slater Streets. Coursed brick pilasters each ending in a cornice bracket divide each facade vertically. Elaborate decorative brickwork beneath the cornice conveys the impression of a richly detailed frieze. A recent sign band, which may conceal evidence of the original secondary cornice, separates the first and second storeys. Above the sign band, the building is richly detailed and displays a high degree of architectural integrity. Terra cotta panels with a foliate pattern and a continuous stone window sill separate the second and third storeys. The windows (grouped singly in pairs and in threes) add significantly to the richness of the building's decoration. Each window is segmentally arched with the brick voussours and a stone keystone with a carved wooden panel tucked into the arch. Stylistically, the building is typical of Italianate commercial structures built along the main streets of Canada from the 1870s and the turn of the century.	
335	Laurier	Avenue East		Laurier House	45-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lot number Thirty-one (31) and the west half of Lot number Thirty-two (32) on the north side of Theodore Street, now called Laurier Avenue, in the City of Ottawa, as shown on a plan made by James D. Slater, P. L. S., for Louis P. Besserer, and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa on the 17th day of June, 1859.	Laurier House, 335 Laurier Avenue East, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1878, this two and one-half storey restrained Second Empire house is typical of the spacious homes being built in Sandy Hill during this era. Originally built for John Leslie, a jeweller, the house is nationally significant as the residence of two Prime Ministers, Sir Wilfred Laurier, 1897-1919, and William Lyon Mackenzie King, 1923-1950. Laurier House was bequeathed to the Government of Canada by Mackenzie King and is now maintained as a museum commemorating its two notable residents.	
395	Laurier	Avenue East		Stadacona Hall	45-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, and County of Carleton. BEING COMPOSED OF a part of the original Lot Letter "C" in Concession "D" (R.F.) of the Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the City of Ottawa, which said part of said Lot is known as Lot Number Twenty-one (21) on the North side of Laurier Avenue (formerly known as Theodore Street) and part of Lot Nineteen (19) as shown on registered City Plan Number 208649, which said property may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the North side of Laurier Avenue five feet (5') Easterly, measured along the said Northerly boundary from the South East angle of Lot Thirty-six (36) on the North side of Laurier Avenue and the South side of Wilbrod Street, as shown on Registered City Plan Number 6; THENCE North 30 degrees 34 minutes West astronomic, and parallel with the Easterly boundary of the said Lot Thirty-six (36) on the North side of Laurier Avenue and the South side of Wilbrod Street, a distance of two hundred and nineteen and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet (219.37') to a point in said parallel line distant one hundred and twenty-five feet (125') Southerly, measured along said parallel line from the Southerly boundary of Wilbrod Street; THENCE North 59 degrees, 15 minutes, 15 seconds East astronomic and parallel with the Southerly boundary of Wilbrod Street one hundred and eighty-one feet (181'); THENCE Southerly and along the Easterly face of a concrete wall at present erected along the Easterly boundary of the herein described property a distance of forty-eight and sixty one-hundredths feet (48.60') more or less to the Northerly face of a concrete wall running Easterly and almost parallel with the Southerly boundary of Wilbrod Street; THENCE Easterly along the Northerly face of the said concrete wall and the structures erected on the herein described parcel of land, a distance of sixty-one and eight one-hundredths feet (61.08') to a point distant two hundred and forty-two and fifty one-hundredths (242.50') Easterly, measured on a course North 59 degrees, 15 minutes, 15 seconds East astronomic from the Westerly boundary of the herein described parcel of land; THENCE South 30 degrees, 34 minutes East astronomic, a distance of one hundred and seventy and fifty one-hundredths feet (170.50') more or less to the Northerly boundary of Laurier Avenue; THENCE South 59 degrees, 9 minutes West astronomic along the Northerly boundary of Laurier Avenue a	Stadacona Hall, 395 Laurier Avenue East, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This large estate residence, situated on extensive open grounds, was built probably in 1871 for John A. Cameron, lumber merchant. It has been the home of a series of prominent political and industrial figures, included Joseph-Eduard Cauchon, Quebec politician, Speaker of the Senate and later, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Sir John A. Macdonald resided there from 1873-83. It has been the residence of the Belgian Ambassador since 1938.	
404	Laurier	Avenue East		The Strathcona	120-94	Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, South Laurier Avenue, Lot 3 East Goulbourn, Lot 3, West Marlborough, Plan 15632, City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 4).	The Strathcona, 404 Laurier Avenue East, is recommended for designation because of its historical, contextual and architectural significance. This apartment building was constructed between 1926-27, and has been home to prominent political figures such as former Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker. Tommy Douglas, who led North America's first social democratic government in Saskatchewan, later resided at The Strathcona when he was national leader of the New Democratic Party. Ottawa Mayor Jacques Holzman was also a one-time resident of The Strathcona. The Strathcona is an exceptional example of the shift towards multiple unit residential construction which characterized early twentieth century redevelopment in Sandy Hill. Its size, scale and elaborate plan made it unique and outstanding in its neighbourhood at the time of its construction. The architectural elaboration of The Strathcona continues to mark it as a landmark building today. Some of the more remarkable architectural features include monumental columns, an entrance courtyard with an elaborate frontispiece, use of polychromatic brick, and distinctive art glass windows.	
593	Laurier	Avenue West		Alexander Fleck House	2014-144/2020-72	PT LT 40, CON A (OF) AS IN CR231415, CR259616 EXCEPT PT 1 ON N287620; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	The Alexander Fleck House is a two-and-a-half storey red brick residential building constructed in 1902 with a later two-storey addition on the western elevation. It is located at 593 Laurier Avenue West, at the corner of Laurier and Bronson Avenues, just outside the western border of Centretown in the City of Ottawa. Heritage Value The Alexander Fleck House's cultural heritage value is demonstrated through its architectural significance as an excellent example of a Queen Anne Revival style house with a high degree of craftsmanship, its association with Alexander Fleck Jr. and the Fleck family, as well as its character as a community landmark. The house is valuable as an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style which was popular from the 1880s to 1910. The house, with its steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof with tall chimneys, projecting bays, stone porch with gabled roof and wood columns, use of multiple materials and its geometric and floriated motifs is typical of the Queen Anne Revival style. Excellent craftsmanship can be seen in the complex roof lines and massing, the intricate brick and stone work, as well as the decorative stained glass. Historical value is found in the building's association with Alexander Fleck Jr. who owned and operated Alexander Fleck Limited, Vulcan Iron Works on Wellington Street in the late 19th and early 20th century. The general machine shop and foundry which was founded by Fleck's father contributed to a number of important local projects such as the Cornwall Canal and Ottawa's street rail system. They held the castings contract for the Canada Atlantic Railway and manufactured machinery for the saw and paper mill industries. Alexander Jr. lived in this house from the time it was constructed in 1902 until his death in 1923. His widow, Maud Fleck, stayed in the house until 1940. The Alexander Fleck house has contextual value as a neighbourhood landmark for its location at the corner of Laurier and Bronson Avenues and its prominent location on a limestone ridge.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Fleck House as an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style with a high degree of craftsmanship include: •Complex, steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof with half timbering and decorative brackets in the gable ends •Tall chimneys with decorative chimney pots •Turret located at the rear to take advantage of the views to the Gatineau Hills •Wooden oriel window •Decorative brickwork •Varied window shapes (round-headed, segmentally-arched, rectangular) and treatments (brick and stone lintels, sills, voussours) •Use of multiple materials and finishes (brick, roughcast stucco, stone, half-timbering, wood shingles) •Stone porch with gabled roof and wood columns •Geometric and floriated motifs (decorative brick and wood work, stained glass window designs) •Wide, plain vergeboard with curved cornice returns •Stone retaining wall on Bronson Avenue The later additions to the west and north are not included in this designation. The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.
190	Laurier	Avenue East	545 av King Edward Ave	Dr. Robert Law House	2022-181	Firstly: All of Lot Number 1 on the East side of King Edward Avenue, as shown on a Plan drawn by Robert Sparks, P.L.S. dated the 11 th day of July, 1876 and registered as Number 14349 in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa, save and except Part 1 on Reference Plan no. SR-6368. Secondly: All of Lot 2 on the East side of King Edward Avenue as shown on said plan, save and except parts described as follows: COMMENCING at the southwest corner of the said Lot 2; thence Northerly and following the westerly limit of the said lot, thirty three feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the southerly limit of the said lot, one hundred and one feet and four and one-half inches more or less to the easterly limit thereof; thence southerly and along the easterly limit of the said lot, thirty feet and six inches to the southerly limit thereof; thence westerly and following the southerly limit of the said lot, one hundred and one feet and four and one-half inches more or less to the point of commencement and Parts 1 and 2 on Reference Plan SR-6368. All as in N5176680.	The Dr. Robert Law House, 190 Laurier Avenue East, is a two-and one-half storey, semi-detached, red brick house constructed circa 1886. The property is located on the south east corner of Laurier Avenue East and King Edward Avenue in the Sandy Hill neighbourhood of Ottawa. Cultural Heritage Value The Dr. Robert Law House has cultural heritage value as a representative example of the Queen Anne Revival style, for its associations with Dr. Robert Law, and the early development of the former By Estate in Sandy Hill. The property is a landmark at the corner of Laurier Avenue East and King Edward Avenue. The Law House has design value as a representative example of the Queen Anne Revival style which was popular in Canada in the late 19th century and frequently used for wealthy upper middle-class houses. Features typical of this style exhibited on this house include its asymmetrical composition, prominent front porches, segmental arched window openings, and decorative wood and brick elements including a distinctive second storey balcony. The Law House is associated with the early development of the former By Estate of Sandy Hill, located south of Laurier Avenue and was one of the first to be developed on the south side of Laurier Avenue East. 190 Laurier Avenue East is historically associated Ottawa's former Medical Officer of Health Dr. Robert Law, who was a prominent public health figure during the city's typhoid epidemics of the early 20th century and the 1918-19 Spanish influenza pandemic. Dr. Law is credited with assisting in advancing public health in Ottawa and devising the City's responses to multiple public health emergencies. Dr. Law resided in this house from 1912 to 1948 and practised medicine from his home office, until his retirement. The Dr. Robert Law House has contextual value in defining the character of this section of Sandy Hill, it is one of the only remaining historic buildings in the immediate vicinity. The house also has contextual value as a landmark due to its location at a prominent intersection, across the street from the Panet House, 189 Laurier Avenue East, its deep setback and expansive front yard and its role as a gateway to the Sandy Hill neighbourhood and University of Ottawa campus.	The key exterior elements that contribute to the design or physical value of 190 Laurier Avenue East as a representative example of the Queen Anne Revival style include its: •Two- and one-half storey, irregular massing, •Stone foundation, •Truncated hipped roof with dormers, •Red brick construction with decorative brick detailing and chimneys, •Segmental arched window openings with brick voussours and stone sills, •Segmental arched wooden casement and sash windows in various styles, •Decorative wood elements including finials and pendants, •Wooden porches on Laurier and King Edward Avenues including elements such as: oClassically inspired pediments and entablatures, oDecorative wood brackets and dentils, oFluted columns, oStone piers, and oEave, turned balusters and stone knee walls, •First storey bay window and distinctive second storey balcony above including the following architectural details: oEave, panelled wooden balustrade, oSquare columns, oOpen brackets springing from capitals, oDiagonal clapboard gable end, and oDecorative finial and pendant, The key exterior elements that contribute to the contextual value of 190 Laurier Avenue East as a landmark include its: •Corner lot coverage and deep setbacks, •Expansive open front lawn and mature street trees, that visually distinguish this building from its surroundings. The interior of the building and the attached garage are excluded from the designation.
29	Lisgar	Street		Lisgar Collegiate, North Building	1976-288	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot "D", Concession "C", Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now City of Ottawa, and being designated as Parts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 according to a plan received and deposited in the Land Registry Division of Ottawa (No. 4) as Plan 48-1008.	The north building of Lisgar Collegiate Institute is designated for architectural and historical interest. The original centre section was first erected in 1872 and opened in 1874. The building is a significant Victorian architectural feature in the Central Area of the City of Ottawa. The Institute has particular historical significance as a widely recognized educational facility.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
66	Lisgar	Street		Snowden House	2015-250/2020-78	LT 68, PL 14350, S/S LISGAR ST	<p>The Snowden House is a two-and-a-half-storey red brick structure built in 1891 and located at the north end of the Centretown neighbourhood.</p> <p>Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest The Snowden House's cultural heritage value lies in its being an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style popular at the end of the 19th century and frequently used for the houses of the wealthy. Typical of the Queen Anne Revival, the building features an elaborate slate roof, an irregular plan with projecting bays, a truncated hipped roof, and a rich profusion of wooden details including carved bracketed bargeboards, shingles in the gable end, and a dentilled cornice. It is one of a pair of Queen Anne Revival houses on Lisgar Street (66 and 78) owned by members of the Magee family.</p> <p>The Snowden House also has cultural heritage value as one of an enclave of houses in this part of Centretown constructed for members of Ottawa's elite. In 1891, upon their marriage, the Reverend J.M Snowden and his wife Caroline moved into the house, the ownership of which was transferred from her father. The house remained in their family ownership until Reverend Snowden's death in 1956. Snowden was the long-time rector of St. George's Anglican Church on Metcalfe Street and a prominent member of the Anglican church of Canada. He became an archdeacon in 1920 and remained involved in the church after he retired. The house has had a number of functions since 1956 including offices and the headquarters of the Navy League of Canada.</p>	<p>Key elements of the Snowden House that embody it as an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick construction • Slate roof laid in a fish-scale pattern • Rich palette of materials including decorative red brick, wooden shingles in the gable end, carved bracketed bargeboard • Truncated hipped roof with gables and dormers • Brick stringcourses • Carved bargeboards with brackets • Wooden cornice with dentils • Two storey, west facing gabled bay with wooden trim and decorative bargeboard • Variety of different windows, some with decorative glass in the transoms <p>Interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The front entrance hall with its carved oak ceiling, staircase, doorframes and baseboards and the mantel in the room to the east of the hall <p>The flat roofed addition to the rear (south) of the building and the front entrance are not included in this designation.</p>
78	Lisgar	Street		Magee House / HMCS ByTown Officers' Mess	2019-457	PT LTS 66 & 67, PL 14350, S/S LISGAR ST, AS IN CR 242977; OTTAWA	<p>The Magee House's cultural heritage value lies in its being an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style popular at the end of the 19th century and frequently used for the houses of the wealthy. It was designed by Toronto architect Mathew Sheard and, typical of the Queen Anne Revival, features an irregular plan with a cross gable roof, projecting bays, and a rich profusion of wooden details including carved bracketed bargeboards, shingles in the gable end, and a dentilled cornice. The building also features a rich assortment of window types, a two storey gabled bay with decorative bargeboard, and two chimneys with brick details that are repeated in the string courses. It is one of a pair of Queen Anne Revival houses on Lisgar Street (66 and 78) owned by members of the Magee family.</p> <p>The Magee House's cultural heritage value also lies in its association with Charles Magee, a prominent Ottawa businessman. Magee was born in Ottawa in 1840 and started his career in the dry goods business. In 1871 he became the sole trustee of the Sparks Estate, and eventually became a large landholder, selling his lots as the city developed. He founded the Bank of Ottawa and served as a city councillor and as a member of many boards. Magee moved to this house after creating a lot from a previous house directly to the south and building a new house on it, adjacent to his daughter's house next door at 66 Lisgar Street.</p> <p>The Magee House also has cultural heritage value as HMCS Bytown, the naval officers' mess since 1943 when it was purchased from Frederick Magee, Charles's son.</p>	<p>Key elements of the Magee House that embody it as an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick construction • Rich palette of materials including decorative red brick, wooden shingles in the gable end, carved bracketed bargeboard • Chimneys with brick detail • High cross-gabled roof and roofline • Shingled gable ends • Ornate cornice with brackets and dentils • Wooden bargeboard trim in the gable ends • Rich variety of windows including round and square headed windows with brick voussours • Decorative glass transom windows, round arched windows • Two storey, west facing gabled bay with wooden trim and decorative bargeboard • Paired sash windows with classical cornice, separated by pairs of engaged columns in the north gable end • Rough cut stone foundation <p>Interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its entrance vestibule and hall with carved wooden details, its central staircase and the remaining original decorative elements of the reception rooms to the right (west) of the central hall. <p>The entire interior except for the inclusions named above is excluded from this designation.</p>
315	Lisgar			Bible House	2024-247	PT LT 36, PL 2996, SIS NEPEAN ST ; PT L TS 35 & 36, PL 2996, N/S LISGAR ST ; PTL T 3, PL 2996, E/S BANK ST, AS IN NS22251 ; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	<p>The Bible House has design and physical value as a representative example of an early 20th century commercial building in Ottawa, with unique ecclesiastical influences reflecting its original use as a Bible House. Constructed in 1922 for the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, the building exhibits typical characteristics of early 20th century commercial buildings including its brick cladding, traditional storefront with large display window, awning and recessed entrance. The building exhibits unique ecclesiastical influences in its leaded and stained-glass windows, stone window surrounds and decorative stone details. Its original design as a Bible House is evident in the transom window with "Bible House" written in stained glass and the decorative sign in the shape of a book that also says "Bible House."</p> <p>The property has historical value as a representative work of local architect Lieutenant Colonel Clarence James Burritt. Burritt's large portfolio in Ottawa encompasses a diverse range of projects, including churches, private residences, and most notably, Glebe Community Centre at 690 Lyon Street (formerly St. Paul's Methodist Church).</p> <p>The Bible House has historical value for its associations with the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society and Bible Societies nationwide. Originally owned and operated by the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, the building's purpose centred around printing and distributing religious books and pamphlets. This function contributes to the understanding of the Christian community and how Christianity spread across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Christianity grew in popularity.</p> <p>The Bible House also has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings and is a surviving example of an early 20th century commercial building linked to the Bank Street commercial corridor, one of two important commercial streets in Centretown.</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Bible House as a representative example of a 20th century commercial structure with unique ecclesiastical details include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown brick cladding and stone foundation • Flat roof and stepped parapet topped in stone • Segmental arched openings on the eastfacade • Frontfacade expression including its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Traditional storefront with a large display window o Recessed front entrance o Four symmetrical upper storey windows with leading and multiple lights including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stone window surrounds ■ Lug sills ■ Horizontal stone mullions ■ Undulating stone hood moulding on top of and between windows o Decorative metal band with a quatrefoil motif on either end o Retractable awning o Decorative quatrefoils on either side of the date stone surrounded with decorative brickwork o 1922 carved date stone surrounded with decorative brickwork o Hammered glass linear grid leaded transom window with Bible House written in stained glass o Decorative projecting sign in the shape of a bible that says "Bible House" o Brick piers that extend down the facade <p>Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include:</p>
1160	Lisgar	Road	Formerly 160 Lisgar Road	Crichton Lodge	89-34	That certain parcel of land registered under the Land Titles Act as Parcel 1335 in the register for Carleton, situate in the Village of Rockcliffe Park in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, namely, Lots 118, 119, 120 and 121 on the West side of Cochrane Street and Lots 133,134, 135, 136 and 137 on the East side of Lisgar Road on Plan M-33 filed in the Office of Land Titles, Ottawa.	<p>Situated at the junction of Princess Avenue and Lisgar Road, 'Crichton Lodge' is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for its historical associations with the origin of Rockcliffe Park and with the McKay Family, its architectural design and its setting.</p> <p>Built ca. 1887, 'Crichton Lodge' belongs to the initial phase of development of the McKay Estate and was, for some considerable time, the only house in the area. The original owner, Thomas McLeod Clark, operated a brickyard located near Cloverdale and North Lansdowne Road to take advantage of the white marl at McKay Lake. His wife, Jessie McKay was the daughter of the founder of Rockcliffe Park, the Honourable Thomas McKay. 160 Lisgar Road was named 'Crichton Lodge' in honor of her mother's maiden name. In 1949, the Norwegian government, following the trend towards establishing diplomatic residences in the Village after the Second World War, bought Crichton Lodge for its ambassador.</p> <p>One of a handful of Victorian stone houses in Rockcliffe Park, 'Crichton Lodge' displays the texture and details of this type: bay window, tall chimneys, decorative bargeboards and spiky pinnacles atop the symmetrically arranged gables. In spite of many additions to the house and adjoining coach house, the character of a rambling country residence has been successfully retained. This effect is enhanced by its surroundings that strongly reinforce the rural ambience so characteristic of the Village.</p> <p>In view of its historical importance; its architectural character and its setting, 'Crichton Lodge' is recommended for heritage designation.</p>	
182, 184	Lisgar	Street		McAuliffe House	104-94	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada and being composed of Parts of Lots Number Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55) on the South side of Colonel By Street (also called Lisgar Street) in the City of Ottawa aforesaid as shown and laid down on a plan of subdivision of Lot "D" in Concession "C" fronting on the Rideau River in the Township of Nepean (now within the limits of the City of Ottawa) prepared by Robert Sparks P.L.S. dated May 14th, 1875, and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as Number 12281, the portion of said Lots being described as follows: PARCEL NUMBER 1: Being composed of that portion of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) on the South side of Colonel By Street in the City of Ottawa aforesaid described as follows: COMMENCING at the point of intersection at the westerly boundary line of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) and the Southerly limit of said Colonel By Street; THENCE Southerly along the said Westerly boundary line of said Lot, a distance of One Hundred feet (100'); THENCE Easterly in a straight line parallel to the south of said Colonel By Street a distance of Sixty-six feet (66') seven inches (7") more or less to the Easterly boundary line of the said Lot; THENCE Northerly along the said Easterly boundary line of the said Lot to the Southerly limit of said Colonel By Street; THENCE Westerly along the said Southerly limit of said Colonel By Street to the place of beginning. PARCEL NUMBER 2: That part of said Lot Number Fifty-five (55) on the South side of Colonel By Street, in the City of Ottawa aforesaid, described as follows: that is to say: COMMENCING at the point of intersection of the boundary line between said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) and said Lot Number Fifty-five (55) and the Southerly limit of said Colonel By Street; THENCE Easterly along the southerly limit of said Colonel By Street a distance of Six feet (6'); THENCE Southerly parallel to the said boundary line between said Lots Numbers Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55) a distance of One Hundred Feet (100'); THENCE Westerly in a straight line parallel to the Southerly limits of said Colonel By Street a distance of Six feet (6') to the said boundary line between said Lots Numbers Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55); THENCE Northerly along the said boundary line of the said Lots Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55) to the place of beginning. All as last described in Deed Instrument Number N597305.	<p>182-184 Lisgar Street is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. This unusual, buff-coloured, brick double was built in 1906 by Ottawa lumber merchant William McAuliffe. He built this double on land formerly occupied by the Protestant Orphan's Home which was situated close by on Elgin Street. McAuliffe resided in 182, renting 184 for income. The next owner, Rose Lemieux, followed the same practice until 1937. During World War II, part of the building was sub-divided into apartments, and the owner still resided at 184. By 1957, a doctor's office was introduced to the building.</p> <p>182-184 Lisgar is a unique building showing the late influence of the Queen Anne Revival Style in Ottawa. Elements which associate it with this style include the patterned masonry, the imposing front verandahs, oriel windows, dormers and the three storey projecting bays.</p> <p>The variety of windows in this impressive building express the changing stylistic influences of its construction era. The attic storey of 182-184 Lisgar Street is distinguished by Queen Anne windows, while at the first storey, Chicago windows were used. The building also has tripartite stained glass windows on the side facades, which show the decorative influence of the Arts and Crafts movement in their design.</p> <p>The 1958 rear addition is not included in this designation. \</p>	
3856	Loggers	Way		Savery Home	106-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and lying and being in the Township of West Carleton (former Township of Fitzroy) and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and the Province of Ontario, being composed of Northwest Quarter of Lot 11, Concession 7, Part of Lot 11, Concession 6, designated as Part 1 on Plan SR10846, and Part of the Road Allowance between Concessions 6 and 7, designated as Part 2 on Plan SR-10846.	<p>Historical Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This limestone house is one of the first, if not the first stone home built in Fitzroy Township (geographic) and West Carleton in 1833. 2. The house was on the earliest, if not the first in the Village of Kinburn- was built by Captain Thomas Fraser on Lot 11, Concession VII, Fitzroy. 3. Captain Thomas Fraser, a United Empire Loyalist, received 800 acres (including Lot 11, Concession VII) for his service during the War of 1812-1814. Fraser was sheriff of the District of Johnstown for some time and became a Member of Parliament for the District. 4. Captains Fraser's son Allan- also a Captain for the No. 2 Company of the Carleton Blazers, trained these militia at a Kinburn drill shed on Fraser's farm for action in the Fenian raids of 1866. 5. Captain Thomas Fraser and his settlement beside the Carp River in Kinburn is recorded in historical books- "Carleton Saga", "Belden's Atlas 1879" and Fitzroy's "Beyond our Memory." <p>Architectural Criteria</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This limestone farmhouse, built in the Georgian style of that period, with large centre gable window and wide front door with sidelights is virtually unchanged since 1833. 2. Original soffits, windows with storm doors are in good condition. A stone summer kitchen attached is virtually the same on exterior as when house built. 3. Present owner has replaced two window sills (originally wood) with matching limestone sills, as are rest of the windows. 4. Present owner takes care to maintain architectural integrity in any exterior repairs carried out. 	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
28	Long Gate	Court		James Long House	12-92	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of: Part of Lot 20, Concession 2, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Lot No. 78 on Registered Plan 4M-801.	<p>The James Long House is important for both historical and architectural reasons</p> <p>James Long was born in 1876 and was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Nepean. His grandparents, Michael Long and Phoebe Oakley, emigrated to Canada from County G1. He was a community figure, being active in local politics including: Trustee, Merivale School Board; Councillor, Nepean Township Council; President, Ottawa Valley Milk Producers Association; President, Carleton County Conservation Association; as well as being an active member in other Ottawa Valley farm associations. In addition, he was an experienced stonemason and carpenter involved in a variety of projects in the Nepean area. At the age of 24, James Long built his house virtually singlehandedly between 1900-1903, using stone he quarried and carried five kilometres by horse-drawn wagon. Only the interior plastering was contracted out.</p> <p>In addition to the house's historical value, the James Long House is also architecturally significant, due to its Gothic Revival style. The house is two-storey and "L" shaped, with walls that are made of grey limestone with gold-toned threads. The wall corners are set off with large quoins, also cut in stone.</p> <p>Graceful verandahs run along the eastern and southern facades of the house. The eastern façade features a "bull's eye" window, which lights the attic. The window lintels and sills are plain, as are the lintels above the door. The windows are single-hung, and have white exterior trim. The main entrance to the house and the upstairs balcony door are both topped with a transom window. The roof has several gables that are graced with white-painted wood finials and pendants. The gables are trimmed with white-painted vergeboard of a simple scalloped design.</p> <p>The James Long House was designated an historical building under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nepean City Council in 1992.</p>	
6727	Lord Nelson	Street	Formerly 6727 Nelson Street	Thomson House	34-89	Unavailable	<p>This is a very attractive example of the traditional L-shaped plan, constructed in wood. While the trim is comparatively simple, it is well scaled to the general design and typical of the era in which it was built. The house has been well-maintained and appears to have retained all of its original detailing. In an historical context, it was built by and for the founder of Kars, J. Adam Eastman. It makes an important contribution the historical core of Kars Village. Designation covers the front and side elevations of the original structure.</p>	
35	Mackay	Street		Allan House	271-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Province of Ontario BEING COMPOSED OF lot number Four in Block number Five fronting on Mackay Street in the City of Ottawa as shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for Ottawa as Plan number 15.	<p>The two and one-half storey stone house at 35 Mackay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected probably in 1864-65, the house is an outstanding early dwelling surviving from what was first the mill village of New Edinburgh, later to become Ottawa's first suburb. The house is a vernacular stone building of Classical character, with a central doorway, rectangular transom and side lights, a symmetrical façade with quoins, and scalloped barge boards. The house was subdivided into two dwellings in the 1870s and long occupied by tenants and white collar employees of the mills. In the 1920s the delicate porches, pillars and some interior details were added.</p>	
87	Mackay	Street		Frechette House	72-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Number 13 in Block 10 on the south side of Mackay Street, Registered Plan 17, designated as part 2 and part 3 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 4R-601. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 638812.	<p>The two-storey red brick dwelling with yellow brick trim at 87 Mackay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected circa 1877 in the Picturesque Style, the building features a projecting frontispiece with centre gable, decorative bargeboards and an offset entranceway. Early tenants were Achille Frechette, lawyer, Separate School Chairman, journalist, and chief translator to the House of Commons and his wife, Annie Thomas Frechette, a local author. Recently restored, the building's overall combination of horizontal symmetry, side-pitched roof, and the steeply pitched centre gable, frontispiece, and Victorian detail reflect its Rideau Valley origins.</p>	
125	Mackay	Street		St. Bartholomew's Church	78-83; 2001-43	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number 12 in "Block 11 on the south side of Mackay Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 17. The above described lands are those lands in registered instrument number CR161027.	<p>St. Bartholomew's Church at 125 Mackay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Built in 1868 to a design attributed to Thomas Scott, the Church has been the parish of many New Edinburgh residents as well as numerous Governors General.</p> <p>This rectangular Church, constructed of stone with a steeply pitched roof and a low profile, is easily associated with the early village of New Edinburgh. The Church is further enhanced by its gabled dormers, pointed arched windows and the stone buttresses.</p> <p>The above does not make reference to the interior or any additions to the west.</p>	
257	Mackay	Street		Mackay United Church	44-2000	Unavailable	<p>Mackay United Church is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons.</p> <p>Mackay United Church is named for the Mackay family, descendants of Thomas Mackay, industrialist and founder of New Edinburgh. The congregation was founded in 1874 by 24 Presbyterians in the community, including four members of the Mackay family. The first church on the site, New Edinburgh Presbyterian Church was completed in 1875. The name of the church was changed to Mackay Presbyterian in 1901 to honour the long history of the Mackay family was benefactors and supporters. In 1925, after the creation of the United Church of Canada, it became Mackay United Church.</p> <p>Prominently located on a corner lot, Mackay United Church was built in 1909 on the site of the 1875 church. The church is a rough-cut stone structure, distinguished by a corner tower with buttresses, a conical roof and a tower door. A Sunday School with pointed-arch windows, built in 1896, was integrated into the rear of the new building during its construction. The church's front façade features a three-arched entrance portal with three tall, round-arched windows with smooth cut stone trim above it. Round arched windows separated by buttresses are repeated on the north and south facades. The building widens at the rear and the wider portion features a modified cross gable with large pointed-arch windows that face south and north. The stained glass windows were added in 1924.</p> <p>Mackay United Church was designed by architect H.F. Ballantyne who had offices in Ottawa and New York City. The church is designed in the Romanesque Revival style, popular for churches and public buildings in the latter part of the 19th century because of the impression of permanence and solidity it conveyed. Mackay United Church's handsome stone construction, prominent corner tower and the repeated use of the round arch make it a good example of the style.</p> <p>The sanctuary, a pleasingly proportioned room featuring the original pews and attractive roof trusses and woodwork, is included in the designation. The 1951 addition, Memorial Hall is not included in this designation.</p>	
157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167	Mackay	Street		Lansdowne Terrace	339-82	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF all of lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 and the north half of lot 3 according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa Carleton Number 5 as number 26972.	<p>The building at 157-167 Mackay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. This six door row house was built in c. 1876 and in its overall exterior appearance is an excellent example of a residential investment property of that time.</p> <p>The building is a two and one half storey brick veneer structure with a pitched roof. The building façade is highlighted by its contrasting coloured brickwork, the regular and symmetrical window and door openings and the gabled dormers.</p> <p>The above does not make reference to the interior of to any rear additions.</p>	
73, 75	Mackay	Street		Woodburn House	268-78	Unavailable	<p>The relatively tall one and one-half storey brick double residence at 73-75 Mackay Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected circa 1874 by a carpenter employed with the Mackay sawmills and subsequently rented out, the building is an early example of suburban development in New Edinburgh, originally a mill village and later Ottawa's first suburb. Victorian Picturesque in character, the exterior is enhanced by delightful Gothic detailing of the gable ends and verandahs, multi-coloured surfaces and bay windows.</p>	
555	Mackenzie	Avenue	520 Sussex Drive; 600 Sussex; 525 Mackenzie Avenue	Connaught Building	241-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of lots A, B, C and D on the west side of Sussex Drive, formerly Sussex Street as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 42482, and the northerly 70 feet in perpendicular width throughout of that block of land on the west side of the said Sussex Drive, abstracted as Sussex (Episcopal Church Property) West, and shown as the Ordnance Reserve on the said Registered Plan 42482.	<p>The Connaught Building, at 520 Sussex Drive, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. A major federal office building, its construction was initiated in 1913 during a period of substantial government expansion. Designed by David Ewart, Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works, it is one of a series of federal buildings in the City designated in the Late-Victorian "Baronial" Gothic style. Its warm stone surfaces, crenellated towers, and stately proportions create an overall presence which is a significant element in the architectural environment of downtown Ottawa.</p>	
275	Maclaren	Street		Pope House	40-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 46 and the west half of Lot 47 on the north side of Maclaren Street, as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 15558. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument 634280.	<p>275 Maclaren Street is of architectural interest because it represents a very good example of a substantial house of the 1880's, altered over time by additions which are also well-designed and stylistically representative of their own periods. Because of the assured handling and design of each of the later elements; a large circular porch at the north-east corner; and an enclosed porch and sun-room with leaded glass windows and stone surrounds; the house is an accomplished mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles.</p> <p>The building is of historic interest because it was owned by the Perley family, important figures in Ottawa's timber trade. It was subsequently the home of the Honourable Joseph Bolduc, Speaker of the Senate of Canada.</p> <p>In its street setting, although flanked by two modern buildings, 275 Maclaren Street retains sense of historic integrity and solidity.</p>	
61	Main	Street		Ottawa East Town Hall	1982-145	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot C and the southerly half of Lot B on the east side of Main Street according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 150. The hereinbefore described parcels of land are those lands described in instruments OE132 and OE137 registered in said Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5.	<p>Ottawa East Town Hall, located at 61 Main Street, is recommended for individual designation as being of architectural and historical value. The building was erected in 1895 for the Village of Ottawa East, and has been the centre for community affairs since.</p> <p>The two and one-half storey brick structure is a good example of an institutional building built for a modest community during the late 19th century. Significant elements of the building include: the truncated hip roof, the projecting frontispiece with gabled roof, the second floor round arched windows, and the decorative entrance.</p>	
	Main	Street	at Beckwith Road	Brantwood Place Gates	70-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the westerly 5 feet, in perpendicular width, of Beckwith Road, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 4 as M-45, being part of Parcel Streets -1 in the Registry for Section M-45.	<p>The stone gates on Main Street at Beckwith Road are recommended for designation as being of historical value. The gates were built in 1912 of local fieldstone to form a decorative entrance to Brantwood Place, an early example of a planned subdivision.</p> <p>In the late 1940s, the gates were threatened with destruction. The residents of Brantwood Place stopped the demolition crew, subscribed to the purchase of a brass plaque, and dedicated the gates as a war memorial. The City then took over responsibility for maintenance, and the residents have continued to cherish the gates as a memorial and as a symbolic entrance and focal point for their community.</p>	
541	Manor	Avenue			87-24	In the Village of Rockcliffe Park, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario AND BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Block 2 of Lot 1, Village of Rockcliffe Park and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the westerly limit of Manor Avenue distant five hundred and fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths feet (553.75') measured northerly along the westerly limit of Manor Avenue from the northerly limit of Buena Vista Road; THENCE westerly and parallel to the northerly limit of Buena Vista Road and the northerly limit of Block A-6 as at present established one hundred and forty-seven feet (147'); THENCE northerly and parallel to the westerly limit of Manor Avenue aforesaid one hundred and thirteen feet (113'); THENCE easterly and parallel to the northerly limit of Buena Vista Road aforesaid one hundred and forty-seven feet (147') to the westerly limit of Manor Avenue; THENCE southerly and following the westerly limit of Manor Avenue one hundred and thirteen feet (113') to the place of commencement. The whole of the said described lands being shown and described on a Plan of Survey of J. Eric Kihl, O.L.S., dated February 17, 1971, and attached to Transfer 250279.	<p>541 Manor, Rockcliffe Park was built in the first decade of the 20th century for the owner, Annie Snelling, wife of William H. Snelling, foreman with W.C. Edwards lumber company.</p> <p>541 Manor Avenue is proposed for designation as a heritage building under the Ontario Heritage Act because of its historical associations with the initial development of Rockcliffe Park, its value as a representative example of domestic architecture in the Queen Anne Revival mode, and its contribution to the rural character of the Village.</p> <p>541 Manor Avenue was built at a time when Rockcliffe Park was sparsely settled. Its surviving outbuildings including what was probably the hen house, are reminders of the early rural character of the village. The design of this simple house derives from more sophisticated examples of the Queen Anne revival style. Features drawn from this mode include the shingled gable end, the two storey bay windows and the two storey pedimented porch. But its simplicity underlines the fact that the Village in its initial phase was not the exclusive domain of country villas and grand estates. The expansive grounds and attractive gardens are typical of early Rockcliffe.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
5538	Manotick Main	Street			100-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Manotick, Township of Rideau (formerly North Gower), in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Village Lot Number Twenty-seven (27) on the west side of Main Street, in the said Village of Manotick, as shown upon a certain plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Carleton as Number 18, and which said part, may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at a point on the North Westerly limit of the said Lot Number Twenty-Seven (27) distant 77.08 feet . South Westerly from the North East angle of the said lot; THENCE North Easterly and following the North Westerly limit of the said Lot, 77.08 feet to the North. East angle there of; THENCE South 47 degrees, 42 minutes East and following the North Easterly limit of the said lot, 19.6 feet; THENCE South 43 degrees, 49 minutes West, 80.4 feet; THENCE North 37 degrees, 58 minutes west, 42.15 feet more or less to the point of commencement. TOGETHER WITH a right-of-way described as follows: COMMENCING at the Southwest angle of the herein described parcel of land; THENCE North 43 degrees, 49 minutes East, 10 feet; THENCE South 45 degrees, 64 minutes East, 25.5 feet more or less to the South Easterly limit of the said Lot Number Twenty-seven (27) ; THENCE South Westerly and following the South Easterly limit of the said Lot, 10.4 feet; THENCE North Westerly in a straight line more or less to the place of beginning.	1.The boom-town front represents an architectural style that was fashionable for commercial buildings in western Canada at the turn of the century and of which there are few examples in Ontario. 2.The building is an important part of the early twentieth century streetscape which make the central core of Manotick increasingly attractive to residents and visitors alike. 3.The many businesses which have been located on this site make it of particular historical significance.	
5559	Manotick Main	Street		Peter Pritchard House	98-84	THOSE lands and premises located in the following municipality, namely, the Township of Rideau, (formerly the Township of North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton, and being composed of a part of Village Lot 52 on the east side of Main Street and north side of Catherine Street, in the Village of Manotick, as laid down on a duly registered plan of Part of the said Village made by Joseph W. O. Cromwell, Provincial Land Surveyor, and dated January, 1863, Plan 18, AND which said part of said Lot may be otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING on the Eastern limit of Main Street at the distance of 66 feet from the south west angle of the said Village Lot 52; THENCE easterly parallel to Catherine Street . 137 feet, more or less, to the western limit of Village Lot 51 (on the north side of Catherine Street; THENCE northerly along the said last mentioned limit 54 feet, more or less; THENCE westerly to the aforesaid eastern limit of Main Street 137 feet more or less; THENCE southerly along the said eastern limit of Main Street, 54 feet, more or less to the place of beginning. Containing by admeasurement, 7,398 square feet, be the same, more or less.	The original portion of this house was erected in the early 1880s. It was set at an oblique angle to the road, following the lot line. A front addition was constructed in 1902. The addition was built parallel to the road allowance, giving the whole structure an unusual dog-leg shape. It is a well-preserved, finely trimmed house that embodies the early character of Manotick. The bride and groom who moved here in 1908 celebrated their seventy-third wedding anniversary under the same roof.	
5561	Manotick Main	Street		McFadden House	81-83	By-law No. 81/83 applies to the lands described as ALL AND SINGULAR a certain parcel or tract of land and .premises situate, lying and being on the East side of Main Street, in the former Police Village of Manotick (also in the former township of North Gower) and now in the Township of Rideau, in the Regiona Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (formerly County of Carleton), and Province of Ontario, and which may be more particularly described as follows: a part of that piece of ground forming a portion of the front part of the South part of Lot Number Two in the Broken Front concession A and B in the said township, and which may be described as being part of that piece of ground living in the angle formed by the public travelled road where it crosses said Lot; and the division line separating the lands of one Richard Tyghe, and one John Tyghe at the point of intersection, as surveyed and laid down in a plan drawn by J.W.D. Cromwell, Surveyor, dated January 1863 and which may be more minutely described as part of Lot Fifty-two as shown and laid down on a part of that part of the Village of Manotick, laid out by Richard Tyghe, the Elder, John Tyghe and Richard Tyghe, the Younger: COMMENCING at a post planted at the corner of Main and Catherine Streets and running thence northward along Main Street for a distance of sixty-six feet; Thence back or eastward to a point on the boundary line of Lot-Fifty-one, shown on said plan, distant sixty-six feet measured in a southerly direction from the intersection of the said boundary and Catherine Street; Thence in a southward direction along the said boundary of Lot Fifty-one sixty-six feet to Catherine street; And thence westward along Catherine street to the post at the corner of Catherine and Main Streets, the point of beginning.	This 1½ storey residence is of architectural interest in that it is one of the best examples of the Gothic Revival Style in Manotick and is a landmark on the main street. It is constructed of red brick with contrasting buff brick at the quoins and over window and door openings. It is distinguished by its decorative wood trim at porches and gables. It served until the 1950s as home and office for a succession of doctors including the legendary Dr. Leach.	
