

Appendix A7-17
Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: St.
Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian
Cemetery, 1112 Prestonvale Road,
Clarington





**Addendum to Oshawa to
Bowmanville Rail Service
Extension Project: Cultural
Heritage Evaluation Report—
St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha
Ukrainian Cemetery, 1112
Prestonvale Road, Clarington**

Final Report

August 24, 2023



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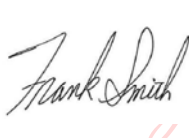
Project Number:
165011019

Limitations and Sign-off

The conclusions in the report titled Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report—St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery, 1112 Prestonvale Road, Clarington are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

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Executive Summary

Metrolinx retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery at 1112 Prestonvale Road, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham. The property was identified as a potential built heritage resource in the *Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension: Cultural Heritage Report—Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (Stantec 2021). Metrolinx is proposing a property acquisition, permanent easement, and/or temporary easement on the property.

Site assessments were undertaken on February 2, 2023, and March 2, 2023. The February 2, 2023, site assessment took place from the municipal right of way. Property access, including interior access, was granted for the March 2, 2023, site visit.

The Study Area is situated on part of Lot 34, Concession 1, in the former Township of Darlington, Durham County. In 1969, the executors of the estate of Edward Wade sold 17.1 acres of land to the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Eastern Canada. This land would be used to establish the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery within the Study Area. The cemetery is associated with the Ukrainian Catholic community of the area and the St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church at 42 Lviv Boulevard in Oshawa.

The property at 1112 Prestonvale Road contains a landscaped cemetery, two outbuildings, and agricultural field. The main entrance to the cemetery is located on Prestonvale Road and consists of metal gates surrounded by stone walls. The east and south borders of the property are lined with rows of mature spruce trees. The cemetery is a park-like setting with mature trees, gravel pathways, and granite grave markers. To the west of the burials is an agricultural field and two outbuildings.

A provincial heritage property (PHP) is a property that meets one or more criteria of O. Reg. 9/06¹, and a provincial heritage property of provincial significance (PHPPS) must meet one or more criteria of O. Reg. 10/06, regardless of the criteria met under O. Reg. 9/06.

¹ In 2023, O. Reg. 9/06 was amended by O. Reg. 569/22 (Government of Ontario 2023)



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August 24, 2023**

Based on the evaluation of the property against O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 it is recommended that the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery be considered a PHP as the property meets criteria 1, 4, 5, and 8 of O. Reg. 9/06. The property contains design value as a representative 20th century cemetery which also expresses the beliefs and traditions of the Ukrainian community. The property contains historical and associative value for its links to the local Ukrainian community. The property contains contextual value for its visual links between the burial area, mature trees, pathways, trees rows, the main entrance, garden, and the large expanse of lawn, which contribute to the overall park like aesthetic of the cemetery. The property did not meet any criteria of O. Reg. 10/06 and was not determined to be a PHPPS.

On March 30, 2023, the Metrolinx Heritage Committee (MHC) met to discuss the findings of the CHER. The MHC determined that the property met criteria 1 and 4 of O. Reg. 9/06 and no criteria of O. Reg. 10/06. Therefore, the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery is a Metrolinx PHP and not a PHPPS.

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

Document History

Revision	Description	Author	Quality Reviewer	Independent Reviewer
1 March 10, 2023	Draft Report	Frank Smith	Lashia Jones	Meaghan Rivard
2 March 20, 2023	Revisions to Draft Report	Frank Smith	Lashia Jones	Meaghan Rivard
3 April 14, 2023	Revisions to Draft Report	Frank Smith	Lashia Jones	Meaghan Rivard
4 August 24, 2023	Final Report	Frank Smith	Lashia Jones	Meaghan Rivard



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Appendix A Heritage Personnel Qualifications



Project Personnel

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GIS Specialist:	Brian Cowper
Administrative Assistant:	Sarah Hilker
Quality Reviewer:	Lashia Jones, MA, CAHP
Independent Reviewer:	Meaghan Rivard, MA, CAHP

The qualifications of heritage personnel are contained in Appendix A.



Abbreviations

BA	Bachelor of Arts
CAHP	Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
MA	Master of Arts
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MHC	Metrolinx Heritage Committee
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
PHP	Provincial Heritage Property
PHPPS	Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance
RoW	Right of Way



1 Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose

Metrolinx retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery at 1112 Prestonvale Road, Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The property was identified as a potential built heritage resource in the *Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension: Cultural Heritage Report—Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (Stantec 2021a). Metrolinx is proposing a property acquisition, permanent easement, and/or temporary easement on the property.

1.2 Historical Summary

The Study Area is situated on part of Lot 34, Concession 1, in the former Township of Darlington, Durham County. In 1969, the executors of the estate of Edward Wade sold 17.1 acres of land to the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Eastern Canada. This land would be used to establish the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery within the Study Area. The cemetery is associated with the Ukrainian Catholic Community of the area and the St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church at 42 Lviv Boulevard in Oshawa.

1.3 Description of Property

The property at 1112 Prestonvale Road contains a landscaped cemetery, two outbuildings, and agricultural field. The main entrance to the cemetery is located on Prestonvale Road and consists of metal gates surrounded by stone walls. The east and south borders of the property are lined with rows of mature spruce trees. The cemetery is a park-like setting with mature trees, gravel pathways, and mostly black granite grave markers. To the west of the burials is an agricultural field and two outbuildings (Photo 1).



