

Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury - Register of Designated Properties as of November 13, 2018

Status (Listed or Designated)	Roll #	STREET #	STREET	Known as:	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the Property & description of heritage attributes of the property	Date Added
House demolished with Council's permission		485	Holand Street West	Wardman-Langford House (1860)	Full 2 storey, solid brick, 3 over 3 bay front with back addition. A good example of the period distinguished by the Regency inspired front entrance, hip roof and original veranda.	June 30, 2011
Designated By-law 2014-74, August 18, 2014	4312010004079000000	61	Holland Street East	Bradford Town Hall	The Bradford Town Hall's cultural heritage value lies in its strong association with the local community, as it has served a multitude of public roles including municipal administration offices, public school and community hall. The Town Hall was one of the few buildings in downtown Bradford that survived the fire of 1871, and for over 150 years has served generations of political decision-makers that have shaped the town's history. The two-storey building features the "classical revival" architectural style, with a symmetrical facade and simplified temple form. Building components include: enclosed, raised porch of eclectic design with a steeply pitched centre gable reminiscent of Gothic Revival set into a shed roof flanked by corbelled parapets at each side and plain cornice and frieze supported on brackets; windows are set into segmented arch openings ornamented with alternating voussoirs and 'ears' of dichromatic brick and stone or concrete lug sills; centre window above entrance is raised above the entrance gable and ties together the entrance projection and facade composition; masonry construction with brick cladding (sandblasted); random rubble stone foundation; windows and entrance doors are not original.	August 18, 2014
Designated By-law 2007-150, December 11, 2007	4312020002102000000	3762	Line 12	The Elliot-Watters Log House (1834)	The Elliott-Watters log house heritage value lies in it being one of the very few and best preserved log houses in Simcoe County. Typical of this once common form, it is a simple 28 x 20 foot box in dimension, with end gables, fireplace, front door and usual openings. It was built by Francis Elliott on land purchased from the Canada Company in 1834. There is no record of any other house on this property. Heritage value also lies in the fact that the land was surveyed by Samuel Lount, the blacksmith, who was hanged for treason in the 1837 rebellion. This house is a rare example of the once common pioneer house that provided shelter for our first settlers. The key exterior attributes that distinguish this house as an outstanding example of the period are: large exposed cedar logs, lapped at the corners, still in excellent condition, original door and window openings with offset front door and side windows, original field stone foundation with full basement headroom, exposed 2nd floor joists showing beaded floorboards, first floor framing, including round log joists lapped into log sills, the original second floor plan with four bedrooms, the original beaded and battened back door with cast butt hinges. The Elliott-Watters log house may be typical of many log homes in many ways, however it is atypical because of the full foundation walls and the front door and window arrangement on the façade. The log house is in an excellent state of preservation with most credit due to the present owners. It affords a rare record of the type of pioneer shelter that dominated the rural landscape of early Ontario.	December 11, 2007
Designated by By-law 2017-94, December 19, 2017	4312020005138000000	3380	Line 6	Auld Kirk (1869)	The present brick structure, now seldom used, is the third church on the site. The first log building was erected by the Scotch settlement pioneers in 1823 and used as a school and church. A frame building was erected in 1827. and served until 1869 when the present church was built. This is a solid brick structure with gothic windows and contrasting white brick for lintels and simulated pilasters. A value and venerable monument to the Scotch settlement pioneers.	June 30, 2011
Designated By-law 1983-65, November 14, 1983	4312030004099000000	4370	Line 7	Brazel-Chambers House	This substantial brick home was built about 1845 by the Brazel (Brazil, Brazill) family. They were a prominent local family who pioneered the three corners of the village of Bond Head. The house was later sold to Dr. W. Law and served as doctors' offices where patients were also tended by Dr. Foxton and Dr. Cummings. Mrs. Mary Brazel also built and operated the Brazill House; a hotel which still survives on the south-west corner of the village. The home retains most of its fine architectural detail. It is an excellent example of mid-19 th century building technology, reflecting the tradition and craftsmanship typical of Upper Canada and Canada West. The following specific items are proposed for designation: all doors, window sash and glass contained therein, all door and window architraves, all fireplace mantles, the complete staircase and balustrade, all hardware including door locks; shutter hinges and tie-backs, all window shutters, parlour built-in cupboard complete with doors and architraves, front entrance door complete with lock and key, original brass and irons in parlour fireplace, and original fender in 2nd floor fireplace	November 14, 1983
Designated By-law 1986-47, August 20, 1986 Amended by By-law 2010-100, November 9, 2010 Removed the heritage designation from part of the lands located in Lot 23, Concession 7, being Part 1, part of Part 3 (that portion within the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury) and all of Part 4 on Plan 51R-32523, former Township of Tecumseth	4312030004093000000	4508	Line 7	Cerswell-Scott House	This fine brick house was built about 1845 by John Cerswell, a member of the pioneering Cerswell family that settled in the area about 1820. The Cerswell-Scott House is one of the Township's best surviving examples of mid 19 th century building. It is in a remarkable state of preservation, both inside and out, and reflects the excellent design and craftsmanship of the period. The following specific items are designated: Main House: parlour fireplace mantle and fireboard, ballroom mantle and fireboard, all 6" X 6" clay hearth bricks, all interior and exterior doors including hardware, all window sash, glass and hardware, bracketed arch in window hall, complete balustrade, and plaster cornice in parlour West Wing: All wood trim and mouldings in west wing including: fireplace mantle, stone hearth and crane, built in cupboard on north wall, wainscoting, all doors and window sash including hardware, stair to loft, and fireplace in present garage Exterior: entire cornice including eaves returns, and all brick in its naturally weathered state	November 9, 2010
Designated By-law 2010-067, August 10, 2010	4312020005226020000	3172	Line 8	The Parker-Burbidge House Circa 1830	The Parker-Burbidge house is described as a Georgian style home of mud block construction with a later brick veneer. The home was originally a storey and a half structure that was later converted into a two storey mansard style home. The dwelling's cultural heritage value lies with its association with its first inhabitant – Thomas Parker. Mr. Parker was an Irish Palatine and a captain in the militia during the Upper Canada Rebellion. He is the original holder of the deed from the Crown dated 1840 and occupied the land as early as 1827. The original Georgian part of the home was constructed in the early 1830's. Thomas Parker marched to Toronto during the Upper Canada Rebellion arresting rebels along the way. One of the rebels was Samuel Lount the original surveyor of the land on the Yonge Street Survey. Lount was later hanged as a traitor to the Crown during the trials of same Upper Canada Rebellion. Thomas Parker was one of the original Reeves of West Gwillimbury Township alternating the position with William Armson for two terms. The key exterior attributes that distinguish this house as an outstanding example of the period are: mud block construction, one of the last remaining homes in Bradford West Gwillimbury and the province of Ontario that is constructed in this manner, original wide plank flooring on all levels of the home, original hand planed window sashes on the east, south, and west facing windows, original wide plank baseboards and front door frame, original storey and a half switchback staircase, original brickwork with evidence of animals walking on the bricks before they were fired	August 10, 2010