5562	Manotick Main	Street			47-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Manotick, in the former township of North Gower now Rideau, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carelton, Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Village Lot- Sixty-two (62) west Main Street Reigsters Plan Number 18 former Township of North Gower now Rideau which said part may be described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the westerly limit of said Lot 62, distant 33.00 feet measured northerly thereon south west angle thereof ; along the westerly limit of said Lot 33.00 feet to the south west angle THENCE easterly along the southerly limit of said lot 62 a distance of 99'00 feet to the north east angle thereof; THENCE Northerly along the easterly limit of said lot 62 a distance of 40'60 feet; THENCE westerly at right angles of said lot 62 a distance of 60 THENCE in a westerly direction a distance of 4L4T feet to the Point of commencement; SECONDLY ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of North Gower (now Rideau) in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Province of Ontario and being composed of part of the south half of Lot 2, Concession A of the said former township of North Gower now Rideau and may be described as follows: COMMENCING at the south west angle of Village Lot 62 as shown on registered plan Number 18 of the said former Township of North Gower now Rideau.	This is a 2 ½ storey, white shiplap house featuring a three window bay on both ground and second floors, handsome turned trim on both storeys of the porch and fine decorative trim on the front gable and under the eaves on the south-east corner. It is important historically because it is one of the well-preserved, turn-of-the-century houses still to be found on the Main Street. It was a private home until 1971. Only the house, east, and north facades of the main house are to be designated.	
5567	Manotick Main	Street		Manotick United Church	56-2000	P.I.N. 03903-0049 (LT) SCHEDULE "A" Lot 59, Plan 18, Rideau Township (North Gower)	The United Church, built in 1903, is the oldest church structure in Manotick. Built for the Methodist congregation, it reflects the character of the village at the turn of the century, and the prominence of the Methodist Church in the community. The site, clearly visible at the south end of the old village, has wider significance for the village as a visual anchor for the streetscape. The style and quality of the building make a good example of its type, reflected in such features as the offset tower with open belfry and metal roofing, the use of hammer-dressed masonry with ashlar quoins and dressings and the windows. All original materials add significant to the value and heritage character of the building, and are cited here as included in the reasons for designation. The massing and form of the original building, which are significant, have not been seriously compromised by the two additions on the east and south sides. These additions do not contribute to the heritage character of the building and are not cited as heritage elements, however, the clear massing of the original church as a distinct form is protected.	
806	March	Road		March House Restaurant	2004-373	Pt Lt 11, Con 4 March Part 1, 5R8453; T/W N269367; Kanata PIN 04527-0090 (LT)	As a long-time local landmark that illustrates the early history of March Township and the type of dwelling built by more prosperous settlers, the former March House Restaurant, 806 March Road, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The building was built in the 1850s as a private house at a time when most settlers were building crude log structures. Its original owner is unknown but it was occupied by the McMurtry family, a prominent March Township family, from the 1850s until the 1890s. During the family's ownership it remained a private house. In 1897, it was sold to the Gow family, who operated it as a General Store and Post Office until 1938. As a grocery store, it was a hub in the small hamlet of March's Corners. From the 1930s it served a number of functions, ending up as a restaurant in the 1980s. It was purchased by the City of Ottawa to accommodate the widening of March Road in 2003. The March House is a rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, gable roofed structure constructed of rough-cut stone laid in irregular courses. It is extremely plain in character, having its gable end facing March Road, a centrally placed door flanked by large windows, gabled dormer windows and a recent addition. The original rectangular windows remain, although original two-over-two sash windows have been replaced with one-over-one windows. "Ghosting" on the brick and an historical photograph indicate that it had a shed roofed verandah on its north and west facades in the 19th century. The recent addition is not to be included in the designation.	
821	March	Road		Town Hall, March Township	88-82	A portion of the Southeast half of Lot 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of March (now City of Kanata), which may be more described as: COMMENCING at a post fixing the northerly boundary along the western boundary line of the road allowance between Concession 3 and 4 in said Township of March of a parcel of land owned by one William Gow on the said Southeast half of Lot 11 aforesaid; THENCE at right angles to said road allowance in a westerly direction along the northerly boundary line of aforesaid lot of William Gow a distance of 80 feet; THENCE at right angles in a northerly direction parallel with aforesaid road allowance a distance of 55 feet; THENCE at right angles in an easterly direction parallel with said northerly boundary of said lot of William Gow to said road allowance a distance of 80 feet; THENCE at right angles along said road allowance a distance of 55 feet to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement 4,400 square feet be the same more or less; As set out and described in a conveyance registered in the name of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of March on the thirty first day of January, 1901 as Instrument No. 1540.	Following a winter storm which blew down a partially destroyed the second township hall, located across Highway 17 at the Old Carp Road, the Council of the Township of March decided in January of 1901 to build a new Town Hall in the more central neighbourhood of March Corners, exchanging the old site for a new site with Mr. Samuel Scissons, the adjacent landowner of both sites. The Town Hall was constructed by Mr. Humphrey Gow, a local contractor, and construction was completed in November of 1901. In addition to the municipal administrative use of the Hall from 1901 to 1967, the Council minute book indicates that the Hall was rented for such social events as concerts organized by Reverend McCallum and for Learning School Committee meetings. The Town Hall is an intricate part of the South March Corners which is distinctive in that many of the original commercial and institutional buildings still remain intact. The retention of the Town Hall is important for preserving the character of the surrounding district.	
241	Marier	Ave			2024-355	LT 201, PL 246 ; VANIER/GLOUCESTER	241 Marier Avenue has design value as a representative example of a vernacular front gable house in Vanier. The vernacular style is exemplified by the front gable with a steeply pitched roof, two storey massing, simple form, red brick cladding, stone lintels and sills, and a canopy with large brackets over the main entrance. The building at 241 Marier Avenue has cultural heritage value for its associations with the lumber industry in Vanier. 241 Marier Avenue was constructed circa 1908, and the first homeowners were Jean Baptiste Richard and his wife Marie Louise Cote. From his home, J. B. Richard operated a wood dealing business until the early 1940s. The local lumber industry was present as early as the 1840s when Cummings Bridge was constructed, then grew in 1854 when the railway from Bytown (Ottawa) through Janeville to Prescott opened allowing lumber transportation to markets. 241 Marier Avenue has contextual value as it maintains the character of Vanier and the former neighbourhoods of Janeville and Eastview. The building was constructed around 1908, and Janeville at this time was densely populated with a hub of local industries centred on Montreal Road. Amalgamation of the early communities of Clarkstown, Janeville, and Clandeboye to become Eastview in 1909 (later Vanier in 1969) prompted additional settlement and growth. Many residential buildings built in the late 1900s and early 1910s were constructed in a vernacular front gable form with red brick cladding compared to wood clad building stock from previous decades. As both a residence and business, the property contributed to the historic mixed-use character found throughout Vanier. The property is functionally and historically linked to its location near Montreal Road and the former railway. As part of his lumber operation, J. B. Richard owned five lots at the corner of Marier Avenue and Carillon Street, which were likely chosen due to their proximity to Montreal Road and the railway.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 241 Marier Avenue as a representative example of a vernacular front gable building include: • Two and a half storey massing • Front gable • Simple rectangular form • Red brick cladding • Metal roof • Canopy over the entrance with large brackets • Window openings with rough faced stone lintels and sills • Second storey open verandah with a simple spun balustrade on the southeast wall The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
17	Mariposa	Avenue			89-34	For that property known municipally as 17 Mariposa Avenue: FIRSTLY: Those lands and premises located in the Village of Rockcliffe Park, formerly County of Carleton and Part of Block 5-A, as shown on the County of Carleton as Number 92, in the following municipality, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Province of Ontario and being composed of a plan registered in the Registry Office and more particularly described as follows: East, along the said established Avenue, eighty feet (80.0') to an iron bar COMMENCING at a standard iron bar which defines the point of intersection of the established northwesterly limit of Mariposa Avenue, with the North easterly limit of Lisgar Road, as presently established THENCE North, 57 Northwesterly limit therein planted; THENCE North, 16 one-hundredths feet THENCE North 33 planted; THENCE North 42 feet (40.54') to degrees, 36 of Mariposa degrees, 51 minutes West, seventy-two (72.62') to an iron bar planted; and sixty-two 52 minutes West, twenty feet (20.0') to an iron bar 24 minutes forty and fifty four one-hundredths bar planted; ninety-eight as shown on degrees, degrees, an iron THENCE North 31 degrees, 17 minutes West, forty-three and one-hundred feet (43.98') to the southerly limit of Lot 24, a plan filed in the Office of Land Titles at Ottawa as M-60; THENCE South B3 degrees, 46 minutes, 05 seconds west, along the last mentioned limit forty-one and ninety-seven one-hundredths feet (41 .97 ,) to the South Easterly angle of the said Lot 24; THENCE South 13 degrees, 34 minutes, 16 seconds East, forty-nine and forty-six one-hundredths feet (49.46') to a point; THENCE South. 55 degrees, 35 minutes, 05 seconds West, seventy-two feet (72), more or less to a point in the established North easterly limit of Lisgar Road, distant four and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet. (4.77 ') measured South easterly along the said limit of Lisgar Road from its intersection with South easterly limit of Lot 23, as shown on the said Land Titles plan M-60; THENCE Southeasterly along the said established Northeasterly limits of Lisgar Road, one hundred and forty-six and five-tenths feet (146.5') more or less to the point of commencement. AND SECONDLY: That, certain parcel of land situate in the Village of Rockcliffe Park, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, namely, Part of Lot 24 on Plan M-60 in the Office of particularly described as follows: Land Titles, Ottawa, more Commencing at an iron bar planted in the Northerly limit of said lot 24, distant 82.70 feet measured, Westerly thereon from	17 Mariposa Avenue is recommended for heritage designation under the Ontario Heritage Act because of its historical associations with Rockcliffe Park's founding family, its distinctive architectural character and its contribution to the rural ambience of the village. Erected ca. 1909 on land that formed part of the original McKay estate, the house was probably built by Thomas Coltrin Keefer for his nieces, Annie and Jessie McLeod Clark who were granddaughters of the Hon. Thomas McKay, builder of the Rideau Canal and founding father of Rockcliffe Park Village. From this house, the McLeod Clark sisters maintained their family's connections with nearby Government House, built by their grandfather, until their deaths in the 1940s. The early construction date for 17 Mariposa Avenue associates it with the initial phase of the Village's development. Situated on a well-tree land near Pine Hill, the McLeod Clark house has an architectural character that reflects its rural setting. Vaguely British and Gothic Revival in its tone, 17 Mariposa Avenue, features a gambrel, cottage-type roof, stucco walls with partial shingle siding, diamond shaped window panes, French doors and a hexagonal conservatory with mock battlements. The conservatory, an addition of 1913, is the work of Ottawa architect, C.P. Meredith. Although the site has been reduced in size and has lost the original double circular drive, it retains sufficient evidence of spacious lawns and varied gardens—from fruit trees to wild flowers—to reinforce the sense of comfortable living in a country setting. 17 Mariposa Avenue merits designation for its historical associations, architectural character and contribution to the rural environment of Rockcliffe Park Village.	
224	McArthur	Ave			2024-479	PT LT 4, PL 90 , AS IN V28609; VANIER/GLOUCESTER T/W EASEMENT OVER PT LT 4 PLAN 90 PART 1 ON 4R21377 AS IN OC688384.	224 McArthur Avenue has design value as a representative example of a vernacular building in Vanier with Late Victorian influences. The vernacular style is exemplified by the front gable with a steeply pitched roof, one-and-a-half to two storey massing, simple form, red brick cladding, stone sills, and a porch over the main entrance. 224 McArthur Avenue is a slightly elevated form and design due to its "L" shaped form, bay window, brick detailing, and oval entrance window. 224 McArthur Avenue has historical value because of its direct associations with the theme of German immigration to Canada's capital and the theme of market gardens in Vanier's early history. Clustered around McArthur Avenue, many German families immigrated in the late 19th century to Janeville and made a living as gardeners and market gardeners. Janeville's first settlers were drawn to the area for its agricultural opportunities, and market gardens flourished on McArthur Avenue into the mid 20th century. 224 McArthur Avenue's first homeowner Frank H. Schieman immigrated from Germany and became one of Eastview's well-known market gardeners. 224 McArthur Avenue has contextual value as it maintains the character of the former villages of Janeville and Eastview. Janeville was amalgamated into the village of Eastview in 1908 and was renamed Vanier in 1969. This character includes shallow setbacks, low continuous building mass, with mature trees, and its vernacular homes with steep roofs, front gables, and porches over the entrance. 224 McArthur Avenue also contributes to the character of vernacular red brick buildings constructed in the early 20th century clustered on McArthur Avenue between the railway (now the Vanier Parkway) and Olmstead Street. 224 McArthur Avenue has contextual value because it is functionally and historically linked to its surroundings. McArthur Avenue was a hub of market gardeners, likely driven by its wide and deep south side lots accommodating several buildings and rear farms and gardens, and the proximity to the railway and Montreal Road. 224 McArthur Avenue's first homeowner Frank Schieman was a successful market gardener on McArthur Avenue, and likely chose this lot due to its convenient location near local transportation networks.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 224 McArthur Avenue as representative example of a vernacular building in Vanier with Late Victorian influences include: • Two-storey massing with an "L" shaped form and gabled roof • Red brick cladding and stone foundation • Bay window • Pedimented wood porch over the entrance with stone piers • Rectangular window openings with stone sills and brick voussoirs • Transom window over the front entrance • Oval window near the entrance The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
8724	McCaffrey	Trail		Gilkinson's Barn		Unavailable	This well-preserved log building, built about 1910, is an excellent example of a typical barn structure found in rural Goulbourn Township. Structural details illustrate local wood-working craftsmanship. The building is a well-situated landmark along the historic Forced Road near Ashton. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, 19 December 1984	
6	McLeod	Street			287-89	In the City of Ottawa in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, namely, Lots 57 and 58 on the south side of McLeod Street. on Plan M-3 filed in the Office of Land Titles, Ottawa, excepting thereout and therefrom a strip of land fifteen (15) feet wide off the southeasterly aide thereof measured at right angles to the said southerly aide owned by the Ottawa Improvement Commission and forming part of Parcel 22, in the register for Section Ottawa. SUBJECT to certain covenants running with the land as set forth in transfer 68 being Parcel 4581 in the register for Section Ottawa.	The house located at 6 McLeod Street is recommended for designation as a property of architectural and historical value. Built in 1907 and 1908 for Martin Rosenthal, of Rosenthal and Sons, Jewelers, the house was later occupied by Gerald Horace Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour. The design of this Edwardian house is attributed to the Ottawa architectural firm of Weeks and Keefer. It is one of the largest and oldest houses constructed immediately following the 1905 residential subdivision of this part of Centretown. The interior of the house is included in the designation by virtue of the original plan, fine woodwork, plaster detailing, original light fixtures and other period features evident in the entrance hall, parlour, living room, stairway, and dining room.	
240	McLeod	Street		Victoria Memorial Museum	235-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF a portion of Lot F, Concession C, Rideau Front, Township of Nepean now within the said City of Ottawa, and which said portion may be described as follows: APPIN PLACE, bounded by Argyle Avenue, Elgin Street, McLeod Street and O'Connor Street, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 30 THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 69481.	Victoria Memorial Museum, at 240 McLeod Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. Constructed of stone, the Museum was erected from 1905 to 1912, during a period of much government expansion. It was one of a series of buildings designed by David Ewart, chief architect of the Department of Public Works, all in similar Late-Victorian Gothic style. The Museum was located as an appropriate beginning to a stately avenue along Metcalfe Street, leading to Parliament Hill. The overall exterior character remains expressive of this heritage quality, in spite of the early removal of exterior turrets and part of the main tower because of the settlement of foundation. The Senate and House of Commons met in the Museum for four years following the fire of 1916.	
19	Melrose	Avenue		Former école Sacré-Cœur	2006-419	Lots 2112, 2114, 2116 and parts of Lots 2118 and 2120 Plan 201 and part of the West half of Lot 37 Concession 1 Ottawa front, all being parts 2, 6 and 7 on Plan 4R20950; Ottawa PIN 04093 - 0221 LT	The former École Sacré Cœur, 19 Melrose Avenue, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value. Constructed in 1912 to serve the needs of the French-speaking Roman Catholic children of Hintonburg, it is an important physical reminder of the former vitality of the Francophone population in that area of the City. It was designed by Ottawa architect Francis Sullivan, also known for his early Prairie style buildings and his association with the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Sullivan designed three small schools for the French Catholic Board between 1905 and 1912. These schools were simple in design and execution, reflecting the budgetary constraints faced by the Catholic School Board at the time.	Like many school buildings constructed between 1900 and 1914, Sacré Cœur's design reflects its function as a school, and thus features a simple axial plan with classrooms on either side, large four-over-four sash windows to provide fresh air and light and high-ceilinged classrooms to maximize air circulation. Exterior decoration is simple, because of the limited budget, and is restricted to the entranceway with its tiled roof, exposed rafters and large brackets, the stringcourse formed by two rows of perpendicular bricks, the stone topped buttresses, and the slightly gabled parapet above the building's name, carved in stone. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.
1876	Merivale	Road		Merivale United Church and Cemetery	87-89	Part of Lot 27, Concession 1, Rideau Front	The Merivale United Church is located in what is known as the "Merivale Community." The present church, built in 1876, replaced a shared Anglican and Presbyterian log chapel, apparently built in 1849. The basic form of the church is a simple gable box with an attached entry tower that is topped with a quadruple spire. The building's basic combination of simple geometric forms can be traced back to eleventh century Saxon architecture. Merivale United Church represents a naive indigenous representation of this period. The structure's exterior is of red brick resting on a high squared rubble stone foundation. A lighter coloured brick highlights the Gothic window surrounds, and the corners of the main building and the tower have a quoining created with a light yellow contrasting brick. A small cemetery is located behind the church and contains many early gravestones of the first settlers in the Merivale area. The Merivale United Church played a very active role in the Merivale Community, and with the cemetery, constitutes an important landmark in the area. The church has provided a center of worship and a social meeting place contributing a major element to Nepean's long historical continuity. Many of Nepean's early settlers are associated with this church and its surrounding lands. The Merivale United Church and Cemetery were designated historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1989 by Nepean City Council.	
1890	Merivale	Road		St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery	108-93	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of: Part of Lot 27, Concession 1, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on Plan 4R-9340.	First settled in the early 1840s, this parcel of land donated by the Hopper family originally contained a Union Church and a cemetery. A log building was built in 1842 and served as a church for the Presbyterians and Anglicans of the Merivale community. In 1860, two portions of this land were specifically set-aside for the Presbyterian and Anglican churches respectively. Following the establishment of the Presbyterian cemetery in 1860, the Anglican congregation took possession of the south half of the union cemetery as its burial ground. In 1873, and Anglican Church was built on Merivale Road near where the cemetery driveway entrance is today, and in 1876 William and Jan Hopper deeded to the Anglican Church three quarters of an acre of land, a portion of which was part of the original Union Cemetery. The St. John's Anglican Cemetery and Church were consecrated in 1874, two years before it as officially deeded. While the cemetery remains today, the original St. John's Anglican Church was relocated to a location on Slack Road in 1966, and renamed it St. John the Divine. The St. John's Anglican Cemetery was designated an historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1993 by Nepean City Council. The Cemetery was originally established in 1876 when William and Jane Hopper deeded three-quarters of an acre of land to the Anglican Diocese of Ontario. A number of people of historical importance to Nepean are buried in this cemetery including, but not limited to, Arthur Hopper, Edward Hopper, George Hopper, Anne Jane Hopper, John Boyce, John Bell, Thomas Shillington, Abram Olmstead and James Long.	
123	Metcalfe				2024-482	PT LTS 52 & 53, PL 3922, N LAURIER AV, AS IN N734407; SIT CR498757; T/W N734407; OTTAWA TOGETHER WITH AN EASEMENT OVER PARTS 6 AND 10 PLAN 4R14742 AS IN L T1377459.	The property located at 123 Metcalfe Street has design value as a representative example of a purpose built early twentieth-century YMCA building, featuring elements of the Italianate, Edwardian, and Renaissance Revival architectural styles. Constructed in 1909 as the second building for the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association, the building is distinctly identifiable as a YMCA and bears similarity with other YMCA buildings of the era, particularly those in Canada and the north-east United States. The former YMCA was designed by New York architectural firm Jackson & Rosencrans, notable for their YMCA designs in Canada and the United States, in association with significant Ottawa architect John Albert Ewart. Jackson and Rosencrans' work in Canada and the United States was influential in establishing a standardized, global design for YMCAs in the early 20th century. 123 Metcalfe Street is representative of their work and demonstrates the work of an architect significant to the Canadian architectural community. Typical of the early YMCA buildings designed by Jackson and Rosencrans, the building at 123 Metcalfe Street has design value as it displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit through its material detailing and architectural ornamentation. The building's craftsmanship is demonstrated through the decorative stone carvings in its tympanum panels above the second storey windows, and through its use of mixed materials for the fifth storey's terra cotta frieze. This level of craftsmanship is indicative of a high standard of design and skillful manual labour. The building at 123 Metcalfe Street has historical value because of its direct association with the YMCA. Ottawa's YMCA was established in 1867 by local hardware merchant, George Hay. Originally established as a Christian men's movement, the earliest meetings of the YMCA were prayer groups and bible studies. By the late twentieth century, the YMCA became known for its social, educational, and athletic programming. Since its establishment in the 19th century, the YMCA has been an important community organization in Ottawa. The building has historical value because it has the potential to yield information about early queer communities and spaces in Ottawa. While historic documentation of gay relations at local YMCAs is nearly non-existent, scholars, historians, and local experts have begun to	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 123 Metcalfe Street as a representative example of a purpose built early twentieth-century YMCA building include: • Red brick cladding • Regularly spaced window openings on Metcalfe and Laurier facades • Centrally located entrances on Metcalfe and Laurier facades • Decorative window elements, including: o Round headed arches o Brick voussoirs o Keystones o Cast stone sills o Tympanum panels decorated with garland half-relief • Decorative brick and cast stone panels • Secondary cornices • Terra cotta frieze and cornice at top of fifth storey • Brick stepped parapet above fifth storey

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
152	Metcalfe	St			2025-37	PART OF LOT 46, NORTH GLOUCESTER STREET ON PLAN 2996; PART OF LOTS 47 AND 49 AND LOT 48 NORTH GLOUCESTER STREET AND PART OF LOT 48 SOUTH LAURIER AVENUE ON PLAN 4556, AS IN CR140386, CR36051, CR78206, CR92825, EXCEPT PLAN 4R6284; OTTAWA.	The church building at 152 Metcalfe Street has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture in a religious building in Ottawa. The Gothic Revival style was dominant in religious buildings in Canada throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The building features characteristic elements of the Gothic Revival style including pointed arched openings, pier buttresses, prominent towers, and steep gables. Constructed in 1880, the building was originally constructed as a Methodist church and underwent modifications in the early 20th century to adapt the space for Anglican worship. At the time of construction, it was the only church in the city constructed of red brick. The church displays a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit that is attributed to the work of talented architects and builders. The church's craftsmanship and artistry are demonstrated through its decorative brickwork, stone carvings, and use of coloured, leaded, and stained glass. The property reflects the work of architects Walter Chesterton, King M. Arnoldi, and Alfred M. Calderon. Chesterton was commissioned to design the building at 152 Metcalfe Street as the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Chesterton was a prominent architect in Ottawa during the late 19th century, having designed several residential, commercial, government, and ecclesiastical buildings. Chesterton's work on the building at 152 Metcalfe Street is a unique example of his ecclesiastical work, featuring brick instead of stone construction. Arnoldi and Calderon were commissioned in 1891 to design additions and alterations to the church. Arnoldi was frequently commissioned by the Anglican Church to design churches in Ottawa, including the Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Alban's Anglican Church. His work with Calderon on the building is representative of his work for the Anglican Church. The church is directly associated with growth of Ottawa's early Anglican community in Centretown. The development of Centretown in the 1880s created demand for an Anglican church in the central part of Ottawa. In 1885, the building at 152 Metcalfe Street was purchased by members of the Christ Church Cathedral congregation and adapted as Centretown's first Anglican Church. With the establishment of the St. George's Parish at 152 Metcalfe Street, the Anglican community in Centretown grew and thrived throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. The building continues to function as an Anglican Church in	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 152 Metcalfe Street as a representative example of a church designed in the Gothic Revival style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick cladding • Stone foundation • Irregular footprint with projecting bays • Pointed and rounded arched window openings with stone sills and brick voussours • Decorative stone elements including hood molds, label stops, secondary cornices, returns, trefoils, and sills. • Brick pier buttresses topped with stone. • Stained glass and coloured leaded glass windows including foliated tracery. • One storey central projecting bay facing Metcalfe Street, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Central entrance with projecting front gable and pointed arch above the door opening, flanked by lancet windows with coloured leaded glass. o Circular lunette with trefoil design. o Cornice supported by brick corbels and brackets. • South tower at the intersection of Metcalfe and Gloucester Streets, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Louvered windows o Lancet windows with coloured leaded glass o Crenellated parapet o Decorative brick frieze with inset arches o Front gable portico with arched opening at ground level facing Metcalfe Street • North tower facing Metcalfe Street, located near northerly property line, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Louvered windows
180	Metcalfe	Street		Medical Arts Building	2019-296	LTS 47,48 & 49, PL 2996, S/S NEPEAN ST, OTTAWA	The Medical Arts Building, 180 Metcalfe Street, is a six-storey brick office building constructed in 1928. It is located at the corner of Metcalfe and Nepean Streets in the Centretown neighbourhood of Ottawa. Heritage Value The cultural heritage value of the Medical Arts Building lies in its being an example of the Art Deco style, its historical associations with Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke and the North American trend of purpose built medical office buildings and its contextual significance as a landmark. The Medical Arts Building has design value as an example of the Art Deco style that was popular in Canada in the 1920s and 1930s. Art Deco is characterized by its decorative use of strong vertical lines, sharp edges, geometric shapes and stepped profiles. The Art Deco style is expressed in the Medical Arts Building through its massing, flat roof, copper panels and geometric patterned brick panels. Its recessed mortar joints accentuate the sharp edges of the brick and the sense of verticality is emphasized through the continuous brick piers that break the cornice. The Medical Arts Building has historical value as an example of the work of renowned Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke. Celebrated for his long career and versatile designs, Noffke also designed the Champagne Bath and the Central Post Office. The Medical Arts Building is also associated with the spread of commercial buildings into the southern part of Centretown, which was then a residential area, and with the larger North American trend of purpose-built medical office buildings. In Canada, medical arts buildings were also constructed in Winnipeg (1924), Windsor (1930), Toronto (1929) and Hamilton (1930). Contextual value is found in the building's character as a neighbourhood landmark due to its prominent corner location on Metcalfe Street, a major north-south street that terminates at Parliament Hill.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Medical Arts Building as an example of the Art Deco style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel structure clad in buff brick laid in running bond; • Six storey massing with flat roof and seventh storey penthouse; • Limestone foundation with drip edge; • High basement with windows; • Simple one over one sash windows; • Symmetrical front facade consisting of three bays to the north and south of the recessed main entrance; • Brick piers that break the roofline on the north and east facades; • Copper panels between the first and second storey windows on the north and east facades; • Geometric patterned brick panels between the windows on the upper stories on north and east facades; • Limestone detailing including: the arch around the front door, drain spouts at the sixth storey and stone sills; • Decorative metal window grilles flanking front entrance; • Recessed mortar joints; • Two-storey round arched entranceway with round arched transom window; • Large copper frieze with the words "Medical Arts Building" above the main entrance; • Two-storey round-arched window between the fifth and sixth stories with casement windows, limestone window surround and bracketed sill and copper panels; and • Seventh storey balcony with stone balustrade. <p>The surface parking lot and interior of the building are not included in the designation.</p>
216	Metcalfe	Street		The Duncannon	186-96	Unavailable	216 Metcalfe Street is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. The Duncannon, constructed in 1932, was designed by the well-known Ottawa architectural firm of Burgess and Gardner. Cecil Burgess and his various partners designed many Ottawa buildings including the Kertstone Court Apartments (195 Cooper Street, constructed 1939), the Palace Court Apartments (407 Elgin Street, constructed 1923), the Church of St. Barnabas (Kent Street, 1951) and the Ottawa Boy's Club (1954). As an upscale apartment building located in respectable Centretown, the Duncannon attracted politicians, diplomats, and a significant number of independent female residents, many of whom worked in the growing public service. The Duncannon has been home to such notable Canadians as photographer Yusuf Karsh, the Hon. George Black, Speaker of the House of Commons (1930-35) and his wife Martha, who, at age 70, became the second woman elected to the House of Commons and Charles Ritchie, diplomat and famous diarist. As one of several apartment buildings constructed on Metcalfe Street in the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Duncannon is evidence of the increased density of Centretown after World War One. In addition, it is part of the informal development of Metcalfe Street as a ceremonial route from the Museum of Nature to Parliament Hill. The Duncannon is a four storey, flat roofed structure with a high basement. It is faced in brick and built in the "H" shape often found in apartment buildings in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Burgess and Gardner dressed this common form in a cloak of gentility designed to evoke images of wealth and tradition. The front prongs of the H and the frontispiece are emphasized with shallow pilasters that contribute to an impression of low castle towers. Blind arches in the stone parapet and the stone detailing of the frontispiece contribute to the castle-like appearance of the building. The design is unified by broad horizontal cut stone bands that are limited to the north and east facades. The Duncannon also makes comprehensive use of sunlight and shadow to create richness and variety in	
236	Metcalfe	Street		Chelsea Club	39-78 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, BEING COMPOSED OF part of original Township Lot Letter "E" in Concession "C" Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean commonly known as part of the By Estate now within the limits of the said City of Ottawa and may be described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the point where the Westerly limit of Moberly Street produced Southerly intersects the Southerly limit of Somerset Street (the said last mentioned street being sixty feet in width); THENCE on the magnetic course South twenty degrees and fifty-five minutes East and following the Westerly limit of Moberly Street produced a distance of eighty-two feet six inches; THENCE on the magnetic course South seventy degrees West and parallel to the Southerly limit of Somerset Street a distance of one hundred and seventeen feet six inches; THENCE on the course North twenty degrees and fifty-five minutes West magnetically and parallel to the Westerly limit of Moberly Street or the same produced a distance of eighty two feet six inches to the Southerly limit of Somerset Street; THENCE on the course North seventy degrees East magnetically and following the Southerly limit of Somerset Street a distance of one hundred and seventeen feet six inches to the place of beginning, which land and premises may be otherwise known and described as Lot Number One and the North half of Lot Number Two on the West side of Metcalfe Street according to a plan prepared by Robert Sparks, P. L. S. dated May 30th, 1877 and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa on the 10th day of July, 1877.	The two and one-half storey brick residence at 236 Metcalfe is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected in 1884, the house has been the residence of four prominent politicians, all federal cabinet ministers. Its first owner was Sir Alexander Campbell, law partner of Sir John A. MacDonald and later Lt. Governor of Ontario. Other residents included Sir John Carling, President of Carling Brewing and Malting Company, the Hon. William S. Fielding, the Sir Louis H. Davies, earlier Premier of Prince Edward Island and from 1918 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The house itself is an eclectic Second Empire building, typical of many in Ottawa. Its conservative exterior belies and opulent interior. The building has further significance as a key element among a group of heritage buildings.	
252	Metcalfe	Street		Booth House / Laurentian Club	74-80 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Numbers 3 and 4 and the south half of Lot Number 2 on the west side of Metcalfe Street, Registered Plan 15558. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 266583	The two-and-one-half storey brick mansion at 252 Metcalfe Street is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Located in a historically prominent residential area, the building was built in 1909 as the residence of John R. Booth, a wealthy lumber baron and railway builder. Designed in the eclectic Queen Anne style, the mansion features a three storey tower, stone entrance and contrasting stone trim. A variety of woods are notable in the interior. The mansion is now the home of the Laurentian Club.	
301	Metcalfe	Street			39-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 8 on the east side of Metcalfe Street on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 15558.	301 Metcalfe Street is of architectural significance because of its large projecting gables, which are emphasized by highly ornamented verge boards. The gables are further enriched by decorative strapwork, shingling, and brackets. The design is attributed to Frederick J. Alexander, a noted architect in both public and private practice in Ottawa in the 1870s and 1880s. His work includes the original interior fittings of the Library of Parliament, the stone and iron fence surrounding Parliament Hill, and the Union Bank Building on Wellington Street. The building is of historic interest because it was the home of Douglas Brymner, Dominion Archivist and father of the noted artist William Brymner. In 1947, 201 Metcalfe Street was purchased by the C.C.F. Party for its National Headquarters, by F.R. Scott, David Lewis, Eugene Forsey, and others. It was named for J.S. Woodworth, one of the Party's founders, and its first leader. In its siting on Metcalfe Street, once an enclave of prominent homes, this building forms a strong link with the three historic structures across the street: the Birkett House at 206 Metcalfe, 296 Metcalfe, and the First Church of Christ, Scientist.	
306	Metcalfe	Street		Birkett House	76-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 13 on the west side of Metcalfe Street, the east half of Lot 14 on the north side of Charles Street (now Waverley Street), part of Lot 12 on the west side of Metcalfe Street and part of Lot 14 on the south side of Lewis Street, Registered Plan 15558, and which part of Lot 12 on the west side of Metcalfe Street and that part of Lot 14 on the south side of Lewis Street may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the southeast angle of said Lot 12 on the west side of Metcalfe Street; THENCE northerly, along the eastern boundary of said Lot 12, 47 feet, more or less, to a point distant 85 feet measured southerly thereon from the northeast angle of Lot 11 on the west side of Metcalfe Street; THENCE westerly, parallel to the northerly boundary of said Lot 11, a distance of 132 feet, more or less, to the western boundary of the east half of said Lot 14 on the south side of Lewis Street; THENCE southerly, along the said western boundary of the east half of the said Lot 14, a distance of 14 feet, more or less, to the southern boundary of the said Lot 14 on the south side of Lewis Street; THENCE easterly, along the southern boundary of said Lot 14 on the south side of Lewis Street, to the western boundary of Lot 12 on the west side of Metcalfe Street; THENCE southerly, along the western boundary of said Lot 12, to the southern boundary of said Lot 12; THENCE easterly, along the southern boundary of said lot 12, to the place of beginning. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that parcel of land described in Instrument Number 442475.	The Birkett House, 306 Metcalfe Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. The house was erected in 1896 by Thomas Birkett, hardware merchant, mayor of Ottawa, and later M.P. for Ottawa. In its general exterior appearance the house is a relatively rare example in Ottawa of Baronial Gothic, with towers, a crenellated roofline, and considerable decorative detail. The landscaped ground to the east and directly south of the original structure is of heritage value in the setting and view provided. A structural addition to the west of the original building is not of heritage value.	
1127	Mill	Street	5524 Dickinson St	Dickinson Square (Dickinson House and outbuilding)	32-79	Dickinson Square, Manotick, Part of Lot 1, Concession Broken Front, the former Township of North Gower	The Dickinson Square, consisting of Watson's Mill, the Dickinson House and one outbuilding, is significant as the nucleus about which the village of Manotick grew. The Mill, built in 1859-60, is important as the first industrial structure in the community and as one of the best preserved examples of stone mill architecture in eastern Ontario. The Dickinson House, built in 1868, is one of the only imposing Classic Revival frame structures in the Township, and gains added importance as the home of one of Rideau's leading early citizens.	
1128	Mill	Street		Ayers Building	2008-221	Part of Lot 1, south side of Mill Street, Plan 15 North Gower as in NS39894; Rideau	The cultural heritage value of the Ayers Building lies in its role as an early commercial structure in Manotick, included within the Dickinson Mill complex. It was constructed for the Union Bank in 1902 and served as a bank until 1963. The building is part of a unique historic precinct which encompasses four designated heritage buildings and the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site. The Ayers Building's cultural heritage also lies in its simple Italianate details common to small scale commercial buildings constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century across Canada.	Key attributes that express the heritage value of the Ayers Building as a small Italianate commercial building include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decorative brickwork including window and door surrounds • Round arched windows and doorways • Brick and stone stringcourses • Quoins and stylized pilasters • Decorative cornice • Strategic location on Mill Street opposite the Dickinson House and Dickinson Square <p>The one-storey addition at the west side and interior are not subject to this designation.</p>

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
1131	Mill	Street		Weaver's House	48-84	THOSE lands and premises located in the following municipality, in the village of Manotick, in the Township of Rideau (formerly the Township of North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and being whole of Lot 2, on the north side of Mill Street as shown on a Plan of the Village of Manotick registered in the Registry Office for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton as Number 15.	The house is of red brick and set on a rubble stone foundation with a truncated hip roof covered with pressed metal. The semi-elliptical headed windows are finished with projecting brick trim and the window sash topped with a decorative design in wood. This same design is found above the transom of both exterior doors. Two front facing dormers echo the curved design of the window openings and roof brackets add to the generous architectural detailing found on this building. It is a late, vernacular interpretation of the Italianate, a style distinguished by wide overhanging eaves with supporting brackets and round headed window openings. Designation is recommended for both its historical and architectural interest: historically being the residence of one of Manotick's relatively early families (a tailor who had his shop next door) who contributed to the development of the community, and architecturally, being a good example of the vernacular Italianate style typical of this era.	
1137	Mill	Street			69-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Manotick, in the Township of Rideau, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. BEING COMPOSED OF part of tot 4 on the north side of Mill Street as shown on Registered Plan No. 15, which said part may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the southwest corner 0E said Lot 4; THENCE easterly and following the southerly limit of said Lot 4, a distance of 15.24 metres, more or less; THENCE northerly, parallel to and perpendicularly distant 4.88 metres westerly from the easterly limit of said Lot 4, a distance of 30.17 metres, more or less, to the northerly limit of said Lot 4; THENCE westerly and following the said northerly limit of Lot 4, a distance of 15.24 metres, more or less, to the northwest corner of said Lot 4; THENCE southerly and following the westerly limit of said Lot 4, a distance of 30.17 metres, more or less, to the point of commencement; CONTAINING by admeasurement, 460 square metres, more or less.	This two-storey frame building which dates from c. 1880 has been an important landmark in Manotick. Originally built as a general store, in the late 1920's it became the Oddfellow's Hall, also housing a barbershop, pool-room, and the local library. Recently, it was adapted for use as a tea and lunch room, bake shop and meeting hall. It is considered that it's attractive architectural style and important historical associations with the development of the Village merit its designation as a Rideau Township Heritage Building.	
159	Montreal	Rd			2024-542	Lot 1, Block B on Plan 45 and Lot 2, Block B on Plan 45 (sometime known as Pla-n 113 Gloucester); Vanier/Gloucester	159 Montreal Road has design value and physical value because it is a rare example of a late 19th century vernacular commercial building on Montreal Road. The architectural design is a later vernacular interpretation of the frame house, which was common in the Rideau River Corridor. Constructed circa 1885, the building appears to be the earliest remaining building on Montreal Road from Janeville. 159 Montreal Road has historical value because of its associations with the early commercial development of Janeville on the west end of Montreal Road. Janeville was amalgamated into the village of Eastview in 1908 and was renamed Vanier in 1969. 159 Montreal Road was constructed by Joseph Durocher, and Joseph and his descendants operated a grocery and general store at the building from 1885 to 1949. The Durochers' store was a Janeville establishment, well known to community members. Joseph Durocher was highly involved in Janeville and Eastview affairs, and his impact was illustrated by the renaming of the street abutting his store. 159 Montreal Road is important in maintaining the vernacular and mixed-use character of the historic village of Janeville and Vanier today. It was constructed circa 1885 and reflects the simple and varied early vernacular building stock. Constructed as a commercial building, its physical location also lends to its value in maintaining the mixed-use residential and commercial buildings along Montreal Road since the late 19th century. 159 Montreal Road is physically and historically linked to its surroundings by its location on the western end of Montreal Road near Cummings Bridge and the former railway. Joseph Durocher likely strategically selected this location for his grocery and general store due to the proximity to these vital transportation routes, which then in turn, made his family's business successful for over six decades.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 159 Montreal Road as a rare, early example of a vernacular Janeville commercial building include: • Two-and-a-half storey massing • Side gables structure with an "L" shaped form • Stucco cladding • Returned eaves on gable ends • Evenly spaced window openings on the upper storeys, with a shaped head, moulded plain trim, and plain slip sills • Red brick chimneys Key attributes that demonstrate 159 Montreal Road's contextual value are: • Its location - at the corner of Montreal Road and Durocher Street, in proximity to the former railway line and Cummings Bridge. The interior of the building and any additions on the west and north facades, later modifications, or outbuildings, are excluded in this designation.