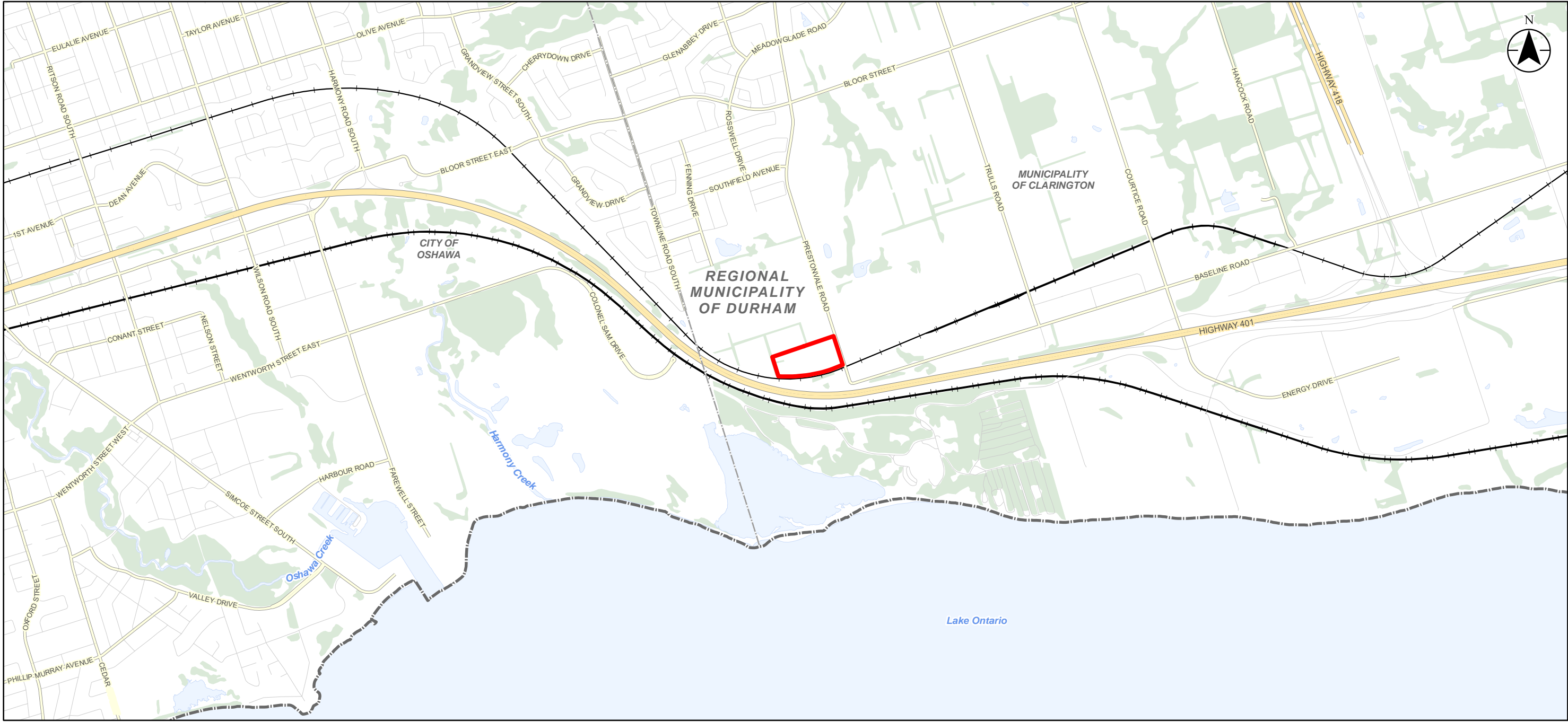


Photo 1: General view of property, looking east

1.4 Current Context

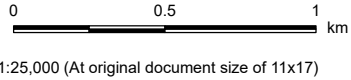
The cemetery is situated along Prestonvale Road, just north of where the road crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks. The character of this part of Prestonvale Road is primarily agricultural. However, suburban development is encroaching on the agricultural character of the area from the north.

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Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Expressway / Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Existing Railway
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area
 - Municipal Boundary, Upper
 - Municipal Boundary, Lower



Project Location
Region of Municipality of Durham
165011019
Prepared by BCC on 2/28/2023

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,
1112 PRESTONVALE ROAD, CLARINGTON

Figure No.

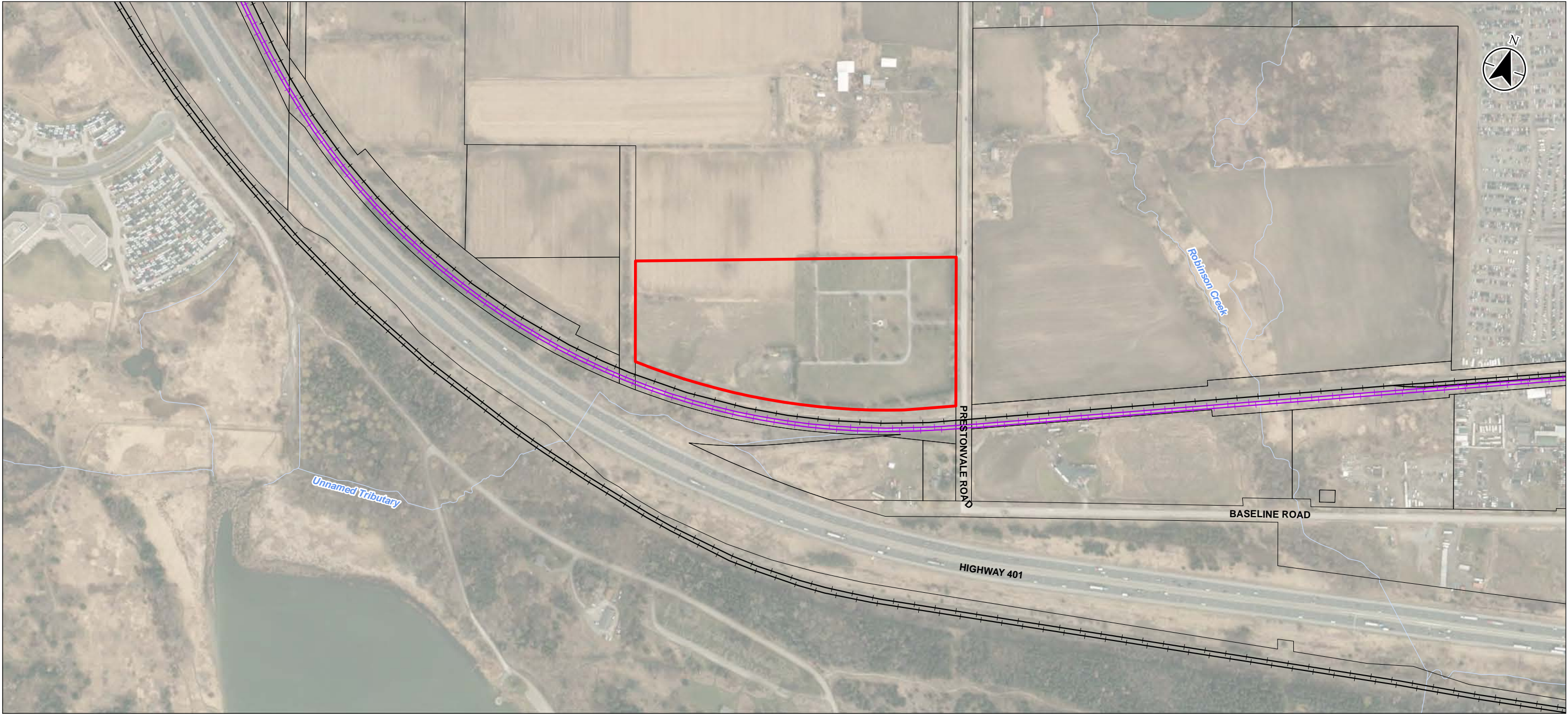
1

Title

Location of the Study Area

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Legend

- Existing Railway
- Proposed Corridor (2021)
- Watercourse
- Property Boundary
- Study Area

0 80 160 Meters
1:5,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location 165011019 REVA
Region of Durham Prepared by BCC on 2023-02-28

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,
1112 PRESTONVALE ROAD, CLARINGTON

Figure No.