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<p>Designated by By-law 2018-69, September 4, 2018</p>	<p>431201000305500000</p>	<p>108</p>	<p>Moore Street</p>	<p>1860</p>	<p>The Collings House has cultural heritage value by virtue of its architectural design, its historic associations, and its contribution to the immediate context at the intersection of Frederick and Moore streets. The site is associated with the ongoing evolution of the Bradford West Gwillimbury community, from its formative period in the mid-19th century to the present. The house has architectural value as a representative example of late 19th century domestic architecture in Bradford West Gwillimbury. The exterior, which has undergone limited alterations, maintains the main features of the original design.</p> <p>It has historical value, having served as the residence of active members of the Bradford West Gwillimbury community, including members of the Collings family and Andrew and Mary Jane Thompson, proprietors of a main street hardware store in the town. The house has contextual value related to its visual and historical connections to its surroundings. The visual setting and front yard of the house, which are created by deep setbacks from Frederick and Moore streets, are original features of the property and contribute to the immediate context by providing an open space at the northwest corner of the intersection.</p> <p>Description of Heritage Attributes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General form and massing, including peaked roof, two-storey height and L-shaped plan. • Materials, including brick exterior walls and brick lintels, projecting brick belt course and recessed brick panels (on the projecting south bay) and historic foundation. <p>The composition and features of the south elevation facing directly on to Frederick Street, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The first storey projecting bay window; o Paired second floor arch windows and 2-over-2 wood sash windows; and o Gable end with dropped finial. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General composition of the east elevation, including the location of existing windows and the main entrance door. • The placement of shutters on main elevations. • The visual setting and front yard of the house, which are created by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The setback of the house from Frederick and Moore streets; o The open space at the southerly portion of Lot 90, extending the entire length of the east elevation and measured 25 metres northward from the lot line along Frederick Street; and o The view of the house (south and east elevations), which is unobstructed by buildings or structures, within a 47 degree angle sightline ("no build zone") from the intersection of Frederick and Moore streets. 	<p>June 17, 2014</p>
<p>Designated By-law 2013-54, May 7, 2013</p>	<p>431201000316400000</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>Queen Street</p>	<p>The Old Bradford High School (1923)</p>	<p>The Old Bradford High School's heritage value lies in its strong association with the local community and school board. Many of the area's leading business people, politicians and professionals were graduates of the school. The school is an excellent example of the Classical Revival Style; it is unique within the town and region for the period, scale and execution. The untouched broad front lawn has retained the Old Bradford High School as a landmark. The largely unaltered Greek classical revival building is unique within Simcoe County, and features these key exterior attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well defined base, body and building cap; • symmetrical façade; • grand staircase with iron railing; • high plinth capped by concrete string course; • colonnade of Doric column pilasters; • double pilaster end to the colonnade; • pilasters capped with deep cornice articulated with deep moulding and dentil course; • tall "Venetian" windows in panelled bays between column pilasters; • pilasters separate narrow sidelights from central window in the group of three capped brick pediment with balustrades set into the masonry in matching rhythm to the columns below; • tall well defined entrance; and, • expansive front yard. 	<p>May 7, 2013</p>