206	Montreal	Rd		St. Margaret's Anglican Church	2024-358	LOTS 1 & 51, PL 121 EXCEPT PART 1, 4R11621; CITY OF OTTAWA	The cultural heritage value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church is found in its design, its historical associations, and in its context. St. Margaret's Anglican Church has design value as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply pitched gable roof, coursed stone, tower with embattlements, buttresses and pointed arch openings. The round apse of St. Margaret's Anglican Church is a rare expression of Gothic Revival architecture. St. Margaret's Anglican Church has historical value for its direct association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area. Built as a "church of ease" for St. Bartholomew's in New Edinburgh, the founding of St. Margaret's echoes settlement patterns in Gloucester Township. It highlights the spread of Christianity across Ottawa and beyond, reflecting an era when Anglicanism grew in popularity through missions and immigration. St. Margaret's Anglican Church yields information about the community and culture of Inuit Anglicans. The property is a place of worship and gathering site for an Inuit Anglican congregation. Considering the first Anglican service in what is now Canada was held in Iqaluit in 1578, the property offers details related to the impacts of colonial institutions in Indigenous histories and to the migration of Inuit to Ottawa. Constructed between 1887 and 1888, the historic church demonstrates the work of Frederick T. Thomas, a recognized British-trained civil engineer and architect. His name is connected to several notable projects in the region including the Ottawa Water Works, the West Block extension and the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Murray Street. The property is important in defining the historic character of old Janeville, a founding village in what now known as Vanier. St. Margaret's predates the buildings in its immediate vicinity and is a rare extant example of an early village building constructed in stone. St. Margaret's Anglican Church is physically connected to its surroundings as the stones used to construct the church came from the nearby Gloucester Quarries. Functionally, the church and parish hall served and continue to serve families and organizations in the immediate area and	The following attributes express the cultural heritage value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church for its design as a representative example of Gothic Revival architecture inspired by the Early English period: • Steeply pitched gable roof • Load-bearing coursed stone with natural finish • Three-storey offset square tower with embattlements, pyramidal roof, pointed openings and narrow vertical opening • Short stone buttresses bonded into low walls • Semi-circular apse • Conical chancel roof • Pointed openings trimmed with stone voussoirs, including louvered windows, stained glass windows and a Rouleaux shaped opening on the west facade • Wooden entrance doors with heavy metal hinges • Parish hall with side gable roof, five bays, matching coursed stone and rectangular openings. The following attributes express the historical and associative value of St. Margaret's Anglican Church for its association with the Church of England and its establishment in the Ottawa area: • Wrought iron Calvary Cross located at the peak of the chancel roof • Cornerstone inscribed with "ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH A.O. 1887" The contextual value of St. Margaret's Church is embodied in its corner location on Montreal Road at Cody Avenue. The designation is limited to the footprint and envelope of the church and parish hall. The side and rear yards (currently parking areas), the interior of the building
381	Montreal	Rd			2024-480	PT L TS G & H, PL 225, BEING PT 1, 4R11621 VAN I ER/GLOUCESTER	381 Montreal Road has design value as a representative example of a vernacular historic building in Vanier with Edwardian Classicist influences. The vernacular form with Edwardian Classicist characteristics is exemplified by its simple and smooth facade, rectangular footprint with rear side additions creating an "L" shape, brick cladding, heavy cornice, and stone lintels and sills. 381 Montreal Road has contextual value as it is important in maintaining the vernacular and mixed-use character of historic village of Eastview to Vanier today. The building is located in the historic village of Clandeboye which was amalgamated into the village of Eastview in 1908 and was renamed Vanier in 1969. 381 Montreal Road was constructed circa 1908 around the time of Eastview amalgamation, and it supports the varied historic building stock of the period. The building's Edwardian Classicist architectural influences can be seen on many of Eastview's residential streets as well on Montreal Road's commercial streetscape. 381 Montreal Road is functionally linked to its surroundings through its changing use to suit the owner and community's needs through its use as a residential building, and later as a mixed-use residential and commercial building. The first owner Wilfred Charlebois constructed 381 Montreal Road circa 1908 and his family lived there until the early 1930s when they moved to 385 Montreal Road. The Charlebois' converted 381 Montreal Road into two rental units and its residential use continued for five decades. Since the 1990s, 381 Montreal Road has been used for residential and commercial purposes, and mixed-use characterizes the Eastview building stock and specifically Montreal Road.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 381 Montreal Road as a representative example of a vernacular Eastview building with Edwardian Classicism influences include: • Two-storey rectangular massing • Red brick cladding • Flat roof with decorative cornice with brackets, dentil detailing, and finials • Window openings on south and west facades on the second storey with stone lintels and sills • Oval window on east facade on the first storey • Presence of an open wraparound verandah • Red brick chimney The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings, including the eastern addition, are excluded in this designation.
55	Murray	Street	47-61 Murray Street; 112 Parent Avenue	Martineau's Hotel	1978-266	FIRSTLY: ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa - Carleton and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot No. 6 situate on the north side of Murray Street in the aforesaid City of Ottawa as shown on an amended Plan prepared by John Stoughton Dennis, P.L.S. and approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on May 10th, 1861, of part of Lower Town, Ottawa and of record in the Department of Interior, and registered as No. 4282 in the Land Registry Office No. 4; EXCEPT THEREOUT AND THEREFROM that portion of said Lot No. 6 described as follows:- The westerly 41 feet more or less from front to rear of the said Lot No. 6, together with a right-of-way or passage of the width of 8 feet over the most easterly part of the lands excepted from Murray Street towards the rear of the said Lot No. 6 to be enjoyed in common with all the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the said Lot 6, which said right-of-way is more particularly described in an indenture made between one Philbert Phillon and the Societe de Construction Canadienne d'Ottawa bearing dated the 3rd day of May, 1882 and registered in the Land Registry Office No. 4 as No. 20153; and TOGETHER WITH the right to the said Grantee, its successors and assigns, to build over the said right-of-way to a depth of 24 feet according to the terms of the above-mentioned Deed between Philbert Phillon and the Societe de Construction Canadienne d'Ottawa. SECONDLY: ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa - Carleton and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lots Numbers 7 and 8 on the north side of Murray Street, in the City of Ottawa aforesaid, as shown on a plan prepared by J. Stoughton Dennis, P.L.S. dated Toronto, 20th October, 1859 and filed on record in the Department of the Interior and in the Land Registry Office No. 4; also all that piece of strip of land taken off the west half of Lot No. 9 on the north side of Murray Street aforesaid which may be described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the south westerly angle of said Lot 9 on Murray Street aforesaid; THENCE easterly along the northerly side of Murray Street 1 1/2 inches; THENCE northerly to the rear line of said Lot 9 to a point distant in an easterly direction 6 inches from the north westerly angle of the said Lot 9; THENCE westerly along the rear line of	Martineau's Hotel, 47-61 Murray Street is recommended for designation for architectural and historical value. Built in 1871-1872 by Eugene Martineau, merchant, alderman, and Mayor of Ottawa during 1872-1873, the building has been in use since its construction as a hotel and boarding house. The Hotel's vernacular simplicity and limestone exterior are expressive of an architectural tradition in Ottawa originating with the stone masons of the Rideau Canal. The regular proportions, roof design, and corner quoins are reminiscent of historic Georgian-classical traditions, lingering on in Ottawa well into the otherwise Victorian nineteenth-century. Hotels such as this were a significant element in the commerce of Lowertown during this period, providing accommodation, refreshment, and entertainment for transients, particularly lumbermen of the thriving timber industry.	
89	Murray	Street	91 Murray Street		122-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of lot 12 according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 4 as number 4797, designated as Parts 1 and 2 on a Plan of Survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as Plan 4R-2848. Being all of parcel 12-1, Section 4797. TOGETHER WITH A RIGHT-OF-WAY over that part of Lot 12, registered plan 4797, designated as Part 3 on said Plan 4R-2848; and SUBJECT TO A RIGHT-OF-WAY over that part of said Lot 12, registered plan 4797, designated as part 2 on said Plan 4R-2848. DATED at Ottawa this 17th day of May, 1983.	The two and one-half storey double at 89-91 Murray Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected in 1876, it is of Vernacular Georgian Tradition style. In its overall exterior appearance this frame building features a pitched roof side-to-street, four regularly spaced windows, centrally located doorways, dormers, and a brick veneer front facade. The entranceways were altered in 1977-1978. The building is a good example of nineteenth century Lowertown residences. The interiors are not to be regulated under this designation. It is noted that the above design includes reference to the design of the building interior.	
159	Murray	Street		École Guigues	344-80	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Lots numbers 21, 22, 23 and the west half of Lot number 24, north of Murray Street and Lot 21 and the westerly 34 feet of Lot 22, south of St. Patrick Street according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 6.	École Guigues at 159 Murray Street is recommended for designation as being of historical value. The site of French language Roman Catholic schools dates back to 1864, this school was the site of effective public opposition during 1915 to Rule 17 of the Province of Ontario, which forbade the instruction of students in French. This action was a landmark in the struggle of French-Canadians to ensure the survival of their language and culture. In its overall exterior appearance the building is a four storey flat roofed brick institutional building with a stone first floor, regular window spacing, and massive front porch. It was on the front steps at the entrance to the school that the most serious confrontation between the officials of the Government of the Province of Ontario and the members of the Ottawa francophone community took place. An original cornice has been removed. It is noted that the above does not include reference to the design of the building interior.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
17	Myrand	Avenue		St. Anne's Rectory	2015-249	PT LTS 2, 3 & 4, PL 43586, N/S MYRAND AV, BEING PART 2, 5R6187	<p>St. Anne's Rectory has architectural value as an excellent example of Beaux-Arts style. The Beaux-Arts style was popular from 1900 to 1920 and was frequently used for the construction of Roman Catholic institutional buildings in 20th century Ottawa. Constructed in 1921, the architectural features of St. Anne's Rectory that are characteristic of the style include its light-colored limestone-like finishes, prominent giant-order Corinthian columns, pedimented entrances, regularly spaced fenestration, a distinct formal stringcourse to separate the first and second storeys and an arched balcony on the west facade.</p> <p>St. Anne's Rectory's has historical value for its associations with architect W.E. Noffke and the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown. The rectory was designed by W. E. Noffke, one of Ottawa's best known architects of the twentieth century. Other examples of his work include the Medical Arts Building, the Korean Embassy, the Champagne Baths and other rectories including Ste. Theresa's Roman Catholic, and St. Luke's Lutheran. Noffke designed for a variety of clients, producing a range of buildings types and his work illustrates many of the architectural stylistic trends of the first half of the 20th century. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was created to accommodate the growing number of Francophone Roman Catholic inhabitants of Lowertown and was one of the earliest Roman Catholic parishes established in the City of Ottawa. The rectory attests to the growth of the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown.</p> <p>St. Anne's Rectory has contextual value as a recognizable landmark in Lowertown and a visual focal point at the edge of Jules Morin Park.</p>	<p>Key exterior elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style in Ottawa, as designed by W.E. Noffke, include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rectangular plan; •Prominent main façade raised above street level on a podium; •Two pedimented entrances, one with a double-height portico with paired; prominent giant-order Corinthian columns; •Regularly spaced fenestration; •Stained glass windows; •Copper downspouts; •Arched balcony on the west façade; •Heavy dentils beneath the eaves; •Distinct stringcourse separating the first and second storeys; •Gable dormers; and, •Stained glass windows. <p>The interior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Finished woodwork, including the doors, and fireplaces; and •Elaborate plaster ceiling moldings.
245, 247, 249, 251	Nepean	Street		Quinn's Row	1986-042	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 28 as shown on a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 2996.	<p>The four-unit row at 245-251 Nepean Street is of architectural significance because it is the only wooden clapboard multiple dwelling remaining in Centretown. It is a modest and unpretentious building with balanced and asymmetrical window and door openings and covered with unplanned and crudely milled clapboard.</p> <p>The first record of a house on this site occurs in 1889-90. This structure was built either to simulate the surrounding structures which were from the 1870s or earlier and were of this appearance. Or, and more likely (given the materials and design), this structure was moved to this site from a previous location.</p>	
70	Nicholas	Street	22 Daly Avenue	City Registry Office	269-78	Unavailable	<p>The Registry Office at 70 Nicholas Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1874, according to a general government plan, the building is an excellent example of a special social need resulting in a specific type of building. The round-headed window and door arches with rusticated quoins, the salmon-gold brick and the barrel-vault ceiling establish a sense of officialdom in this miniature structure, giving the building an endearing pleasant quality.</p>	
75	Nicholas	Street	77 Nicholas Street	Carleton County Gaol	380-78 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, formerly in the Township of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Albert Street, according to a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as Number 3922, and Part of the Court House and Jail Block, in Lot "C", Concession "C" of the said Township of Nepean, shown on the said Plan number 3922, the boundaries of the said parcel being described as follows: PREMISING that the bearings are astronomic, derived from the south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue having a bearing of north fifty-seven degrees, fifty-nine minutes, twenty second's east (N 5° 1' 59" 20" E) as shown on a plan of the integrated control network of the National Capital Region and are referred to longitude seventy-six degrees, thirty minutes west (75° 30' W) and relating all bearings herein thereto; COMMENCING at a point in the south-easterly production of the south-westerly limit of Court House Lane, distant two hundred and ninety and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (290.92') measured south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds east (S 32° 16' 10" E) from the intersection of the said southeasterly limit of Daly Avenue with the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane: THENCE north thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds west (n 32° 16' 10" W) to and along the said southwesterly limit of Court House Lane one hundred and ten and seventy-six one-hundredths feet (110.76') to a point distant one hundred and eighty and sixteen one-hundredths feet (180.16') measured south thirty-two degrees, sixteen minutes, ten seconds east (S 32° 16' 10" E) along the said south-westerly limit of Court House Lane from its intersection with the south-easterly limit of Daly Avenue; THENCE south fifty-seven degrees, thirty-six minutes, thirty seconds west (S 57° 36' 30" W) two hundred, and twelve and ninety-one one-hundredths feet (212.91') to the north-easterly limit of Nicholas Street; THENCE south thirty-two degrees' twelve minutes, twenty seconds east (S 32° 12' 20" E) along the said northeasterly limit of Nicholas Street one hundred and thirty and forty-eight one-hundredths feet (130.48'); THENCE north fifty-seven degrees, forty minutes, fifty seconds east (W 57° 40' 50" E) fifty-three and seven one-hundredths feet (53.07'); THENCE north-easterly along a parabolic curve to the left and following the outside edge	<p>The Carleton County Jail, 75-77 Nicholas Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected during 1860-62 to the design of H.H. Horsey, it followed standard patterns for such structures. Constructed of stone, it is a solid, austere building. The front portion contains the governor's quarters, with a pleasant living room and fireplace. The main block to the rear consists of four floors of narrow, unit cells with massive stone walls and a hanging chamber at the eastern end. The last public execution in Canada took place here in 1869. The jail has recently been given new life as a hostel.</p>	
1038	Oak Creek	Road		Oakleigh	100-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and lying and being in the Township of West Carleton (former Township of Huntley) and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and the Province of Ontario, being composed of Part of Lot 10, Concession 1, more particularly described as Part 2 on Plan 5R-1 1206 and Part 1 on Plan 5R-10457.	<p>The property known as the William Gourlay Estate, built in the late 1850's on land owned by the Gourlays from the 1830's. Oakleigh, one of two stone houses built by the early Irish settlers from County Tyrone, Ireland, and the only one remaining, is a fine old Georgian, 3 storey rubble stone home, built in the traditional centre hall plan. Builder unknown, it is probably that the building was built by contractors, in one go. There have been pieces of charcoal retrieved from the stone work in the loft indicating winter construction and the loft has some very large stones suggesting the work was done by a professional crew. The stone masons working on the restoration suggest that the limestone may have come from the Eastern townships as ballast on a timber boat and the rock used for the new terraces came from Hemmingsford. Others suggested sources including quarries in Nepean. The Gourlay family history is well documented and further material will soon be deposited in the Carp Library. This particular house is mentioned in John Gourlay's History of the Ottawa Valley, II Walker's Carleton saga, the Irish in Ontario, and Rose Gourlay Gosse's Those Grey Stone Walls among other publications.</p> <p>The Gourlay family was known for their strong ties to the Presbyterian Church, ties to politics and education and Oakleigh is reputed to have won a medal at the Chicago Worlds fair for its alfalfa. After the Gourlays left, the house was owned by Senator John Bracken of Manitoba fame and a great horse breeder. A movie, (Palominos), was filmed in part on the property and the Ottawa Journal also wrote on the topic. More recently the farm has been a sod farm and is currently an organic farm. The house was extensively restored and enlarged in 1992-92. The architect was Julian Smith, noted heritage activist and restorer of the Cattle Castle and designer of the Parliamentary Visitors Pavilion.</p>	
60	Oblats	Avenue	325 Deschâtelets Ave; 185 Main St; 205 Scholastic Dr	Deschâtelets Building	2020-241	Firstly: PART BLOCK 26, PLAN 4M1596, BEING PART 1, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA Secondly: ALL OF BLOCK 27, PLAN 4M1596; BEING PART 2, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA Thirdly: ALL OF BLOCK 30, PLAN 4M1596; BEING PARTS 3 & 4, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA Fourthly: PART OF BLOCK 32, PLAN 4M1596; BEING PART 5, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA Fifthly: PART OF AVENUE DESCHATELETS AVENUE, PLAN 4M1596; BEING PART 6, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA Sixthly: PART OF LOT "H", CONCESSION D, RIDEAU FRONT; NEPEAN; BEING PART 7, PLAN 4R32829; CITY OF OTTAWA	<p>The Deschâtelets Building was initially constructed in 1885 as a scholasticate for the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. The Oblate order was founded in France in 1826 by Archbishop Eugene de Mazenod. The Oblates arrived in Longueuil, Quebec in 1841, moving to Bytown in 1848. By the 1880s they had outgrown the wing of the building in Lowertown where they had lived since their arrival and construction of a new seminary began on a farm in Archville that had been purchased in 1869. They moved into the building in 1885. The Oblates were a missionary order, sending priests and lay brothers across Canada to teach and their facility was altered and enlarged in 1925 and 1950 as the order grew. Dramatically different from its original architectural style after these extensive alterations, the Deschâtelets Building represents the role that the Oblates have played in the community since their arrival in Ottawa in 1844 and the evolution of Roman Catholic institutional architecture since the late 19th century.</p> <p>The Deschâtelets building was initially designed by M. Mesnard and altered through the addition of two wings in the Beaux Arts style by the Quebec firm of Donat-Arthur Gascon and Louis Parant in 1926. In 1950, the building was further altered to the plans of Montreal architect Louis-J. Lapierre that added an additional storey and a new Chapel. Today, the building is a large, four storey, classically-inspired stone building set back from Main Street.</p> <p>The setting of the Deschâtelets Building, at the terminus of a wide tree lined allée that leads to a forecourt from Main Street contributes to its cultural heritage value. Historical photos reveal that it was planted after the completion of the 1950's alterations to the building. The allée is a well known landmark and character defining feature of the property.</p>	<p>Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the Deschâtelets Building as an excellent example of a Roman Catholic institutional building include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stone construction •Classically-inspired design with a central frontispiece, topped by a pediment with a crest, with a dentilled secondary cornice •Two flanking pavilions flanking the frontispiece also with pediments and secondary cornices •Regularly spaced windows, predominantly paired, with shaped stone surrounds •The front door, its pediment, architrave and flanking piers •1950 Chapel and its interior, featuring concrete construction with buttress-like columns and a vaulted ceiling <p>Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the landscape associated with the Deschâtelets Building include its:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tree-lined allée leading from Main Street to the open forecourt. (Alterations to this attribute will not include regular maintenance of the trees, interventions at the ground plane such as paving, parking, laneways, sidewalks, landscaping and street furnishings, or development on the undesignated lands on either side of it) •Semi-circular, tree-lined forecourt located to the west of the front door. This space is defined by the trees running in a semi-circle from Oblate Avenue to Oblate Avenue. •Remnant of the "Allée des Ormes" planted by the Oblates in the 19th century, located south and west of the Deschâtelets Building <p>The gymnasium/ archives to the south of the building, the one storey addition to the north and east of the Chapel, the structure to the north of the Chapel, and the small structure to the north and east of the Deschâtelets Building itself are not included in this designation. The interior of the building is not included in the designation. The interior of the Chapel is included in the designation.</p>
261	O'Connor	Street	263 O'Connor St; 263 B O'Connor St; 295 MacLaren St		131-87	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lots 1 and 2 on the east side of O'Connor Street, Registered Plan 1555B, and which parts of said Lots are more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south west angle of the said Lot Two; THENCE Easterly following the Southerly limit of the said Lot Two, seventy-seven feet, nine inches; THENCE Northerly and parallel to the Westerly boundaries of said Lots One and Two, a distance of sixty-four feet more or less to the Southerly face of the verandah projection on the within lands and premises; THENCE Easterly and parallel to the Southerly boundary of the said Lot Number One a distance of One Foot, Eight Inches; THENCE Northerly and parallel to the Westerly boundary of the said Lot Number One a distance of Twelve feet; THENCE Westerly and parallel to the Southerly boundary of the said Lot Number One a distance of One foot, Eight inches; THENCE Northerly and parallel to the Westerly boundary of the said Lot Number One a distance of Thirty-four feet more or less to the Northerly boundary of the said Lot Number One; THENCE Westerly and following the Northerly limit of the said Lot Number One, seventy-seven feet, nine inches more or less to the Westerly limit of the said Lot Number One; THENCE Southerly and following the Westerly limit of the said Lots Numbers One and Two, one hundred and ten feet more or less to the point of commencement. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No. NS124726	<p>263 O'Connor is of historic importance because it was the home of two nationally significant Canadian figures – Edgar Dewdney and Rodolphe Lemieux.</p> <p>The Hon. Edgar Dewdney (1835-1916) served as a Member of Parliament from the North West Territories; as its Lieutenant-Governor from 1881-1888; and then as Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in the government of Sir John A. MacDonald. He subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. He is closely associated with the Dominion Government's policies in developing the Canadian west, and was a key figure in dealing with the North-West Rebellion of 1885.</p> <p>The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (1866-1937), who lived at 263 O'Connor from 1908-1933, was a Member of Parliament, and occupied several portfolios in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. In 1922, Lemieux was made Speaker of the House of Commons, remaining there until 1930, when he was appointed to the Senate.</p> <p>The building at 263 O'Connor Street is of architectural value because of its superb terra-cotta panels, which are richly detailed and among the finest surviving examples to be found in Ottawa. Panels such as this are "key indicators" of the Queen Anne, a domestic architectural style often used for upper middle class residences, which was popular in Canada from the late 1870s until after the turn of the century.</p> <p>In its context and setting, the building forms an extension of the block of historic buildings along Somerset Street West.</p>	
	O'Connor	Street	at Patterson Creek	O'Connor Street Bridge	18-88	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lots G and H, Concession C, Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now in the said City of Ottawa, designated as Part 28 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan SR-3874.	<p>The O'Connor Street Bridge is recommended for individual designation as being of historical and engineering value. Built in the spring of 1907, it is one of the first reinforced concrete arch single span bridges constructed in Ontario. It also reflects early municipal transportation improvements, as well as recreational amenities along the Rideau Canal. The continuation of O'Connor Street - over Patterson's Creek connected Patterson Avenue with First Avenue, as well as joining with Carling Avenue (now Glebe Avenue).</p> <p>The 46-foot reinforced concrete bridge and related land fill is an integral engineering component to the formation of the small lake and park immediately to the west of the Bridge, one of many early 20th Century recreational improvements undertaken by the Ottawa Improvements Commission. The low profile arched bridge complements the curving lake shore, adding significantly to the aesthetic value of the lake and park setting, and the surrounding residential area.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
1126	O'Grady	Street		Caiger House	45-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Manotick, in the Township of Rideau (formerly the Township of North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton and BEING COMPOSED OF Firstly: village Lo-t 42 on the East side of Elizabeth Street and on the South side of John Street as laid down on a duly registered plan of part of said village as No' 18 SECONDLY: Village Lot 41 on the South side of John Street in the said Village as laid down on the said Plan which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the Northwest angle of the said Lot 41 THENCE southerly along the westerly boundary of the said Lot 41 distant 112 feet to a Point; THENCE easterly along the production easterly of the South boundary of Lot 43 as shown on said plan distant 195 feet more or less to the waters edge of the Rideau River THENCE northerly and along the water's edge of the Rideau River with the stream to the intersection of the said waters edge of the Rideau River with the southerly boundary of John Street; THENCE westerly and along the southerly boundary of John Street, being also the northerly boundary of said Lot 41 distant 195 feet more or less to the place of beginning.	This house is built of red brick, painted, with different patterns in the addition and the original house. The north, south and west windows have white wood decorative mouldings. The north and west elevations have leaded windows. The east elevation is not being considered for designation. This house is important both historically and architecturally.	
1130	O'Grady	Street		Lincez House	46-84	By-law No. 46/84 applies to the lands described as: ALL AND SINGULAR that certain Parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Manotick, in the former Township of North Gower now Rideau, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 47 on the south side of John Street in the Village of Manotick as shown on Registered Plan No. 18 for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	This is a 2 ½ storey stucco house with two hooded dormers on the front façade, rectangular windows with wooden lintels, wooden brackets under the eaves on the front façade and a verandah extending across the front of the house with finely turned wooden pillars and trim featuring brackets with a star design. The house is closely associated with the early residents of Manotick and with the post-union history of the Presbyterian Church. John Street retains much of the character of Manotick as it was in the early years of this century and the Lincez House is an important part of the streetscape.	
1134	O'Grady	Street			2005-460	Lot 48, Plan 18 North Gower; Rideau Description amended on 1999/12/16 by Registrar #59 PIN 03903-0057 (LT)	The building at 1134 O'Grady Street, Manotick, is recommended for designation because of its cultural heritage significance. Constructed between 1870 and 1875, a period of rapid development in the village of Manotick, 1134 O'Grady Street is a modest, 1 ½ storey, classically inspired frame house. William Beaman and Sons operated the first undertaking business in Manotick from this location. The association between this residence and the Beaman family continued until 1922 when the residence was sold to Alex Montgomery, Mr. Beaman's business partner, who remained here until 1944. The early use of this property as both a residence and an undertaking business is a reminder that in late 19th century villages there was a high demand for services within walking distance and this it was common for a business to operate from a residence. The attributes which contribute to the cultural heritage significance of this building are the side-gable roof, central decorative gable over the main entrance, symmetrical window arrangement, rectangular window openings, shiplap siding and masonry foundation. This modest, classically-inspired house is representative of residential buildings constructed in the Rideau corridor in the pre-1880 period, and contributes to the village character of the O'Grady Street streetscape. The rubble-clad rear addition and free standing stone wall are recent constructions not included in this designation.	
2226	Old Montreal	Road	2226 Queen Street	Cameron House (Clendenan House)	65-84	Lot 11, Concession 1,0'S, R'P' 50R-260' Parts 1 to 3 less Part 1 of R.P. 50R-2263	Erected prior to 1851, is one of the older surviving buildings in the area. The building, a two-storey structure of stone and articulated wood detail and wood trimmed window openings, is characteristic of this period in the Ottawa Valley.	
2607	Old Montreal	Road		Clearview	71-87	Those lands and premises located in the following municipality, namely, in the Township of Cumberland, County of Russell and Province of Ontario and being composed of part of Township Lot 14 in the first Concession, Old Survey, of the said Township of Cumberland, and also known as Lots 3 and 4 on the North side of Queen Street and Lots 3 and 4 on the South side of Sparks Street, according to the plan of the Village of Cumberland by Robert Sparks, P.L.S., dated 1862 and registered March 26th, 1879, all as more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the Southwest angle of said Lot 4 on the North side of Queen Street 1 THENCE Easterly along the Northerly limit of Queen Street 132 feet to the Southeast angle of said Lot 3 on the North side of Queen Street; THENCE Northerly and parallel to the Easterly limit of Victoria Street of said Village plan (also along the Easterly limit of said Lot 3) 198 feet to the Northeast angle of said Lot 3 on the South side of Sparks Street; THENCE Westerly and along the South side of Sparks Street 132 feet to the Northwest angle of said Lot 4 on the South side of Sparks Street; THENCE Southerly and along the said Easterly limit of Victoria Street 198 feet to the point of commencement.	Clearview, the stone structure at 2607 Queen Street in the village of Cumberland, was owned by Dr. J. Ferguson, the first doctor in the village. The building remained in the Ferguson family until 1958. The style of the building is unique in the village of Cumberland. The dentilled and mansard roof, with the gabled windows set into it, are features of the Second Empire style. The bracketed columns and turned rails and posts of the exterior veranda encircling the main and second stories are also typical of the Second Empire style. The masonry was probably built by local craftsmen using stone from Fitzpatrick's quarry. The circles detailing the exterior woodwork are called "Edinburgh Circles." The interior stairway is an excellent example of the craftsmanship and quality of the period and style of the building. The walls on the interior of the house are 9 feet high and covered with v-jointed pine panelling. The ceilings are also v-jointed with detailed woodwork. The basement of the house has a quarry rubble foundation and the first floor is supported by unmillied logs. The basement also has two artesian wells, one at the south side and the other at the north.	
2800	Old Montreal	Road		Old Wilson House	65-84	Old Wilson House Lot 12, Concession 1, O'S, R'P' 50R-3517' Part 1	Erected prior to 1861. This single residential dwelling has stone foundation, with walls of rough but uniformly squared sandstone. The double-hung windows are original Georgian nine-over-nine sashes, characteristic of the period.	
2940	Old Montreal	Road	2818 Old Montreal Road	Cumberland Heritage Village Museum	65-84; 70-94	Part of the property known municipally as the Cumberland Township Heritage Museum. Lot 11, Concession 1, O.S., R.P. 50R-260, Parts 1 to 3 less Part 1 of R.P. 50R-2263	This museum is located 1 km. east of the Village of Cumberland on Old Highway #17 part of the original wagon route which linked Ottawa to Montreal. The Museum, which is of Heritage interest and value, was created primarily to collect, catalogue, restore and preserve artifacts, furniture, machinery and buildings used by the residents in their day-to-day lives. It reflects the surroundings of the inhabitants of the Lower Ottawa Valley during the years 1845-1945. In 1853, Anglican, Methodist, and Presbyterian trustees met for worship on an acre of land, donated by Hugh Bell for the purposes of a church and cemetery in what is now Bells Corners. Eventually, the Anglican community built its own church which is called Christ Church, to the south of the cemetery, and the original Union Church to the north was torn down. The great fire of 1870 damaged most of the buildings in this area, but Christ Church was rebuilt by 1880. Both it and the adjacent cemetery have survived to the present day. The Bells Corners Union Cemetery remains a monument to the pioneers of this area, as a number of original community founders, such as Hugh Bell, brothers Thomas and William Graham, and Robert Moodie are buried here. The Bells Corners Union Cemetery was designated an historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nepean City Council in 1992. The Bells Corners Union cemetery is important for historical reasons. The cemetery was first established in 1853 and a number of the original community founders are buried there. Included in those who are interred in the cemetery are Hug Bell, brothers Thomas and William Graham, Robert Moodie and Thomas	
3851	Old Richmond	Road		Bells Corners Union Cemetery	14-92	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of: Part of Lot 35, Concession 4, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on Plan SR-14885.	In 1853, Anglican, Methodist, and Presbyterian trustees met for worship on an acre of land, donated by Hugh Bell for the purposes of a church and cemetery in what is now Bells Corners. Eventually, the Anglican community built its own church which is called Christ Church, to the south of the cemetery, and the original Union Church to the north was torn down. The great fire of 1870 damaged most of the buildings in this area, but Christ Church was rebuilt by 1880. Both it and the adjacent cemetery have survived to the present day. The Bells Corners Union Cemetery remains a monument to the pioneers of this area, as a number of original community founders, such as Hugh Bell, brothers Thomas and William Graham, and Robert Moodie are buried here. The Bells Corners Union Cemetery was designated an historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nepean City Council in 1992. The Bells Corners Union cemetery is important for historical reasons. The cemetery was first established in 1853 and a number of the original community founders are buried there. Included in those who are interred in the cemetery are Hug Bell, brothers Thomas and William Graham, Robert Moodie and Thomas	
5519	Old Richmond	Road		Wallace Farm House / Tierney House	100-95	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 23, Concession 6, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on Plan 4R-11455.	The Wallace Farm house is important for both historical and architectural reasons. The original house was built in the 19th century of quarried limestone and rubblestone and is a well kept example of classic Ontario architecture with a single gable over the front door. The Wallace family name is important historically for contributions to the agricultural industry and for the naming of Fallowfield Village.	
528	Old St. Patrick	Street		St. Anne's Church	351-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 21 and the west half of Lot 22 both on the south side of St. Patrick Street, and the northerly 66 feet of Lot 3 and the northerly 66 feet of the west half of Lot 4, both on the north side of Myrand Avenue, Registered Plan 43586.	St. Anne's Church/Eglise Sainte Anne, St. Patrick Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1873, this Roman Catholic Church was designed by the architect J.P. Lecourt. French-Canadian in character, the church has a noticeably flat front façade, crowned by an attractive spire. St Anne's was enlarged prior to 1895 with the addition of transepts and chancel area.	
	O'Neil	Road	Part Lot 22, Concession 9	Dwyer Hill Roman Catholic Burial Ground	2-99	Part of Lot 22, Concession 9, Marlborough	The Roman Catholic Cemetery in Marlborough Township is the earliest known burial ground in Rideau Township. The community of Irish Catholics which it served was centred around Dwyer Hill and Richmond. When the St. Clare Cemetery was established circa 1867 the original pioneer burial ground was closed. The burial ground is unique in the Township, and rare in Ontario, due to the nature of the graves. These take the form of a shallow excavation containing the shrouded body, covered with stones in a low cairn edged with limestone flags. Formerly the graves were marked with pine planks inscribed with lead paint. These are now lost. A low stone wall encloses part of the burial ground. The spartan character of the cemetery reflects the hardship of life on the frontier during the first half of the 19th century. The cemetery property comprises an area of 808.88 m2, as indicated on the attached map, with individual graves located throughout a larger area of 74,898 m2. The reasons for designation apply specifically to the graves.	
1	Onigam	St		Lemieux Island Water Purification Plant	2024-357	PIN: 040970068 Legal Description: PT LEMIEUX ISLAND, L'YING, IN FRONT OF LTS 37 & 38, CON AOF BEING PT 8 5R5325 ; OTTAWNEPEAN PIN: 040970124 Legal Description: ISLAND G LYING , IN FRONT OF LOTS 35, 36 & 37 CON AOF ; OTTAWNEPEAN	The Lemieux Island Water Purification Plant has design value as an excellent example of an industrial complex influenced by popular architectural styles of the early 20th century. Constructed 1915-1917, the Pumping Station is constructed in a vernacular Romanesque Revival style with Classical Revival influences, as illustrated in its use of masonry, prominent round-arched arcade windows and pedimented main entrance. The Chemical Building and the Filter Building were both constructed in 1932 and illustrate the Art Deco Style which was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and often used in high-rises, commercial properties, banks and government buildings. The Art Deco influence in the Chemical Building is evident in the use of smooth finish building materials such as limestone blocks, vertical bands of stone that create a graphic pattern and carefully defined proportions in the two rectangular towers. The ornate Filter Building showcases the Art Deco style on its interior and exterior and typical of the Art Deco style, the Filter Building features a symmetrical facade, prominent front entrance with recessed volumes, decorative motifs and geometrical patterns, bronze doors, and an overall emphasis on flat vertical linearism. The interior features materials commonly used in the Art Deco style, such as marble, terrazzo and bronze. The decorative design of the historic buildings on Lemieux Island reflects the prestige associated with public works buildings in the early 20th century. The building has associative value as a representative work by Gore, Nasmith, and Storrie, a consulting engineering firm who was responsible for designing and building several major Canadian water treatment plants through the late 1920s and into the 1930s, including the Hamilton Water Filtration Plant (1933), the Glenmore Filtration Plant (Calgary, 1930-1933), and the R.C. Harris Water Treatment Plant (Toronto, 1932- 1941). The Lemieux Island Water Purification Plant has historical value for its association with the establishment of a water supply system in Ottawa. Following typhoid outbreaks in 1911-1912, which were caused by pollution in the city's water supply, the establishment of a clean water supply became a priority. At the time of its construction the plant had capacity to filter 35,000,000 gallons of water daily and was designed to accommodate future expansions that would allow for the ultimate capacity of 84,000,000 gallons. It was the first water treatment plant in Ottawa and it	Pumping Station The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of the Pumping Station as a good example of a vernacular Romanesque Revival design with Classical Revival influences applied to an industrial building: • Two-and-a-half-storey massing • Flat-roof • Red brick cladding • Symmetrical elevations • Projecting metal cornice • Eight round-arched windows on the north facade; three on the south facade, with three square windows above each • Original main entrance at western facade with: o Stone, neo-classical portico ■ Triangular arched pediment ■ Plain tympanum and entablature ■ Four plain columns with Tuscan capitals o Large, round-arched window above entrance o Decorative marble panels o Seven small, square windows below cornice • Round-arched entrance on east facade The interior of the building is not included in the designation. Chemical Building (1932) The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of the Chemical Building as an excellent example of Art Deco design applied to an industrial building: • Single-storey base • Limestone cladding
5	Onigam	Street	3 River Street	Hintonburg Pumping Station	280-87	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all that part of Block M, Registered Plan 74, designated as Part 1 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan SR-5325 lying east of the southerly prolongation of the easterly limit of Part 3 as shown on the Plan SR-5325.	The Hintonburg Pumping Station is recommended for individual designation as being of architectural and historical value. The station was built shortly before the turn of the century as the water pumping station for the Village of Hintonburg. Hintonburg was annexed by the city of Ottawa in 1907, and the Pumping Station became redundant and ended service in 1912. With the completion of the Lemieux Island Water Purification Plan in 1932, the building was altered to become a residence and found a new life as the gatehouse to the plant. The Pumping Station is a one and one-half (1 ½) storey cut limestone structure with a pitched roof and an open verandah on the south and east facades. The unique features of the building include a circular turret with a conical roof and a large half-round window on the north and south facades. The entire exterior appearance of this building along with the surrounding grounds are included in this designation. The interior of the building is not to be regulated.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
37	Oriole	Drive		Lipsett House	2019-297	LOT 18 PLAN 652 & PART LOT 19 PLAN 652 BEING PART 1 ON PLAN 4R17500; OTTAWA	The cultural heritage value of the Lipsett House lies in it being an excellent example of Modernist residential architecture of the mid-20th century in Ottawa, its historical associations with the growth of the National Capital Region and the development of Rothwell Heights during the post-war period and its associations with architect Paul Schoeler, and its contextual value for its contribution to the character of the Rothwell Heights neighbourhood. The Lipsett House has design value as an excellent example of Modernist architecture. Popular in Canada from 1940 to 1970, Modernist architecture emphasized the simplification of form and lack of decorative features or historical references. The Modern style is expressed in the Lipsett House through its modest footprint, simple rectangular plan, low profile, flat roof, attached and integrated open carport, minimal entranceway protected by a simple canopy, simplification of form and the elimination of decorative features, and large floor-to-ceiling rectangular windows, some with exterior spandrel panels. The Lipsett House has historical value for its associations with the development of Rothwell Heights, the expansion of the National Capital Region in the Post-War era and as an early example of the work of architect Paul Schoeler. Schoeler is considered to be a pioneer of Modernist architecture in Ottawa. Other examples of his work include the Public Service Alliance of Canada Building (1968), the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport Building (1973), and the Canadian Labour Congress Building (1973). The Lipsett House has contextual value as one of several experimental Modernist buildings in Rothwell Heights. The house was carefully designed and sited to be in harmony with its surrounding natural environment. The lot is well treed and is in keeping with the architectural and forested character of Rothwell Heights.	Key exterior elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Modern style in Ottawa include its: • Simple rectangular plan, small footprint and the siting of the building on the lot; • Symmetrical main façade; with three evenly spaced rectangular windows with spandrel panels below; • Rectangular windows with slender frames; • Entranceway with simple canopy; • Exterior cladding materials including vertically laid cedar siding; • Use of exposed concrete block as a construction material and design element; • Wood lined, three season porch on the south side of the building; • Open deck on the rear west façade; and, • Attached and integrated open carport. Key interior elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Modern style in Ottawa include its: • The floating staircase and railing; and • The large, centrally located open-concept living room with views of the escarpment. Key exterior elements that contribute to the contextual heritage value are: • The well treed lot; • The escarpment and views towards it; and, • The ratio of the house to the lot.
424	Parkdale	Avenue		Parkdale Fire Station	16-96	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the southerly 60 feet, from front to rear of Lot 832 on the west side of Parkdale Avenue (formerly Queen Street), as shown on a plan of subdivision registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 4 as Plan 157. These lands are previously described in instrument No. 175521 and 169447.	The Parkdale Fire Station (Fire Station 11) is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. The Parkdale Fire Station was completed in 1924 to designs by the Ottawa architectural firm of Millson, Burgess, and Hazelgrove. City Council approved its completion to "give proper protection to the lives and property of those living in this fast-growing district." The Parkdale Fire Station is one of three pre-1930 fire stations still standing in the City of Ottawa and, as such, represents the evolution of the Ottawa Fire Department from a small ill-equipped force to a fully professional fire service. The Parkdale Fire Station is a two-storey, red brick structure with a hose-drying tower located to the rear of the building. The ground floor of the front façade consists of two large entrance bays designed to allow for the quick exit of the fire trucks and a door for pedestrian access. The building is simply decorated, with stone details limited to the front façade and tower. The front façade is framed by two brick columns, topped with stone caps. Other stone details include a broad band separating the first and second storeys, a stringcourse immediately below the windows, and stylized brackets under the cornice. The second storey of the front façade is dominated by five large eight-over-eight sash windows. The tower is capped with a peaked roof and highlighted with stone banding that echoes the front façade. The interior of the building is not included in the designation.	
300	Pères-Blancs	Avenue	310 Pères-Blancs Avenue	Richelieu Park	3604	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels of land and premises located in the City of Vanier in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton comprising Part of Lot 1, Registrar's Compiled Plan 908 designated as Parts 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Reference Plan 5R-13181; SAVE AND EXCEPT Part of Lot 1, Registrar's Compiled Plan 908 designated as Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 31 and 32, Reference Plan 5R-14118 and Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, Reference Plan 4R-11604.	The Richelieu Park property is recommended for designation because of historical, contextual and architectural significance. This property was developed in 1938 as a seminary to prepare missionaries for work in Africa. The seminary and its practice of teaching in the French language was the only one of its kind to be established in Canada. It is a good example of an early 20th century institutional facility blending an imposing institutional building in a natural setting.	The architectural and landscaping elements of significance are: a) The Public Library building- Its simple institutional shape, the metal roof edging including the cross, the red brick façade with the small windows and the beige brick triangular shapes above the windows; b) The statue of Mary, its pedestal and the circle of landscaping around it, oriented at the end of the tree-lined des Pères- Blancs Avenue; c) The maple stand of trees in the Richelieu forest; d) The two stone columns, the plaques on each and the black iron fencing at the entrance to the site- one the few elements remaining from the initial 1938 site work.