2

Title

Study Area

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
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2 Methodology and Sources

2.1 Methodology

This CHER was prepared in accordance with the *Draft Terms of Reference for Consultants: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report Recommendations* (Metrolinx 2016) and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage* (OHA Standards and Guidelines) (MCM 2010). Based on the guidance provided in these documents, this CHER contains:

- Historical research and review of previously completed reports
- Community input, as required
- Evaluation against *Ontario Regulation 9/06* (O. Reg. 9/06)² and *Ontario Regulation 10/06* (O. Reg. 10/06) and a statement of cultural heritage value of interest (CHVI), as appropriate
- Identification of the property as “not a provincial heritage property”, a “provincial heritage property” or a “provincial heritage property of provincial significance”

(Metrolinx 2016)

2.2 Sources

2.2.1 Historical Research

To familiarize the study team with the Study Area, primary sources, such as land registry records and city directories, were consulted. Secondary sources relating to the general development of Oshawa were also consulted. Mapping and photography from 1860, 1877, 1930, and 1976 were reviewed.

² In 2023, O. Reg. 9/06 was amended by O. Reg. 569/22 (Government of Ontario 2023)



2.2.2 Field Program

Site assessments were undertaken on February 2, 2023, and March 2, 2023. The February 2, 2023, site visit was conducted by Frank Smith, Cultural Heritage Specialist, and Jenn Como, Cultural Heritage Specialist, both with Stantec. Weather conditions on were seasonably cold and overcast. All work during the February 2, 2023, site visit was conducted from the municipal right of way (RoW). Access to the property was granted on March 2, 2023. The site visit was undertaken by Frank Smith. Access was granted to the exterior and interior of the property and Stantec staff were accompanied by Bill Kachnij, a volunteer at the cemetery. Weather conditions were overcast and seasonably cold.



3 Heritage Recognitions

3.1 Municipal

The property contains no municipal heritage status.

3.2 Provincial

As part of the *Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension: Cultural Heritage Report—Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (Stantec 2021a), the MCM and Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) were contacted to identify previous heritage recognitions within the project area. Neither the MCM nor OHT identified 1112 Prestonvale Road as a built heritage resource or cultural heritage landscape. The property is not a provincial heritage property, is not subject to any OHT easements, and is not a trust owned property (Stantec 2021).

3.3 Federal

To determine if the Study Area was subject to existing federal heritage recognition the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations database available at Park Canada and the Canadian Register of Historic Places at Canada's Historic Places was digitally reviewed. Following a review of both databases, the Study Area was not found to have previous federal heritage recognition (Parks Canada 2023; Canada's Historic Places 2023).

3.4 Adjacent Lands

The property is not located adjacent to any properties with municipal heritage status, provincial heritage status, or federal heritage status.



3.5 Archaeology

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was prepared under a separate cover by Stantec in 2021 as part of the *Bowmanville to Oshawa Rail Service Extension* (Stantec 2023). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P1148-0004-2021 issued to Heather Kerr, MA, Project Archaeologist, by the MCM. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between May 14, 2021, and May 17, 2021. A total of 42.76% of the Study Area assessed under P1148-0004-2021 retains potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources. This total includes 0.31% of the Study Area, which falls within the boundaries of the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery. The St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery property retains archaeological potential for archaeological resources not related to the cemetery and Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. Test-pit survey within the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery property should avoid directly impacting known burials. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario is required in advance of invasive archaeological fieldwork within the cemetery property (Stantec 2023).



4 Community Input

To collect information pertaining to the history of the Study Area, the Municipality of Clarington and Clarington Museum and Archives were contacted. Results of the community input are contained in Table 1.

Table 1: Community Input Results

Organization	Contact	Results
Municipality of Clarington	Jane Wang, Planner	The municipality confirmed the property contains no heritage status.
Clarington Museum and Archives	Savannah Peters, Member Services	The museum has no information on file related to the property.



5 Discussion of Historical or Associative Value

5.1 Settlement of Darlington Township

5.1.1 Survey and 19th Century Development

The Municipality of Clarington is situated on the traditional territory of the Mississaugas and Chippewas of the Anishinabeg and is covered under the Williams Treaty (Municipality of Clarington 2022a). This treaty was signed in 1923 between the Crown and seven Anishinaabe First Nations (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022). In 2018, a settlement was reached between the seven Williams Treaty First Nations (comprising the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation) and the provincial and federal governments that provided financial compensation to the nations and formally recognized pre-existing harvesting rights to areas covered by Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20 and 27-271/4, the Crawford Purchases (including the “Gunshot Treaty”), and around Lake Simcoe (Government of Canada 2018).

In 1791, the surveyor Augustus Jones was tasked with surveying a baseline from the Trent River to Humber River. This baseline would become the first concession of Darlington Township (Karcich 2013). In 1792, Simcoe issued a proclamation stating that townships located along navigable waters, which included the future township of Darlington, would have a frontage of nine miles and a depth of 12 miles. The proclamation also implemented plans to begin largescale settlement of Upper Canada (Canadiana 1792). The Township Darlington was originally known as Township No. 7 (Karcich 2013). The remainder of the Darlington Township survey was completed in 1795 by William Hambly (Karcich 2013; Boyko 2016).

Darlington Township is named after an inland town in Durham County, England (Gardiner 1899: 194, 210). The township was surveyed in the Single Front Survey System, an early survey system popular in Upper Canada between 1783 and 1818 (Weaver 1968: 14). Darlington Township contained 10 concessions running south to north, with each concession containing 35 lots.



The earliest settlers of the township were composed mostly of United Empire Loyalists, Loyalist-heirs entitled to their own land grants, military officers, and American settlers. The township also contained a significant number of absentee landowners, which hindered the early settlement of the township (Humber 1997: 13; Johnson 1973: 44-45). To assist with the settlement of the lands along Lake Ontario and facilitate the movement of goods and people, Asa Danforth was contracted to build a roadway between Burlington and Kingston. This roadway followed a path similar to present-day Highway 2. The roadway was improved after the War of 1812 and became known as Kingston Road (Humber 1997: 15-16).

Following the War of 1812, colonial officials in Britain clamped down on unrestricted immigration to Upper Canada from the United States and Americans were excluded from new land grants. Instead, immigration from the British Isles was actively encouraged and subsidized (Taylor 2007: 31). This led to a surge in immigration to Upper Canada from Britain between the 1820s and 1850s (Craig 1963: 124).

Most early settlement in the township was clustered along the Kingston Road and the mills established along the waterways of the township (Belden 1878: iii). One of these hamlets was clustered around a sawmill on present-day Bowmanville Creek known as Darlington Mills. In 1824, the mill was purchased by Charles Bowman and in the early 1830s the hamlet was renamed Bowmanville (Taws 2011).