2	Peter	St			2024-260	Block A, Plan 299087, Part Lot 33 Concession 1 RF, being Part 2 on Plan 4R-19104; Ottawa	2 Peter Street has cultural heritage value as it yields information that contributes to the understanding of Nepean's agricultural history and the establishment of sanitary milk production in the area. The two original family owners, the Scott and Bayne families, were two early settlers from Ireland, who were prominent in dairy farming and played key roles in the establishment, and eventual growth of the Ottawa Dairy Company. The Ottawa Dairy Company was one of the first in Canada at the turn of century to implement cutting-edge systems for production, collection, storage and distribution of milk, marking an important shift towards more sanitary methods of milk handling. The property also has heritage value for its association with the early development of Nepean Township in the City View neighbourhood. Constructed in the mid-19th century, this early stone building was one of the first homes in the area. The property operated as a farm until the Bayne family initiated land sales for residential development in the 1950s. 2 Peter Street has design value as an early example of the vernacular stone houses constructed in the Ottawa area in the early to-mid 19th century. Its T-shaped plan, one-and-a-half storey form, and the use of stone reflects typical construction methods associated with vernacular stone houses. It features a symmetrical design, truncated side gable roof, and front gable roof. 2 Peter Street has contextual value because it is physically and historically linked to its surroundings. Its location at the intersection of Harris Place and Peter Street and the orientation towards Merivale Road serve as a tangible reminder of the former agricultural landscape.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 2 Peter Street as an early example of a 19th century vernacular stone house include its: • Simple, T-shaped plan and one-and-a-half storey massing. • Truncated side gable roof with central gable and prominent chimneys. • Limestone construction, including: o rough cut stone laid in random courses on the north, south, and west facades. o Dressed stone laid in regular courses on the front (east) facade. • Symmetrical front (east) facade including: o central entrance flanked by two large rectangular window openings with multipaned units in a 6 over 6 pattern. o an arched opening above the entrance under the central gable • Large, symmetrically arranged, rectangular window openings on north, south and west facades. • Stone sills, and voussiors. The historical associations with the development of City View and its agricultural history are expressed through its location and orientation facing Peter Street. The interior of the house, the addition on the north facade and the enclosed porch on the south facade, except for the attributes outlined above is excluded from the designation.
2944	Pierce	Road		O'Connor House	50-85	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly in the Township of Marlborough), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the rear one-half of Lot Five (5), Concession Four (4), in the said Township of Rideau.	Designation is recommended for architectural merit. The house is a fine example of the stone houses of the 1856-1870 period when the proportions of the earlier designs became somewhat attenuated – i.e. Roof pitches became a bit steeper, gables sharper and window openings narrower. The inclusion of the flat headed Palladian window is interesting too as a design rarely seen in this area. The house has been virtually unaltered on the exterior and very well maintained. While the drive-shed is not recommended for inclusion in the designation, the owner should be encouraged to preserve and maintain it as one of few remaining in the Township.	
3048	Pierce	Road		Marlborough Township Hall	77-80	North east part of Lot 7, Concession 4 of the former Township of Marlborough	The Marlborough Township Hall was built in 1855 by Robert Mackey for the Township of Marlborough, and as such this simple frame structure is the oldest municipal building in Rideau Township.	
269	Pinhey's Point	Road		Old St. Mary's Anglican Church and Cemetery	2014-145	PT LT 23 CON 7 MARCH AS IN MH5979	The cultural heritage value of the ruins of Old St. Mary's Anglican Church & Cemetery lies in its architectural value as a good example of an English Gothic Revival ecclesiastical structure in the English parish style, and in its historical significance as part of Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey's estate, Horaceville, now Pinhey's Point Historic Site and as an excellent example of a cemetery in use since the early 19th century. Old St. Mary's Anglican Church was constructed between 1825 and 1827 in rural March Township. The building was largely financed by landowner Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, a retired London merchant turned landed gentleman. Pinhey was the Warden of the Dalhousie District and an appointed member of the Legislative Council of Canada. He sought to create an English style manor at what is now Pinhey's Point, and the juxtaposition of the English parish-style church and churchyard with Pinhey's great house, Horaceville, evoked the traditional interdependence of church and state in historic England. Old St. Mary's Anglican Church is an example of an English early Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical architecture, in which Gothic details, such as pointed arch windows and towers are applied to symmetrical, neoclassical buildings. The walled churchyard contains the ledger and box tombs of colonial gentry, the Pinhey family plot, and the graves of the ordinary members of the community.	Key elements that embody the architectural value of the ruins of Old St. Mary's Anglican Church and Cemetery as an early example of the English Gothic Revival are: • Its symmetrical and neoclassical form • Its orientation to the river • The rubble stone construction of the remaining walls and of the tower • The ogee arches and other stone window and door openings • The rubble stone churchyard walls, erected in 1855 and extended in 1882, with the curved coping on two sections of the northwest corner enclosing the Pinhey plot Key elements that embody the cultural heritage value of the cemetery are: • The original plan and layout of the family plots and grave markers in an open lawn • The variety of trees planted in the cemetery • The variety of styles, materials, and symbolism and the range in size and sophistication of the grave markers • The iron railings around the Rolston family plot • The Pinhey family plot and associated monuments • Its location adjacent to the grounds of Horaceville, the home of the Pinhey family • The ledger stones and box tombs of the families of officers and gentlemen, and the markers and monuments of succeeding generations of local residents and parishioners Nothing in this designation will prevent the normal operation of the cemetery.
270	Pinhey's Point	Road		Pinhey's Point Historic Site	32-75	Unavailable	It is desired to preserve the lands as heritage property because of its historic importance in the history of the Township of March and the Ottawa Valley generally.	
339	Pleasant Park	Road			227-96	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton and now within the limits of the City of Ottawa and Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, described as all of Lot 123 on the north side of Pleasant Park Road as shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton on the 19th day of September, 1892, as No. 129.	The building at 339 Pleasant Park Road is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural reasons. This house was constructed in 1965 to a design by the Ottawa architect James Strutt. Strutt, both in partnership with James Gilleland and on his own, was responsible for a number of innovative buildings including the Ottawa Airport, the Halifax Airport, the Canadian Nurses' Association Headquarters, the Kitchissippi Pavilions, Bell's Corners United Church and numerous private residences. In its design and execution, 339 Pleasant Park Road represents a marked departure from the conventional suburban house designs of the 1950s and 1960s. It is a low, concrete block structure with a carport facing the street. Its plan is interesting as the kitchen, dining room, and living room are arranged in a "U" with windows opening onto an interior flagstone courtyard. The building's windows sit directly beneath a modified cornice, executed in cedar, which gives it a strong horizontal emphasis. A large chimney distinguishes the rear façade. This designation includes the interior and specifically the entrance hall, dining room and living room of the building because of certain design elements found there, including the wooden screens separating the rooms, the fireplace, and the built-in furniture.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
85	Primrose	Ave E			2024-351	LTS 3 N PRIMROSE AV, 4 N PRIMROSE AV, 5 N PRIMROSE AV & 6 N PRIMROSE AV, PL 11285; PT LTS 11 W EMPRESS AV & 12 W EMPRESS AV, PL 11285; PT PERKINS ST, PL 11285, AS CLOSED BY CR92360; ALL BEING PARTS 1 & 2, 5R11659	The former Our Lady of the Rosary Convent at 85 Primrose Avenue East was constructed in 1890 and is a representative example of a 19th century convent with Second Empire influences and Classical ornamentation. The Second Empire Style was commonly used in the design of early French Catholic institutions in Quebec. Characteristic of the Second Empire style, the building features gabled dormers in the high mansard roof, and a balanced asymmetrical facade. The stone building also features a simple string course, quoins, and voussoirs, typical of the Classical style. The convent has cultural heritage value for its association with architect of the Ottawa diocese Georges Bouillon. He is best known for his ecclesiastical architecture including the House of Studies at 90 Primrose Avenue East and the Neo-Gothic chapel for the Rideau Street convent in Ottawa (now demolished but reassembled in the National Gallery of Canada). The property has historical value for its direct associations with the Grey Nuns of the Cross and the development of women's education in the Ottawa region. The building was purpose built as a convent for the Grey Nuns of the Cross also known as Les Sœurs de la Charité d'Ottawa, a distinct Roman Catholic religious community of women who provided social ministry to the growing town of Bytown (today Ottawa). Through its history as a convent, the institution was responsible for the education of young French women in the early 20th century Ottawa, including Jeanne Sauvé, Canada's first female Speaker of the House and Governor General and Henriette Bourque, the first female lawyer to work for the federal Department of Justice. These women and others went on to make significant contributions to women's history in Canada in the 20th century. The property also has historic associations with the Catholic francophone community in the area surrounding Primrose Hill which developed circa 1872. The convent and surrounding religious institutions were likely constructed to address the growing need for additional services on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River and a growing Catholic francophone community in this area in the late 19th century. The convent has contextual value as it defines the character of Primrose Hill, an area in West Centretown located at the top of an escarpment, overlooking LeBreton Flats. Primrose Hill is defined by several religious buildings including a monastery complex (90 Primrose Avenue East and 96 Empress Avenue), Ecole St-Jean-Baptiste	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 85 Primrose Avenue East as a representative example of a 19th century convent with Second Empire influences and classical ornamentation include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectangular plan and three and a half storey massing Natural limestone construction Mansard roof with evenly spaced gabled dormers Simple stone string course on the first storey and subtle stone quoins Stone voussoirs above the second and third storey windows Balanced asymmetrical facades with equally spaced rectangular window openings and stone sills Remaining stained glass windows on the south facade Two stone chimneys First and second storey entrances on the south facade Staircase on the east facade to a second storey entrance Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its prominent siting on top of Primrose Hill overlooking Lorne Avenue and LeBreton Flats Its location within a cluster of religious buildings Its orientation facing Eglise de Saint-Jean-Baptiste (90 Primrose Avenue East) The designation is limited to the exterior of the building. The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.
90	Primrose	Ave	96 Empress Ave		2024-350	LTS 10 W EMPRESS AV, 3 S PRIMROSE AV, 4 S PRIMROSE AV, 5 S PRIMROSE AV & 6 S PRIMROSE AV, PL 11285; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	The monastery complex at 90 Primrose Avenue East and 96 Empress Avenue, has design and physical value as a rare example of a stone monastery complex in Ottawa constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century. Eglise de Saint-Jean-Baptiste was constructed in 1886 by Father Joseph Michaud and the House of Studies was constructed in 1899 by Georges Bouillon. Following a devastating fire in 1932, both buildings were reconstructed and altered significantly. The 1932 church design has influences of the Neo-Gothic style, which was popular for institutional construction across North America in the early-to-mid twentieth century. The Neo-Gothic features of the building includes the use of limestone, a flat roof, a crenellated parapet with stone detailing, symmetrical facades, and a stone archway entrance. In 1932, the original House of Studies was restored and expanded to form the seminary with a central courtyard. The seminary shows influences of the Neo-Classical style which was popular in the early 20th century. These elements are reflected in the limestone walls, symmetrical facade, and monumental proportions. The stone monastery complex has design value as it demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship, with much of the 1932 design and materials intact. It features architectural detailing that displays a high quality of craftsmanship, such as the stonework, the carved floral motif banding, incised limestone, niches, and corbels. The monastery complex has associative value as a representative work of Joseph Larue, who was the architect for the alterations in the 1930s and was the official architect for the Roman Catholic Order of the Dominican Fathers in the province of Quebec. Larue was known for his ecclesiastical architecture and designed many notable religious buildings in Quebec. The property has historical value for its direct associations with the Dominican Order, and more specifically the Peres Dominicains d'Ottawa. The Dominican Order is a Catholic religious order founded by the Spanish priest Dominic de Guzman (Saint Dominic) in the early 13th century. Its members, called Dominicans, include friars, nuns, sisters, and lay Dominicans preaching, teaching, and studying, with a strong emphasis on intellectual pursuits and theological scholarship, as	Key exterior attributes that unify the stone monastery complex at 90 Primrose Avenue East and 96 Empress Avenue and contribute to the heritage value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The enclosed monastic plan with a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaped central courtyard, and An interior cloister, which features a colonnade of arched windows and doors with stone walls located on the north and west side of the courtyard Regular coursed natural limestone walls with quoins at external corners (smooth stone on the church and natural stone on the seminary) Limestone perimeter walls located on the east and west property lines The crenellated roofline and flat roof profile Two storey, three-sided bay with pier on the east facade connecting the church to the seminary Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the church as a 20th century stone building in the neo-gothic style: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectangular plan aligned along an east-west axis Crenellated parapet Stone banding Narrow vertical windows with three panes and stone quoins Tripartite stained-glass window with stone surround on the west facade Limestone panels incised with a Latin Dominican Cross with the Fleur de Lis on the end of each arm and a Latin "D" on the bottom arm Evenly spaced stained-glass windows spanning the height of the building on the north and south facades with stone quoins and sills Metal fence featuring Latin cross details on either side of the central entrance Symmetrical east facade with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limestone Dominican coat of arms incised with a Latin Dominican Cross
3436	Prince of Wales	Drive		Captain Stephen Collins House	127-88	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number 5R-11552.	The Captain Stephen Collins Home is important for both historical and architectural reasons. This one-and-a-half storey central gabled house facing the Rideau River was built in approximately 1830 for Captain Stephen Collins, a Loyalist and paymaster for Colonel By. Collins became a prominent figure in local government in the 1830s and 1840s. The Collins family occupied this house until 1884 when it was sold to James Mansfield, a prosperous farmer. The Collins House is an excellent example of the early stone houses associated with the Rideau waterway. The masonry is composed of both squared rubble laid in courses and random rubble. The front facade is symmetrical with a central gable and front entrance with flanking twelve over twelve multi-paned windows. The rear elevation, however, is asymmetrical, with an offset gable above the centred ground storey door and second storey "suicide door." Two twelve-over-twelve paned windows flank the west side of the door while only one flanks the east side. The "gingerbread" trim outlining the gable, the entire front porch and balcony are later additions. The Stephen Collins House was designated an historical property under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nepean City Council on December 27, 1988.	
6564	Prince of Wales	Drive		Cinnamon House	55-87	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly in the Township of North Gower) in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF the whole of Block K on Registered Plan 628 save and except Part 1 on Plan 5R-2472.	The house is an excellent example of the work of the Boyd Brothers which has become a very distinct type of construction within and around the Osgoode area. It is also a very important landmark in North Gower, first as the home and offices of the popular Dr. Blair and later as the home and studio of the Williamsons, both of whom were artists - Mrs. Williamson in particular whose sculptures adorned the site until she left to become an artist in residence at the Guild of All Arts in Scarborough.	
66	Queen	St			2025-39	PT LT 25, PL 3922, S QUEEN ST, NUMBERING EASTWARD, AS IN CR603941, S/T & T/W CR597693 ; OTTAWA	The J.W. Woods Building has design value as a rare remaining example of an early 20th century commercial building in Centretown designed in the Romanesque Revival architectural style. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Canada from the 1840s to the early 1900s. The style was frequently used in civic, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings. The building at 66 Queen Street features typical elements of the Romanesque Revival Style including its heavy massing, rusticated stone cladding, and arched window openings. The building has physical value as it displays a high degree of craftsmanship for an early commercial building in Ottawa. This is demonstrated through the building's rusticated stone cladding, carved stonework, and the use of material detailing in the building's copper architrave, frieze, and cornice, and metal spandrel panels. These features are indicative of a high-level craftsmanship and skillful manual labour. The J.W. Woods Building has associative value because it has direct associations with James W. Woods and the Woods Manufacturing Company. James W. Woods established the Woods Manufacturing Company in 1895. The Woods Manufacturing Company was one of the most well-known outdoor outfitters in Canada. The company provided supplies for historic explorations and is credited with introducing the first down-filled parka and sleeping bag. The building at 66 Queen Street was constructed as the Woods Manufacturing Company's first warehouse, wholesale store, and main headquarters in Ottawa. Due to the rapid expansion of business, the Woods Manufacturing Company only used this space from 1900 until 1903. The building at 66 Queen Street is the last built remnant of a significant Ottawa business. James W. Woods was a significant member of Ottawa's business and charitable communities. Aside from his position as president of the Wood's Manufacturing Company, Woods was a militia officer throughout World War I, active in Ottawa's early real estate community, and involved with several local organizations including the Ottawa Board of Trade, Ashbury College, and the YMCA. The J.W. Woods Building has historical and associative value because it demonstrates and reflects the work of architect James Mather, one of Ottawa's most prominent and prolific architects in the late 19th and early 20th century. Mather produced designs in a number of different architectural styles, including the Romanesque Revival style exhibited by 66 Queen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and massing of original building, including five storey height, three bay facade, and rectangular massing Rusticated stone cladding First and second storey window openings including segmental arches, voussoirs and keystones Secondary stone cornice above the second storey, including corbels above rightmost ground floor entrance. Metal spandrel panels separating third and fourth storey windows, inscribed with "J.W Woods, 1900" in central bay Third floor rectangular windows Two-storey tall stone pilasters with simple stone capitals on third and fourth storey Fourth storey segmentally arched windows with voussoirs, and keystones. Heavy stone secondary cornice above fourth storey Fifth storey windows with flat arch, voussoirs, and exaggerated key stones. Copper architrave, frieze, and cornice above fifth storey.
404	Queen	Street		James Fleck House	416-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 19, numbering westward, on the south side of Queen Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 3922, and being designated as Part 2 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 5R-6044.	The Fleck House at 404 Queen Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1894 for James G. Fleck, later Vice-President of Alexander Fleck Ltd. (Vulcan Iron Works), this two and one-half storey brick house features a hip roof, projecting front gable, undulating shingle pattern on the gable, and some decorative brick detail. This Queen Anne Style building is an important element in the heritage area extending along Queen Street from Bay Street to Bronson Avenue.	
406	Queen	Street		Hutcheson House	238-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Number 20, numbering westward on the south side of Queen Street, Registered Plan Number 3922, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the northerly boundary of said Lot 20 distant 14 feet westerly from the northeast angle of said Lot; THENCE westerly and following the northerly boundary of said Lot 36 feet 3 inches; THENCE southerly and parallel with the easterly boundary of said Lot 100 feet, more or less, to the southerly boundary of said Lot; THENCE easterly and following the southerly boundary of said Lot 36 feet 3 inches; THENCE northerly and parallel with the easterly boundary of said Lot 100 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement, THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that parcel of land described in Instrument Number 599261. DATED AT OTTAWA this 16th day of June 1980.	The Hutcheson House, at 406 Queen Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. In its overall exterior appearance, this property is an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture. Erected in 1899, this two and one-half storey hip roofed brick structure features an offset front gable projection, decorative brickwork, stained glass window elements, and a two-storey porch. The property is located in Upper Town, an area of the City that developed as an upper income residential neighbourhood. It was the residence from 1900-1912 of James Hutcheson, Superintendent of the Ottawa Electric Railway.	
408	Queen	Street			417-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF parts of lots 20 and 21, numbering westward, on the south side of Queen Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa Carleton number 5 as number 3922, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said lot 21, distant 49.33 feet easterly from the north west angle of the said lot; Thence southerly and parallel with the westerly boundary of said lot 100 feet, more or less, to the southern boundary of the said lot; Thence easterly, and following the southern boundary of the said lot, 32.83 feet, more or less, to a point distant 50.25 feet westerly from the south east angle of the said lot 20; Thence northerly and parallel with the eastern boundary of the said lot 20, 100 feet, more or less, to the northern boundary of the said lot 20; Thence westerly, and following the northern boundary of the said lots 20 and 21, 32.83 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement; TOGETHER WITH AND SUBJECT to a right-of-way described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of said lot 20 distant 44.25 feet westerly from the north east angle of said lot 20; Thence westerly and following the northern boundary of said lot, 10 feet; Thence southerly and parallel with the eastern boundary of said lot, 79 feet; Thence easterly and parallel with northern boundary of said lot, 10 feet; Thence northerly and parallel with the eastern boundary of said lot, 79 feet to the point of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in instrument number 700886.	The two and one-half storey brick residence at 408 Queen Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1899, it was the residence from 1903 through 1920 of George F. O'Halloran, Lawyer and Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Hip roofed with an offset front gable projection, the building is attractively detailed with brickwork, stained glass window elements, a flat bargeboard, and two-storey porch. In its overall exterior appearance, this property is an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
410	Queen	Street		Puddicombe House	247-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 21, numbering westward, on the south side of Queen Street, according to Registered Plan 3922, which said part may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the northerly boundary of the said Lot 21 distant 7 feet easterly from the northwest angle of the said Lot; THENCE easterly and following the northerly boundary of the said Lot 42 feet 4 inches; THENCE southerly and parallel with the westerly boundary of the said Lot, 100 feet more or less to the southerly boundary of the said Lot; THENCE westerly and following the southerly boundary of the said Lot, 42 feet 4 inches; THENCE northerly and parallel with the westerly boundary of the said Lot 100 feet more or less to the point of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument 697864.	The two and one-half storey brick residence at 410 Queen Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. In its overall exterior appearance, this property is an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture. Erected in 1899, the building is hip roofed with an offset front gable projection and is attractively detailed with brickwork, stained glass window elements, a flat bargeboard, and two storey porch. The property is located in upper Town, an area of the City that developed as an upper income residential neighbourhood. It was the residence from 1900 to 1902 of William Bain Scarth Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Commissioner of Patents. From 1903 through 1920, it was the residence of Harry Puddicombe, Principal of the Canadian Conservatory of Music.	
439	Queen	Street	414 Sparks Street	Christ Church Cathedral	77-80	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots Number 20, 21 and 22 on the south side of Sparks Street and Lots Numbers 20, 21 and 22 on the north side of Queen Street (all numbering westward), Registered Plan 3922. THE HEREINBEFORE described lands are those lands described in Instrument Number 402610.	Christ Church Cathedral, Queen Street and Sparks Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The site was donated by Nicholas Sparks in 1832. The first church was built during 1832-33. The present building was erected during 1872-73, being designed by King Arnold, a prominent Ottawa architect. In 1897 Christ Church was established as the Cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa. In its overall exterior appearance, the church is of the Gothic Revival style, sturdily conceived and comparatively severe. Christ Church's prominent role in the life of the City is marked by its striking	
2	Queen Elizabeth	Driveway		Cartier Square Drill Hall		Unavailable	The Drill Hall, located at Cartier Square, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. Designed by the Department of Public Works, the Hall was erected during 1879-1881. Since construction, it has served as regimental depot for the Governor General's Food Guards and the 43rd Rifles, later the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa. The building is a symmetrical development of the Italian Villa Style popular have 1860 and often used for exhibition buildings. Comparatively plain, the brick hall is chiefly distinguished by massive queen post trusses which support the roof. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, 1981.	
304, 306, 308, 310, 312	Queen Elizabeth	Driveway		Queale Terrace	369-81	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF a portion of Lot H in Concession C, Rideau Front, in the City of Ottawa, which said portion may be described as follows: FIRSTLY: Lots C and D on the west side of the Driveway in the City of Ottawa as shown and laid down on a plan prepared by C.A. Biggar, O.L.S., dated the 26th day of June, 1891, and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 35085. SECONDLY: All that portion of Lot Number Two (2), Plan 35085 on the south side of First Avenue in the said City of Ottawa, east of the part thereof described in a deed to David A. Younghusband, dated the 5th day of August, 1922, the said portion of said Lot number Two (2) on the south side of First Avenue hereby conveyed, being otherwise described as the easterly eighteen feet six inches (18' 6") from front to rear of said Lot Number TWO (2) and commencing at a point on the southerly limit of said First Avenue distant thirty-one feet six inches (31' 6") from the northwest angle of said Lot Number Two (2); Thence southerly and parallel to the westerly boundary of said Lot Number TWO (2) to the southerly boundary of said lot; Thence easterly along the said southerly boundary of said Lot Number Two (2) eighteen feet six inches (18'6") more or less to the southeast angle of said Lot Number Two (2); Thence northerly along the easterly boundary of said Lot Number Two (2) to the northeast angle of said Lot Number Two (2); Thence westerly and along the said northerly boundary of said Lot Number Two (2) being the southerly limit of said First Avenue Eighteen feet six inches (18' 6") more or less to the point of commencement. THIRDLY: The westerly thirty-one feet six inches (31' 6") from front to rear of Lot Number Two (2) on the south side of First Avenue as shown and laid down on a plan prepared by C.A. Biggar, O.L.S., dated June 26, 1891 and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 35085 described as follows: Commencing at the north east angle of said Lot Number Two (2) on the south side of First Avenue; Thence easterly and along the southerly side of First Avenue thirty-one feet six inches (31'6") ; Thence southerly and parallel to the easterly boundary of the said Lot Number Two to the southerly boundary of the said Lot; Thence westerly along	The five door row house at 304-312 Queen Elizabeth Driveway is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected in 1906, the building is a two storey solid brick structure with a flat roof. Five projecting square tower accent its saw-tooth plan. Two of these towers are crowned with pyramidal roofs, two with barrel vaulted roofs and one with a bell-shaped roof. Two storey wood porches and a wood balustrade, running above the roof cornice, unite each tower. The building is further decorated by: bull's-eye tower windows, alternating flat and arched headed windows and the use of accenting building materials. The combination of these elements makes this building a unique architectural landmark in the City of Ottawa. The above does not make any reference to the interior of the building.	
3455	Ramsayville	Road		School Section No. 13, Gloucester (Ramsayville School)	150-1997	Unavailable	The Ramsayville School, as it is now known, is a converted single-room schoolhouse built in 1894. The old schoolhouse is one of the very few one room schoolhouses of that era still standing and still in use in the Ottawa-Carleton Region. Built on a stone foundation, the walls are brick over a frame back-up, the roof is currently a metal shingle roof, while the windows are vertical-lift wood encased units. The single storey structure has solid wood-core doors. The outbuilding, as well as the land within the property lines are also included in the designation.	
2306	Relin	Way		Engel House	91-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau, formerly in Township of North Gower, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot 22, Concession 3 in the said Township designated as Part 4 on a Reference Plan deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton (No. 5) as No. 5R-6615.	This is a good example of the Classical Revival styled stone cottages of the Rideau Corridor, and an outstanding house in the North Gower area, distinguished by its age, architectural style and construction.	
2193	Richardson Side	Road		Mulligan's School S.S. No. 1 Huntley / The Cheshire Cat Pub	14-2000	Unavailable	The Cheshire Cat Pub is important for both historical and architectural reasons. The property was acquired in 1820 by Thomas Mulligan, who later donated a portion of it to the school board. The first school was a small shanty with few benches and no blackboard and was referred to as "Mulligan's School". The second school, built circa 1860, was a log structure. In 1863 where were 33 students. This structure was destroyed by The Big Fire of 1870. It was rebuilt in the 1870s as a log structure. As its predecessors, it had the same problems in keeping out the weather. It still had no blackboard. In 1883 the school was rebuilt as a stone structure. The building stopped functioning as a school in 1957 and became a private residence. In 1988-89, the building was renovated and two additions were added, in scale with the original. Although the building itself has undergone significant changes since its construction in 1883, it retains its original massing which is typical of one room school houses constructed at that time. The building is a local landmark and has been a focal point of the community since its construction.	
70	Richmond	Road		Champlain Oil Service Centre	2019-298	PT LT 33, CON 10F, AS IN CR524498; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	The Champlain Oil Company Service Station has cultural heritage value as one of Ottawa's few remaining pre-Second World War service stations built when car ownership was becoming more popular. Its location on Richmond Road when it was the main highway to the west also contributes to its historical and contextual value. The building is an interesting example of a 1930s service station, many of which were designed to evoke other building forms such as castles or houses. The former service centre is domestic in scale, designed to resemble an English cottage. Features of the building that illustrate this include the rounded-arch doorway and round-headed windows, the rectangular windows, each with an overhanging shed roof with brackets, the twin chimneys and the steeply pitched gable roof. The Champlain Oil Company Service Station is historically valuable for its association with the growth of private automobile ownership in Ottawa. In the early years of the car, gasoline was usually purchased by the can from the local blacksmith or from pumps in front of a general store. The first full service gas station was constructed in Pittsburgh, PA in 1913. By the late 1920s, the rapid increase in private ownership of automobiles prompted the construction of service stations devoted solely to selling gasoline and servicing automobiles. Contextual value is found in the building's location on Richmond Road, which played an integral role in the development of the small, rural villages west of Bytown, and later Ottawa as the main highway into the city	Key attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of 70 Richmond Road as an example of a cottage-style, pre-Second World War service station include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular plan, comprised of three parts; the house-form commercial section, the adjoining office area and the two-bay service section; Bounded-arch doorway with wooden round arched door with round window; Rectangular windows with transoms and overhanging shed roofs with brackets; Slender round arched windows on the east façade Twin chimneys; Variety of roof types, including a gable roof, curved roof and a truncated hipped roof with standing seam metal roofing; Decorative eaves; Engaged columns in west section of the building; and Its location on Richmond Road.
114	Richmond	Road		Monastère des Soeurs de la Visitation Sainte-Marie d'Ottawa	48-2012	Part of Block C, Registered Plan 152 designated as Part 2 on Plan 4R25940	The Soeurs de la Visitation d'Ottawa Monastery is comprised of two parts, a Gothic Revival house built in 1864-1865 and the large stone addition constructed in 1913 to transform the structure into a monastery. Its cultural heritage value lies in its being an excellent example of both an 1860s Gothic Revival House designed for and occupied by members of the elite and an early 20th century monastery. The complex has historical value for its association with James Skead (owner 1880 until his death in 1884, whose widow lived there until 1887), a lumberman, senator, Ottawa booster and founder of Skead's Mills and George Holland, (owner 1887-1910), a successful publisher and innovator, and with the Soeurs de la Visitation d'Ottawa. It is also a rare surviving example of a property that housed a cloistered religious community for over 100 years and functioned as a self-sustaining entity for much of that time. The original two and a half storey stone house was built in 1864-1865. It was designed by English architect Sidney Bowles Fripp for James Dyke, a local merchant, who quickly sold it to George Eaton, a gentleman farmer. It was one of a number of properties built on larger lots laid out along Richmond Road after its macadamization that were intended for members of Ottawa's emerging elite class. The longest owner of the building prior to its purchase and conversion to a monastery in the early 20th century was George Holland, a prominent local newspaperman, and, with his brother Andrew, a communications entrepreneur. In 1909 George and Alison Holland sold the entire property to the Soeurs de la Visitation, a cloistered order of nuns whose members devote their lives to prayer. Founded in Anney, France in 1610, the order established monasteries across Europe in the centuries following its establishment. The order's founders, St. Francis de Sales and Ste. Jeanne Francois de Chantal, have both been beatified. The nuns moved into the house in 1910 and, by 1913, its conversion to a monastery was complete. A tall, two storey building with an attic, it consists of four wings, arranged around a central courtyard or cloister, a plan followed by the monasteries of medieval Europe, and used for Roman Catholic convents and monasteries around the world. Soon after its acquisition by the Soeurs de la Visitation, the property was encircled by high walls which shielded the monastery from the exterior world, although the Chapel was used by the community throughout its history. In the years following its establishment, the grounds evolved from food production into a contemplative space, also used by the nuns for recreation.	Key attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of the Soeurs de la Visitation d'Ottawa Monastery as an excellent example of both a large Gothic Revival house built for and inhabited by members of Ottawa's elite and a monastery housing a contemplative order of nuns include: House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steeply pitched roof with narrow gable-roofed dormers location of the east facing veranda bay window with wooden pointed arch details decorative bargeboard tall chimneys stone quoins and voussoirs distinctive "pinwheel plan" and central staircase stone construction Monastery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tall, two storey stone construction with regularly spaced rectangular windows inward-facing plan with the wings arranged around a central courtyard or cloister, enclosed on four sides pattern of the flowerbeds within central courtyard or cloister high hipped metal-clad roof with gable and triangular dormers bellcote first and second floor galleries overlooking the grounds chapel, its interior volume and pointed arch windows Grounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> picturesque gardens associated with the Gothic Revival house, with the layout of pathways, flowerbeds and mature trees pathway around the periphery of the site to the south of the monastery used
150	Richmond	Road		Aylen-Heney Cottage	259-88	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 3, according to a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 440.	The Aylen-Heney Cottage at 150 Richmond Road is recommended for individual designation as being of historical and architectural value. This stone cottage is the last of several buildings that formed the Aylen-Heney farmstead, and the only one of its kind left in the west end of Ottawa. Peter Aylen, the first owner, and John "Buffalo" Heney were active participants in the settlement of Nepean and the development of Ottawa. Heney acquired the farmstead in the 1860s and this small house remained in the Heney family until 1988. Prior to annexation to the City of Ottawa, nearby Kirkwood Avenue had been known as Heney Road. Originally construction in the 1830's by Peter Aylen for farm labourers and possible sundry commercial uses, this cottage was expanded in the 1870s with a metal-clad mansard roof. The symmetrical design and unusual proportions exhibit a layering of architectural changes reflected by a vernacular blend of English Georgian stylistic features with traditional French Canadian building elements. Of particular note are the large rough-cut stone coins, half-round fanlight over the centre entrance, casement windows and metal-clad mansard roof with flared or bell-cast eaves. These architectural features, combined with the building's close proximity to the street, create a minor landmark along this section of Richmond Road.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
307	Richmond	Road		Former Skead's Mills Methodist Church	2020-344	PIN 04020-0101 PT LT 31, CON 10F, PT LTS 4 & 5, PL 184, PARTS 1 AND 2 PLAN 4R23544; OTTAWA	<p>The building at 307 Richmond Road has cultural heritage value for its design value as a village church built in the Gothic Revival style, its historic value as an example of the early development of Ottawa's west end, and its contextual value as a landmark along Richmond Road.</p> <p>The church at 307 Richmond Road has design value as a good example of a small 19th century stone village church in the Ottawa area. The building is a simple interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, featuring pointed arch windows with decorative tracery and stone quoins. The central gable over the front door features decorative bargeboard. Located in the present day community of Westboro, the former Skead's Mills Methodist Church has historical value for its association with the early development of the Ottawa's west end. Constructed in 1898, it is one of the oldest remaining buildings in Westboro. It operated as a Methodist church until 1925 when the United Church of Canada was formed. In 1928, the building was sold to a Baptist congregation.</p> <p>The building has contextual value due to its location on Richmond Road, which as the main east-west highway into the city, played an integral role in the development of the small, rural villages west of Ottawa. The church is a landmark as one of a number of stone buildings located along Richmond Road in Westboro, the centre of Nepean Township in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p>	<p>Key attributes that embody the cultural heritage value of 307 Richmond Road as an example of a small, village church designed in the Gothic Revival style include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stone construction laid in random courses •Steeply pitched cross gable roof •Large pointed arch stained glass window with decorative wood tracery on front façade and stone voussiors •Pointed arch stained glass windows with wooden mullions and stone sills and voussiors •Stone quoins •Bargeboard in the gable end over the front entrance •Its location on Richmond Road <p>The interior of the building and later additions to the building are excluded from the designation.</p>
345	Richmond	Road		Nepean Town Hall	89-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot A on the northwestern limit of Richmond Road as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 179 and which part of the said Lot A are the lands described in the deed from FANNY J. SWITZER et ux to the Corporation of the Township of Nepean by Instrument Number 17129, dated February 28, 1896, and which said lands are more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point in the northwestern limit of the said Richmond Road, distant 68 feet measured southwesterly thereon from the western limit of Churchill Avenue, formerly Main Street, as shown on said Plan 179; Thence, continuing southwesterly along the said northwestern limit of Richmond Road, a distance of 78.85 feet; Thence northwesterly and parallel to the said western limit of Churchill Avenue, a distance of 98 feet; Thence northeasterly and parallel to the said northwestern limit of Richmond Road, a distance of 73 feet; Thence southerly, in a straight line, a distance of 97.01 feet, more or less to the point of commencement.	<p>Nepean Town Hall, located at 345 Richmond Road, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The building was erected in 1896 for the Township of Nepean, and the Town Hall was the centre of municipal affairs for over fifty years.</p> <p>The one and one-half storey stone building is a typical example of early town halls; gable-roofed, bell tower, and a gabled projecting entranceway facing the road. The building is further enhanced by its arched window openings, the shaped door transom with its multiple lights, gabled dormers with broken eaves and the solid bargeboards.</p> <p>Note the above does not make reference to the interior of the building or any rear additions.</p>	
347	Richmond	Road		Chapel of the Holy Spirit, All Saints' Anglican Church	2001-195	Lot C and Part of Lot 13 on Plan 179, South side of Madison Avenue (formerly John Street); Part Lots B and 13 on Plan 179, North side of Richmond Road, all as in NP38363 and CR313494, Ottawa/Nepean PIN No. 04017-0050 (LT)	<p>The Chapel of the Holy Spirit, All Saints' Anglican Church, Westboro, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons.</p> <p>The Chapel was originally All Saints' Anglican Church, Nepean. The cornerstone of the church was laid in 1865 but the church was not completed until 1872 when it was finally consecrated and opened for religious services. Constructed within the boundaries of the Township of Nepean, the Church served the needs of the township's Anglicans for many years. Later, it was a centre for Anglican community life in the village of Westboro. In 1950, Westboro became part of the City of Ottawa. As a pre-Confederation religious building, the Church is an excellent reminder of Ottawa's history.</p> <p>The Chapel of the Holy Spirit, All Saints' Anglican Church, was designed by Thomas Fuller, one of the architects of the original Centre Block and the Library of Parliament. Fuller was also the architect of a number of small parish churches in the Ottawa area. For his church designs, he used the stone churches of 13th century England as models. The church is a rough-cut, stone structure with a steeply pitched gable roof. A small enclosed entrance porch with a hipped gable roof is located at the west end of the building, while a transept-like projection, also with a hipped gable roof, is located at the building's east end. Between these two projections a plain gable with a pointed-arch window pierces the building's eaves. The building's east facade has been obscured by the new church constructed in 1954.</p> <p>The interior of the Chapel is not included in this designation. The offices and parish hall to the north of the Chapel and the 1954 church to the east are not included in this designation.</p>	
529	Richmond	Road		Maplelawn	119-94; 15-95 (int)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and BEING COMPOSED of part of Lot 29, Concession 1, (Ottawa Front), Township of Nepean (now within the limits of the City of Ottawa), and which part of the said lot may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the northerly limit of the Richmond Road, distant 150 ft. westerly, measured along said northerly limit from the southeasterly angle of the lands conveyed to one Lloyd B. Rochester by Deed Number 44990, said point of commencement also being distant 579.5 ft., more or less, easterly, measured along the said northerly limit of the Richmond Road from the division line between Lots 28 and 29, in said Concession 1: THENCE in a northerly direction and at right angles to the said northerly limit of the Richmond Road, a distance of 382.82 ft., more or less, to the southerly limit of the lands conveyed by the said Lloyd B. Rochester to the Crown by Deed Number 59688: THENCE in a northeasterly direction along the southerly limit of the said last mentioned lands, a distance of 104.12 ft., more or less to the easterly limit of the said lands; THENCE southerly along a line drawn parallel to the said division line between Lots 28 and 29, a distance of 138.45 ft. to Post Number 5 (as described in said Deed Number 44990); THENCE southeasterly along the easterly limit of the lands in said last mentioned deed, a measured distance of 146.16 ft. (Deed measurement 139 ft.) to Post Number 6, situate at the northerly side of a stone wall: THENCE in an easterly direction following the north side of the said stone wall (the face of the wall forming the boundary), a distance of 127 ft. to Post Number 7, at the corner of the said stone wall; THENCE in a southerly direction following the said stone wall on the east side (the face also forming the boundary), a measured distance of 133.1 ft. (Deed measurement 138 ft.) to the said northerly limit of the Richmond Road; THENCE westerly along the said last mentioned limit, a distance of 150 ft. to the point of commencement. All as last described in Deed Instrument No. 400101.	<p>The interior of the original portion of Maplelawn is an excellent example of a classically-inspired interior and is characterized by an elegant symmetry and finely crafted details. The wide entrance hall features a semi-elliptical arch at its mid-point matching the door frame and an elegant curved staircase with a turned nested newel post and a carved stringer. Built-in interior shutters, deep baseboards and veiling cornices distinguish the rooms that lead off the wide central hall of the main floor. Equally noteworthy are the plaster ceiling medallions found in the principal rooms of the main floor and the upstairs hall.</p> <p>As a fine example of a classically-inspired interior, this designation includes the interior spaces of the main floor of the 1835 section of the house, the staircase and the upstairs hall.</p>	
635	Richmond	Road		Bingham-McKellar House	206-78	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Lots 510, 521 and 522 on the east side of Earls Court Avenue on Plan M-29 filed in the Land Registry Office Number 4 for the Land Titles Division of Ottawa-Carleton at Ottawa. SECONDLY: Part of Lot 1089 on the north side of the Richmond Road on said Plan M-29 particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the southeast angle of the said lot 1089; THENCE southwesterly and following the southeasterly limit of the said Lot, 126 feet 8 inches to a point distant one-tenth of a foot measured westerly along the southerly limit of the said Lot from the westerly face of a stone post at present erected thereon; THENCE northwesterly in a straight line to a point where an iron-post has been planted on the northwesterly limit of the said Lot, the said point being distant 95 feet 6 inches measured southwesterly along the northwesterly limit of the said Lot from the northeast angle thereof; THENCE northeasterly and following the northwesterly limit of the said Lot, 95 feet 6 inches to the northeast angle thereof; THENCE southeasterly and following the northeasterly limit of the said Lot, 215 feet 1 inch; THENCE southerly and following the easterly limit of the said lot, 125 feet 6 inches to the point of commencement. SUBJECT TO A right-of-way for Margaret Lillian Hutchison, her heirs, administrators, executors and assigns, the owner or owners for the time being of the remaining portion of Lot 1089 on said Plan M-29, at all times and for all purposes over a strip of land 10 feet in rectangular width, over, along and upon that part of the above described part of lot 1089, particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the northeast angle of said Lot 1089; THENCE southeasterly and following the northeasterly limit of the said Lot 1089, 10 feet; THENCE southwesterly and following a line parallel to the northerly boundary of the said Lot 1089, a distance of 95 feet 6 inches more or less (to the westerly boundary of the part of Lot 1089 above described); THENCE northerly (and along the westerly boundary of the part of Lot 1089 above described) to a point on the northerly boundary of the said Lot 1089 being distant from the northeasterly boundary of the said Lot 1089, 95 feet 6 inches; THENCE easterly and along the northerly boundary of the said Lot 1089 to the point of commencement. THIRDLY: Part of Lot 511 on the north side of Richmond Road	<p>The stone house and surrounding grounds at 635 Richmond Road is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This two and one-half storey residential building is a good example of late Georgian style, five bays in width, regularly proportioned, with a gable roof, and centre hall plan. A Classic Revival porch was added early in the twentieth century.</p> <p>This house was built in the 1840's by J. and William Thomson and is one of the last examples of a series of significant estate residences stretching along the Richmond Road west of Ottawa, one of the area's oldest thoroughfares.</p>	
2720	Richmond	Road		Grant School	2006-420	PIN 03956 - 0089 (LT) Part Lot 21, Plan 348, Lots 488 and 489 on Plan 4R-346 known as 2720 Richmond Road East.	<p>Grant School, 2720 Richmond Road East, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, 2005 for its cultural heritage value.</p> <p>Grant School was completed in 1922 by the then Township of Nepean as a consolidated school to "consolidate" four one room schools into a new facility, better suited to the needs of the students. Built during the period when the United Farmers of Ontario (UFO) held power in the legislature with the support of Labour, it was originally designed to incorporate a community hall, an initiative of the UFO government to improve the lives of rural dwellers through increased amenities. It was named after the then-Minister of Education R.H. Grant. After the defeat of the UFO government, the new government threatened to withhold funds to cover the costs of the community hall. The school served the community for many years as the area around it urbanized. It closed in 1988, reopening as an alternative school in 1991.</p>	<p>Designed by the Ottawa architectural firm of Richards and Abra, Grant School is a symmetrical two storey, red brick structure with a truncated hipped roof. It features a painted metal cornice with dentils, and pedimented pavilions on the east and west ends of the building with stone crests in the gable ends. Brick details such as quoins and voussiors, are found on each facade. The north and south facades are distinguished by large windows that light the classrooms inside. The original multi-paned windows were replaced in the 1950s, at the same time that the first floor, rounded arched windows and flanking doors were altered to become rectangular. The building's large windows demonstrate the emphasis placed on providing adequate light and air circulation by school architects of the era, while its restrained classical details convey a sense of permanence and solidity suitable for a modern public school, in sharp contrast to the small one-room schools it replaced. The lawn with its landscaping facing Richmond Road to the North of the school is integral to the heritage character of the site.</p> <p>The interior of the school, the one storey wing to the south of the building, the one storey staircase enclosures and the detached one room annex are not included in this designation.</p>
2976	Richmond	Road		School Section No. 3, Nepean (Mosgrove School)	78-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, (formerly Township of Nepean) Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 19, Concession 2 (Ottawa Front), more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of Highway No. 15 distant 22.25 feet on a bearing of North 44 degrees 23 minutes 50 seconds West from the northwesterly corner of Lot 20, Registered Plan 298405; THENCE South 31 degrees 18 minutes 25 seconds West along the southerly limit of Highway 15, a distance of 208 feet to an iron bar marking the northerly corner of Instrument No. 324286; THENCE South 58 degrees 41 minutes 35 seconds East a distance of 175.3 feet, more or less, to an iron bar found in the northwesterly limit of Lot 14, Registered Plan 298405; THENCE 35 degrees 00 minutes 55 seconds east along the northwesterly limit of Lots 14 and 15, Registered Plan 298405, a distance of 161 feet, more or less, to the northerly corner of said Lot 15; THENCE North 44 degrees 23 minutes 50 seconds West along the southwesterly limits of Lots 17, 18 and 20, Registered Plan 298405 a distance of 192 feet more or less, to the point of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 640894.	<p>The Mosgrove School, at 2976 Richmond Road, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. Erected in 1887, this one room school house was one of four between Ottawa and Bell's Corners. Set back from the road on a picturesque, landscaped knoll, the building in its general exterior appearance is a typical example of early schools, gable-roofed, three windows on each side, with the gable end entranceway facing the road.</p>	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
3080	Richmond	Road		Fairfields	81-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, AND BEING COMPOSED OF Part of the easterly half of Lot 18, Concession 2, O.F. of the Township of Nepean, described as follows: PREMISING that all bearings in this description are referred to the centre line of Highway No. 15 having an astronomic bearing of north 31 degrees, 43 minutes 10 seconds east as shown on the deposited plan no. 60670. COMMENCING at a point which may be reached by starting at the intersection of the easterly limit of Lot 18 as defined by a wire fence existing in November 1959 with a line drawn parallel to and distant 50 feet measured southeasterly and perpendicularly from the centre line of construction of the King's Highway as shown on a plan deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton as No. 60670; THENCE south 31 degrees, 43 minutes 10 seconds west along the said parallel line 195.41 feet to a monument; THENCE southwesterly along a curved line drawn concentrically with and distant 50 feet measured southeasterly and radially from the said centre line of construction on a curve right of 1482.48 feet radius, a chord distance of 77.82 feet to the point of commencement of this description, the said chord having a bearing of south 33 degrees, 13 minutes, 24 seconds west; THENCE north 50 degrees, 48 minutes, 13 seconds west a distance of 19.30 feet to the northwesterly boundary of the lands described in portion A of Instrument No. 406000; THENCE north 21 degrees, 20 minutes 50 seconds west a distance of 4.86 feet to the northwesterly boundary of the lands held by William F.C. Bell in 1948 and shown as the unwidened boundary of Highway No. 15 on deposited Plan No. 60670; THENCE south 38 degrees, 15 minutes, 20 seconds west along the said northwesterly boundary a distance of 64.25 feet to a monument; THENCE south 36 degrees, 02 minutes 20 seconds west and continuing along the said northwesterly boundary a distance of 172.97 feet; THENCE south 46 degrees, 09 minutes 50 seconds east along the production of a wire fence existing in November 1959 a distance of 8.14 feet to the northwesterly boundary of the lands described in Portion B of 406000. THENCE south 35 degrees, 40 minutes, 40 seconds west along the said northwesterly boundary a distance of 72.07 feet; THENCE south 51 degrees, 25 minutes east a distance	Four generations of the pioneer Bell family have lived on the property located on the historic Richmond Road. William Bell, from County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland, settled during the period from 1815 to 1820 and operated a tavern in a scoop-roofed log building. He built a stone house in the 1840s. Subsequent owners have been his son, William Nicholson Bell, a Deputy Reeve of Nepean, his grandson, W. Fred Bell, Reeve of Nepean in 1922, and his great grandson, the late Honourable R.A. Bell, a Member of Parliament 1957-1968 and of Cabinet 1962-63. The late daughter of Dick and Ruth Bell, the Honourable Justice Judith Bell also resided at Fairfields. The stone house was built on the property in the 1840s and which is recorded in the 1851 Census, was gutted in the great fire of 1870 which swept most of Carleton County. The present home was rebuilt in 1870 utilizing the limestone walls from the earlier building. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of a prosperous Confederation era farmhouse. The two storey structure is multi-gabled in the Gothic style with excellent bargeboard trim consisting of a series of pendants. Each front gable has ornamented finials. The interior has excellent woodwork typical of the 1870s. The windows recessed into the two feet thick walls, have paneled window surrounds. This large home is sited graciously on 1.8 acres of the original 600 acre farm holding. Fairfields was Nepean's first historical designation, and was designated by Nepean City Council on June 24, 1981. Fairfields and its surrounding property was given to the city of Nepean by the Bell family in 2000.	The designation is to include: (i)The exterior, including but not limited to, walls, doors, windows, bargeboard, and roof trim; (ii)The interior to include all original partitioning, woodwork, doors, and trim; (iii)The total property associated with the building excluding the detached garage.
1	Rideau	Street		Château Laurier	265-78	Firstly: ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land being composed of part of Lot "B" in Concession "C", Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the City of Ottawa, and forming part of the said Lot "B" marked and designated as "Reserve" on a plan prepared by J. Stoughton Dennis, P. L. S., dated the 20th October 1859, and of record in the Ordinance Land Office, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. A certified copy of said plan is also of record in the Registry Office of the City of Ottawa. The said Parcel being a portion of that part of the said "Reserve" commonly known as "Major's Hill Park" and situate north of Rideau Street as shown on said plan, and East of the Right of Way of the Hull Electric Railway, which said parcel or tract of land may be more particularly described as follows:- COMMENCING at the intersection of the westerly limit of Mackenzie Avenue, and the northerly limit of Rideau Street; THENCE south fifty-eight degrees fifty-one minutes West (S.58°51' W.) along said northerly limit of Rideau Street eighty-nine (89) feet, more or less, to a point where the most north easterly limit of the parcel conveyed by His Majesty the King to the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company by Grant dated 13th October 1909 would if produced south easterly intersect the said northerly limit of Rideau Street; THENCE north thirty-one degrees twenty-two minutes west (N.31°22'W.) along the production of the said limit of parcel described in the said Grant and along said limit one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, to an angle in the said parcel; THENCE south fifty-eight degrees thirty-eight minutes West (S.58°38'W.) along the limit of said parcel thirteen (13) feet; THENCE north thirty-one degrees twenty-two minutes west (N.31°22'W.) along said limit fourteen (14) feet; THENCE south fifty-eight degrees thirty-eight minutes west (S.58°38'W.) along said limit of eighty eight feet six inches (88 ft. 6 inches); THENCE north forty-eight degrees forty-two minutes west (N.48°42'W.) along said limit two hundred and five feet three inches (205'3") more or less, to the Northerly angle thereof; THENCE south forty-one degrees eighteen minutes west (S.41°18'W.) along the said limit and said limit produced a distance of sixty-nine (69 ") feet more or less to the Easterly boundary of the Right of Way of the Hull Electric Railway; THENCE North Westerly along said boundary of Right of Way, Sixty (60') feet more or less to an iron pin planted; THENCE north forty-one degrees eighteen minutes east (N.41°18'E.) three hundred and	The Chateau Laurier at Rideau Street and MacKenzie Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected 1908-1912 by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and subsequently enlarged in keeping with the original architectural style, the hotel was built in the late Victorian French Chateau style, as designed by Montreal architects Ross and MacFarlane. This was in contrast to the initial Gothic Revival proposal. The romantic attractiveness of the Chateau Style became incorporated in a series of hotels across Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier was the first to sign the register. From 1930-35 R.B., Bennett resided here. Over the years, the Chateau has served as a second home for many M.P.s and Senators, providing a dignified, hospitable and lively Ottawa residence.	
2	Rideau	Street	12 Rideau St	Union Station	239-79 (int)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF parts of Lots 1, 2 and 3 and all of Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Registered Plan 17922, and part of Lot C, Concession C, Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now within the said City of Ottawa, and designated as Part 35 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 05 as Plan 4R-1524.	Union Station at 2 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected during 1909-12 to the original design of B. Gilbert, as modified by Ross and MacFarlane, the building was constructed as a central railway depot for Ottawa by the predecessors of today's Canadian National Railway. Together with the Chateau Laurier across the street, it has long been a transportation landmark in the City. The overall exterior appearance is expressive of the building's Beaux Arts style. The station is particularly notable architecturally for its impressive pillars, extensive concourse and high arched ceilings.	
10	Rideau	Street	48 Rideau St	Transportation Building	68-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot 4 and part of Lot 5 on the south side of Rideau Street and parts of Lots 4 and 5 on the north side of Besserer Street, Registered Plan 3922, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the southern boundary of Rideau Street, the said point being distant 33 feet easterly measured along the southern boundary of Rideau Street from the northwest angle of Lot 5 on the southern side of Rideau Street; THENCE southerly, and parallel to the western boundary of the said Lot 5, a distance of 52 feet; THENCE westerly, and parallel to the southern boundary of Rideau Street, a distance of 4 feet; THENCE southerly, and parallel to the western boundaries of Lot 5 on the southern side of Rideau Street and Lot 5 on the northern side of Besserer Street, a distance of 146 feet, more or less, to the northern boundary of Besserer Street; THENCE westerly, along the northern boundary of Besserer Street, a distance of 29 feet to the southwest angle of Lot 5 on the northern side of Besserer Street; THENCE northerly, and along the western boundary of said Lot 5 on the northern side of Besserer Street, a distance of 82 feet, more or less, to a point distant 17 feet southerly, measured along the western boundary of said Lot 5 from the northeast angle of Lot 4 on the northern side of Besserer Street; THENCE westerly, and parallel to the northern boundary of said Lot 4 on the northern side of Besserer Street, to the eastern boundary of Sussex Street; THENCE northerly, and along the eastern boundary of Sussex Street, a distance of 116 feet, more or less, to the southern boundary of Rideau Street; THENCE easterly, along the southern boundary of Rideau Street, a distance of 99 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 526377.	The Transportation Building, 10 Rideau Street, was designed by J. Albert Ewart in 1916 for Charles Jackson Booth, son of J.R. Booth, lumberman. This building, eight storeys in height and running 66 feet on Rideau Street and 116 feet on Sussex Drive, employs a Gothic theme on its ground floor facades and in its upper cornice. It is constructed in terra cotta and matching yellow brick set on a polished granite base. The sixth floor is ornamented with medallions, while elliptical heads ornament the windows on the seventh storey. In many respects it is similar to the Prudential Building in Buffalo, N.Y. which was designed by Louis Sullivan and constructed in 1894-95 as a 12 storey building. It was called the world's first formal skyscraper. In 1931, after fire gutted City Hall on Elgin Street, the top three floors were leased as City hall. The Transportation Building was expropriated by the N.C.C. in 1965 and renovated to accommodate the Commission in 1969. The Transportation Building is not only an elegant commercial office building, but complements the other variety of tall structures around Confederation Square, and, because of its Gothic lines, is particularly sympathetic to the Parliament Buildings.	
22	Rideau	Terrace		Burpee House	2011-91	Part of Lot 3, Con JG, designated as Part 1, Plan 4R9499, Ottawa/Gloucester	The cultural heritage value of the Burpee House at 22 Rideau Terrace is in its design value as a good example of Edwardian Classicism and in its historical value for its association with Lawrence J. Burpee. The Burpee House is an example of early 20th century Edwardian Classicism. Edwardian Classicism was popular in Canada from 1900 to 1930. The style was, in many ways, a reaction to the excesses of 19th century architecture, and typically features classical details, plain unadorned surfaces and few decorative details. The house is a two-and-a-half story, red brick structure with a high hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves. Features of the house associated with Edwardian Classicism include: hipped dormers, a large pedimented gable with two windows at the front, deep verge boards, a bay window and a two-storey front porch. The house has a rough cut stone foundation and window sills and smooth stone lintels. The house has historical value for its association with Lawrence J. Burpee, a noted scholar and civil servant in Ottawa. Burpee lived at this house from its construction c. 1908 until his death in 1946. In his professional life, Burpee was private secretary to three successive Ministers of Justice, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library in Ottawa and then became the first secretary of the International Joint Commission in 1912. He held this post until he died in 1946. Burpee spent much of his life ardently campaigning for the creation of a national library in Canada based on the model of the American Library of Congress.	Key attributes of the Burpee House associated with Edwardian Classicism include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High hipped roof Smooth brick surfaces Flat arched windows with smooth cut stone lintels and rough cut sills Rough cut stone foundation Two-storey bay window Two-storey front porch Hipped dormer windows Deep overhanging eaves Wide, plain vergeboard Pedimented gable with shingled gable end
41	Rideau	St		Plaza Building	2024-258	Part of Lot A, Plan 42482, as in NS124145, N/S Rideau Street; Ottawa	The Plaza Building at 41 Rideau Street has design value as an early example of a Chicago style, steel-frame skyscraper in Ottawa. The Chicago Style is used to refer to the innovative commercial buildings and early skyscrapers that were built in large cities between the 1890s and 1930s. The Chicago Style introduced interior self-supporting metal frames that allowed buildings to reach greater heights without load-bearing external masonry walls. The Plaza Building features typical elements of Chicago Style architecture-including its form made up of a base, multiple middle stories with repetitive windows and minimal ornamentation, and its top floors that feature ornamental detailing and flat roof. The building has associative value as it is representative of the work of W.E. Noffke, one of Ottawa's most significant architects. Over the first half of the twentieth century, Noffke designed over 200 domestic, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings throughout Ottawa. The Plaza Building represents Noffke's pre-war experimentation with technically progressive construction methods. The building at 41 Rideau has historical value as it is directly associated with the Blackburn Brothers and the McKerracher-Wanless Limited men's clothing and dry goods store. Robert and Russell Blackburn, known professionally as the Blackburn Brothers, were well-established developers and entrepreneurs in Ottawa from the early to mid-twentieth century. The Blackburn Brothers commissioned Noffke to design a mixed-use building at 41 Rideau Street with large commercial space on the ground floor and office space above. The McKerracher-Wanless Limited store occupied the first two storeys of the building between 1914 and 1945, during which the store was the largest for men's clothing in Ottawa. The building at 41 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is physically and historically linked to its surrounding properties at the iconic intersection of Rideau Street and Sussex Drive, including the Chateau Laurier (1908-1912), the former Union Station (1909-1912), the Plaza Bridge (1912) and Confederation Square, which developed at approximately the same time, and as a result of early twentieth century improvement efforts in Ottawa. The Plaza Building marks a transition point between Ottawa's Parliamentary Precinct and the commercial area of the ByWard Market. The building complements the many nationally significant buildings associated with the federal government	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the Plaza Building as an early example of a steel-frame skyscraper in the Chicago style include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight-storey massing Brick-cladding Flat roof String course with diamond inserts below the top storey windows Stucco panels with diamond brick motif with a brick and stone border between windows on the top storey Symmetrical facades facing Rideau Street and Sussex Drive; Repeating window bays with vertically oriented, rectangular window openings above the second storey Decorative cornice between second and third floors Brick pilasters with decorative capitals between windows on second storey Large display windows on the second and third floors Key attributes that demonstrate 41 Rideau Street's contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property's location at the intersection of Sussex Drive and Rideau Street This designation excludes the interior of the building.
73	Rideau	St		A.J. Frieman Building	2024-310	Lots C, D and E, Plan 42482, N/S RIDEAU ST, EXCEPT Part 1, Plan 4R-11766; OTTAWA	The building at 73 Rideau Street has design value as a unique example of Beaux-Arts architectural style used for a department store in Ottawa. The Beaux-Arts architecture style was popular in Canada during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of the Beaux-Arts style include its symmetrical stonefacade, flat roof, large massing, evenly spaced repetitive windows, and classical details including its shallow pilasters with Scamozzi capitals and decorative medallions in its parapet as well as its arched windows and dentilled cornice of the six-storey section. The property at 73 Rideau Street has historical value as a representative work of local architect John A. Ewart, a well-known architect in Ottawa. His most famous works include the Booth Building at 165 Sparks Street, the Wellington Building (former Metropolitan Life Assurance Building) at 180 Wellington Street, Knox Presbyterian Church at 120 Uszar Street, and several schools in the area as the main architect for the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board. The building at 73 Rideau Street is the only department store Ewart designed. The building at 73 Rideau Street has historical value as it is directly associated with the A.J. Frieman department store and the Frieman family. The A.J. Frieman department store, known as "Frieman's," was a well-known retail institution in Ottawa and one of the earliest businesses on Rideau Street. The Frieman family established the Frieman's department store and were known for their innovative business strategies, which led to the success, growth and expansion of the store. In 1924, Frieman's acquired the Stewart Building, and in 1926, the whole site was renovated to integrate both buildings into a cohesive facade. The Frieman family were also integral members of the Jewish community in Ottawa, 25 Canada, and internationally. Throughout the store's 71-year history, the Frieman department store became the largest and most iconic department store in Ottawa. The building at 73 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the commercial character of Rideau Street which has served as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. As a twentieth century department store, the building is historically and functionally linked to the surrounding commercial area; the building continues to function as a department store, and has been occupied by the Hudson's	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 73 Rideau Street as a unique example of a department store in the Beaux-Arts style include: Five-storey section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five-storey massing Stone cladding Flat roof Symmetrical facade with evenly spaced rectangular windows with stone sills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sets of triple windows set in bays that subtly project from facade under decorative medallions in the stepped parapet Repetitive pilasters with Scamozzi capitals between windows on the second and third storeys Stone secondary cornice between the third and fourth storeys Large display windows on the first storey Six-storey section (historically the Stewart Building at 59-61 Rideau Street): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six-storey massing with six bays of windows Stone-cladding with a stone stringcourse between each storey Flat roof Dentilled cornice with decorative brackets Evenly spaced arched window openings on the second, third, and sixth storeys Six bays of repetitive, evenly spaced rectangular window openings on the fourth and fifth storeys Large display windows on the first storey Key attributes that demonstrate 73 Rideau Street's contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property's location on Rideau Street This designation excludes the interior of the building.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
89	Rideau	Street			69-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land, and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF parts of Lots "F" and "G" on the north side of Rideau Street in the said City of Ottawa according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa (No. 4) as Number 42482 being designated as part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the said Land Registry Office on the sixth day of September, 1973, as Plan 4R-599 .	The property at 89 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is a good example of Beaux Art Neo-Classical commercial style. Erected probably in 1910, this three storey, flat-roofed white brick structure features double windows with detailing between floors and a decorative dentilled cornice. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century Victorian commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets. It is particularly in light of this relationship with the adjacent buildings in the Rideau Street façade that this building is recommended for designation, as such the purpose of the designation is to preserve the Rideau Street façade.	
101	Rideau	Street			127-83/126-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of lot letter "G" on the north side of Rideau Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING on the north side of Rideau Street where a post has been planted at the south-easterly angle of said lot letter "G" in the boundary line between said lot letter "G" and lot letter "H" on Rideau Street aforesaid; THENCE westerly along Rideau Street a distance of 21 feet 6 inches to where a post has been planted; THENCE northerly, parallel with the boundary line between said lot letter "G" and lot letter "H", 199 feet 8-2/3 inches, more or less, to George Street to where a post has been planted; THENCE easterly along George Street 21 feet 6 inches to said lot letter "H"; THENCE southerly along the boundary line between said lot letter "G" and lot letter "H" 199 feet 8-2/3 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. The above described parcel is that land described in a deed registered in the said Land Registry Office as instrument number 224015.	The property at 101 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is a good example of vernacular mid-Victorian commercial style. Erected circa 1871, this three storey, flat roofed brick-structure features recessed, segmental arched windows with keystones and a bracketed cornice. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets. The purpose of the designation is to preserve the upper two storeys of the Rideau Street Façade.	
107	Rideau	Street	109 Rideau St, 111 Rideau St, 113 Rideau St, 115 Rideau St	Robinson-Birkett Building	328-82	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lots Numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the north side of Rideau Street, in the City of Ottawa, as laid out on the plan of subdivision of Lot 11H11 on the north side of Rideau Street drawn by Robert sparks, Esquire, P. L. S., and dated the 15th day of June, 1875, and registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 16745.	The property at 107-115 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is an excellent example of vernacular Italianate commercial architecture. Erected in 1879, this three storey flat-roofed brick structure features repeated round-arched vertical windows and a decorative bracketed cornice. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets. As such the purpose of the designation is to preserve the Rideau Street and William Street facades, on William Street and above the ground floor on Rideau Street.	
126	Rideau	Street			2011-376	Consolidation of various properties being composed of the Lands and Air Space described as follows: Firstly: All of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the South Side of Rideau Street, all of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the North Side of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street), according to Plan of Subdivision Registered as 3922, Together with those portions of the Ordnance Lands, being Parts of Lot C, Concession C, Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now City of Ottawa, known as Part of Lot 7 and Part of Lot 8 on the North Side of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street) according to Registered Plan 3922, and designated as Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Reference Plan 5R-5671. Secondly: Part of Freiman Street (formerly Mosgrove Street), Closed by By-Law No. 172-80, Registered as Instrument No. NS89593, Together with Part of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street), and those Lands taken for the widening thereof (Namely, Part of Little Sussex Street, Part of Lots 4 and 5, also known as Forgie's Lot, and 13 and 14 on the South Side of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street), Part of the Tannery and Ashery Lots, Part of Mosgrove Street, Part of Lot 1 on the East Side of Mosgrove Street, Part of Turgeon Lane (formerly Mill Lane), all according to Registered Plan 3922, Together with Part of the Ordnance Lands, being Part of Lot C, Concession C, Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, now City of Ottawa, lying between the Tannery Lot and the Ashery Lot), now Closed by By-Law No. 173-80 Registered as Instrument No. NS86385, and designated as Parts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Reference Plan 5R-5671. subject to an Easement in favour of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa in and under those portions of said Besserer Street (as Closed) designated as Parts 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 on Reference Plan 5R-6923 as in Instrument No. NS222793; subject to an Easement in favour of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton in and under those portions of Besserer Street (as Closed) designated as Parts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 on Plan 5R-6923 as in Instrument No. NS222793; subject to an Easement in favour of the Consumers' Gas Company Ltd. in and under those portions of Lands designated as Parts 5, 6, 10 and 11 on Reference Plan 5R6923 as in Instrument No. NS222793. Thirdly: Part of Lots 4 and 5 (also known as Forgie's Lot) and 13 and 14 on the South Side of Besserer Street (formerly St. Paul Street), Part of the Tannery and Ashery Lots, Part of Mosgrove Street (Closed by By-Law No. 328-59 and 7469 Registered as Instrument No. 395967 and 207861-Firstly	The former Ogilvy's Department Store has both historical and architectural significance. It was built by Charles Ogilvy in 1906-1907, with additions in 1917, 1931, and 1933. Born in 1861, Ogilvy immigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1863, immediately moving to Ottawa where his father opened a stationery shop. Ogilvy began his career at the firm of Elliot and Hamilton Dry Goods. In 1887, Ogilvy left that firm to establish his own dry goods show on Rideau Street. By 1906 he had prospered sufficiently to build a new store. Business continued to grow and Ogilvy's eventually became a flourishing department store with branches in Ottawa's suburbs. This evolution parallels the North American-wide development of the department store as the most important retail phenomenon of the late 19th and 20th centuries. Ottawa was unique among Canadian cities because its two leading local department stores, Ogilvy's and Freimans, were sufficiently successful to discourage the entry of national chains into the city until the 1960s. Ogilvy's was built in four stages. The original dry goods store, designed by prominent Ottawa architect, W. E. Noffke and completed in 1907, was a rectangular structure with five bays facing Rideau Street and seven bays facing Nicholas Street. In 1917, it was extended back eight more bays to Besserer Street, also to plans by Noffke. The fourth and fifth floors, designed by Ottawa architect A.J. Hazelgrove, were added in 1931 and 1933 respectively. The addition of the top two storeys and the resulting removal of the original third floor cornice transformed Ogilvy's from a conservative design to a modern design more typical of 1930s commercial architecture. The building is a large, flat roofed, rectangular buff-coloured brick, steel-framed structure, highly regular in style and detail. Character-defining features of the building includes the use of the Greek key motif on the spandrel panels and secondary cornice, the metal cornice, the wood-framed windows, the "Tree of Life" panels and the distinctive rounded northeast corner. Its prominent corner location, anchoring the end of an important block of Rideau Street also contributes to its heritage value.	The interior of the building, the interior's structure and the west façade are not included in this designation.
149	Rideau	St			2024-410	PART LOT 3, PLAN 101975, AS IN N518717, OTTAWA	Constructed circa 1875, the building at 149 Rideau Street has design value as a representative example of a late 19th century Italianate commercial building on a main street in Ottawa. The Italianate style was popular from the 1830s until the 1920s in Canada and was frequently used in commercial buildings on main streets. The building at 149 Rideau Street features typical elements of the Italianate style, including its arched window openings and hood mouldings, a large cornice, and decorative brick detailing. The property at 149 Rideau Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship for a commercial building on Rideau Street. This is demonstrated through the incorporation of a large dentilled cornice and continuous stone hood moulding over the arched windows. There are few examples of a commercial building with this level of craftsmanship on Rideau Street, making it unique on its streetscape. The building at 149 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the character of Rideau Street- which has functioned as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century, most of Rideau Street between Sussex Drive and Cumberland Street was occupied by commercial and mixed-use spaces. The building at 149 Rideau Street housed several typical main street businesses, including the George Bourne Sporting Goods store, which operated out of the building's ground level storefront from 1918 until the mid-1960s. Today, the building at 149 Rideau Street continues to reflect Rideau Street's history as a commercial main street in Ottawa through its mixed-use expression with commercial space on the ground level and residential space above. The building, along with neighbouring buildings 152 and 156-158 Rideau Street, historically functioned together as a commercial corridor in Lowertown since their construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are visually linked with each other due to their similar stylings featuring a two- to three-storey massing, brick-cladding, flat roofs, and ground level storefront with office or residential spaces above. Today, each of these building's main storeys continues to function as a commercial space and supports retail and commercial activity on one of Ottawa's historic main streets.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 149 Rideau Street as a good example of an Italianate commercial building include its: • Three-storey massing • Brick-cladding • Flat roof • Presence of a ground level storefront with display windows • Symmetrical second and third storey with: o Three sets of two rounded arched window openings per storey o Continuous hooded stone moulding over window openings o Brick pilasters with simple capitals o Stone stringcourse between storeys • Large decorative cornice with dentils and brackets at the roofline Key attributes that demonstrate 149 Rideau Street's contextual value are: • The property's location on Rideau Street The designation excludes the interior of the building.
152	Rideau	St			2024-411	PART OF LOT 16 AND LOT 17, PLAN 3922, SOUTH OF RIDEAU STREET; PART OF LOT 16 AND LOT 17, PLAN 3922, NORTH OF BESSERER STREET, AS IN N472594, SAVE AND EXCEPT PART 2 ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN OC1499097, OTTAWA	Constructed circa 1898, the building at 152 Rideau Street has design value as a good example of the Romanesque Revival style commercial building on a main street in Ottawa. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Canada from the 1840s to the early 1900s. The style was frequently used in civic, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings. The building at 152 Rideau Street features typical elements of the Romanesque Revival style including its heavy massing, decorative carved detailing, and arched window openings. The property at 152 Rideau Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship for a commercial property on Rideau Street. This is demonstrated through the building's decorative carved foliage and face motifs and carved stonework. There are few examples of a commercial building with this level of craftsmanship on Rideau Street, making it unique on its streetscape. The building at 152 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the character of Rideau Street- which has functioned as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century, most of Rideau Street between Sussex Drive and Cumberland Street was characterized by commercial and mixed-use buildings with a variety of tenants. The building at 152 Rideau Street housed several typical main street businesses, including its original tenants, the Bate & Co. wholesale grocery store. Today, the 152 Rideau Street continues to reflect Rideau Street's history as a commercial main street in Ottawa. The building at 152 Rideau Street is historically, functionally, and visually linked to the surrounding commercial area. This building, together with others nearby 149 and 156-158 Rideau Street, have historically functioned as part of the Rideau Street commercial corridor in Lowertown since their construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are visually linked to each other in terms of form, massing, cladding, and type, with common features such as flat roofs, brick facades, and commercial storefronts at grade. Today, this building retains its original purpose, continuing to support retail and commercial activity on one of Ottawa's historic main streets.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 152 Rideau Street as a good example of a late 19th century commercial building in the Romanesque Revival style include: • At the ground level, a storefront expression with typical elements such as display windows and recessed entries • Brick-cladding with carved stone accents above the ground floor • Symmetrical second and third storeys • Second storey featuring three arched window openings capped with decorative arched brick surrounds, divided by brick pilasters topped with ornate capitals with relief carving • Third storey featuring four large window openings with scalloped edges topped with carved stone lintels • Decorative brick string courses • Repetitive carved stone medallions between the second and third storeys Key attributes that demonstrate 152 Rideau Street's contextual value are the building's: • Location fronting on Rideau Street • Three storey, flat roof expression reflecting Rideau Street's traditional commercial and mixed-use streetscape
155	Rideau	Street	159 Rideau St	Clegg-Feller Building	75-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number 4 on the north side of Rideau Street, Lot Number 5 on the west side of Dalhousie Street and the easterly 4 feet from the front to rear of Lot Number 3 on the north side of Rideau Street, Registered Plan 101975. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 307604.	The two-storey frame building at 155-159 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Erected c.1864, in its overall exterior appearance, this building is a valuable example of the continuation of Georgian style into the mid-nineteenth century in Ottawa. While the ground floor has been destroyed, the upper portion retains the proportions, regularity, corner quoins and returned eaves of its classical origins. The imitation stone boarding is of particular interest. Due to the desirability of commercial redevelopment along Rideau Street, relocation of this structure would be an acceptable means of conservation.	
156-158	Rideau	Street			2024-411	PART OF LOT 16 AND LOT 17, PLAN 3922, SOUTH OF RIDEAU STREET; PART OF LOT 16 AND LOT 17, PLAN 3922, NORTH OF BESSERER STREET, AS IN N472594, SAVE AND EXCEPT PART 2 ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN OC1499097, OTTAWA	The building at 156-158 Rideau Street is a representative example of an early 20th century commercial building with elements of the Art Deco style on a main street in Ottawa. The building has typical characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building, including its two-storey massing, flat roof, and brick cladding. The building at 156-158 Rideau Street also exhibits some elements of the Art Deco style through geometric and linear decorative detailing, and its colourful brick. The Art Deco style came to Canada after the First World War and was a popular choice for commercial buildings throughout the early to mid-twentieth century. The building at 156-158 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the character of Rideau Street-which has functioned as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century, most of Rideau Street between Sussex Drive and Cumberland Street was occupied by commercial and mixed-use spaces. The building at 156-158 Rideau Street housed several typical main street businesses, including a dance hall, a men's dry good store, and a furniture store. Today, the building at 156-158 Rideau Street continues to reflect Rideau Street's history as a commercial main street in Ottawa. The building at 156-158 Rideau Street is historically, functionally, and visually linked to the surrounding commercial area. This building, together with others nearby like 149 and 152 Rideau Street, have historically functioned as part of a commercial corridor in Lowertown since their construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are visually linked to each other in terms of form, massing, cladding, and type, with common features such as flat roofs, brick facades, and commercial space at grade. Today, this building continues to support retail and commercial activity on one of Ottawa's historic main streets.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 156-158 Rideau Street as a representative example of an early 20th century commercial building with Art Deco elements include: • At the ground level, a storefront expression with typical elements such as display windows and recessed entries • Dichromatic brown brick cladding • Symmetrical second storey with: o Evenly spaced segmentally-arched window openings topped with rows of decorative brickwork o Brick pier buttresses between window openings with stone caps o Arched parapets in the end bays with decorative diamond shaped stone medallions Key attributes that demonstrate 156-158 Rideau Street's contextual value include the building's: • Location fronting on Rideau Street • Two storey, flat roof expression reflecting Rideau Street's traditional commercial, and mixed-use streetscape. This designation only pertains to the historic buildings on the property at 152 and 156-158 Rideau Street and excludes the building at 160 Rideau Street on the corner of Dalhousie and Rideau Streets. The designation also excludes the interior of all buildings.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
198	Rideau	St			2024-412	PART OF LOTS 16 AND 17 PLAN 3922, SOUTH RIDEAU STREET, PART 2 ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN OC1499097, OTTAWA	The building at 198 Rideau Street has physical value as a representative example of a late 19th century commercial building on a main street in Ottawa. The building has typical characteristics of a late 19th century commercial building, including its three-storey massing, flat roof, and brick cladding. In particular, the building's arched windows reflect influences of commercial Italianate architecture or Romanesque Revival styles, as seen in the buildings at 149 and 152 Rideau Street respectively. 198 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the character of Rideau Street- which has functioned as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century, most of Rideau Street between Sussex Drive and Cumberland Street was occupied by commercial and mixed use spaces. The building at 198 Rideau Street housed several typical main street businesses, including the T.W. Currier & Co. furniture store, which operated out of the building from 1886 to 1918. Today, the 198 Rideau Street continues to reflect Rideau Street's history as a commercial main street in Ottawa. The building at 198 Rideau Street is historically, functionally, and visually linked to the surrounding commercial area. This building, together with others, including 149, 152, and 156-158 Rideau Street, have historically functioned as part of a commercial corridor in downtown since their construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings are visually linked to each other in terms of form, massing, cladding, and type, with common features such as flat roofs, brick facades, and commercial space at grade. Today, this building continues to support retail and commercial activity on one of Ottawa's historic main streets.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 198 Rideau Street as an early commercial building on Rideau Street include: • Three-storey massing • Presence of a ground level storefront with display windows • Flat roof • Brick cladding with subtle brick stringcourses • Rectangular window openings and rusticated stone lintels and subtle brick voussoirs • A balanced north facade with: o Segmentally arched windows with continuous brick voussoirs and a central brick keystone above o Brick pilasters extending beyond the roofline • East facade featuring: o A rounded arched window on the second storey with continuous brick voussoirs and a central brick keystone above Key attributes that demonstrate 198 Rideau Street's contextual value are: • The property's location on the corner of Rideau and Waller Streets The designation also excludes the interior of the building and the two-storey addition at the rear.
217	Rideau	St			2024-413	PART OF LOT WEST, PLAN 42482, SOUTH GEORGE STREET AND NORTH RIDEAU STREET, AS IN N555763, OTTAWA	The building at 217 Rideau Street has design value as a unique example of the Beaux-Arts architectural style used for a commercial building. The original building was constructed circa 1876 and underwent facade alterations in the early to mid-twentieth century to reflect the Beaux-Arts architectural style. Popular in Canada during the first two decades of the twentieth century, the Beaux-Arts style was often used for civic buildings like libraries, train stations, theatres, banks, and schools. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of the Beaux-Arts style include its classical detailing, such as its shallow pilasters with decorative capitals, ornate spandrel panels, and a roofline featuring a parapet and balustrades. The property at 217 Rideau Street has design value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship for a commercial building on Rideau Street. This is demonstrated through the building's elaborate use of stone and metal detailing in a commercial building. There are few examples of a commercial building with this level of craftsmanship on Rideau Street, making it unique on its streetscape. The property at 217 Rideau Street has historical value as it is directly associated with the George E. Preston and Sons tailor shop. The George E. Preston and Sons tailor shop was a well-known men's tailor and suit retailer in Ottawa, established in 1870. The shop operated out of the building at 217 Rideau from 1884 until 1959. Throughout the business' long history, it was frequently patronized by prime ministers and other notable politicians. The store's location on an early commercial main street with proximity to the Parliamentary Precinct contributed to its success as a prestigious and well-established tailoring firm in downtown Ottawa. 217 Rideau Street has contextual value as it is important in supporting and maintaining the character of Rideau Street- which has functioned as a commercial main street in Ottawa since the nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century, most of Rideau Street between Sussex Drive and Cumberland Street was occupied by commercial tenants. Today, the building at 217 Rideau Street continues to reflect Rideau Street's history as a commercial main street in Ottawa. The building at 217 Rideau Street is historically, functionally, and visually linked to the surrounding commercial area. This building, together with others nearby, such as 198 Rideau Street, have historically functioned as part of a	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of 217 Rideau Street as a unique example of a commercial building in the Beaux-Art style include: • Three-storey massing • Smooth stone-cladding on the south facade • Flat roof • Presence of a ground level storefront with display windows • Symmetrical second and third storeys with: o Three sets of rectangular windows separated by pilasters topped with decorative capitals o Decorative metal spandrel panels between second and third storey windows • Heavy dentilled cornice • Parapet with an unadorned central stone and flanking balustrades Key attributes that demonstrate 217 Rideau Street's contextual value are: • The property's location on Rideau Street The designation excludes the interior of the building.