South of Bowmanville on Lake Ontario at the mouth of Barber's Creek, the Port Darlington Harbour Company was established in 1837 with piers and a storehouse. The port increased the movement of goods through the Township of Darlington (Townsend 1996: 95-96). In 1846, the Township of Darlington contained 19,364 acres under cultivation and a population of 3,500. Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer* described the township as "... an old, well settled township containing good farms" (Smith 1846: 42). Bowmanville had grown into the principal settlement of the township and the entire township contained six grist mills, nine sawmills, and one (1) distillery (Smith 1846: 42). Bowmanville was incorporated as a Village in 1853 and reincorporated as a town in 1858 (Humber 1997: 17).

By 1871, the Township of Darlington was the most populous township of Durham County and contained a population of 5,931. The Town of Bowmanville contained a population of 3,034 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). Due to urbanization, the population of Darlington Township began to decline after 1871. Between 1881 and 1891 the population of the township decreased from 5,465 to 4,757 while the population of the Town of Bowmanville also decreased from 3,504 to 3,377 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953).



5.1.2 20th Century Development

The population of Darlington Township continued to decline in the first decades of the 20th century. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of Darlington Township decreased from 4,174 to 3,682. The population of Bowmanville declined to a historical nadir of 2,731 in 1901 before rebounding slightly to 2,814 in 1911 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). Bowmanville was experiencing a decrease in business and industry during the first decades of the 20th century. The economic fortunes of Bowmanville rebounded in 1910 when Goodyear purchased the Durham Rubber Company and expanded its factory in Bowmanville. This was followed in 1919 by the Ross Can Company relocating their large factory from Toronto to Bowmanville (Taws 2012).

Following the stock market crash in 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930s, Bowmanville's economy suffered as local industries began to close their doors, including the Dominion Organ and Piano Company and Durham Textiles Company. With the beginning of the Second World War, Bowmanville's economy rebounded as industries, including the Bowmanville Foundry and the Goodyear plant, produced goods for the war (Grandfield 2000: 119).

In the postwar period, the populations of both Darlington Township and Bowmanville began to grow. Between 1941 and 1951 the population of the township increased from 4,159 to 5,643 and the population of Bowmanville increased from 4,113 to 5,430 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1953). An important mid-20th century development in the township was the selection of land along Lake Ontario for the construction of the Darlington Nuclear Generating Station (Humber 1997: 108). In 1973, the Township of Darlington amalgamated with the Township of Clarke and Town of Bowmanville to form the Town of Newcastle under the *Regional Municipality of Durham Act* (Humber 1997: 99-100).

In 1993, the Town of Newcastle was renamed the Municipality of Clarington. The new name was a blend of the former Townships of Clarke and Darlington (Municipality of Clarington 2022b). The Municipality of Clarington grew steadily in the last decades of the 20th century as sewer and water service construction facilitated the growth of new subdivisions around Bowmanville, which had a population of 15,800 by 1991 (Humber 1997: 104). In 2016, Bowmanville had a population of 39,371, while the Municipality of Clarington had a population of 92,013 (Statistics Canada 2017a;b).



5.2 Property History

The Study Area is situated on part of Lot 34, Concession 1, in the former Township of Darlington, Durham County. In 1828, the Crown granted this lot, totaling 200 acres, to King's College (OnLand 2023). This college was the predecessor to the University of Toronto and was founded in 1827 at York (present-day Toronto). In 1828, the college was granted 225,944 acres of Crown land to form an endowment for the university (University of Toronto 2023). The Study Area was included in this land endowment. In 1850, King's College was reorganized as the University of Toronto (University of Toronto 2023).

In 1855, the south 88 acres of the lot, containing the Study Area, was deeded to Harvey W. Burk by David Buchan, the Registrar of the University of Toronto. That same year, Burk sold the parcel of land to Thomas Worden (also spelled Wordon). Within the same year, Worden proceeded to sell 25 acres of this parcel to David Stevenson and retained ownership of the rest. Stevenson mortgaged these 25 acres with Burk and it appears Burk foreclosed on the mortgage and in 1860. Burk then sold the 25 acres to Charles Wade (OnLand 2023).

Historical mapping from 1861 depicts the south half of the lot as divided between Charles Wade and Thomas Worden. Wade was depicted occupying the southwest 25 acres and Worden was depicted as occupying the remainder of the lot. Wade was also depicted as occupying land in the adjacent Lot 35, Concession 1. No structures are shown on Wade's holdings. A structure is shown in the northeast of Lot 34, Concession 1 outside of the Study Area on the parcel owned by Worden (Figure 3).

The Census of 1861 listed Thomas Worden as a 51-year-old yeoman born in England. He lived in a two-storey stone house. He lived with his wife Jane, age 47; son Thomas, age 26; son James, age 21; son Edward, age 19; son William, age 17; son John, age 15; daughter Jane, age 13; daughter Anne, age 11; and son Edwin age 9 (Library and Archives Canada 1861). Based on historical mapping from 1862 and Google Street View photography from 2009, the Worden farmstead may have been located at the now vacant property at 1592 Prestonvale Road. This parcel has been vacant since at least 2011 and formerly contained a stone house.

The Census of 1861 listed Charles Wade as a 41-year-old yeoman born in England. He lived in a two-storey frame house with his wife Charity, age 38; son Edward, age 19; son Charles, age 15; daughter Elizabeth, age 12; son John, age 9; and daughter Eliza, age 8 (Library and Archives Canada 1861). Historical research indicates Wade resided on the adjacent Lot 35, Concession 1 (Belden 1878; Library and Archives Canada 1911).



In 1862, Worden sold his 19 ½ acres in the southeast part of the lot to Charles Wade, completing Wade's purchase of lands within the Study Area (OnLand 2023). Historical mapping from 1878 depicts the Study Area as owned by Charles Wade (Figure 4). In 1897, the will of Charles Wade was executed and his holdings in Lot 34 and 35, Concession 1 were willed to Charles Wade Junior (OnLand 2023). In 1897, Charles Wade died and the property was willed to Charles Wade Junior (OnLand 2023). Charles Wade Junior and his son Edward Wade relocated to Lot 34, Concession 1 sometime between 1912 and 1916 and resided just south of the Study Area near present-day 1490 Baseline Road and 1018 Prestonvale Road (Library and Archives Canada 1911; Vernon Directories 1916). In 1912, Charles Wade sold 3.14 acres of his property to the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway (OnLand 2023). Construction of the line began in 1912 and it was leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1913. Topographic mapping from 1930 depicts the railway south of the Study Area which at this date contains no structures (Figure 5).

By 1949, the property within the Study Area became owned by Edward Wade and his wife. No land transaction is recorded transferring the property to Edward. According to land registry records, Edward Wade died in about 1963. It is possible he died earlier, as wills and estates sometimes take a long period of time to resolve. In 1969, the executors of the estate of Edward Wade sold 17.1 acres of land for \$1.00 to the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Eastern Canada (OnLand 2023). This land would be used to establish the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery presently located within the Study Area. Topographic mapping from 1976 depicts the cemetery located within the Study Area (Figure 6).

The Ukrainian community in Canada is the 11th largest ethnic group in Canada. Between 1891 and 1914, about 170,000 rural Ukrainians immigrated to Canada. Most of these immigrants settled in western Canada and were instrumental to settling the prairie provinces. Between the end of the First World War and 1954, a second wave of about 100,000 Ukrainians immigrated to Canada. Many of these interwar and postwar immigrants left Ukraine for political or economic reasons. Unlike the earlier Ukrainian immigrants, much of this new wave settled in Ontario (Swripa 2012).

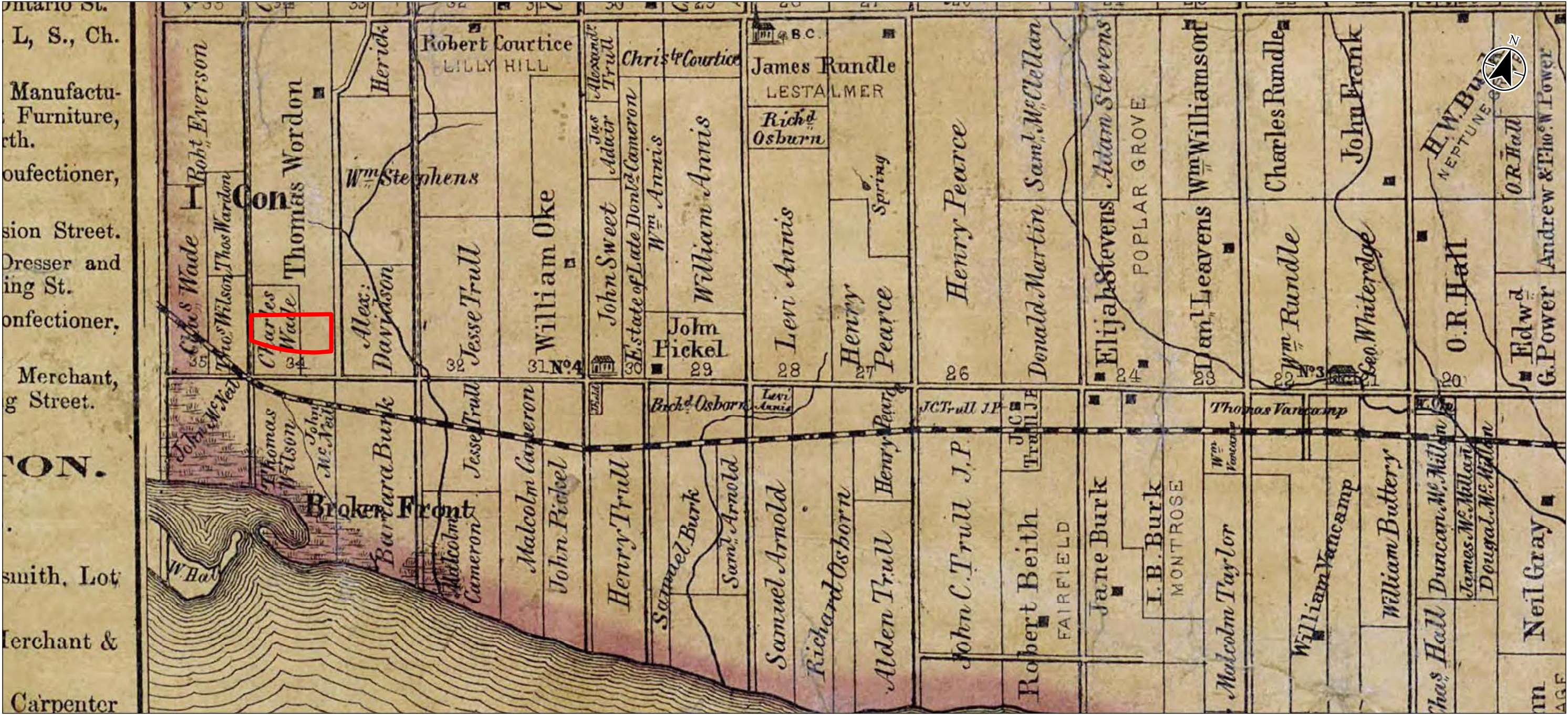



In 1921, the population of Ukrainians in Durham County was recorded as 74. In the adjacent County of Ontario, the population of Ukrainians was recorded as 408, the vast majority of whom resided in Oshawa (Census of Canada 1921). Ukrainian immigrants were attracted to Oshawa by jobs in the automotive industry as many Ukrainians worked at General Motors (Encyclopedia of Ukraine 1993). The Ukrainian community of Oshawa grew to over 1,600 people by the start of the Second World War. Following the end of the war in 1945, Oshawa received its largest wave of Ukrainian immigration. Many of these immigrants were displaced people, some of whom served as forced laborers during the occupation of Ukraine by Nazi Germany (Oshawa Museum 2022; St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church 2023). By 1961, the Ukrainian population of Durham County had grown to 516 and the Ukrainian population of Ontario County had grown to 4,540. Of the population in Ontario County, 3,626 resided in Oshawa (Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1962).

The St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha (also spelled Olga) Cemetery was founded by the Ukrainian Catholic Community of the area. Catholic Ukrainians historically lived in western Ukraine and practiced a form of Catholicism known as Greek Catholicism (also known as Eastern Rite Catholicism) (St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church 2023; Swripa 2012). Ukrainian Catholics in Oshawa worshiped at the St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church at 42 Lviv Boulevard, Oshawa. The church served the Ukrainian Catholic community between Scarborough and Kingston. The parish was established in 1912. To accommodate a growing population after the Second World War, the present-day church was built in 1955. During the mid-20th century, the church was under the leadership of Father John Pereyma, who was instrumental in the establishment of the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery (St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church 2023). While the cemetery was founded by this Catholic Church, according to volunteer staff burials in the cemetery are not limited to Ukrainian Catholics and other burials include Ukrainian Orthodox and Czechoslovak people.



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Revised: 2023-02-28 By: bcooper



Legend
 Study Area

Notes
1. Source: Shier, John. 1861. Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada. Toronto: George C. Tremaine.
2. Map is not to scale.

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Project Location 165011019 REVA
Region of Durham
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Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,
1112 PRESTONVALE ROAD, CLARINGTON

Figure No.
3
Title
Historical Mapping, 1861

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Revised: 2023-02-28 By: bcooper



Legend
 Study Area

Notes
1. Source: Belden, H. 1878. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. Toronto: H. Belden & Co.
2. Map is not to scale.