377	Rideau	Street		Rideau Branch, Ottawa Public Library	169-98; 2005-147	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot 17, Plan 43586, on the north side of Rideau Street, being the west half of Lot 17 and Lot 16 on Plan 43586 on the north side of Rideau Street in the City of Ottawa.	The Rideau Branch Library, 377 Rideau Street, is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. Constructed in 1933 to serve the residents of Lowertown and Sandy Hill, the Rideau Branch Library replaced a temporary operation that had been located in a rented house since 1925. When opened, it was reputed to be the first bilingual public library in North America. The Rideau Branch Library was designed by local architect J.P. MacLaren. MacLaren was born in Wakefield in 1865 and was educated at the University of Toronto. After practicing in southern Ontario, he returned to Ottawa in 1897. His most noteworthy buildings in the city are the First Church of Christ Scientist, and the West Branch Library, 1918. The Rideau Branch Library is a one-storey red brick structure with a high basement. The main section of the building was completed in 1933 and the flat-roofed addition to the rear was constructed in 1949. Symmetrical in plan, the building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with flared eaves. The front facade is distinguished by an entrance pavilion with a hipped roof and an ornate stone frontispiece, carved with the building's name and construction date. The front facade is further enhanced by an attractive pair of iron lamps beside the door and a decorative iron railing on the stairs. Large, round-arched windows with stylized pediments pierce the roofline to the east and west facades. The round-arched windows are flanked by large rectangular windows that are separated from the basement windows by bricks laid in a herringbone pattern. The building's design and details suggest Jacobean and Norman forms and illustrate an attempt by the architect to amalgamate French and English antecedents to produce a uniquely Canadian Revival style. The interior of the building is also included in the designation as much of the original fabric is intact and the ceiling remains open creating a lofty interior well lit by the large windows. Noteworthy features of the interior include wooden shelving around the perimeter, the exposed decorative beams and trusses, the wooden window frames and the interior entrance, which is distinguished by a pedimented portal with pilasters. 377 Rideau Amendment of By-law number 169-98 of the old Corporation of the City of Ottawa regarding	
589	Rideau	Street		Wallis House	221-90 / 110-95	Contact heritage@ottawa.ca	The heritage significance of Wallis House is derived from both its history and its architecture. Wallis House was designed by architect Robert Surtees, an Ottawa architect and engineer, and was constructed between 1873 and 1875 as the Carleton Protestant General Hospital. The hospital was the first "modern" hospital in Ottawa because it received funding from the City, and its wards and operating rooms were laid out according to the latest theories of hospital design. In 1924, the building ceased to operate as a hospital because the Protestant General Hospital had amalgamated with the Maternity Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital to form the Civic Hospital. Surtees' career in Ottawa alternated between architecture and engineering: the original Ottawa sewer system was one of his major engineering works. The building is designed in the Queen Anne style which was very popular at the time for houses and institutional structures such as hospitals and schools. The hospital as built in 1873-75 was a t-shaped, three storey brick structure with pedimented gable ends, decorative dormers and a wooden cornice. A highly ornamented gable end above the main entrance contains decorative terra cotta work depicting the thistle, shamrock, rose, and maple leaf entwined around the date 1873. It also features regular window rows of large square-headed windows divided by shallow pavilions. In 1897-98, the Montreal architect Alexander Hutchison designed a new wing which joined the east facade of the building and extended north and south. This building appears to be Hutchison's only Ottawa commission, although he designed many structures in Montreal during his long career. This portion of the building, although harmonized with the original in terms of scale and massing, was quite different stylistically, incorporating items such as shaped gables, decorative brickwork and domed turrets usually associated with the Tudor Revival style into its design. The Hutchison addition was altered during the Second World War with the addition of a third storey, a new projecting bay on its Rideau Street facade, and the removal of turrets and gables. These changes compromise the heritage character of the original building. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.	
103, 105	Rideau	Street		Featherstone Building	126-83/327-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Letter "G" on the north side of Rideau Street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Registered plan Number 42482, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING on the north side of Rideau Street aforesaid where a post has been planted at the south-easterly angle of said Lot Letter "G" in the boundary line between said Lot Letter "G" and Lot Letter "H" on Rideau Street aforesaid; THENCE westerly along Rideau Street a distance of 21 feet 6 inches to where a Post has been planted; THENCE northerly parallel with the boundary line between said Lot Letter "G" and Lot Letter "H" 199 feet and 8 2/3rd inches more or less to George Street to where a post has been planted; THENCE easterly along George Street 21 feet 6 inches to said Lot Letter "H"; THENCE southerly along the boundary line between said Lot "G" and Lot Letter "H" 199 feet 8 2/3rd inches more or less place of beginning.	The property at 103-105 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is a good example of mid-Victorian vernacular commercial style. Erected c.1869, this three storey, flat-roofed brick structure features repeated segmental-arched windows and bracketed cornice. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets; as such the purpose of the designation is to preserve the Rideau Street facade.	
91, 93, 95	Rideau	Street		Rideau Hotel	69-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF parts of Lots "F" and "G" on the north side of Rideau Street in the said City of Ottawa according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa (No. 4) as Number 42482 being designated as part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the said Land Registry Office on the sixth day of September, 1973, as Plan 4R-599.	The Rideau Hotel at 91-95 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is a good example of vernacular Late Victorian commercial structures. Erected in 1900-1901, the three storey flat-roofed brick structure features regularly spaced windows with dressed stone lintels and a continuous dressed stone band above the third floor. The cornice has been removed. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets, as such the purpose of this designation is to preserve the Rideau Street facade.	
97, 99	Rideau	Street		The Atwood	127-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of lot letter "G" on the north side of Rideau Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482, more particularly described as follows: PREMISING that all bearings hereinafter mentioned are astronomic, referred to the central meridian of Zone 9 of the Ontario Co-Ordinate System, being 76 degrees 30 minutes West Longitude, and are derived from the resultant bearing of North 53 degrees 04 minutes 52 seconds East between control monuments Nos. 2-260 and 3-4683. COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of said Lot "G", being the northerly limit of Rideau Street, distant 6.553 metres measured on a course of South 57 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds West thereon from the southeasterly angle thereof, THENCE North 33 degrees 13 minutes West, parallel with the easterly limit of said Lot "G", a distance of 60.99 metres to the northerly limit of the said lot, being the southerly limit of George Street; THENCE South 57 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds West along the last-mentioned limit, a distance of 13.66 metres to a point 0.37 metres east of the northwesterly angle of said Lot "G"; THENCE South 32 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds East along the easterly limit of that portion of said Lot "G" designated as Part 3 on a reference plan deposited in the said Registry Office as No. 4R-599, a distance of 16.07 metres; THENCE North 56 degrees 45 minutes East, a distance of 0.32 metres; THENCE South 33 degrees 07 minutes 40 seconds East, continuing along the said easterly limit of Part 3, a distance of 14.11 metres; THENCE South 32 degrees 33 minutes East, along the easterly limit of that portion of said Lot "G" designated as Part 2 or, said reference plan No. 4R-599, a distance of 30.71 metres to a point in the southerly limit of said Lot "G" distant 0.006 metres east of the southwesterly angle thereof; THENCE North 57 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds East along the last-mentioned limit, a distance of 13.98 metres to the said point of commencement. The above described parcel of land is that land described in a deed registered in the said Land Registry Office as instrument number N5189595.	"The Atwood" at 97-99 Rideau Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. In its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor, the building is a good example of a Late Victorian vernacular commercial structure. Erected in 1908, this three storey, flat-roofed brick building features doubled metal clad bay windows with a restrained cornice. The building is one of six which form a consistent turn of the century commercial streetscape along the north side of Rideau Street between Freiman and William Streets. The purpose of the designation is to preserve the upper two storeys of the Rideau Street facade.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
6656	Rideau Valley	Drive South		Trinity United Church	49-84	Unavailable	This church is considered to be of great interest both historically and architecturally. Its erection in 1894 represents the hard work and religious faith of the congregation and also their faith in the future of a developing community. Its architectural style is a modification of one which became popular at the time, replacing the earlier centre of twin towered plans. While not unique, it is a very good example of a design that was used in several locations for Protestant Churches of this era.	
6700	Rideau Valley	Drive South		Bryan House	46-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the village of Kars (formerly known as the Village of Wellington), in the Township of North Gower now in the Township of Rideau, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario BEING COMPOSED OF Village Lot No. 2, on the west side of Rideau Valley Drive South in the said Village of Kars (Bryan) as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village made by H.O. Wood, P.L.S., being Plan No. 7.	The house is a good example of the style of the period with its suggestion of Gothic Revival detailing. It has been well maintained and occupies an important position on the Main Street of Kars – one of the few left which indicate the character of that area at an earlier age. Since the owner plans a possible addition on the north side, it is recommended that only the front and south sides of the house be designated.	
6722	Rideau Valley	Drive South		James Dupuis House	44-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Village of Kars, Township of Rideau (formerly North Gower) in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Village Lot No. 8, on the west side of Rideau Valley Drive South between Washington and Wellington Streets, in the said Village of Kars, as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village made by H.O. Wood, P.L.S., being Plan No. 7.	This is one of the most elaborate examples of Queen Anne styled houses in Rideau Township. In addition to its architectural merit, it represents an important part of the history and development of Kars. Located as it is and due to its size, it is also an outstanding landmark in the village and surrounding area. The designation applies to the front and two side elevations only.	
6840	Rideau Valley	Drive South	6836 Rideau Valley Drive	Lindsay House	31-79	Lot 25, Concession 1 former Township of North Gower.	The Lindsay House, near Kars, was built in 1850 for James Lindsay, the Township's first wharfinger who was as well postmaster, Justice of the Peace and Township Councillor for North Gower. As well as being the home of one of the Township's early leading citizens, this is one of the oldest stone structures in Rideau Township and a fine example of the 1½ storey, gable-roofed and front gabled farm house built throughout the Rideau Valley.	
39	Riverdale	Avenue		Hydro Sub-Station No. 5	2020-346	PIN 04128-0150 PT LT K, CON CRF., AS IN CR261895, EXCEPT CR279839, CR524812 & CR524813 ; OTTAWA	Hydro Sub-station No. 5 has design value as a good example of an industrial building influenced by the Art Deco style and is an important example of the early 20th century hydro sub-stations in Ottawa. The Streamlined Moderne variant of Art Deco style was popular in the 1920s until the mid 1940s. The style featured bold masses, smooth finishes and occasionally traces of the classical style. Typical of its style, Hydro Sub-Station No. 5, features smooth surfaces, symmetry and stylized dentils. Hydro Sub-station No. 5 reflects the prestige associated with the expansion of the electrical network in the 20th century and the form of the building reflects the industrial function of the building with large windows to provide natural light, large doors to provide access to vehicles, and large open spaces to accommodate equipment. Hydro Sub-Station No. 5 has historical value for its associations with the early development of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century. In 1905, the City of Ottawa, frustrated with the lack of competition and the resulting high rates for electric services, bought out the Consumer Electric Company, and formed the Municipal Electric Department of the City of Ottawa (Municipal Electric). The result of the City joining the electricity transmission and distribution industry was an immediate drop in rates and increase in usage. In 1916, Municipal Electric became the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission (Ottawa Hydro) and functioned as an independent body. The customer demand for electricity increased rapidly during the 1920s and Ottawa Hydro undertook an ambitious building program to meet this growing demand. Although electric demand slowed during the Depression, it picked up again during the Second World War. Hydro Sub-station No. 5 was the last numbered sub-station to be built in the bold and decorative style and later sub-stations became simple, utilitarian brick boxes, designed to disappear into their surroundings. Hydro Sub-Station No. 5 also reflects the growth of Ottawa. It was built at the junction of Ottawa East and Ottawa South, both which were annexed to the City in 1908. The Ottawa South neighbourhood experienced significant growth in the post-war era, and this resulted in an increased demand for hydro-electricity. The building has associative value as representative of the work of architect J. Albert Ewart, a prominent Ottawa architect who worked in the area from the turn of the century up until the late 1950s. Ewart also designed the Ottawa Electric Building (1926) on Sparks Street, the Ottawa Civic Hospital (1924), and Southminster Church (1931) on Bank Street. Hydro Sub-Station No. 5 has contextual value as a landmark because of its distinctive architectural	The following attributes reflect the cultural heritage value of Hydro Sub-Station No. 5 as an example of Streamlined Moderne influenced industrial architecture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-storey massing with a flat roof and three-storey tower at rear • Smooth ashlar stone cladding • Central entrance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Double metal front doors with sidelights o Curved canopy over the door o Central window above the door • Stone panel with building name • Dentilled stone banding at roofline • Stone sills • Subtle stone quoining on corners and around windows • Continuous stone banding above windows • Regularly spaced, rectangular, metal windows on front and side elevation The historical associations with the development of Ottawa Hydro and the growth of Ottawa in the 20th century are expressed through its location on Riverdale Avenue. The interior of the building and the land surrounding the building are excluded from the designation.
2087	Riverside	Drive		Laws House	40-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF: Part of Lot Seventeen in the Junction Gore of the said Township of Gloucester more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the South Easterly limit of the River Road distant Fifty-Four (54') feet North Easterly from its intersection with the division line between the North and South halves of the said Lot Seventeen; THENCE South Easterly and at right angles with the South Easterly limit of the said River Road, One Hundred (100') feet; THENCE North Easterly and parallel with the South Easterly limit of the said River Road, Forty-six (46') feet more or less to the division line between the North and South halves of the said Lot Seventeen; THENCE North Sixty-six degrees (66), Twenty-one minutes (21') West and following the said line fence, Three hundred and sixty and six-tenths (360.6') feet more or less to the South Easterly limit of the said River Road; THENCE South Thirty-nine degrees (39'), Twenty-two minutes (22') West and following the South Easterly limit of the said River Road, Two hundred and Nine and four-tenths (209.4') feet more or less to the point of commencement. ALL AS SHOWN on the plan of H. R. Farley, O.L.S. as annexed to registered instrument No. 47517 in the Land Registry Office No. 5 at Ottawa.	The small log house at 2087 Riverside Drive, built between 1830 and 1840 is recommended for designation for architectural interest as one of very few log structures still standing within the City of Ottawa. Built as a school house by Bradish Billings, first settler in then Gloucester Township, the house has been attractively renovated. Within its wooded surroundings it still possesses a frontier quality reminiscent of its history.	
8	Robert Kemp	St			2025-40	PART LOT 26 PLAN 634, PART 1 ON PLAN 4R25155; CITY OF OTTAWA	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest The house at 8 Robert Kemp Street has design and physical value as a representative example of Modernist residential architecture. The Modern style was popular internationally in the 20th century and especially during the postwar period. The building at 8 Robert Kemp Street features typical elements of Modernist residential architecture including its low horizontal profile, asymmetrical facade, vertical wood siding, large windows and clerestory windows, butterfly roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed wood beams. The house also displays a high degree of craftsmanship. The house was built in 1958 for the CCE home lottery at Lansdowne Park by a skilled team of local contractors personally selected by Leonard Coulter, chair of the CCE's Display Home Committee, for their expertise and experience. The house at 8 Robert Kemp Street is directly associated with the CCE, an annual local exhibition fair in Ottawa that took place at Lansdowne Park from 1888 to 2010. The CCE was an important driver of Ottawa's cultural scene, drawing hundreds of thousands of visitors every year to experience the latest innovations in technology, science, arts, architecture, and more. The house was the grand prize at the 1958 fair, and like all CCE lottery homes, it was built for display at Lansdowne Park. and later moved to its permanent location. 8 Robert Kemp Street demonstrates the work of prominent Modernist architects Balharrie, Helmer & Morin, a firm that mainly focused on office and institutional architecture. The firm was active in Ottawa in the 1950s and 1960s and is credited with the design of several notable Modernist buildings in the city, including the Brooke Claxton Building at Tunney's Pasture. Contextually, 8 Robert Kemp Street maintains the postwar suburban character of Kempark, a rural subdivision located in the city's east end, through its Modernist architectural style, large lot and long frontage, and consistent setback typical of contemporary houses in the subdivision. It is also historically linked to five other CCE lottery homes that were built at Lansdowne Park and relocated to Kempark in the late 1950s to mid-1960s. These houses are similar design and quality, with all having been designed by prominent Modernist architects and built by a large team of skilled contractors hired by the CCE's Leonard Coulter.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 8 Robert Kemp Street as a representative example of a Modernist residential building include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low horizontal profile • Asymmetrical facade • One-storey massing • Butterfly roof • Recessed entrance with overhanging eaves • Exposed wood beams • Large rectangular windows • Clerestory windows • Vertical wood siding • Concrete foundation The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded from this designation.
1993	Robertson	Road		Hartin Hotel	2015-247; 2020-71	BLK B, PLAN M65, BEING PT OF ORIGINAL LT 11 CON 2 (O.F.), NEPEAN.	The Hartin Hotel's cultural heritage value lies in its physical value as a good example of a rural, classically-inspired hotel. Features of the building that make it a good example of its type include the symmetrical facade with side gable roof and dressed limestone construction with decorative stone quoins and vousoirs. The Hartin Hotel has historical value for its association with the devastating Carleton County Fire of August 1870. It was built by David Hartin on the site of his father-in-law's tavern that had been destroyed by the fire. Hartin was a prominent local businessman who owned several properties including the hotel in Bell's Corners, two mills, and the Goodwood Hall Farm (now known as the David Hartin House) in Goulbourn Township. The Hartin Hotel has contextual value for its location at the junction of Old Richmond Road and Robertson Road. As the first of three hotels located mid-way between Richmond and Ottawa, it offered a stopping place and services for farmers and their horses. Its location played an essential part in the development of Bell's Corners and contributes to an understanding of the area's evolution from a rural, agricultural community, to a suburban neighbourhood of Ottawa.	Key attributes that identify the Hartin Hotel as a good example of a 19th century hotel include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular plan with a symmetrical, five bay facade; • Dressed stone construction laid in uneven courses; • Decorative stone quoins; • Side-gable roof with returned eaves and two chimneys; • Large, rectangular window openings with stone sills and vousoirs; and • Its location at the junction of Robertson Road and Old Richmond Road. This designation does not include the interior of the building or recent additions to the north or east of the building.
2027	Robertson	Road		Drummond Presbyterian Church		Unavailable	The Drummond Presbyterian Church is important for both historical and architectural reasons. Built in 1898 of quarried limestone in a Gothic Revival style, the church occupies a prominent location in the heart of the Bells Corners commercial area. Many former ministers and congregation members had significant historical connections to Nepean including the Moodies, Stinsons, Gourlays, Bells, Arnolds and Gambles. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, 1995	
2323	Roger Stevens	Drive		Maguire House	31-88	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Rideau (formerly in the Township of North Gower) in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF the Lot 57, on the north side of Roger Stevens Drive in the Village of North Gower, as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village, being Plan 628.	Designation is recommended on the basis of its history and location. It occupies a very prominent position on the main street of North Gower; and area whose heritage we are trying to preserve. It is tangible evidence of early commercial development of the village. Architecturally the Maguire House is a pleasant example of the two storey brick, L-shaped design popular throughout the Eastern Ontario countryside in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	
2659	Roger Stevens	Drive		Hackett House	2019-299	PART LOT 1 CONCESSION 6, MARLBOROUGH, PARTS 1 AND 2 PLAN 4R18530; OTTAWA	A fine example of a style of farm house popular at the time in our area; it is unusually well detailed in contrasting buff brick, particularly over the windows and has interesting Gothic Revival trim on the eaves. The designation applies to the front (south), east and west elevations only.	
2764	Rowatt				2024-255	Part of Block A, Plan 40 Half, as in CR649488	2764 Rowatt Street has design value as a unique and one of the earliest cottages built in Britannia as it was emerging as a cottage community in the 1870s. It is a rare example of a year-round residence, built decades before Britannia's peak as summer resort from 1900-1914. Its Late Victoria "T" shaped form, along with its prominent verandahs, a focus on verandah ornamentation, and the use of natural materials, came to influence Britannia's vernacular cottage style. 2764 Rowatt Street has associative value due to its connection to the Jamieson family, who significantly contributed to the growth of Britannia as a cottage community. The original homeowner, John Cameron Jamieson, was the principal developer of Britannia and his management of several properties throughout the village contributed to its success as a summer resort and golden years between 1900 and 1914. J.C. Jamieson's son, Gerald continued his father's cottage industry and maintained Britannia's summer resort amenities into the 1950s. At least three generations of Jamieson's lived at 2764 Rowatt Street into the 1980s. 2764 Rowatt Street contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. The house's combination of styles illustrates owner's use of different elements to suit their needs, while incorporating elements such as the wraparound verandah and its detailing will come to be a part of Britannia's vernacular cottage style at the turn of the century. Likely built before 1873, 2764 Rowatt's architectural features of the house, retention of its original form, use of natural materials, along with the lot's casual approach to landscaping, and the setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. The building contributes to the historical context of Britannia as one of Ottawa's most popular summer resorts. Built around the time the plan for Britannia was published, 2764 Rowatt Street is one of the earliest remaining buildings in the community. The period between the Ottawa Electric Company's streetcar extension to Britannia Bay in May 1900 and in turn the opening of Britannia Park, to the advent of the First World War, demarcate Britannia's golden period. The streetcars allowed weekend and seasonal visitors to become year-round residents. Although the house was already used year-round by 1886, 2764 Rowatt Street was bricked around 1901-2, exemplifying the transition of simple summer cottages into permanent	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 2764 Rowatt Street as a unique and rare example of Britannia's early cottage stock which influenced the vernacular cottage style during its peak as a summer resort include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "T" shaped plan and cross gabled roof • Two and a half storeys • Stone foundation • Red brick cladding with running bond pattern • Open wooden wraparound verandah on north and east facade, and an open wooden verandah on the west facade, with decorative gable ends and ornate wooden fretwork • Prominent box bay window with patterned wood detailing • Segmental arch window openings with segmental arches, lunettes, brick vousoirs, and stone lug sills • Semi-circular brick vousoirs and stone lug sills on north and east gable end suggesting original openings • Stained glass transom windows on the first floor • Decorative wooden front door • Decorative red brick chimney Key attributes that demonstrate 2764 Rowatt Street contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its prominent location in Britannia as a corner lot at Rowatt Street and Bradford Street The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
2775	Rowatt				2024-256	Lot 9, Plan 110	2775 Rowatt Street has design value as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular style cottage shortly before Britannia's peak as summer resort from 1900-1914. Constructed around 1890, the building exemplifies the vernacular cottage with its use of natural materials and wraparound verandah around the south and eastfacades, with an elaboration through its complex and picturesque massing and central second storey porch. These physical characteristics demonstrate the Late Victorian desire for functional seasonal cottages with a strong focus on transitional spaces from the exterior to the interior. 2775 Rowatt Street has associative value due to its connection to the first homeowner, Robert Burland, who significantly contributed to the cottage community at Britannia. Robert Burland was an early summer resident from the 1890s onwards. He was a highly involved member of the Britannia Boat House Club which included fund raising for the construction of the original 1896 clubhouse, today's Britannia Yacht Club that remains a central community building. Robert also assisted establishing the second church in Britannia, St. Stephen's Anglican. 2775 Rowatt Street reflects the work of locally known carpenter and builder, Charles Robinson who worked throughout Britannia and Ottawa. He is credited with constructing several cottages in Britannia including 154 Britannia Road and 95 Kirby Road, and his aesthetic and elaboration on the basic form, heavily contributed to Britannia's vernacular style cottage. Robinson's other local projects included St. Stephen's Anglican Church and renovating Jamieson's Old Mill, both important buildings to the early cottage community. 2775 Rowatt Street contributes to the early cottage character of Britannia as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer resort. Built circa 1890, the architectural features of the house, retention of its original form, use of natural materials, along with the lot's mature trees, casual landscaping, and setback, contribute to supporting Britannia's early cottage stock. 2775 Rowatt Street contributes to the early historical context of Britannia's cottage community preceding its golden period from 1900 to 1914. Before the extension of the streetcars to Britannia in 1900, the summer resort was frequented by Ottawa's well-to-do citizens who could afford their house in the city in addition to cottage at Britannia and could travel between the two for work.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 2775 Rowatt Street as a representative example of Britannia's vernacular cottage built prior its peak as a summer resort include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey massing with side gable roof • Open wooden wraparound verandah on south and east facades with arched spandrels • Open second storey porch with cedar shingles on the gable end, simple columns, arched spandrels, and railing clad in cedar shingles • Decorative red brick chimney Key attributes that demonstrate 2775 Rowatt Street's contextual value are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proximity and western sightline to Britannia Bay contribute to its desirable location as a cottage • Located across the street from 95 Kirby Road, another house constructed by local builder, Charles Robinson, who developed the elaboration of the Britannia vernacular style cottage The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
325	Sandhill	Road	329 Sandhill Road	St. John's Anglican Church and Rectory	104-90	All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Kanata in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and being composed of Part of Lot 10, Concession 4 in the former Township of March, now in the City of Kanata more specifically described as Part 1 on Plan SR-13027.	St. John's Anglican Church is located near the village of South March, former Township of March, now in the City of Kanata. In the 1830s General Arthur Lloyd initiated the process to build an Anglican church inland from the Ottawa River and succeeded in raising funds to build a church, a rectory and provisions for a cemetery. General Lloyd and Hammet Pinhey, the local clergy reserve agent, succeeding in obtaining a site in Lot 10, Concession 4, March Township, in 1893. Alexander Christie, contractor and son of Dr. A.J. Christie of March and Bytown won the contract for erecting the church building. On July 22, 1839, the cornerstones for the church and the rectory were laid by the wife of General Lloyd with Reverend Stewart Harper officiating. <p>In 1840, the church was dedicated. Amidst the rigours of pioneer life, the building was a tremendous symbol, repository and encapsulation of the early settlers of March Township of their hopes for a better life.</p> <p>Architectural Significance:</p> <p>The original building is rectangular measuring 34'x54'-0" on the exterior. The walls are of rough brown limestone, randomly coursed and are approximately 2 feet thick. A simple gable roof with an approximate 8/12 pitch and sheathed with metal shingles covers the building. Windows are Gothic with stained glass panels. They are situated three to each long side, one at the altar end, and two partially blocked windows on the entry gable with a pointed entrance in the centre. The entry gable faces south toward Old Highway 17, now March Road.</p> <p>Stylistically speaking, the church building is a part of the classical tradition. The simple rectangular plan, overall form, massing and roof slope coupled with the classical details of boxed cornice and an arched ceiling attest to that fact. A close relationship existed between the classical style and introduction of the Anglican faith in Canada. During the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century the classical style dominated ecclesiastical architecture in the English-speaking world. It was led by Wren, Hawksmoor and Gibbs.</p> <p>Yet, even as in every way the building is ecclesiastically classical, in the choice of windows, the parishioners showed their picturesque sensibility which was soon leading to the Gothic Revival.</p>	
6713	Second Line	Road		Tupper House of Thunderwood Farm	31-83	Lands and premises known as "Upper House-Thunderwood Farm" situate on Part of the West Half of Lot 23, Concession 1 of the former Township of North Gower, now in the Township of Rideau.	The Tupper House of Thunderwood Farm, built in the 1850's by John O'Callaghan, is a fine example of the one and a half storey, gable roofed, front gabled, stone farmhouses built throughout the Rideau River Valley in the 19th century.	
501	Sir George-Étienne Cartier	Parkway	501, prom Rockcliffe Drwy	Ottawa New Edinburgh Club	168-99	Part of Lot A, Concession Junction Gore: part of road allowance between Lots A and 1, Concession Junction Gore; Part of Water Lot lying, in front of Lot A Concession Junction Gore; being Parts 1 to 8, Part 10, Parts 46 to 56, Parts 87 to 89, all on Plan SR-331 O; OTTAWA/GLOUCESTER, City of Ottawa, The Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	The Ottawa New Edinburgh Club is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act because it is a rare example of boathouse architecture and has played an important role in the history of aquatic sports in Ottawa. The Ottawa New Edinburgh Club is one of four remaining boathouses of this type in Canada from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. <p>Canoeing was a popular sport in 19th century Canada and The Ottawa Canoe Club, founded in 1883, was the first canoe club in the nation's capital. It soon developed a distinguished reputation winning many trophies and attracting prominent patrons and members, such as the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Thomas Ahearn. Clubs of this kind were popular in the years before widespread car ownership as they allowed their members to pursue healthy outdoor activities with like-minded individuals without leaving the city.</p> <p>The Club's original Boathouse was located near the foot of the Rideau Canal. In 1894, the club moved several kilometres downstream to a newly-built facility. In 1914, the club merged with the New Edinburgh Club, becoming the Ottawa New Edinburgh Club and decided to move to the present location because it included land suitable for tennis courts. Financial setbacks at the outbreak of the First World War prevented completion of a new building and construction of the tennis courts until 1923.</p> <p>Local architect C.P. Meredith designed the Ottawa New Edinburgh Club. It sits above the water upon a steel frame sunk into the riverbed and is joined to the shore by a foot bridge. The building itself is a two-and-a-half storey, rectangular wood frame structure with a truncated gable roof, punctuated by shed-roofed dormer windows. The main entrance is in a centrally placed pavilion facing the shore. A large verandah, originally open but now covered by a shed roof on three sides and open on its long façade facing the Ottawa River, encircles the second floor. Regularly spaced, multi-paned French doors open onto the verandah. A central gable, bisected by a chimney, pierces the roof of the Boathouse's principal Ottawa River façade. Below the verandah there is a long gallery with regularly spaced doors that allow access to the indoor boat storage area.</p> <p>Stylistically, the Boathouse is reminiscent of the simple, unembellished architecture prevalent at the time for summer cottages, clubs and resorts, with certain specialized features associated with boat clubs such</p>	
51	Slack	Road		School Section No.13, Nepean (Merivale School)	35-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Nepean in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF FIRSTLY: Part of Lot No. 26 in the First Concession of the Township of Nepean. Rideau Front, containing by admeasurement one square rood and thirty-three and one quarter square poles which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING in the limit between said Lot No. 26 and the Road Allowance between Lots No. 25 and 26 and at the South west angle of the Old School Lot conveyed by deed bearing date the 5th day of February A.D. 1869 by one Robert Reid and one John MacFarlane to the Trustees of the Common School Section Number Thirteen (13) in the said Township, which deed was duly registered in the Registry Office of the County of Carleton on the 17th day of February, 1-9: THENCE Northerly along the Western limit of the said Old School Lot and the boundary line between the lands of Archibald Andrews and one Arthur Anderson two (2) chains and thirty (30) links to a post now planted two chains (2) distant northerly measured on a right angle from the Northerly limit of the aforesaid Road Allowance; THENCE Westerly and parallel to and always two (2) chains distant on a right angle from the northerly limit of the said Road Allowance three (3) chains and five (5) links to a post now planted; THENCE Southerly at right angles to the said Road Allowance two (2) chains to the Northerly limit of the said Road Allowance; THENCE Easterly along the Northerly limit of the said Road allowance one (1) chain and ninety-one (91) links to the place of beginning. SECONDLY: That part of Lot 26 in the First Concession Rideau Front of the said Township of Nepean which may be described as follows, that is to say: On the Westerly side thereof by a line commencing at a point in the Southerly side line of said Lot No. 26 where the said Southerly side line is intersected by a line run by one Robert Sparks (P.L.S.) as and for the rear boundary of that portion of said Lot No. 26 formerly owned by Robert Reid and by him conveyed or intended- so to be conveyed to John MacFarlane by Deed bearing date the 9th day of May, A.D. 1865 or where the said southerly side line of said Lot No. 26 would be intersected by the said line so run by the said Robert Sparks if produced in a southerly direction and running thence in a northerly direction along the said line so run by the said Robert Sparks to a point distant therefrom 44 feet; And on the Northerly	The Merivale School is one of three early school buildings remaining in the City of Nepean. <p>The present limestone structure which replaced three earlier schoolhouses of log and of frame was built between 1895-1900. Partially destroyed by fire five years later, it was rebuilt in its present form. The building has cambered windows with carving at the top, and unusual round window over the front door and an attractive spire. This schoolhouse, in orientation and plan, was no doubt influenced by the designs of one-room rural schoolhouses made popular through the Journal of Education published for Upper Canada, and represents a fine example of school architecture dating from the turn of the century.</p> <p>The land was acquired by the Public School Trustees of Section Number Thirteen of the Township of Nepean from John and Sarah McFarlane and Robert and Margaret Reid in 1869. In 1853 the property was sold to the trustees of the Merivale Loyal Orange Lodge No. 85 and has since been used as an Orange Hall.</p> <p>The Merivale School House was designated an historical building under the Ontario Heritage Act by Nepean City Council in 1982.</p>	
29	Somerset	Street West		Adams House	219-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF all of Lot C on the north side of Somerset Street according to a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 22755.	29 Somerset Street West is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. It is a two storey brick building with a mansard roof which was built approximately in 1888, as part of the initial development of the Centretown area. The architectural form of the building is unique for this area and is enhanced by its gables, slate roof and bracketed eaves. <p>The house does not make reference to the interior of the building</p>	
149	Somerset	Street West		Pattee/Freiman House	43-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Part of Lot Fifty-nine (59) on the north side of Somerset Street as shown upon Registered Plan Number 14350, which said part of said Lot fifty-nine (59) may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the southwest angle of said Lot Fifty-nine (59); THENCE northerly and along the westerly boundary of said Lot Fifty-nine (59) one hundred and twelve feet two and one-quarter inches (112'21") more or less to the southerly boundary of the lands described in a certain instrument registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton as Number 21777L; THENCE easterly and along the southerly boundary of the lands described in the said instrument a distance of fifty-four (54') more or less to the northwest angle of the lands described in a certain Deed of Grant from The Columbus Club Realty of Ottawa Limited as grantor to The Royal Trust Company as grantee registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa on the 29th day of November, 1957, as Number 366521; THENCE southerly and along the westerly boundary of the lands described in the said Deed of Grant, being along a straight-line parallel to the easterly boundary of said Lot Fifty-nine (59), one hundred and twelve feet four and one-half inches (112'4") more or less to the southerly boundary of said Lot Fifty-nine (59); THENCE westerly and along the southerly boundary of said Lot fifty-nine (59) fifty-four feet (54') more or less to the point of commencement. The hereinbefore described parcel of land 'is that I and described in Instrument No. 384368. SECONDLY: Parts of Lots Fifty-nine (59), Sixty (60) and Sixty-one (61) on the north side of Somerset Street as shown upon Registered Plan Number 14350 and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the northerly boundary of Somerset Street' distant eighty-seven feet nine inches (87'9") westerly from the division line between Lots Sixty-two (62) and Sixty-three (63) on the north side of Somerset Street as shown upon the said Plan; THENCE northerly and parallel with the westerly boundary of the said Lot Sixty-one (61), one hundred and twelve feet six inches (112'6") more or less to the northerly boundary of the said Lot; THENCE westerly and following the northerly boundaries of said Lots Sixty-one (61) and	The house at 149 Somerset Street West is of architectural and historic significance. Architecturally, it is an outstanding example of a large, late nineteenth century city-mansion – and only one of a handful of buildings of this type surviving from that era in Centretown. Its features include handsome terra cotta panels and ornamental brickwork; a well-preserved fish-scale pattern slate roof; and a large projecting circular conservatory. <p>The building is of historic significance because of its association with two prominent figures in the early business and commercial community of Ottawa. 149 Somerset Street West was the home of Gordon B. Pattee (1822-1908) from shortly after its construction in 1891, until his death. Pattee was one of the most important developers in the timber industries at the Chaudière, from his arrival in Ottawa in 1855, until 1890, when his interests were taken over by J.R. Booth.</p> <p>After 1913, the house was occupied by Archibald J. Freiman, founder of the City's largest department store, and an important leader in Ottawa's Jewish community.</p>	
324	Somerset	Street West		Butterworth House	73-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the most Easterly thirty nine feet and ten and four-fifths inches of Lot Number 43 on the South side of Somerset Street, Registered Plan 15558. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 214865.	The two and one-half storey brick residence at 324 Somerset Street West is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Built in 1893-94, probably by James A. Corry, prominent Ottawa builder, the house was first the residence of a hardware merchant. The building is an ornate Queen Anne design, with a slightly offset front façade and an elaborate two storey verandah.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
326	Somerset	Street West	328 Somerset St W	Chamberlain House	80-78	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF a portion of Lot Number Forty-three (43) and the east one-third part of Lot Number forty-two (42) on the south side of Somerset Street West, in the City of Ottawa aforesaid and which lands and premises may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the south side of Somerset Street, a distance of thirty-nine feet ten and four-fifths inches (39' 10 4/5 ") measuring westerly from the northeast corner of said Lot forty-three (43); THENCE southerly and parallel with the easterly boundary of said lot forty-three (43) to the rear boundary thereof a distance of one hundred and ten feet (110'); THENCE westerly along the said rear boundary thereof and along the rear boundary of the said east one-third (1/3) of Lot forty-two (42), a distance of thirty-nine feet ten and four-fifths inches (39' 10 4/5 "); THENCE northerly and parallel with the easterly limit of said lot forty-three (43) to a distance of one hundred and ten (110) feet to Somerset Street; THENCE easterly along Somerset Street, a distance of thirty-nine feet ten and four-fifths inches (39' 10 4/5 ") to the place of beginning, said lots forming a part of the original lot letter 11E", in Concession Letter 1"C", Rideau Front of the Township of Nepean, now within the limits of the said City of Ottawa, according to a plan of subdivision of said Lot ' letter "E11 prepared by R. Sparks, P.L.S., dated May 30th, 1877, and registered in the Registry Office of the City of Ottawa.	The brick two and one-half storey residence at 326-328 Somerset Street West is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1893-94 as part of the residential development of Centretown, this building was constructed in the exuberant yet bulky Queen Anne style typical of the era. An off-centre turret and verandah are outstanding features added to the basic gable end to the street, rectangular form. Considerable surface decoration is incorporated into the design. The building was probably erected by James Corry, one of the most prolific of Ottawa's builders during the 1890's.	
346	Somerset	Street East		Sullivan House	1987-154	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Block 51 on the south side of Somerset Street, as shown upon Registered Plan 15632, and being more particularly described as follows : COMMENCING at a point on the northerly limit of said Block 51 distant 76.0 feet easterly from the northwest angle of said block; THENCE easterly and following the northerly limit of said Block 51, a distance of 34.0 feet; THENCE southerly and parallel with the westerly limit of said Block 51, a distance of 79.6 feet; THENCE westerly and parallel with the northerly limit of said Block 51, a distance of 34.0 feet; THENCE northerly and parallel with the westerly limit of said block 51, a distance of 79.6 feet to the point of commencement. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument No. 578285.	The building at 346 Somerset Street East is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. This house was constructed in 1913 to a design by Francis Conroy Sullivan as his own residence. Francis C. Sullivan was one of Canada's foremost modern architects having worked for and with Frank Lloyd Wright. Sullivan's buildings are of particular interest in Ottawa because they show that as early as the first decades of this century, modern structures were being built in Ottawa. This building is a two storey, flat roof structure with a stucco finish. It is embellished by its projecting eaves, rectilinear wood banding, front porch and unique second storey fenestration. This designation does not make any reference to the interior of the house.	
755	Somerset	St W		former Ecole St-Jean-Baptiste	2024-352	PT LT 3 E LORNE AVE & L TS 1 N SOMERSET ST, 2 N SOMERSET ST, 2 W EMPRESS AVE & 3 W EMPRESS AVE, PL 11285, AS IN NS584; OTTAWA/NEPEAN	The former Ecole St-Jean-Baptiste at 755 Somerset Street West was constructed circa 1887 and is a representative example of a purpose-built, late 19th century, stone, French language Roman Catholic school with Neo-Classical elements. The original building underwent significant modifications at the start of the 20th century, including the removal of a mansard roof and a side porch. The elements that express the Neo-Classical style today include a balanced facade with projecting bays, pedimented entrance with doric columns, stone sills and lintels, and stone banding above the third storey. Ecole St-Jean-Baptiste has historical and associative value due to its direct associations with the development of French language education in Ontario and the opposition to Regulation 17, a 1912 Provincial regulation that made English language instruction mandatory in elementary schools. This building represents the struggle for the right to teach francophone children in their first language. The school was part of the Institute of Christian Schools and run by the Ontario Christian Brothers, also referred to as De La Salle Brothers. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Christian Brothers were a significant organization in the community that played a crucial role in the development and expansion of Ontario's publicly funded Catholic separate school system. However, it must also be acknowledged that, since the 1980s, a difficult legacy of harsh discipline, physical and sexual abuse by many members of the order across North America has surfaced. The property also has historic associations with the Catholic francophone community in the area surrounding Primrose Hill which developed circa 1872. The school and surrounding religious institutions were constructed to address the growing need for additional religious services on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River and a growing Catholic francophone community in this area in the late 19th century. As a prominent stone building on Somerset Street West, facing Empress Avenue, this property is important in defining the character of the area surrounding Primrose Hill, an area in West Centretown located at the top of an escarpment, overlooking LeBreton Flats. Primrose Hill is defined by several religious buildings including a monastery complex (90 Primrose Avenue East and 96 Empress Avenue), Our Lady of the Rosary Convent (85 Primrose Avenue East) and residential properties many of which were constructed in the late 19th early 20th century. The	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 755 Somerset Street West as an example of a late 19th century early 20th century stone school with Neo-Classical ornamentation include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular plan • Three storey balanced massing with projecting bays • Regularly spaced window openings • Smooth stone window lintels and sills • Regular coursed limestone walls • Entrance portico on the east facade with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Doric columns and a gable roof with subtle detailing o Central double limestone staircase o A double door opening with stained glass rectangular transom • Decorative carved name stone incised with Ecole St. Jean Baptiste • Smooth limestone banding with a central limestone cross with corbel • Simple portico with gable roof on the south facade Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its location within a cluster of religious buildings • Its orientation facing east The designation is limited to the exterior of the building. The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.