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Region/Municipality Prepared by BCC on 2023-02-28
of Durham

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
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CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,
1112 PRESTONVALE ROAD, CLARINGTON

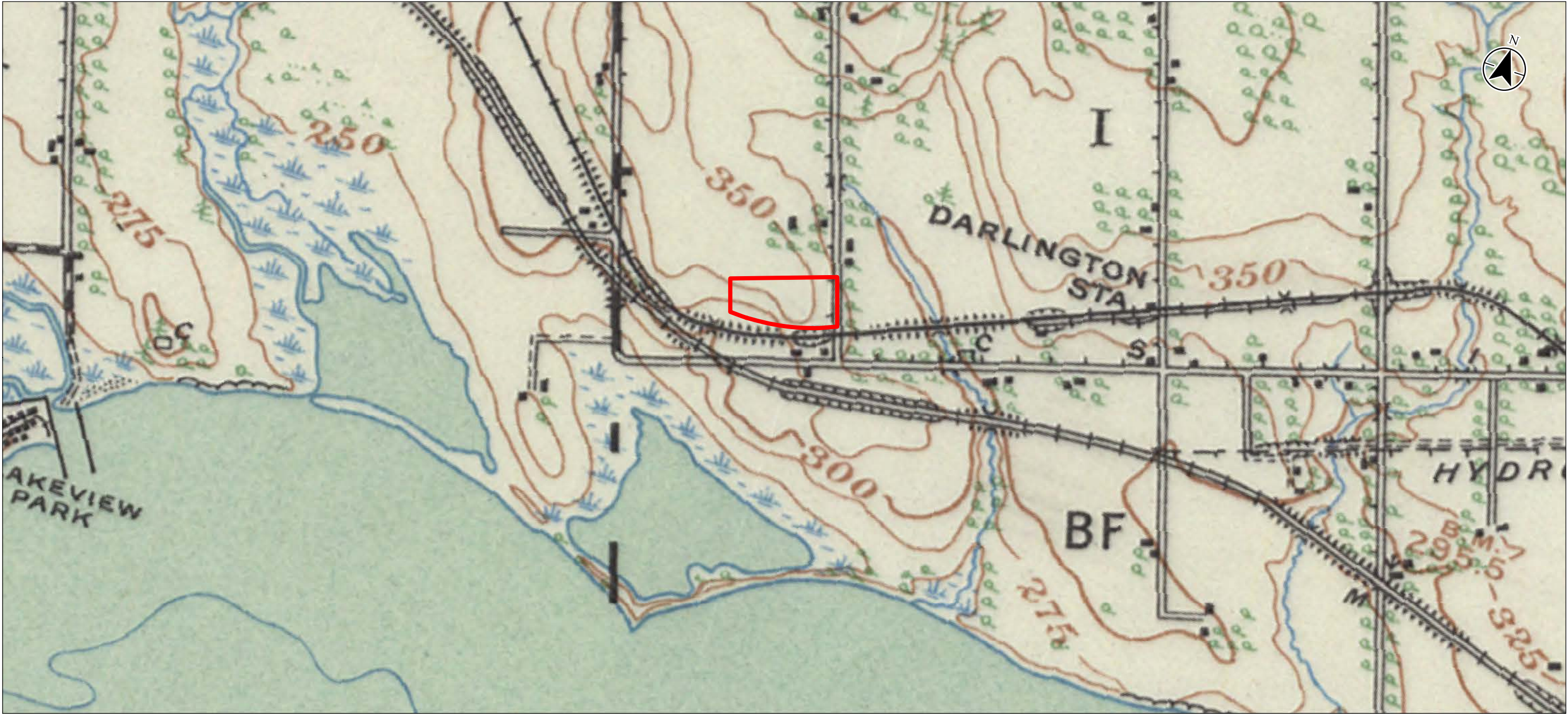
Figure No.

4

Title

Historical Mapping, 1878

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Legend
Study Area

Notes
1. Source: Department of National Defence, 1930. Topographic Map, Ontario, Oshawa Sheet.
2. Map is not to scale.



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Region of Durham
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METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
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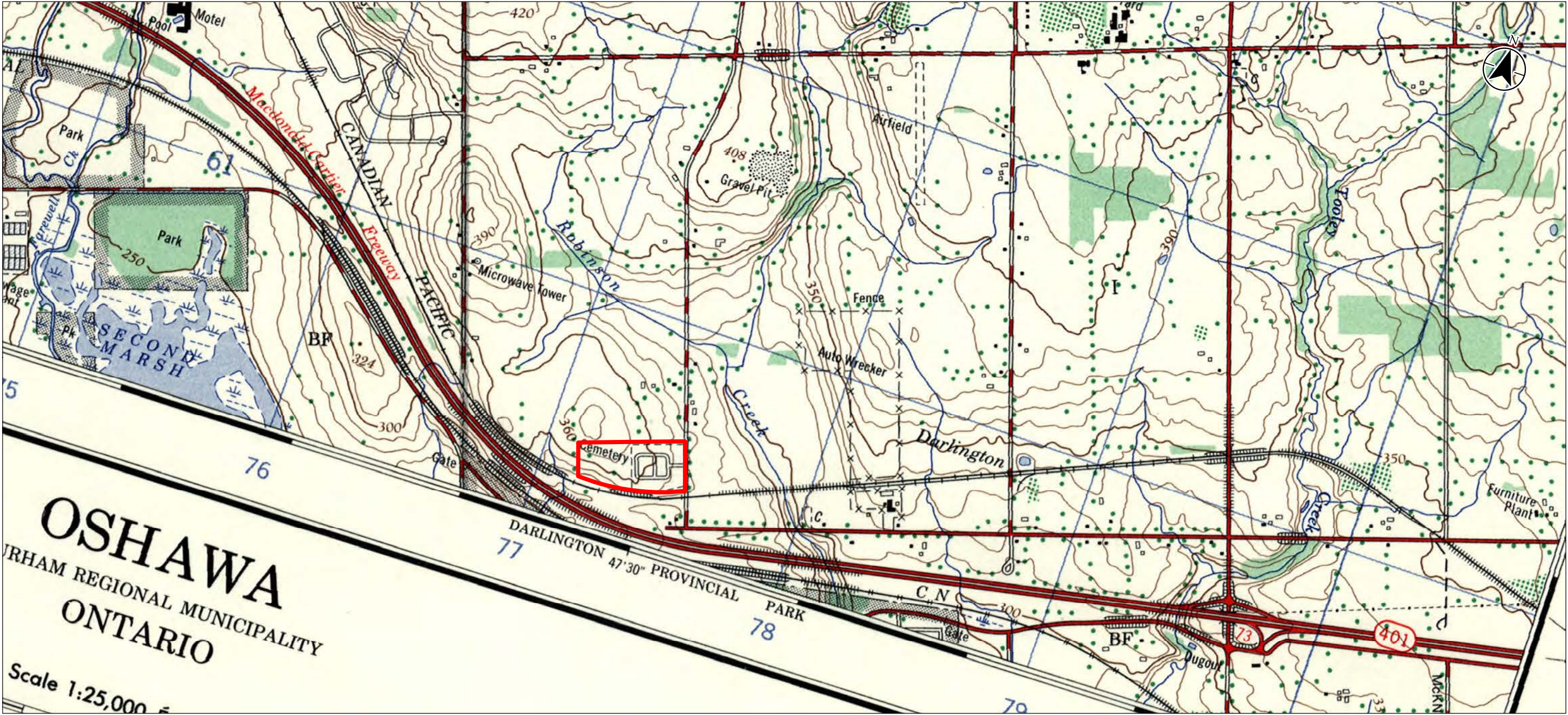
Figure No.

5

Title

Topographic Mapping, 1930

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Legend
 Study Area

Notes
1. Source: Department of National Defence, 1976 Topographic Map, Ontario, Oshawa Sheet.
2. Map is not to scale.



Project Location
Region of Durham
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Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,

Figure
6
Title
Topographic Mapping, 1976

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6 Discussion of Design or Physical Value

6.1 Property Description

The property at 1112 Prestonvale Road contains a landscaped cemetery, two outbuildings, and agricultural field. The components of the property are shown in Figure 7.

The main entrance to the cemetery is located on Prestonvale Road, approximately 224 metres north of the intersection of Prestonvale Road and Baseline Road. The main entrance consists of a metal gate with two stone columns with concrete caps. A metal arch is located above the gate and supported by the stone columns. The metal arch contains the year “1969”, indicating the year the cemetery was opened and contains lettering for “St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery” in the Latin alphabet and Cyrillic alphabet (Photo 2). South and north of the stone columns are two smaller metal gates for pedestrian access to the cemetery (Photo 3 and Photo 4). To the north and south of these pedestrian gates are stone walls with concrete caps. These stone walls curve towards Prestonvale Road (Photo 5 and Photo 6). Between Prestonvale Road and the stone walls are two mature Norway maple trees (Photo 7). To the north and south of the main entrance, the property is delineated from the municipal RoW by a chain link fence and tree rows. The tree rows primarily consist of mature white spruce trees (Photo 8 to Photo 10). The cemetery contains a secondary entrance with a chain link gate. The secondary entrance is located approximately 78 metres north of the main entrance (Photo 11).

The main entrance leads to a gravel driveway surrounded by mature spruce trees and linden trees. The gravel driveway continues approximately 43 metres to the west and then intersects with the gravel path network of the cemetery. The main entrance pathway forms a visual axis with a garden and crucifix located about 77 metres west of the entrance gate (Photo 12 and Photo 13). The garden was observed to contain perennial grasses and two small columnar oak trees (Photo 14). The focal point of the garden is a granite crucifix dedicated to members of the “Ukrainian Culture Centre Dnipro” (Photo 15). The reverse of the crucifix notes that it was donated in 2019 in honour of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the cemetery by the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Great Martyr of St. George the Victorious. The dedication also contains a map of Ukraine and symbols associated with Ukraine such as wheat and the trident seal of Volodymyr the Great (Photo 16 and Photo 17). To the west of the crucifix and within the garden is the date stone of the former Dnipro Ukrainian Cultural Centre of Oshawa and a plaque dedicated to the legacy of the centre (Photo 18 and Photo 19).



The burials in the cemetery are located to the west and north of the garden. All of the grave markers are oriented to the east and markers consist mostly of black granite. Other grave markers include pink granite and gray granite (Photo 20 and Photo 21). Many of these markers were manufactured by the “Oshawa Monument Co. Ltd.” (Photo 22). Many of the grave markers contain Christian iconography and Ukrainian iconography. Examples of Christian iconography include crosses, depictions of Jesus, and depictions of St. Mary. Many grave markers also contain Ukrainian iconography such as ears of wheat and the trident seal of Volodymyr the Great (Photo 23). The burials and their associated grave markers are accessed by three east to west gravel pathways and three north to south gravel pathways. Some of these pathways are lined with trees (Photo 24).

The burials are setback from Prestonvale Road and the CPR tracks by a large area of lawn interspaced with mature spruce and deciduous trees (Photo 25). The cemetery is screened from the CPR tracks by a row of mature white spruce trees and part of the property boundary is delineated by a post and wire fence (Photo 26 and Photo 27). The north property boundary within the cemetery is delineated by a chain link fence (Photo 28). To the west of the burials is a large agricultural field (Photo 29).

The area containing the outbuildings is screened from the cemetery by a row of spruce trees and row of cedar trees (Photo 30). The outbuildings are accessed via a gravel driveway (Photo 31). The north outbuilding is a concrete block structure with a hip roof, metal sash windows, metal door and wood doors, and wood sash windows (Photo 32 to Photo 34). The interior of the north outbuilding has machine cut ceiling beams and concrete block walls (Photo 35). The south outbuilding is a gable roof structure clad in plywood with wood doors and wood sash windows (Photo 36 and Photo 37). The interior of the south outbuilding contains machine cut ceiling beams, timber central posts, and plywood walls (Photo 38 and Photo 39). The outbuildings are surrounded by a small field and to the south of the outbuildings and overlooking Highway 401 are two flagpoles with Ukrainian flags and a white wooden cross (Photo 40 and Photo 41).



**Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension Project: Cultural Heritage
Evaluation Report—St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery, 1112 Prestonvale Road,
Clarington**
Discussion of Design or Physical Value
August 24, 2023



Photo 2: Cemetery main gate, looking west



Photo 3: South pedestrian gate, looking west



Photo 4: North pedestrian gate, looking west



Photo 5: South wall, looking west



Photo 6: North wall, looking west



Photo 7: Norway maples, looking west



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Photo 8: North tree row, looking north



Photo 9: South tree row, looking south



Photo 10: Chain link fencing, looking west



Photo 11: Secondary entrance, looking west



Photo 12: Path forming visual axis, looking west



Photo 13: Garden area, looking east towards main entrance

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Photo 14: Garden, looking west



Photo 15: Front of crucifix, looking west



Photo 16: Reverse of crucifix, looking east



Photo 17: Dedication details, looking east



Photo 18: Interpretive plaque, looking south



Photo 19: Date stone, looking south

**Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension Project: Cultural Heritage
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Clarington
Discussion of Design or Physical Value
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**Photo 20: Representative view of
grave markers, looking west**



**Photo 21: Representative view of
grave markers, looking
south**



**Photo 22: Oshawa Monument Co.
Label, looking east**



**Photo 23: Representative iconography,
looking west**



**Photo 24: Tree lined path, looking
south**



**Photo 25: Lawn and trees, looking
north**



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Photo 26: South tree screen, looking west



Photo 27: Post and wire fence section, looking south



Photo 28: North fence, looking west



Photo 29: Agricultural field, looking west



Photo 30: Cedar tree row, looking south



Photo 31: Spruce row, looking west

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Discussion of Design or Physical Value
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Photo 32: Front (south) façade of north outbuilding, looking north