760	Somerset	Street West		Church of St. Luke's	202-90	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 32, Registered Plan 4908. For full description, contact heritage@ottawa.ca	The Church of St. Luke's is recommended for designation as a property of architectural and historical value. Built in 1922 (replacing the second parish church erected on this site in 1889), St. Luke's Church is a prominent landmark in this sector of Somerset Street West. The Church has strong historical associations with this neighbourhood, has played an active role in its social, cultural, and spiritual life. <p>The Church, a 20th century example of the Gothic Revival style, was designed by Colin Drewitt, Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The building has the square entrance tower and belfry, narrow lancet windows, and art glass commonly associated with this style.</p> <p>This designation does not include the St. Luke's Parish Hall, or the interior of the Church.</p>	
930	Somerset	Street West	130 Preston St	Plant Bath	44-95	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF: Block 115, as shown on a plan of subdivision registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 4 as Plan 13; SAVING AND EXCEPTING thereout and therefrom those portions of said Block 115 described as follows: FIRSTLY: Commencing at the northwest angle of said Block 115, said point also being the northeast angle of lot number 1 on the south side of Somerset Street West as shown on a plan of subdivision registered in the said Registry office as Plan 58; Thence easterly along the northerly limit of said Block 115, 1.50 feet; Thence southerly parallel to the easterly boundary of said Lot 1, 105.02 feet more or less to the prolongation easterly in a straight line of the southerly boundary of said Lot 1; Thence westerly along the said prolongation 1.50 feet to the southeast angle of said Lot 1; Thence northerly along the easterly boundary of said Lot 1, 105.02 feet more or less to the point of commencement. SECONDLY: the southerly 25 feet of said Block 115. THIRDLY: Commencing at a point in the northerly limit of said Block 115, distant 35.0 feet measured westerly thereon from its northeast angle thereof; Thence easterly along the said northerly limit 35.0 feet; Thence southerly along the easterly limit of said Block 115, 35.0 feet; Thence northwesterly in a straight line 49.5 feet more or less to the point of commencement.	The Plant Bath merits designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as a fine example of municipal architecture. It is also noteworthy as one of Ottawa's most prominent testimonies to the social reform movement. <p>The social reform movement, with its emphasis on the improvement of the physical and mental well-being of the working classes was popular among middle and upper-middle class Ottawans in the early twentieth century. The swimming bath was viewed as one means of "improving" the lower classes and the construction of the Champagne Bath and the Plant Bath, each containing a library and a swimming pool, was approved by City Council in 1922.</p> <p>The Plant Bath was designed by Richard H. Millson, Cecil Burgess and Albert J. Hazelgrove and officially opened in 1924. Named after then-mayor Frank H. Plant, the building contained a swimming pool and public lavatories but the library was not included because of budget constraints.</p> <p>The Plant Bath is a red brick structure, rectangular in plan. It is an example of the neo-Gothic style, which was popular for institutional buildings from 1900-1945. Key elements of the building associated with this style include the segmentally-arched entrance doors, each located at the base of a frontispiece with a gabled parapet, the brick buttresses and the use of cut stone for detail. Other noteworthy features of the building include the elliptical reliefs in the gabled parapet ends, which depict a naked boy holding a fish, and the large windows that light the pool area.</p> <p>By reason of its association with the urban reform movement of the early 20th century and its simple neo-Gothic details, the Plant Bath merits designation as a heritage property.</p> <p>The building is also distinguished by its unusual angled siting, on a generous lot, which enhances its prominence as a major presence in the community.</p>	
96	Southern	Drive		Williams House	79-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 221 and 222 on the southwesterly side of Avenue Road, according to a plan of survey registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 296457.	The wood frame residence at 96 Southern Drive is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The original portion of this structure is believed to have been built about 1827. <p>Erected for Lewis Williams, it is one of the oldest frame buildings in the City of Ottawa. Williams and his family were one of the first settlers in the region arriving here in 1817.</p> <p>At present, the building is a one and one-half storey frame structure with a pitched roof and clapboard siding. Although it has been altered, including the addition of new exterior walls, dormer windows, and porch, the building still retains the essence of an early homestead.</p> <p>The entire exterior of the building; the surrounding grounds; and the original shell of the building built before 1900 are included in this designation. The remaining interior of the building is not to be regulated.</p>	
125	Sparks	Street		Bank of Nova Scotia Building	88-92	Unavailable	The Bank of Nova Scotia is recommended for designation as a building of outstanding architectural merit. It was designed by prominent Canadian architect, John Lyle, and constructed in 1924-1925. <p>The Bank of Nova Scotia is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style. It is a classically-inspired stone structure with a symmetrical front facade that features a central door flanked by a pair of windows at street level and piano nobile above, which features four free stranding Doric columns and three recessed niches. The balance, rational arrangement of these details and the use of classical forms are typical of the Beaux Arts style. Lyle made reference to Canadian industry and business in the exterior ornamentation of the building by including scenes of agriculture, fishing, lumbering, and finance in the friezes and architraves. He also used more conventional classical elements including festoons, antique vases, and palmettes.</p> <p>Main features of the interior, which Lyle described as a "modern adaptation of the Grecian Doric" included the skylight (removed in 1957), the decorative ceiling (altered over the years with the intrusion of lights and ventilation grillwork), and a grade marble staircase leading to the basement.</p> <p>The bank exemplifies the skillful treatment of materials such as marble and stone for which Lyle's best work is noted.</p>	
156-158	Sparks	Street			300-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 13, numbering eastward, on the south side of Sparks Street and Lot 13, numbering eastward, on the north side of Queen Street, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 3022.	This commercial building at 156-158 Sparks Street is recommended for designation for architectural interest. Erected in 1871-72, in its overall exterior appearance above the ground floor it is an excellent surviving example of Ottawa's retail architecture during the Confederation era. Italianate in design with repetitive, narrow windows and ornate decorative detail, the building was most widely known historically as L.N. "Poulin's Dry Good Store"	
24	Springfield	Road		St. Charles School	28-96	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Block 24 as shown on a plan of subdivision registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 4 as Plan 70, and described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the westerly limit of Springfield Road as widened to 60 feet, said point a 1 so being the southeast corner of Lot 89 according to a plan registered in the said Land Registry Office as Number 98806; THENCE southerly along the said westerly limit of Springfield Road 100 feet to a point; said point also being the northeast angle of Block A according to a plan registered in the said Land Registry Office as Number 237700. THENCE westerly along the northerly limit of said Block A a distance of 200 feet to an angle therein; THENCE northerly along the easterly limit of said Block A, 100 feet to a point in the southerly limit of said Plan 98806. THENCE easterly and following the said southerly limit of Registered Plan 98806j 200 feet to the point of commencement. These above lands are previously described in Instrument No. CR91913.	St. Charles School is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act on the basis of its architectural and historical significance. The School was constructed in 1910 and served the French Catholic population of New Edinburgh and environs until 1972. St. Charles School is an important physical reminder of the former vitality of the francophone population in this area of the City. In addition, it represents the notorious struggle for the right to teach francophone children in their native language. <p>St. Charles School is one of the last two school buildings in Ottawa designed by Moses Edey, and Francis Sullivan, two well-known Ottawa architects. Edey designed many Ottawa landmarks including the Daly Building (demolished) and the Aberdeen Pavilion.</p>	
117	St. Andrew	Street		Maison Joseph Archambault	155-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 15 north St. Andrew Street, Registered Plan number 42482, designated as Part 4 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as Plan 4R-1694.	Maison Joseph Archambault, at 117 St. Andrew Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This two and one-half storey brick veneer residence was erected circa 1887 for Joseph Archambault, a house painter and dealer in paints, wallpaper, and oils, who resided at this site from c1883-1898 and from 1907-1927. Of Transitional Picturesque-Queen Anne style, the building features an ornate verandah and bargeboard and decorative brick surrounds. In its overall exterior appearance the property is an excellent example of a more prosperous later nineteenth century building in Centretown.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
188	St. Andrew	Street		Foisy House	62-80 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premise, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, AND BEING COMPOSED OF the East half of Lot 25 in the South side of St. Andrew Street, Registered Plan 42482. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 56537.	The Foisy House, at 188 St. Andrew Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. The one and one half storey clapboard classed dwelling was erected in 1859-1860 for Alexis Foisy, an early Ottawa tinsmith, who resided here until 1876. Gable side-to-the street, with matching dormers, the Vernacular Style building features a decorative tin ceiling and S-scroll newel post on the interior. In its overall exterior appearance, the property is a rare surviving example of typical workman's housing in Lowertown from the pre-Confederation era.	
221-223	St. Andrew	Street		Maison Odillon Archambault	248-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the west half of Lot 30 on the north side of St. Andrew Street according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 42482.	Maison Odillon Archambault, at 221-223 St. Andrew Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This double dwelling was erected in 1895, probably by Odillon Archambault, a joiner and messenger with the civil service, the original owner and occupant of number 221 from 1875-1888. The other half was rented out to a number of short term tenants. A one and one-half storey, gable end-to-the street frame structure, this well preserved clapboard house is decorated with modest scrollwork bargeboard, finial, and original six over six windows. In its overall exterior appearance the building is a pleasantly proportioned, vernacular Mid-Victorian Lowertown dwelling.	
1445	St. Joseph	Boulevard		Butler House	90-2000	Part of Lots 11 and 12 Concession 1, Ottawa Front Designated as Parts 8, 9, 10 and 11 Plan SR-150 City of Gloucester Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	The "Butler House" as it was formerly known, is a prime example of heritage architecture, having been built in the early 1800s, when the old Montreal Road was constructed "to supplement river transportation in bringing supplies to Colonel By's canal project" (Carleton Saga, Harry and Olive Walker, Runge Press Ottawa, 1975). The first owners to farm the virgin land and how had the stone house built were the Tierney's. The second family to own the house were the Butlers, who lived in the house until very recently. Weary travellers to Ottawa (Bytown) often stopped for rest under the shade and protection of the century-old maple trees, taking in the view from the high vantage point. In the 1960s, the land was made part of the National Capital Commission's Greenbelt. The house was extensively restored in 1998 by the Vespoor-Smith family. It is a worthy subject for designation as such a move will help to ensure that the site is recognized by future generations as a place of importance in Gloucester's proud history.	
1811	St. Joseph	Boulevard		Youville Farm	182-2000	ALL AND SINGULAR, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Gloucester, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of 1811 St. Joseph Boulevard Part of Lot 1, Plan 4M-152 Concession 1, Ottawa Front City of Gloucester Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	In 1885, the Order of the Grey Nuns of the Cross (Sisters of Charity, Ottawa) purchased 500 acres of farmland west of the core of the old village of Orleans for the purpose of establishing a farm that would supply fresh product to the Mother House in Bytown. On August 25, 1885, the cornerstone was laid for the foundation of a 2-storey ("Gloucester limestone") residence on the north side of old Montreal Road (now St. Joseph Blvd.), measuring 40 ft. by 70 ft., the exterior vista of which is an example of heritage architecture. In the spring of 1886, the residence received its first religious community, led by a young sister with a keen interest in agriculture. Under her direction, the property became one of the finest and most productive dairy farms in the province in its time, as a result of its unspoiled beauty, its abundance of artesian wells, rich soils and excellent drainage. In 1889, teaching Sisters joined those who ran the farming operation and turned their attention to the village school. In 1917, the first resident pastor was named and the residence became a convalescent home for ailing members of the Order. Also recognized in this designation is the small stone house across the street, which once served as a flour mill for Youville Farm and which was later converted to a residence for members of the families who worked on the farm. Youville Farm closed its doors in 1970 when the property was sold to the Costain Estates Limited. The farm buildings were ultimately demolished and the residence was renovated for office space.	
1820	St. Joseph	Boulevard			2019-290	PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 1 OF, GLOUCESTER, BEING PARTS 1 & 2, PLAN 4R-23793, OTTAWA	The building at 1820 St. Joseph Boulevard has design value as a good example of a stone structure built in a vernacular style of architecture that was used in Quebec from 1880-1920, which is influenced by the Second Empire Style. The property displays architectural integrity and craftsmanship in its stonework as demonstrated in the quoins and voussiors. The building at 1820 St. Joseph Boulevard has historical value for its association with the Sisters of Charity, also known as the Grey Nuns. The Order of the Grly Nuns was originally based in Montreal and was founded by Marguerite d'Youville in 1737, to help those in need of medical or social services. Several decades after the order was established, Elisabeth Bruyere was asked to set up a community of the Sisters of Charity in Bytown. In 1885, the Grey Nuns purchased 500 acres of farmland west of the core of the old village of Orleans, which was owned by the Besserer family and stretched to the river, to establish a farm and supply fresh produce to the Mother House in Bytown. The building at 1820 St. Joseph Boulevard was constructed as a storehouse and flour mill for the Grey Nuns Youville Farm. It is a physical representation of the Youville Farm and the historic rural character of Orleans. The building at 1820 St. Joseph Boulevard has contextual value as one of two stone buildings on St. Joseph Boulevard associated with the former Youville Farm. The other building is the farmhouse across the street at 1811 St. Joseph Boulevard. The buildings are visually and historically related, and together serve as a physical representation of the Grey Nuns and the Youville Farm. The building also has contextual value as a landmark and as one of the few remaining buildings that express the former agricultural character of Orleans.	Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the building at 1820 St. Joseph Boulevard include: • Rough-cut limestone construction laid in random courses • One-and-one-half-story form and massing • Combination mansard/hip metal roof with dormer windows • Window openings with stone voussiors and stone sills • Simple one over one sash windows • Stone quoins • Stone chimney on the west side of the building • Centrally located front door with sidelights and transom • Its location on St. Joseph Boulevard within close proximity to the Youville Farmhouse at 1811 St. Joseph Boulevard, to which it was an-accessory building The interior of the building is excluded from the designation.
275	St. Laurent	Boulevard			2024-356	LT 108, PL 344; OTTAWA/GLOUCESTER	Constructed circa 1912, 275 St. Laurent Boulevard has design value as a representative example of Edwardian Classicism architecture in Ontario with Second Empire influences. The Edwardian Classicism style is exemplified by its simple and symmetrical facades, large massing, brick cladding, and Ionic capitals on the porch. The Second Empire influences are demonstrated by its distinct mansard roof with dormer windows on three facades. These Second Empire architectural features are characteristic of the Franco-Ontario influences seen in Ottawa's eastern suburbs. 275 St. Laurent Boulevard's one storey open wooden porch across the front facade is a unique architectural expression. 275 St. Laurent Boulevard's defining mansard roof and porch with a domed roof are unique and complex design features that illustrates the building's high degree of craftsmanship. 275 St. Laurent Boulevard has historical value because it has direct associations with the theme of the establishment of French communities in the east end of Ottawa in the early twentieth century. This trend is illustrated through Pierre Labelle, one of the buildings earliest and longest residents, who was born in Quebec and later moved to Ottawa. He worked as a farmer and caretaker at the nearby Royal Canadian Mounted Police buildings. The Labelle residence illustrates the small rural community of Rockcliffe Annex which centred around St. Laurent Boulevard and was largely composed of French-Canadian families who worked in the farming or gardening industries. 275 St. Laurent Boulevard has contextual value as it maintains the early settlement character of Rockcliffe Annex, known today as Manor Park East. The building was located in Gloucester Township and was purchased in 1911 by the Bytown & Suburb Land Company Limited, whose aim was to develop the area east of St. Laurent Boulevard between Blasdell Avenue to the intersection of St. Laurent and Hemlock Private. As the only remaining building on St. Laurent Boulevard constructed before Manor Park was developed in 1947, the building at 275 St. Laurent Boulevard is historically linked to its surroundings.	Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 275 St. Laurent Boulevard as a representative example of an Edwardian Classicism residence with Second Empire influences include: • Two and a half storey massing with symmetrical square form • Red brick cladding • Mansard roofline with segmental arched dormer windows on the south, west, and east facades • One storey open wooden porch with: o Circular projection at the southwest corner with a domed roof with a convex finial o Columns with decorative Ionic capitals on large stone piers o Simple decorative frieze o Tuned wood balustrade o Arched roof over front entry • Symmetrical window openings with plain stone lintels and lug sills • Stone foundation The interior of the building and any additions or outbuildings are excluded in this designation.
138	St. Patrick	Street		Flavien Rochon House	264-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain Parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the West half of Lot 3 on the southerly side of St. Patrick Street as shown on a plan in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as Number 42482.	The one and one-half storey, frame house at 138 St. Patrick Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. This small house of simple design (c. 1831) is a rare surviving example of typical workman's housing in Bytown during the lumbering era. It was first occupied by four nuns of the Order which later established the Ottawa General Hospital. From 1853 until the turn of the century, it was the residence of Flavien Rochon, a master carpenter and woodcarver who carved the sanctuary stalls of nearby Notre-Dame Basilica.	
142	St. Patrick	Street		Valade House	194-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF: East. Half of lot 3 on the southerly side of St. Patrick Street as shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa as Number 42482. TOGETHER with a right-of-Way more particularly described in Instrument Number 6350.	The Valade House at 142 St. Patrick Street is recommended for designation and being of architectural and historical value. Erected prior to 1866, this two and one-half storey stone residence is a finely detailed example of the French-Canadian character of much of Ottawa's early architecture. From prior to 1866 until 1918 the house was the residence of Dr. Francois-Xavier Valade, one of three physicians who examined Louis Riel with regard to his sanity prior to his trial in 1885.	
145	St. Patrick	Street		Archbishop's Palace	267-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the south half of Lot 1, the south half of Lot 2, and the south half of the west half of Lot 3, all on the north side of St. Patrick Street, Registered Plan 42482.	The Archbishop's Palace, at 145 St. Patrick Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural significance. Erected in 1849, the Palace has served from its beginning as the Roman Catholic bishop's residence and offices, becoming the Archbishop's residence with the establishment of that position in 1888. The building is sited close by the Choir of Notre Dame Basilica, in the traditional manner. A well proportioned two and one-half storey stone building with an elaborate entranceway, the Palace is capped with a mansard roof. Several additions were recently removed during the building's restoration. The Palace is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Ottawa and an important element in the heritage character of Lowertown.	
150	St. Patrick	Street		Rochon House	275-92	Unavailable	The Rochon House was designed by Oscar Beaudry, and built in 1898 for Alphonse Rochon, a wood carver who, with his father, Flavien (long-time resident of 138 St. Patrick Street) was responsible for much of the sculpture within Notre Dame Basilica including decorative carving in the sanctuary, the side chapels and on the organ case. The building is a flat roofed, brick veneer structure with segmental arched windows, a large cornice and decorative brick coursing. It is two storeys in height with a two storey addition to the rear. Alphonse Rochon was responsible for the exterior embellishment of this house. An early watercolour and the photograph on which it was based, show the building as an elaborately decorated structure with an intricately carved, two storey front verandah, a deep bracketed cornice, metal cresting along the parapet edge and a centrally placed flag pole resting on a carved stand. These details have disappeared, but the building remains an important component of St. Patrick Street and contributes substantially to its heritage character. The designation does not include the interior of the building.	
288	St. Patrick	Street	290 St. Patrick St	Brûlé House	384-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Lot No. 23 on the as shown on a plan by J. L. the Registry Office for the Ottawa as Number 42482. South side of St. Patrick Street Dennis, P.L.S. and registered in Registry Division of the City of 22 of TOGETHER WITH A FULL RIGHT-OF-WAY in and along a certain alley or passageway over part of the East half of Lot 22, on the South side of St. Patrick Street aforesaid, in the said City of Ottawa, which right-of-way is more particularly described in a deed between Joseph Laurin and Calixte Gareau bearing date the 1st day of April 1874 and registered in the said Registry Office as Number 10707, that is to say: COMMENCING at the North-East corner of said tot Number and measuring Westerly nine feet along the northern boundary the said lot; THENCE in a Southerly direction in a straight line parallel to the Eastern boundary of said lot seventy feet; THENCE in an Easterly direction parallel to the said northern boundary of said lot nine feet to the said Eastern boundary; THENCE Northerly along said Eastern boundary seventy feet to the place of beginning.	The two and one-half storey wooden double dwelling at 288-290 1/2 St. Patrick Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected between 1846 and 1850 by Thomas Brûlé, it is a four-bay, pitch roofed structure with the side to the street. Together with its regularity, symmetry, rectangular form, and horizontal character, these characteristics mark it as a continuation of the pre-Victorian Georgian tradition. Again, these characteristics, together with the simplicity of construction, materials, and severity of design identify the structure as a typical vernacular Lowertown building of the lumbering era. The eight-pane casement windows are of particular interest. Brule worked as a blacksmith and gained some notoriety in connection with the Riots of 1849, having been tried subsequently (but not convicted) on a murder charge. The dwellings were occupied by individuals with French surnames throughout the nineteenth century. From 1867 to about 1895, the building was owned by Calixte Gareau, a carter, trader, and cab-driver. It remains as one of the outstanding examples of early Bytown.	
314	St. Patrick	Street		St. Brigid's Church	129-81; 180-89	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, being composed of all of lot number 25 and all of lot number 26 both on the south side of St. Patrick Street and the east half of lot number 25 and all of lot number 26 both on the north side of Murray Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482.	St. Brigid's Church at 314 St. Patrick Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected in 1889-1890, this massive limestone structure with pitched roof and two towers of different heights was designed by J.K. Bowes in eclectic Victorian style, with basic Gothic Revival form and extensive Renaissance Baroque Revival detail. It has historically served as a parish church for the Irish Catholic working class residents of Lowertown. In its overall exterior appearance, the church is a significant reminder of their contribution to the growth of Bytown and Ottawa. The interior of St. Brigid's Church is significant for its vaulted ceiling, polychromed interiors, carved woodwork, and stained glass. This designation includes floors, walls, ceiling, windows, and attached fixtures of all interior spaces including the nave and altar area with reredos, side aisle and transepts, the entrance area and organ gallery above. Of particular note are the polychromed interior painting schemes found beneath the existing layer of white paint. Physical investigation of historical photographs have discovered a wide variety of trompe-l'oeil painting techniques including marbelizing, stencil work and figurative murals employed on walls, iron columns, canvas panels, and vaulted ceilings. All decorative wood carving, including but not exclusive to, wainscoting, pews, confessionals, altar and organ are also to be preserved. This designation does not make reference to the basement or areas in the upper floors and towers.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
204-210	St. Patrick	Street		Residence Brousseau	63-80	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF the East half of Lot Number 11 on the South side of St. Patrick Street and the West half of Lot Number 12 on the South side of St. Patrick Street, Registered Plan 42482. THE HEREBEFORE described parcels of land are those lands described in Instrument Number 697260 and Instrument Number 552383.	Residence Brousseau, the four unit brick veneer row house at 204-210 St. Patrick Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Constructed in 1898 for Evangeliste Brousseau on the site of a former hotel, this Victorian two-storey structure features a flat roof with decorative cornice and soffit, a carriage-way, terracotta patterns on the front façade, and intricately detailed projecting balconies, a French-Canadian design tradition. In its overall exterior appearance, the building is an excellent example of late Nineteenth Century investment property in Lowertown, having been used as a multiple dwelling from 1898 to the present.	
92	Stanley	Avenue		McLeod House	244-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 8, Block 9, on the north side of Stanley Avenue, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 17, and which part of the said Lot is more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the easterly limit of Lot 8, 73.5 feet northerly from the southeast corner; THENCE southerly along the easterly limit of said Lot, 73.5 feet to the southeast corner; THENCE westerly along the southerly limit of said Lot, 60 feet to the southwest corner; THENCE northerly along the westerly limit of said Lot, 75 feet to a point; THENCE easterly in a straight line, 60 feet more or less to the point of commencement.	The building at 92 Stanley Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. This one and one-half storey stone cottage was built c.1867 and in its overall exterior appearance it is an excellent example of the early residential properties in the village of New Edinburgh. The fine stone work, the wood verandah and the setting of the building all contribute to the outstanding architectural character of this house.	
119	Stanley	Avenue		Jones House	283-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Village of New Edinburgh (now within the City of Ottawa) Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the East half of lot 8 in Block 15 on the south side of Stanley Street, formerly Rideau Street, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 70. The hereinbefore lands are those lands described in instrument number NS 137253 registered in the said Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5.	The building at 119 Stanley Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Built prior to 1892, the building is a two storey clapboard residence with a mansard roof. The significant features of the structure include: the gabled dormers, the bellcast eaves, a finely detailed front porch and the surround of the ground floor window. The above does not make reference to the building's interior or to any rear additions.	
151	Stanley	Avenue			245-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF the whole lots numbers 5 and 6 and part of lot number 7 in block number 16 on the south side of Stanley Avenue, as shown on a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton as number 70, which part of said lot number 7 may be more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northwest angle of said lot number 7; Thence, easterly and along the northerly boundary of said lot number 7 a distance of 8 feet 7 1/2 inches; Thence southerly and parallel to the westerly boundary of said lot number 7 a distance of 99 feet, more or less, to the southerly boundary of said lot number 7; Thence westerly and along the southerly boundary of said lot number 7 a distance of 1 feet 7 1/2 inches to the southwest angle of said lot number 7; Thence northerly and along the westerly boundary of said lot number 7, 99 feet, more or less, to the point of commencement. The hereinbefore described lands are those lands described in registered instrument number 361615.	The building at 151 Stanley Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. The original one and one-half storey western section of the building was built in 1868 for Dr. W.R. Bell as a medical office. The two and one-half storey eastern section was erected in 1880 as an attached residence to the office. This clapboard building is highlighted by the wood verandah with its fine detail, the cut bargeboards and the cap-like dormer. In its excellent setting, the overall exterior appearance of the structure retains and contributes to the village character of New Edinburgh.	
15	Steeple Hill	Crescent		St. Patrick's Church, Rectory and Cemetery	134-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 22, Part of Lot 23, Concession 5, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number SR-8160.	St. Patrick's Church was one of four churches located in the Village of Fallowfield once known locally as "Piety Hill." The present church was constructed in 1866, replacing a Roman Catholic log chapel apparently built in 1833. Built as a simple gable-roofed structure in Gothic Revival design, the church was forty feet wide by about seventy-two feet long with walls of Grey Trenton or Black River Limestone. The simple structure was substantially enlarged in 1904-05 to approximately one hundred and thirteen feet long by forty feet wide by the addition of transepts and a rear addition containing a sacristy, sanctuary, and altar. The nicely proportioned façade, altered at the time of the additions, is a provincial adaptation incorporating Regency and gothic elements. The front façade's gable-end parapet displays carved stone crockets. The original roof appears to have been cedar shingle, and was replaced at the time of the 1904-5 expansion with metal shingle. The present church has a standing seam metal roof, installed in 1982. During the 1990s, both the interior and the exterior of the church underwent significant renovations to both preserve and beautify the structure. Plans are also underway to construct a parish hall connected to the church dedicated to the late Monsignor Paul Baxter. The rectory was built in 1884 to house the first resident priest. The two and a half storey limestone structure built by Brennan, a local contractor, has symmetrical proportions and a steeply pitched roof. It is a gable-roofed building, with a one-and-a-half storey kitchen area. The walls are of local limestone, and the roof is covered with pressed metal shingles of various patterns. The front façade is of a restrained symmetrical design, and was originally marked by a full-width, hip-roofed verandah, which was removed and replaced with a small entrance porch. A designated property grant helped to fund the reinstatement of the original verandah in 1992.	
72	Steeple Hill	Crescent		Charles Smith/ James Smith House	81-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 21, Concession 5, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number SR-6179.	The James Smith House built circa 1830 by a New England millwright is an excellent example of early rural vernacular architecture. The site, in the Village of Fallowfield, is on an escarpment known locally as Piety Hill and fronts onto one of the earliest settlement roads in Carleton County. The home, set into the escarpment, is built of local limestone and sandstone. The front façade, a storey and a half in height, boasts a semi-elliptical fan transom with side lights. The twelve paned windows flank the doorway in Georgian symmetry. The rear façade, a full two storeys in height, has a suicide door. The inscription "Charles Smith, 1861" is found in plaster on a rear interior window surround. A former log carriage shed which was moved from its original location, is found on the property. The Charles Smith House was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983 by Nepean City Council.	(i)The exterior including walls, doors, windows, and roof trim; (ii)The plaster containing the inscription "Charles Smith, 1861" on the interior window surround side, the window being located on the rear northwest wall at ground level and adjacent to the rear door; (iii)Sufficient land to preserve the siting of the building; to include Part 1 and the West Half of Part 2, Reference Plan SR-5032; (iv)The log outbuilding located in Part 1 of Reference Plan SR-5032
119	Steeple Hill	Crescent		Fallowfield United Church	133-86	All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 21' Concession 5 (R.F) of the Township of Nepean, more particularly described as follows: PREMISING that the southerly limit of North 59 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds bearings herein thereto. COMMENCING at a point in the said Southerly limit of Lot 21 distance 2626.05 feet measured on a bearing of North 59 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds East thereon from the south west angle of Lot 21, the said point being the south west angle of the lands formerly described in Instrument Number 39435. THENCE North 59 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds East along the said Southerly limit of Lot 21, a distance of 115.0 feet. THENCE North 72 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds West a distance of 13.99 feet to the Northerly limit of the lands described in Instrument Number 563061. THENCE North 59 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds East along the last mentioned limit a distance of 73.25 feet to an iron survey bar found in the Easterly limit of the lands formerly described in Instrument Number 557519. THENCE North 30 degrees 40 minutes 00 seconds West being along the last mentioned limit a distance of 1.85 62 feet to an iron survey bar found in the Northerly limit of the said lands formerly described in Instrument Number 557 5r9. PREMISING that the southerly limit of North 59 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds bearings herein thereto. THENCE South 59 degrees mentioned limit a distance of shown on Plan 4R'274. THENCE South 58 feet to the Northerly Lot 21, has an astronomic bearing of East per Plan 4R-27 4 and relating all 20 minutes 00 seconds West along the last 329.82 feet to the Northerly limit of Part 3 as THENCE South 72 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds East along the last mentioned limit a distance of 71.85 feet to an angle therein. degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds East a distance of. 72.40 limit of a "Forced Road" (formerly Bytown Road) THENCE South 72 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds East along the last mentioned limit a distance of 104.22 feet to the point of commencement.	The Fallowfield United Church is important for both historical and architectural reasons. The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister and the member serving for the electoral area of Carleton, laid the cornerstone in 1886 when this red brick building of picturesque style was constructed. The site, with a commanding view of the rural countryside, is located on an escarpment known locally as "piety Hill" and fronts onto one of the earliest settlement roads in Carleton County. Clearly visible to travelers on Richmond and Fallowfield Roads, the building presents itself as an imposing landmark. Designed on a symmetrical plan, it has a central tower with the entrance flanked by Gothic-style lancet windows. The tower is highlighted by pilasters and topped with an ornamental spire. The side elevations are divided by pilasters into four sections, each with a centrally placed lancet window. The window and door surrounds are highlighted by decorative beige brick. This building is unique in that it is the only church building in the City of Nepean with these characteristics. Additions have been made to the exterior of this building, the two most noticeable being a small shed to the north side of the buildings, and a stage and rear entrance to the building. Despite extensive interior renovations, the front, north, and south elevations remain virtually unchanged, and the original pews are still in use.	
65	Stewart	Street		Jarvis House	324-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Seven (7) on the north side of Stewart Street, in the said City of Ottawa as shown upon Registered Plan Number 5. SUBJECT to a right of way over the westerly Ten feet (10') of said lot from front to rear and over the northerly Ten feet (10') of the said lot.	The property at 65 Stewart Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Built in 1885, this Eclectic Victorian residence is set back from the street with a surrounding yard of suburban character. In overall appearance, a two storey clapboard frame house with gable end facing the street, it features a Picturesque bargeboard, Italianate window framing and a ground floor bay window. A delicate Beaux Arts polygonal verandah was added between 1901-1912. The original owner was Samuel Jarvis of Pittaway and Jarvis, Photographers.	
84	Stewart	Street			124-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the south half of the east half of Lot 9 on the south side of Stewart Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Plan 6.	The property at 84 Stewart Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Built prior to 1874, its overall exterior appearance is that of a one and one-half storey clapboard cottage with a broad front gable. The building is stylistically related to the Rideau Valley vernacular. The house is set behind 86 Stewart Street and appears to pre-date the development of Stewart Street as an urban residential area. It is noted that the above does not make any reference to the interior of the building.	
132	Stewart	Street		White House	131-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF the easterly part of Lot Number 15 on the south side of Stewart Street, Registered Plan 6, and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the north east angle of said Lot Number 15; THENCE westerly and following the northerly limit of the said Lot, 38 feet 2 inches; THENCE southerly in a straight line to a point in the southerly limit of the said Lot distant 38 feet 7 inches westerly from the south east angle of the said Lot; THENCE easterly and following the southerly limit of the said Lot 38 feet 7 inches to the south east angle thereof; THENCE northerly and following the easterly limit to the point of commencement. SUBJECT TO A RIGHT-OF-WAY for the use of the owners from time to time of the lands hereby conveyed in common with the owners of the westerly part of the said Lot Number 15 as described in registered Deed Number 151394. The hereinbefore described parcel of land is that land described in Inst. No. NS 122521.	The building at 132 Stewart Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Built in 1874-75 for Lt. Col. Frederick White, a prominent civil servant, the building is a unique architectural example of a middle class dwelling built during the early development of Sandy Hill. The building is a one and one-half storey brick structure with a mansard roof. It is further enhanced by its off-set entrance, a bay window with four pointed arched openings, a front gable with a cut bargeboard, and a hipped gable dormer.	
188-192	Stewart	Street		Ross House	81-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton AND BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 22 and 23 on the south side of Stewart Street as shown on a plan of part of Lot C in Concession D, Rideau Front, of the Township of Nepean, drawn by James D. Slater, P.L.S. and registered in the registry office for the City of Ottawa on the 17th day of June, 1859 saving and excepting out of the said Lot 22 the west 50 feet thereof subject to a right-of-way more particularly described in instrument No. 256262 registered in the Registry Division for the City of Ottawa.	The Ross House, 188-192 Stewart Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1872-73, the house is a unique "Tuscan Villa" of rough cast plaster, boldly contrasting wood trim, and a distinctive overhanging roof. The Italianate character is further evidenced in the window framing and bracket detail.	
284-286	Stewart	Street		Grayburn House	66-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number 36 on the south side of Stewart Street, Registered Plan 6. THE HEREBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 271800.	The Grayburn House, 284-86 Stewart Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. The relatively small two and one-half storey brick residence was erected approximately 1875-76 for Christopher Grayburn. It was later occupied from 1907-26 by Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State for Sir John A. MacDonal. Mansard roofed, with decorative cornices and detail including colourful pink buff trim, the house is a good example of Second Empire residences of its era in Ottawa.	
66-68	Stewart	Street		Reagan House	326-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot Number 7 and the west half of Lot Number 8 South Stewart Street, in the City of Ottawa, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 5. THE HEREBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in an instrument registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Instrument 261211.	The property at 66-68 Stewart Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Built prior to 1866, this brick veneer building reflects the Georgian Tradition in its central doorway, roof, and symmetrical window placement. In its overall exterior appearance it is a residence of Picturesque Victorian character, featuring a steeply pitched front gable, decorative bargeboard and dormers. Toussaint Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Public Works, was resident from 1866-1875. The building is a rare pre-Confederation building in Sandy Hill and a rare example of a rural cottage type in this urban area.	
1510	Stittsville Main	Street		Green's Hotel	33-87	PART OF THE REAR HALF OF LOT 23, CONCESSION 10, GREENS HOTEL	Built in 1890, it combines elements of many different styles and reflects a design which was popular at the turn of the century in Eastern Ontario. Its historical significance stems from the impetus that it injected into the village to encourage development and attract tourists in the late 1800's and early 1900's.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
20	Stone House	Court		Patrick Waters House	5-84	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Nepean, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, being composed of Part of Lot 17, Concession 3, Rideau Front, in the said City of Nepean and being more particularly described as Part 1 on a Plan of Survey deposited in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 5 as Number 5R-7354.	The Patrick Waters Home was built in approximately 1885 by Patrick Waters, an immigrant from County Tipperary, Ireland. He settled in the Township of Nepean and owned a number of properties before acquiring the lands in 1842. The Waters were a well-known farming family and owned lands until 1940. The existing stone structure replaced an earlier log home and although somewhat awkward in proportions, it incorporates elements from both earlier and later periods of rural Ontario domestic architecture. As such, it is a good example of vernacular architecture. The stone is believed to have been quarried from the Larkin Farm in what is now known as the Barrhaven community. The structure is a store and a half in height and incorporates a symmetrical front façade with central gable and a gabled rear stone wing. The Patrick Waters House was designated an historical building under the Ontario Heritage Act first in 1984 and subsequently in 1987 by Nepean City Council.	
260	Sunnyside	Avenue			275-96	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots, 64, 65 and 66 on the south side of Sunnyside Avenue as shown on a plan of subdivision, registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 4 as Plan 118266; Previously described in Instrument Numbers 254689, CR157550 and CR155718.	The Ottawa South Community Centre at 260 Sunnyside Avenue is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons. The Ottawa South Community Centre was constructed in 1921 to the designs of one of Ottawa's best known architects, W.E. Noffke, and was adapted for use as a community centre by the City of Ottawa in 1977. It is the third oldest structure constructed as a fire station in Ottawa. The building illustrates the evolution of the Fire Department from a small, ill-equipped force to a fully professional service, as well as developments in fire station technology (e.g. the original provision of accommodating for both horse-drawn and motorized equipment, and a hose drying room in the basement instead of the traditional tower required for hang-drying canvas hoses). The Ottawa South Community Centre is a local landmark because of its elaborate Spanish Revival styling which features stone and stucco accents with rough red brick, an asymmetrical front elevation which balances a porch surmounted by a curvilinear gable on one side with traditional truck doors (separated by an elaborate cartouche) on the other, round-headed doorway and window openings. The low-slung appearance of this building relates well to the moderate scale of the residential neighbourhood in which it is located. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.	
47	Sussex	Drive	62-64 John St	Fraser Schoolhouse	181-82	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 13, on the North side of John Street, Block 2, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 70.	The building at 62-64 John Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Originally built as a semi-detached dwelling, one-half of the building was used as a school between 1838 and 1844. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Ottawa. The building was built in 1837 for millhands of Thomas McKay. It is a one and a half storey stone structure with symmetrical window and door openings. In its overall exterior appearance, it is an excellent example of the workman's housing built during the founding of the Village of New Edinburgh.	
111	Sussex	Drive		Former Ottawa City Hall / John G. Diefenbaker Building		Unavailable	Ottawa City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive, is recommended for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. After an open competition awarded the design of Ottawa City Hall to the Montreal architectural firm of Bland, Rother and Trudeau, the building was completed in 1957. With its completion, the City had its first City Hall since 1931 when fire destroyed the 1878 City Hall. Princess Margaret on August 2, 1958 officially opened the building and since then it has been the seat of the municipal government in Ottawa. As of December 31, 2000 the building will cease to be Ottawa City Hall. Ottawa City Hall, winner of the prestigious Massey Medal for architecture in 1959, is an excellent example of the International Style. The building sits upon a pedestal, slightly above street level, set back from Sussex Drive. Twin statues, originally fountains, designed by Louis Archambault, that flank the front entrance are integral to the building and its site. The building is composed of two flat-roofed rectangles; a small three-storey unit, emblazoned with the City Crest, interpreted by the sculptor Art Price, containing the former Council Chamber and Mayor's Office that projects from the front facade, and an eight-storey office block. The ground floor of the office block is typical of International Style buildings – sheathed in large panes of glass set between stone clad columns, it is transparent and creates the impression that the rest of the building is floating above it. The upper seven stories are distinguished by window panels, each containing ten panes divided by slim aluminum bars, set flush with the walls. Symmetrical and monumental, the building is as elegant today as when completed and evokes the goals of the International Style to create a new architecture that did not rely on historical precedent but reflected new steel and reinforced concrete construction techniques. Fine detail and public spaces distinguish the interior of City Hall. These include the spiral staircase from the first floor to the second floor public areas, the former Council Chamber and Mayor's office, the white marble wall inscribed with the names of former mayors, the stone-sheathed columns, the elevators and the terrazzo floors. These areas and features are included in this designation. The 1992-1993 addition is not included in this designation. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, April 13, 2001	
140	Sussex	Drive		Earncliffe		Unavailable	"Earncliffe", a two and one-half storey limestone estate residence on Sussex Drive is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected in 1855-57, it was built for John Mackinnon, Manager of the Bank of British North America, and paid for by Thomas McKay, of Rideau Hall, his father in law. Prime Minister Sir. John A. Macdonald resided here from 1883 until his death in 1891. The overall exterior appearance of the house and grounds exemplify stylish Mid-Victorian Gothic design in Ottawa, conservative, yet asymmetric, vertical and decorative. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, 1981	
375-385	Sussex	Drive		Notre Dame Basilica	267-78 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, which may be more particularly described as follows: The whole of block lettered "N" on the east side of Sussex Street between St. Patrick Street and Church Street (now "Guigues Avenue"), the whole of lot numbered one on the south side of Church Street (Guigues Avenue), and the whole of lot numbered one on the north side of St. Patrick Street, both lots adjoining said block: "N", and as all are shown on a plan of part of Lower Town in Ottawa by J. Stoughton Dennis, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and amended by him on the eight day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which said plan was registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as number 42482.	Notre Dame Basilica at 375 Sussex Drive is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural value. Erected in 1841-53 and consecrated in 1846, the Basilica was completed in stages through the 1890's. Notable additions include twin towers reaching 180 feet, erected in 1858. Following initial construction in the Classical Revival Style, the building was completed largely in an interpretation of Gothic Revival. The comparatively severe, flat facade belies an ornate interior with a detailed vaulted ceiling, extensive woodwork, carved alters, and 30 life sized figures, comprising some of Ottawa's finest craft work. The Basilica is the oldest surviving church in Ottawa, the seat of the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Ottawa, and a landmark of old Bytown.	
419-423	Sussex	Drive		Graham-McGillivray Building	82-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario: AND BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 1 on the southerly side of St. Patrick Street and part of Lot 1 on the northerly side of Murray Street as shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa-as Plan Number 42482. The said parts of the said Lots may be described as follows: COMMENCING at a point in the westerly boundary of Lot 1, North Murray Street, the said point being distant One Hundred and Five feet Six inches (105' 6") southerly, measured along the westerly boundary of Lot 1, South St. Patrick Street and Lot 1, North Murray Street, form the North-West Angle of Lot 1, South St. Patrick Street; THENCE Northerly and along the westerly boundaries of Lot 1, North Murray Street and Lot 1, South St. Patrick Street, a distance of Fifty-Three feet Nine and Three-Quarter. inches (53' 9 3/4") to the production westerly in a straight line of the centre line of the southerly wall of the four storey building fronting on Sussex Street, and known as Municipal Number 415 Sussex Street; THENCE easterly and following the said production westerly of the said centre-line and the said centre-line of the above described southerly wall of the said four-storey building, a distance of Forty feet on inch (40' 1") more or less, to the easterly boundary of the easterly wall of the said four-storey building; THENCE southerly and along the easterly boundary of the easterly wall of the said four-storey building, a distance of Fifty-Three feet Nine and Three-Quarter inches (53' 9 3/4") more or less, to the intersection of the centre-line of the southerly wall of the building erected on the herein-described lands; THENCE westerly in a straight line, and along the centre-line of the said southerly wall of the said building a distance of Forty feet One inch (40' 1 1/16) to the point of commencement. The above described parcel of land is shown outlined in Yf1";O"v on a plan attached to Registered Instrument No. 518220, which plan was prepared by Richard F. Dore, O.L.S., dated October 23rd, 1961.	The three storey, brick commercial building at 419-423 Sussex Drive is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected circa 1866, this building was probably originally used for shops and hotel accommodation as part of the early commercial area of Lowertown. An early example of Italianate style in Ottawa, the building has a particularly well-proportioned ground floor facade. The building was rehabilitated in 1963 by the National Capital Commission as part of its effort to restore Sussex Drive.	
31	Sweetland	Avenue		Simard House	223-79	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot No 6 on the east side of Sweetland Avenue according to Registered Plan No. L4349.	Simard House, 31 Sweetland Avenue is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected in 1884 by Olivier Simard, carpenter, it is a one and one-half storey wood frame dwelling featuring a mansard roof, dormers and one storey bay window. A two storey tower and entranceway with diagonal cladding was a later addition. In its overall exterior appearance, this second empire building is a good example of an attractive, although modest, workman's dwelling.	
62	Sweetland	Avenue		Mitron House	323-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot No. 12 and part of the Southerly one-third of Lot No. 11 West Sweetland Avenue as shown on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as Number 15632 and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the Northeast angle of said Lot No. 12; THENCE Northerly and along the Easterly boundary of said Lot No. 11, 17 feet 6 inches to the Northeast angle of the Southerly one-third of said Lot No. 11; THENCE Westerly and along the Northerly boundary of the Southerly one-third of said Lot No. 11, 90 feet; THENCE Southerly and parallel to the Easterly boundary of said Lot No. 11, 19 feet; THENCE Easterly and parallel to the Southerly boundary of said Lot No. 12, 5 feet; THENCE Southerly and parallel to the Easterly boundary of said Lot No. 12, 16 feet; THENCE Easterly and parallel to the Southerly boundary of said Lot No. 12, 95 feet to the Easterly boundary of said Lot No. 12; THENCE Northerly and along said last mentioned Easterly boundary along said Southerly boundary from the Southeast angle of said Lot; THENCE Northerly and parallel to the Easterly boundary of said Lot, 51 feet; THENCE Westerly and parallel to said Southerly boundary 10 feet; THENCE Southerly and parallel to the Easterly boundary 51 feet to the said Southerly boundary; THENCE Easterly along said Southerly boundary 10 feet to the place of beginning.	The two and one-half storey brick veneer dwellings at 62 Sweetland is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected in 1985 by Sarah and Andrew Mitrow, the building is a pitch roof, gable end-to-the-street structure, featuring an ornate, curved portico on the front and north facades, decorative bargeboard, brick corbelling and window surrounds. The vernacular Queen Anne style residence was owned and occupied from 1986-1994 by David A. Routhier, Clerk of Records in the Patent Office. In its overall exterior appearance, the building is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century middle class dwelling in Sandy Hill, a fashionable neighbourhood.	
175	Third	Avenue		Glebe Community Centre/St. Paul's Methodist Church/St. James' United Church	274-96	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 124, 125, 126 and 127 on the south side of Second Avenue and Lots 142, 143, 144 and 145 on the north side of Third Avenue, as shown on a plan of subdivision, registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 4 as Plan 102979; Previously described in Instrument Number 628398 BEING PIN 04137-0234 (LT).	The Glebe Community Centre at 690 Lyon Street South, is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons. The Glebe Community Centre was constructed as St. Paul's Methodist Church between 1914-1924 to the designs of notable Ottawa architect Clarence J. Burritt. It later became St. James' United Church when most Canadian Methodist churches joined the United Church of Canada formed in 1925. The building was acquired by the City of Ottawa in 1973 which adapted it in 1974 and 1978 for use as a community centre. The history of the Glebe Community Centre as a religious building reflects the evolution of Canadian Methodism into the United Church and the close identification of these streams of Christianity with the ideals of the Social Gospel movement and later more general social concerns. Throughout the history of the parish this was expressed by strong support for traditional charitable activities, the provision of facilities for a prominent sport and recreational programme, and education as demonstrated by the frequent use of the structure by Carleton University between 1946 and 1959 (then located directly to the north). The Palladian Revival style Glebe Community Centre, with its monumental rotunda form, is a Glebe landmark because of its copper clad dome (a rarity in Ottawa), the grand entrance portico, and the dramatic interior of the main hall- an integral component of the composition. The Glebe Community Centre is part of a string of imposing religious and educational buildings dating from the early 20th century development of the Glebe as a prosperous residential district. This designation includes the interior of the main hall of the Glebe Community Centre including its original cruciform configuration (the north and south branches are concealed by non-structural walls) the unobstructed large-scale windows, the uninterrupted space rising to the dome, and the extant detailing and fixtures. This designation includes the St. James Tennis Clubhouse and tennis courts.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
	Union	Street	over the Rideau River	Minto Bridges	209-89	Unavailable	The Minto Bridges, extending from King Edward Avenue across the Rideau River by way of Green and Maple Islands to Stanley Avenue at Union Street, is recommended for designation as being of historical and architectural interest. Erected during 1900-02, by the newly established Ottawa Improvement Commission, this four-span bridge of lightweight steel construction was built under the direction of R. Surtees, Engineer, and served as part of the processional route from Rideau Hall to the Parliament Hill, bypassing the mills at Rideau Falls. Graceful and delicate with attractive decorative detail, this bridge enhances a scenic historical area adjacent to City Hall, New Edinburgh, Stanley Park and Green and Maple Islands.	
8243	Victoria	Street		Former Osgoode Township Hall	2005-15	Pt Blk B Pl 100 Osgoode; Pt Lt 1 RCP 910 Osgoode Parts 6 & 7, 5R4451; S/T N579638 PIN 04313-0135 (LT)	<p>The former Osgoode Township Hall is recommended for designation because of its cultural heritage significance. Designed by Ottawa architect James Mather and built in 1891, it is an example of a brick, classically-inspired, township hall. This type of hall had many purposes in 19th century rural Ontario communities, serving the municipality for township meetings and housing municipal records. When not in use for municipal purposes, halls were used by a wide variety of local organizations and meeting and recreational space. The former Osgoode Township Hall is a strong contributing element to the village of Metcalfe streetscape and has served as the focus of community activity and pride since its construction.</p> <p>The attributes that reflect the cultural heritage value of the former Osgoode Township Hall include the brick cladding, classically-inspired pediment over the entry bay, bell tower and round-arched transom window with voissors over the double front doors. Contributing Italianate elements are the decorative brackets and segmental-arched windows with brick label moulds. Its style, execution and details indicate the importance of the building to the community.</p> <p>The interior of the building and the addition to the north and east are not included in this designation.</p>	
14	Waller	Street		Ottawa Marble and Granite Works	242-79 (interior)	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain Parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot 21, South Rideau Street, and also a part of Lot 21, North St- Paul Street, now Besserer Street, Registered Plan 3922, and may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the northeast angle of said Lot 21 South Rideau Street; THENCE westerly and along the northerly boundary of said Lot 21, South Rideau Street, 40 feet more or less to a point on said northerly boundary distant 27 feet in a straight line easterly from the northwest angle of the said Lot; THENCE South 3' 05" East magnetically and parallel to the westerly boundary of said Lot 21, South Rideau Street, /B feet; THENCE westerly in a straight line 77 feet more or less to a point on the westerly boundary of said Lot 21 South Rideau Street distant 74 feet 6 inches, southerly, in a straight line from the said northwest angle; THENCE South 13° 05' East magnetically and along the westerly boundaries of said Lots 42.58 feet to a point on said boundary distant 85.4 feet northerly in a straight line from the southwest angle of the said Lot 21, North St. Paul Street; THENCE North 75° 59' East magnetically, 65.89 feet more or less to a point on the easterly boundary of said Lot 21, North St. Paul Street distant 76-13 feet northerly in a straight line from the southeast angle of the said Lot, said last mentioned point being also distant 126.15 feet southerly from the northeast angle of the said lot 21 South Rideau Street; THENCE North 13005' West magnetically and along the easterly boundaries of the said Lots 126.15 feet to the place of beginning AND SUBJECT also to a certain right-of-way more particularly described in a certain deed bearing date the 8th day of February 1877 made between William M. Somerville and Arthur Owen Fitzpatrick. Coleman and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa as Number 15179.	The small, two-storey building at 14 Waller Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1866, it was opened between 1873 and 1881 as a workshop for the Ottawa Marble and Granite Works under the proprietorship of William Somerville. Both before and after, the building served as a stable. Subsequently, the building was utilized as a furniture warehouse until its recent conversion into a restaurant and tavern. In spite of the addition of a series of windows to provide adequate light, the building is a good example of functional restoration and typifies industrial buildings of its period in the rough-cut stone walls, interior structure, and metal roof.	
180	Waller	Street	150, 162, 168 Waller Street and 157, 195 Nicholas Street	Odell House	1982-057	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF all of lot 21, parts of lots 20 and 22 according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton number 5 as number 3350 and all of lots B, C, D and E and part of lot A, according to a plan registered in the said Land Registry Office as number 4323, said lots and parts of lots are designated as Part 4 on a plan of survey, received and deposited, in the said Land Registry Office as plan 4R-1330. TOGETHER WITH a right of way in common with others entitled thereto, over, along and upon that part of the said lot A, registered plan 4323, and of the said lot 22, registered plan 3350, which is designated as Part 3 on the said plan 4R-1330.	<p>The building at 180 Waller Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural value. Built in 1883-84, this building is a one and one-half storey brick structure with a mansard roof.</p> <p>This extensively detailed and well-proportioned building is highlighted by a projective tower, arched openings with label lintels, semi-circular dormers and a wishbone gable with a solid bargeboard.</p> <p>The building is located at the intersection of Waller and Nicholas Streets and with its attractive architectural features is a landmark in the City of Ottawa.</p> <p>The above does not make reference to the design of the building's interior.</p>	
1579	Washington	Street		St. Louis House	48-85	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of, land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the village of Kars, Township of Rideau, (formerly North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Village Lot No 4, on the west side of Nelson Street, in said Village of Kars, as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village made by H.O. Wood; P.L.S., being Plan No. 7.	<p>Historical and architectural merit and contribution to the heritage ambiance of the village. It is a tangible link with the early history of the village, having been built by one of the earliest settlers in the area and a family very involved with the original development of Kars.</p> <p>Architecturally it is a good example of the unpretentious but well built and well finished houses typical of village homes of the era, displaying local design, materials and craftsmanship. The designation applies to the front, south, east and west elevations only.</p>	
6732	Waterloo	Street		Minor House	65-86	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Village of Kars, Township of Rideau, (formerly North Gower), in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF Village Lot No. 1, on the northwest corner of Waterloo and Wellington Street, in the said Village of Kars (Minor) as laid down on a duly registered plan of the said Village made by H.O. Wood, P.L.S., being Plan No. 7.	<p>Architecturally, the house is considered to be a good example of the Classical Revival style. Historically, it is one of the older houses in Kars with the attached factory building representing one of the old industries in the village. Furthermore, because of its location, it is a focal point in the core of the original village which is an area that the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee is very interested in preserving intact if possible.</p> <p>The designation applies to the front and two sides of the house and the front elevation of the attached</p>	
80	Wellington	Street	59 Sparks St, 62 Wellington St	Langevin Block	354-78	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lots 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, numbering eastwards, on the south side of Wellington Street, Registered Plan 3922.	The Langevin Block is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Constructed 1884-1888, the building is of Italianate style, "freely and boldly treated". The excellent composition was designed by Thomas Fuller, the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. The massive exterior of warm sandstone features bold round-arched windows, a prominent cornice and towering copper-clad mansard roof. The Langevin Block was constructed to provide urgently needed office space and thus is a significant expression of the development and growth of the Federal Government and of its influence in the life of Ottawa. Expansion of the federal offices beyond Parliament Hill and the partial closure of the historic space created by the original government buildings marked a major step in Ottawa's evolution.	
128	Wellington	Street		Union Bank of Canada Building		Unavailable	The three storey sandstone and brick building at 128 Wellington Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected in 1888 as a branch for the Union Bank of Canada, its unaltered façade and roofline features three arcades supporting fluted pilasters, Corinthian columns, and a decorative parapet arched over a semi-circular window. Used for mercantile purposes throughout most of its existence, the building is the only surviving example of a row of stately banking houses which stood along Wellington Street in the late Nineteenth Century. Source: Notice of Intention to Designate, 1993.	
1119	Wellington	Street West			228-96	All AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lots C, D, and E, Plan 43; Part of lot 41, Plan 83, being more particularly described as Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 on Reference Plan SR-6952.	<p>The building located at 1119 Wellington Street is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>It is a building of historical and architectural value to the community of Hintonburg and to the city of Ottawa. Built circa 1881 as a family home, the structure was converted in 1907 to house a branch office of the Crown Bank of Canada. The building was used as a bank until 1942. The shift of use of 1119 Wellington from a single family dwelling to a commercial structure parallels the evolution of Hintonburg from a village within the Township of Nepean to an urban neighbourhood within the City of Ottawa.</p> <p>The 2 ½ storey building is one of the few remaining stone structures in the area. The Second Empire detailing, in particular, the mansard roof with its dormers and emphatic cornice, is unique in the neighbourhood and serves to add the landmark status of the structure.</p> <p>The one-storey addition to the rear and the interior are not of architectural or historical significance and are not included in the designation.</p>	
1123-1131	Wellington	St W		Iona Mansions	2023-314	PT LT S 42 & 43, PL 83, AS IN N443757; OTTAWA	<p>The Iona Mansions has design and physical value as a rare and unique example of an early 20th century mixed use building influenced by the Tudor Revival style. Constructed in 1912, the building has several architectural features that express the Tudor Revival Style, most commonly used for residential houses in the early 20th century. The style does not easily lend itself to a mixed use building yet the design of the building attempts to evoke common elements associated with it, which contributes to the building's distinctiveness. For instance, the impression of a steeply pitched roof is given by a symmetrical skirt roof, large wooden eaves and wood brackets. Decorative half-timbering is suggested by a design that creatively combines stucco cladding, a brick belt course and evenly-spaced vertical elements. Projecting oriel windows on the west elevation break up the rectangular form. Other features on the facade associated with Tudor Revival architecture include polychromatic brick, narrow multi-pane windows, wooden flower boxes and a central parapet with curved pediment.</p> <p>The Iona Mansions is directly associated with Donald H. McLean, a prominent local politician in early 20th century Ottawa who commissioned the building. The building is also associated with the growth of Hintonburg's main street and the growth of the village itself, the Rosemount Public Library and several longstanding commercial tenants significant to the neighbourhood's history. The Iona Mansions reflects the work of one of Ottawa's most famous architects, W.E. Noffke. Noffke was tended to follow mainstream architectural styles and so his buildings serve as important examples of the accepted architectural norms of their time. The building represents his early, more modest work in Ottawa yet remains recognizable for its use of Revival style elements especially its uncluttered stucco curvilinear pediment, foreshadowing his extensive later work in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.</p> <p>The Iona Mansions have contextual value as a notable landmark that maintains the character of Hintonburg. Its prominent location at the corner of Wellington Street West and Carruthers Avenue, its irregular footprint that aligns with the curve of the street and its distinct architectural expression allow the building to serve as a highly visible community landmark. The property represents an important part of the Hintonburg's 20th century evolution from a small</p>	<p>Key exterior attributes that contribute to the heritage value of the Iona Mansions as a rare and unique example of a mixed use building that expresses elements of the Tudor Revival style and reflect the work of W.E. Noffke include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well-balanced symmetrical facade • central parapet with curved pediment • chamfered corner • a steeply pitched skirt roof with large wooden eaves and wood brackets on the south and west sides of the building • the use of polychromatic brick and stucco • the combination of stucco cladding, brick belt course and evenly-spaced windows that give the impression of decorative half timbering • wood flower boxes • projecting oriel windows on the west elevation which break up the otherwise rectangular structure • casement windows • rounded arch windows • Ground floor storefronts including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o display windows o recessed entries o transoms o masonry piers o bulkheads.
1140	Wellington	Street West		Bethany Hope Centre	2014-141	PLAN 14 PT LOT 2 PLAN 21 PT; LOT 8 PLAN 106 LOT F PT LOT; E PT LANE AND RP 4R17761 PT; PART 1 RP SR5160 PT PART 1	<p>Built as a home for unwed mothers, the Bethany Hope Centre's cultural heritage value lies in its design as a good example of early 20th century institutional architecture, its history as a social service centre, and its landmark status in the community.</p> <p>The Bethany Hope Centre is a good example of an early 20th century institutional building with Classical details. Constructed in 1924, and attributed to the architectural firm of Horwood and Taylor, the building is a two storey red brick building with a high basement and stone foundation. It is set back from the street by a formal lawn.</p> <p>The Bethany Hope Centre has historical value for its association with the charitable work of the Salvation Army Church. The Salvation Army first came to Canada from England in 1882 and soon after began the charitable work for which the church is well known. The Bethany Hope Centre is an example of the Salvation Army's services for children and single mothers. Many of the Salvation Army maternity homes, including this one were located near the Salvation Army Grace Hospitals.</p> <p>The Bethany Hope Centre is contextually valuable as a landmark along Wellington Street and for its contribution to the social services hub located in Hintonburg. The area around the Bethany Hope Centre has been the site of community oriented social services since the late 19th century including St. George's Home for Children, the Well Baby Clinic, and the Salvation Army Grace Manor.</p>	<p>The heritage value of the Bethany Hope Centre is embodied through the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey construction with high basement • Red brick cladding • Symmetrical nine bay front façade • Flat roofed porch with round columns • Simple geometric stone insets • Segmental arched window openings with stone sills • Central pediment on front façade • Wide cornice with brick parapet above • Large setback from Wellington Street by an open lawn in front of the building. <p>The designation includes the original circa 1925 building and the open space between the building and Wellington Street. The 1941 rear addition to the building and the rear yard of the property are not included in the designation.</p>

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
208	Wilbrod	Street	210 Wilbrod St, 212 Ring Lane, 514 King Edward Ave, 516 King Edward Ave, 520 King Edward Ave	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	1994-050	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF Part of Lot 11, on the south side of Wilbrod Street and Part of Lot 3, on the west side of King Edward Avenue all as shown on a plan of subdivision, registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton No. 4 as Plan 2341 and being more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the north east angle of said Lot 11; THENCE Southerly along the easterly limit of said Lots 11 and 3, a distance of 109.95 feet to a point, said point being the north east angle of the lands designated as Part 3 on a plan of survey received and deposited in the said Land Registry Office as Plan SR-7750; THENCE Westerly, along the northerly limit of said Part 3, a distance of 50.0 feet to a point; THENCE Northerly parallel to the easterly limit of said Lots 3 and 11, a distance of 109.95 feet to a point in the northerly limit of said Lot 11, distant 50.0 feet, measured westerly thereon, from the north east angle of said Lot 11; THENCE Easterly, along the said northerly limit of Lot 11, 50.0 feet to the point of commencement.	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for architectural and historical reasons. The congregation was established in 1874 by Ottawa's German-Speaking Lutheran population, many of whom had recently emigrated from Pomerania in Prussia. By 1875 the congregation had erected a wood-frame church at the corner of King Edward and Wilbrod Streets, replacing it in 1899 with the present day stone structure. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was designed by Adam Harvey, a member of the congregation. The building is a restrained example of the Gothic Revival style, with a simple rectangular plan, a high gable roof and centrally-placed tower with steeple. It is constructed of rough cut stone, laid in even courses, with dressed stone trim. Details of the church that associate it with the Gothic Revival style include pointed arch windows, the square tower with tall spire and the large pointed arch door. Derived from medieval models, such features dominated ecclesiastical architecture in the latter half of the 19th century. In 1948, additions were made to the east and west sides of the tower and to the south and west facades of the buildings to the designs of W.E. Noffke, a local architect. Although the additions to the tower comprised its original character, they are well executed with gothic details in a stone compatible to the original. The designation does not include the interior of the church which was extensively renovated in the 1960s	
213	Wilbrod	Street		Maison Côté	345-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Number 11 on the north side of Wilbrod Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as Number 6, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south-eastern angle of said Lot 11; THENCE northerly, along the eastern limit of said Lot 11, 93 feet; THENCE westerly, parallel to the southern limit of Lot 11, 49 feet; THENCE southerly, parallel to the eastern limit of Lot 11, 93 feet, more or less to the southern limit of said Lot 11. THENCE easterly, along said commencement.	The stone residence at 213 Wilbrod Street, Maison Côté, is recommended as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected circa 1867, the structure was originally two and one-half stories, hip-roofed, of Regency character. Its symmetrical front facade and centre doorway with rectangular transom and side lights was originally highlighted by a full-length verandah, since replaced. The original windows are retained. The resident from 1868-1881 was Joseph Oliver Côté, Clerk Privy Council. The Côté family remained in the residence until 1902. It is noted that the above does not include reference to the design of the building interior.	
273	Wilbrod	Street			2004-371	Lt 19, Pl 6, N/S Wilbrod Street; Ottawa/Nepean PIN 04211-0174 (LT)	The house at 273 Wilbrod Street is recommended for designation because of its cultural heritage significance. Built in 1892-93 for A.G.D. Taylor, it was constructed during a building boom in Sandy Hill when senior public servants, merchants, politicians and other members of the upper middle class built or purchased substantial houses there. It is a restrained example of the Queen Anne Revival style, as expressed in Sandy Hill in the 1880s and 1890s. The building's attributes that associate it with the style and that contribute to its cultural heritage values are its construction in red brick with a foundation of rusticated stone, its irregular roofline and plan, its bay windows, with stained glass, including a one-storey square bay on the front (south) facade and two storey one incorporating the chimney on the side (west) facade. Other distinguishing features of the building include elaborate decorative brickwork on the chimney, brick corbels and voussiors, stone window sills, and decorative bargeboard in the eaves. The interior of the building and the one storey addition to the rear are not included in this designation	
500	Wilbrod	Street		Fleck House	49-78	ALL AND SINGULAR those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF: FIRSTLY: Part of that portion of the parcel of land shown as the "Reserve 11 on a plan of Besserer Place, prepared by James D. Slater, P.L.S. and registered in the Registry Office for the City of Ottawa, June 17th, 1859 and now shown as lots numbers one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5) on a plan of the said Reserve prepared by McRostie & Wright, dated July 4th, 1932, and registered in the Registry office for the Registry Division of the City of Ottawa, October 25th, 1932 as number 208649. SECONDLY: That certain strip or parcel of land about sixty-six feet wide lying between the eastern end or boundary of Wilbrod Street and the Rideau River which may be more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the south easterly end or angle of Wilbrod Street thence easterly along the southerly boundary of Wilbrod Street produced easterly in a straight line to the water's edge of the Rideau River thence Northerly along the water's edge of the Rideau River to the northerly boundary of Wilbrod Street produced easterly in a straight line to the water's edge of the Rideau River thence westerly along the northerly boundary of Wilbrod Street produced easterly as aforesaid to the north-east end or angle of Wilbrod Street thence southerly along the easterly end or boundary of Wilbrod Street to the south-east end or angle of Wilbrod Street, the place of beginning; all according to plan for the Besserer Estate made by James D. Slater P.L.S., and registered in the Registry Office for the city of Ottawa on the ' 17th June 1859, saving and excepting thereout that certain portion as described in registered Deed Number 154636 to Margaret L. de St. Denis Lemoine.	The Fleck House, 500 Wilbrod Street, and its surrounding grounds are recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Designed by J.W.H. Watts, prominent Ottawa architect, erected in 1901-02, the house was the residence of Andrew W. Fleck, broker, until 1942. Since that time it was been the home of Senator Norman Paterson. The picturesque, large estate residence is built in the Queen Anne style of dark sandstone, with red tiled roofing and copper trim. A greenhouse and garage complement the house, one of the last great residences constructed in the Sandy Hill area. The interior of the Fleck House is significant for its elaborate stained cut glass, beamed ceilings, carved wood wainscoting, hand-painted ceiling designs, unusual wall coverings, ornate marble fireplaces, scrolled stairway balustrade, and ornate woodwork and plasterwork. These architectural features are found in the entrance vestibule, the staircase hall (two storeys in height), the living room, dining room, and the library. These five interior spaces represent the designated portions of the interior. The designation includes all walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, fireplaces and attached or related fixtures in those places.	
21	Withrow	Avenue		Kilmorie	2019-300	FIRST: LTS 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662 & 663, PL 375; SECOND: LT 664, PL 375, EXCEPT N433977; THIRD: PT LTS 414 & 607, PL 375, AS IN CR294684; FOURTH: PT LANE, PL 375, CLOSED BY CR294685 AS IN (SECONDLY) AND (THIRDLY) IN CR448966 EXCEPT CR612762, CR609171, CR524192, AND ALSO EXCEPTING THAT PT OF THE LANE LYING BTN NLY EXT OF W LIMIT LOT 675 AND THE NLY EXT OF E LIMIT LOT 670, FIFTH: PT ST. HELEN'S PLACE, PL 375, CLOSED BY CR294685 AS IN (FIRSTLY) IN CR448966 EXCEPT N503797, N503766M CR518698, CR562992; SIXTH: PT RITA AV, PL 375, CLOSED BY NP64460 AS IN CR288290, CR303895 EXCEPT CR294860, CR613769, CR306346; OTTAWA	Kilmorie has cultural heritage value for its association with the early settlement of Nepean Township and with Confederation Poet William Wilfred Campbell and for its design value as an example of a 19th century vernacular stone house. Kilmorie's historical value lies in its association with the early development of City View, in former Nepean Township. Constructed at some point between 1840 and 1850 as a farmhouse for William Scott, who emigrated from Ireland to Upper Canada in 1819 as part of a wave of Irish Protestants who settled in Nepean Township in the 19th century, Kilmorie serves as a reminder of the area's agricultural history. Kilmorie is also associated with William Wilfred Campbell, one of the Confederation Poets, a group of poets born in the 1860s who became popular in Canada at the end of the 19th century. Campbell purchased Kilmorie in 1914 and lived there until his death in 1918. Kilmorie has design value as an example of the vernacular stone buildings constructed in the classical tradition in the Ottawa area in the early-to-mid 19th century. Exemplifying its type, Kilmorie is constructed of limestone, has a gable roof with returned eaves and symmetrical facades. The front facade is highlighted by a tripartite window with decorative fanlight in the central gable.	Those features of Kilmorie, 21 Withrow Avenue, that exemplify it as a good example of a 19th century vernacular stone house in the classical tradition include: •One-and-one-half-storey massing; •Limestone construction, laid in random courses; •Symmetrical front facade with central entrance flanked by large rectangular windows; •Truncated gable roof with chimneys at each end and central gable featuring a tripartite window with decorative fanlight; •Returned eaves; •Large, symmetrically arranged, rectangular window openings, on the north and south facades; and •Stone sills and voussiors.
197-199	Wurtemburg	Street		Embassy of Turkey / Children's Hospital	64-80	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF Lot 3, on the East side of Wurtemburg Street, Registered Plan 43586. THE HEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is that land described in Instrument Number 308531.	The Children's Hospital, at 197 Wurtemburg Street, is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical interest. Erected in 1869, probably for William F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, the original portion of the building was a two-storey, pitch roofed, rough cast Picturesque Gothic residence with a centre projecting frontispiece and two symmetrical side gables. The Children's Hospital occupied the structure from 1888 until 1904, probably adding the two wings and the Late Victorian half timbering after 1896. A later notable occupant was Senator Louis Côté. The building became the present Embassy of Turkey in 1953.	
18	York	Street		Institut canadien français d'Ottawa	36-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF lot number 3 on the south side of York Street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482.	The property at 18 York Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historical value. Erected 1876, this two and one-half storey stone structure is of French Second Empire style in the overall exterior appearance of its facade. The building includes a raised first floor, mansard roof, and extensive exterior detail. The building was constructed for the Institut Canadien-Français d'Ottawa, a "literary society". The Association's president during construction was Joseph Tassé, journalist, author, historian, M.P. and Senator, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and author of "Les Canadiens de L'Ouest". It is noted that the above refers only to the facade on York Street.	
153-161	York	Street		Brown Tenements	35-81	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, BEING COMPOSED OF lot number 25 on the north side of York Street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office for the Land Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482.	The four unit row residence at 153-161 York Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. Erected prior to 1873, this two-storey, pitched roof, rough cast structure is of vernacular Georgian Tradition Style. Its overall exterior appearance is highlighted by keystone details and a carriageway. The only remaining four unit row dwelling of this style in the area, it is an excellent example of working-class residences, in Lowertown. The interiors are not to be regulated under this designation.	
39-41	York	Street		St. Louis Hotel	201-90	Part of Lot 6, North York Street. Plan 42482 being Parts 5 and 6, on Reference Plan SR-11840; SUBJECT to a right-of-way as set out in Instrument Number 678731 over that part of the said Lot 6 designated as Part 6 on Reference Plan SR-11840; TOGETHER WITH a right-of-way as set out in Instrument Number 678737 over those parts of said lot 6 designated as Parts 7 and 8 on Reference Plan SR-11840.	Forty-one York Street is recommended for designation as a property of architectural and historical value. The building was constructed in 1875 using portions of the walls of the previous building on the site, which had been destroyed by fire in 1874. In the latter part of the 19th century, 41 York Street was a three-and-a-half (3 ½) storey, gable-roofed structure with three dormer windows and a wooden second storey balcony. In the early 20th century the roof was flattened and changed from three-and-a-half (3 ½) to four (4) storeys, the dormer windows and balcony removed and several windows on the west elevation were closed. The roof, dormers, balconies, storefront, and windows are now being restored and reconstructed to their original state. Other important features of the building include the brick facade and metal cornice and regular segmentally-arched windows. Number 41 York Street was built as the St. Louis Hotel in 1875 and served farmers bringing their wares to market and itinerant lumbermen for the rest of the 19th century. In the early 20th century it became a rooming house and then, in 1922, a grocery store operated by Peter Devine, a well known market merchant. The successive uses of the structure are typical of the market area and contribute to its overall heritage significance. The interior of the building is not included in this designation.	
54-60	York	Street		Borbridge Building	1981-008	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and Province of Ontario, and BEING COMPOSED OF part of Lot Number 11, on the south side of York Street according to a plan filed in the Land Registry office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482 more particularly described as follows: BEING 18 feet in front, the same breadth of land at the rear as far as within 8 feet of the lot of land devised by the late William Borbridge to one Samuel W Borbridge or corner of gable end of the said Samuel W Borbridge house with the outhouse erected thereon where the said outhouse stood at the time of the execution of the last Will and Testament of the said late William Borbridge bearing date August 22, 1856, is to be a gateway or passageway leading to the yards of John Borbridge, Thomas Borbridge and the said Samuel J. Borbridge. THEHEREINBEFORE described parcel of land is the parcel of land described in Instrument Number NS 60390.	The property at 54-60 York Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural interest. This two and one-half storey brick commercial structure, influenced by French Second Empire style, includes a mansard roof and four sub-sections each with regular segmental arched windows. The original mansard roof on the corner section has been removed.	

Individually designated properties

Street No.	Street Name	Street Suffix	Related Address	Property Name	By-law No.	Legal Description	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attributes
62-66	York	Street		Shouldice Hotel	125-83	ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Ottawa, in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and BEING COMPOSED OF part of lot 12 on the south side of York Street, according to a plan registered in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Ottawa-Carleton Number 5 as number 42482, more particularly described as follows: COMMENCING at the intersection of the northerly limit of said lot 12, and the northerly production of the easterly face of a stone wall building erected on the west half of lot 12, said point being distant 31.84 feet measured westerly along the northerly limit of said lot 12, from the northeasterly angle of said lot 12; THENCE southerly to and along the said easterly face of the easterly wall of the said stone building erected on said west half of lot 12, a distance of 36.67 feet to the south east corner thereof, said point being distant 31.71 feet measured on a course parallel to the northerly limit of said lot 12, from the easterly limit of said lot 12; THENCE westerly along the southerly face of the said stone building, a distance of 0.42 feet to the easterly face of a frame building; THENCE southerly along the easterly face of the said frame building, a distance of 41.42 feet to the south easterly angle thereof, Said point being distant 31.84 feet measured on a course parallel to the northerly limit of said lot 12, from the easterly limit of said lot 12; THENCE westerly along the southerly face of the said frame building, a distance of 1.24 feet to the division line between the east and west halves of said lot 12; THENCE southerly along the said division line between the east and west halves of said lot 12, a distance of 60.0 feet to a point, distant 28.0 feet measured northerly thereon from the southerly limit of said lot 12; THENCE easterly and parallel to the southerly limit of said lot 12, a distance of 0.22 feet to a point; THENCE southerly and parallel to the said division line between the east and west halves of said lot 12, a distance of 28.0 feet to the southerly limit of said lot 12; THENCE westerly along the southerly limit of said lot 12, a distance of 33.41 feet to the south westerly angle of said lot 12; THENCE northerly along the westerly limit of said lot 12, a distance of 166.23 feet more or less to the north westerly angle of said lot 12; THENCE easterly along the northerly limit of said lot 12, a distance of 34.33 feet more or less to the point of commencement. TOGETHER WITH AND SUBJECT to a right of way which may be more particularly described as follows:	The property at 62-66 York Street is recommended for designation as being of architectural and historic value. Erected in 1846, this three storey commercial building was originally a two and one-half storey pitch-roofed stone structure of vernacular Georgian Tradition. The facade consists of four regularly spaced windows with a second floor balcony. From its origins as a hotel, the building is renowned for its involvement in the riot of "Stoney Monday", September 17, 1849. The ground floor has been altered. The designation does not include the building's interior. The purpose of the designation is to preserve the exterior facades on the front and east sides.	
310	York	Street		York Street Public School	2022-389	PIN 04218-0111 PT L TS 3 & 4 & L TS 5, 6 & 7 & PT LT 8, PL 43586, W/S CHAPEL; PT L TS 4, 5, 6 & 7 & LT 8, PL 43586 E/S FRIEL; PT CHAPEL ST, PL 43586, CLOSED BY CR672634; ALL BEING PARTS 3 & 5, 4R277 & PART 1, 4R1156; CITY OF OTTAWA	York Street Public School has design value as a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic Style, a popular style for institutional construction across North America in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Features typical of the Collegiate Gothic style include the use of brick and limestone, a flat roof, a crenellated parapet with stone detailing, and a recessed stone archway entrance. York Street Public School displays a high degree of architectural integrity. York Street Public School has historical value for its continued role as a school in the Lowertown neighbourhood for over a century. Constructed in 1921, the school replaced four smaller schools in the area: Robinson Primary, George Street, Rideau Street and Bolton Street Schools. The school accommodated a diverse population, including French, Irish, and Jewish Canadian children and was constructed to accommodate an influx of Jewish immigrants to the area. York Street Public School also has associative value as a representative work of well-known local architect William C. Beattie, notable for his work with the Ottawa Public School Board, designing their offices at 330 Gilmour Street (1922), and an addition to the Mutchmor Public School. He served as the Superintendent of Buildings for the Ottawa Public School Board from 1919 to 1924. York Street Public School is physically and visually linked to its surroundings, along with the neighbouring École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Anne, as an educational hub in the community of Lowertown. York Street School is also functionally and historically linked to its surroundings as a school that has remained in use since its construction in 1921. It also has contextual value as a landmark because of its distinct architectural style and corner location on Beausoleil Drive.	Key attributes of York Street Public School that exemplify it as a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic style include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two storey massing with raised basement and flat roof. •Monochromatic brown brick cladding highlighted with stone detailing throughout, including stringcourses above the basement level and below the parapet •Decorative parapet punctuated by ornamental stone detailing •Consistent symmetrical fenestration pattern •Projecting wings on the north façade with vertical stone bands and parapet with decorative stone caps and stone detailing. •The central bay on the front (north) facade, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oRecessed stone entrance with hood mold, pointed archway, rectangular columns, and entablature inscribed with "York Street public School" oBate stone oRenellated towers with stone caps, tracery and lancet arch details oCentral three windows with stone surrounds oThe mirrored east and west facades oParapet punctuated with stone ornamentation oRecessed stone entrances with pointed archway and decorative moldings oInscription of "Boys" and "Girls" above the doorsCentral arched window with drip mold and stone surround and mullions •Brick and stone chimney with arcade decoration at the top
				Porter's Island Bridge	2022-182	PIN 04218-0150 PT BED OF RIDEAU RIVER LYING, OPPOSITE REGISTERED PLANS 11, 12134 AND 43586, PT 1, 4R2896; CITY OF OTTAWA. North Side I PIN 04218-0178 PORTERS ISLAND IN THE RIDEAU RIVER; CITY OF OTTAWA. South Side I PIN 04218-0388 PT OF LOT 1, PLAN 43586, PART 1 ON PLAN SR5348, NIS ST. PATRICK STREET; PT OF LOTS 1, 2 AND 3 PLAN 43586, NIS ST. PATRICK STREET; PT OF LOTS T AND U PLAN 2879, WIS ROSE STREET; PT OF LOT 1 PL 7010 ALL BEING PART 2 ON PLAN SR3315; PT OF ROSE ST PLAN 2879, PT OF ROSE ST PLAN 7010, PT 5 SR3315; PART OF LOTS P, Q, R, S, U, AND V, LOTT PLAN 2879 EIS OF ROSE STREET, PART OF LOTS WAND 2 PLAN 7010; PART OF LOTS R, S, U, V, W, X, AND Y AND LOT T PLAN 3141 WIS MCGEE STREET, ALL BEING PART 9 ON PLAN SR3315, PART OF MCGEE STREET PLAN 3141, PART 14 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF LOTS P AND Q PLAN 3141; PART OF LOTS T AND U AND LOTS R AND S PLAN 3141 EIS-MCGEE STREET; PART OF LOTS H AND I PLAN 887, WIS FRIEL STREET, PART OF LOTS J AND K PLAN 887, ALL BEING PART 18 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF FRIEL STREET PLAN 887, PART 22 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF LOT I PLAN 887 EIS FRIEL STREET; PART OF LOT M AND LOT L PLAN 887; PART OF LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 PLAN 1222 SIS ST. ANDREW STREET, PART OF ST. JOSEPH STREET PLAN 1222, AS CLOSED BY CR573592; PART OF NOTRE DAME STREET PLAN 1222, AS CLOSED BY CR600042, ALL BEING PART 25 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF ST. ANDREW STREET PLAN 43586 AS CLOSED BY CR296323, PART 26 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF LOTS 7 AND 8 PLAN 1222 SIS ST. ANDREW STREET; PART OF LOTS A AND 1, LOT 2 AND PART OF LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 AND 14 PLAN 11; PART OF PARLIAMENT STREET PLAN 11 AS CLOSED BY CR31089; PART OF ROBSON STREET PLAN 11 AS CLOSED BY CR31089; PART OF LOT 10 PLAN 43586 NIS ST. PATRICK STREET; PART OF PINARD STREET PLAN 12134 AS CLOSED BY CR600043; PART OF LOTS VILLA ARTHUR, 6, 7, 8, AND LOTS 9, 10, 11 AND 12 AND PART OF LOTS 13, 14, 17, 18, 19 AND 20 PLAN 12134 ALL BEING PART 28 ON PLAN SR3315; PART OF ST PATRICK STREET PLAN 43586, PART 2 ON PLAN 4R2379 SAVE AND EXCEPT PARTS 1, 2, AND 3 ON PLAN SR10569 AND PARTS 1 AND 2 ON PLAN 4R13481; PART OF LOTS 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 AND 31 PLAN 12134 PART 4 ON PLAN 4R2379, PART OF ST. PATRICK STREET PLAN 43586 AS CLOSED BY NSIOI 70, PART 3 ON PLAN SR5471; PART OF ST. PATRICK STREET PLAN 43586 LYING WEST OF PART 3 PLAN SR5471; PART OF LOT 11	The cultural heritage value of the Porter's Island Bridge is found in its design value as a rare example of a Pratt-through-truss bridge, for associations with City engineer Robert Surtees and the Dominion Bridge Building Company, and links to the history of Porter's Island. Porter's Island Bridge has design value as a rare Canadian example of a double-span Pratt-through-truss bridge. Patented in 1844 by American bridge builder Thomas Pratt, the Pratt truss is a highly efficient type of truss with a single diagonal in each panel, vertical panel posts, inclined end posts, and parallel top and bottom chords. The Pratt truss was widely used in wooden truss bridge construction in North America and was later adopted for metal truss bridges used on railways and roads. The Porter's Island Bridge is an important reminder of historic bridge building methods used in Canada in the 19th century. Porter's Island Bridge has historical value as a representative work of City engineer Robert Surtees. Surtees is noteworthy in Ottawa for his designs including the Carleton County General Protestant Hospital, the Carleton County Court House, and the Minto Bridges. Porter's Island Bridge is also associated with the Dominion Bridge Company, an important bridge building company in the late 19th century and 20th century. Based originally in Lachine, Quebec, the Dominion Bridge Company's plant was considered the largest and best-equipped machine shop on the continent. Porter's Island Bridge was the only connection across the Rideau River to Porter's Island until the 1960s and has historical value as part of the history of Porter's Island and its role in public health, social services, and war efforts in the first half of the 20th century. Annexed by the City of Ottawa in 1888 and soon connected by the Porter's Island Bridge, the island was first used as a quarantine site in 1894 with the construction of an isolation hospital for contagious diseases, a role that would continue until after the Second World War. The island was also used for emergency housing during the Great Depression, for a military hospital during the Second World War, and housing for returning veterans and their families after the war. The bridge was pivotal in the continued usage of the island for 70 years. Porter's Island Bridge has contextual value because it is physically, functionally and historically linked to its surroundings, telling the story of Porter's Island through its historical function of carrying people and goods to the island.	The interior of the building is excluded from the designation. Key elements that embody the heritage value of Porter's Island Bridge include its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Two-span pin-connected steel Pratt-through-trusses •Stone masonry piers and abutments •Timber decking •Remaining lattice railing attached to the end posts •Location connecting Porter's Island to St. Patrick Street