Photo 33: East and north facades, looking west



Photo 34: Rear façade, looking northeast



Photo 35: Interior of north outbuilding, looking west



Photo 36: Front façade of south outbuilding, looking south



Photo 37: Rear façade, looking north

**Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension Project: Cultural Heritage
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Photo 38: South outbuilding interior, looking south



Photo 39: Machine cut beams and timber centre post, looking west

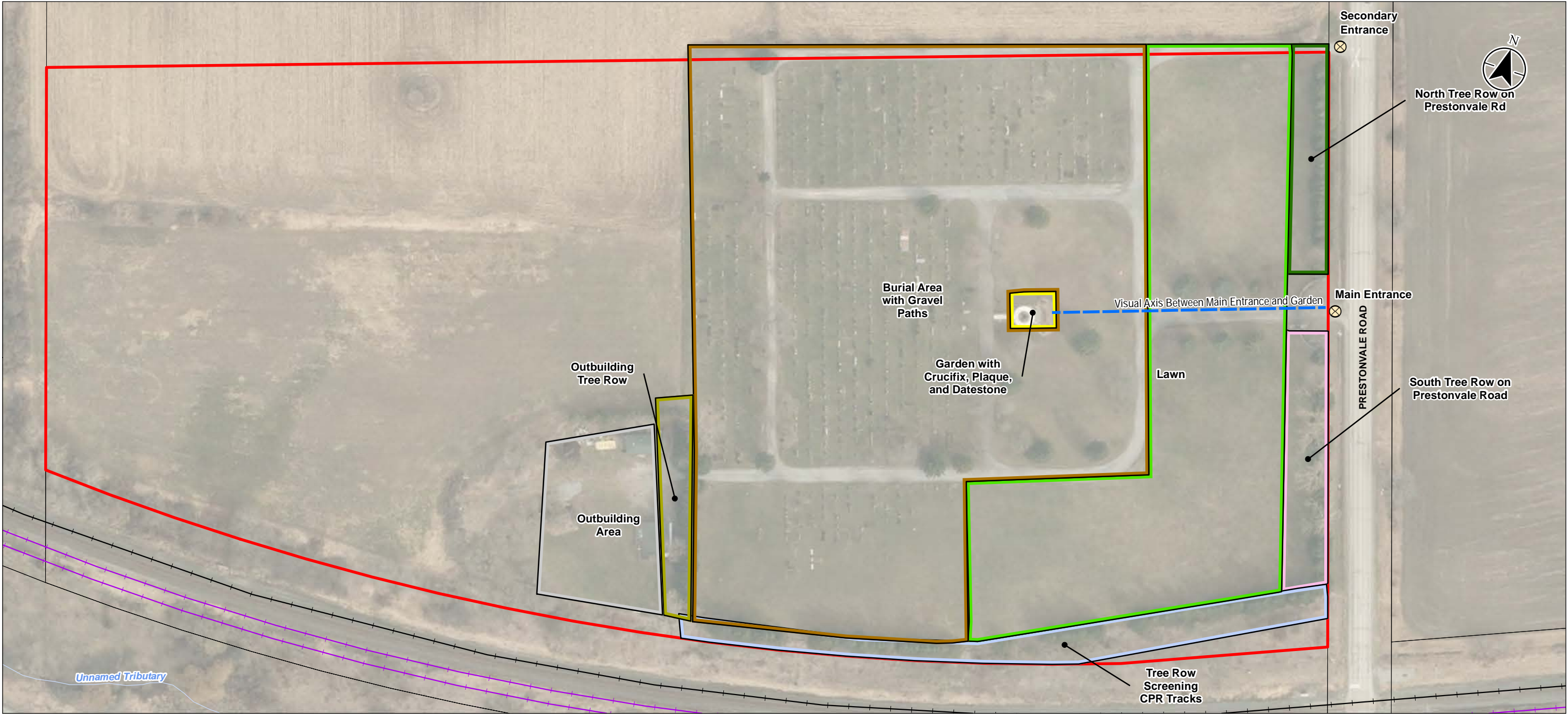


Photo 40: Outbuilding area, looking north



Photo 41: Flagpoles and cross, looking east

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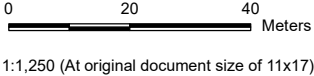


Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Entrance Location
 - Visual Axis Between Main Entrance and Garden
 - Burial Area with Gravel Paths
 - Garden with Crucifix, Plaque, and Datestone
 - Lawn
 - North Tree Row on Prestonvale Rd

- Outbuilding Area
- Outbuilding Tree Row
- South Tree Row on Prestonvale Road
- Tree Row Screening CPR Tracks



1:1,250 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
Region of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-03-20

Client/Project
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CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT— ST.
WOLODYMYR AND ST. OLHA UKRAINIAN CEMETERY,
1112 PRESTONVALE ROAD, CLARINGTON

Figure No.
7

Title
Property Components

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6.2 Design Discussion

The Study Area is an example of an intentionally designed cultural heritage landscape. During much of the 19th century, cemetery design in Canada and the United States was utilitarian and consisted of rectangular plots of land for burials, landscaping was often minimal. These cemeteries were often located adjacent to places of worship. Beginning in the late 19th century, cemetery design shifted to evoke a park-like setting. As a result, many cemeteries built since the late 19th century are relatively large, landscaped with vegetation, contain pathways resembling street grids, and are located outside of urban areas, often on the edge of towns and cities (Finney 2012; Knight 2006).

The design of the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery typifies this type of cemetery design. Accessed through an aesthetically designed stone wall and metal gate, the cemetery is screened from the Prestonvale Roadway, Highway 401, and the CPR tracks by rows of mature trees. The burials are also set back from the roadway and railway by a large park-like area of lawn. The burial area and surrounding lawn contains mature specimen trees, gravel pathways with trees, and a central garden designed as a focal point when viewed from the main entrance.

The grave markers in the cemetery are predominantly granite. This reflects the mid-20th century beginnings of the cemetery. Prior to 1880, most grave markers in Ontario and much of North America were marble. While easy to work with, marble was susceptible to damage through exposure to the elements. After 1880, granite replaced marble as the primary grave marker material, and it continues to be the dominant material into the present-day (McIlwraith 1997: 225).

The cemetery also contains iconography and design which express the traditions and beliefs of the Ukrainian community of the area. This is expressed through markers which include the Ukrainian trident³, Cyrillic alphabet, traditional Ukrainian patterns, and ears of wheat⁴ (Photo 42). While the cemetery contains iconography specifically related to the Ukrainian community, from an overall design perspective, the cemetery is not laid out differently from typical 20th century cemeteries across Canada and the United States.

³ The trident was adopted as the official symbol of Ukraine in 1992. Its use in Ukraine dates to the 10th century during the Kyivan Rus Period of Ukrainian history. The trident was adopted by Prince Volodymyr the Great for use on coinage (Kyiv Post 2016).

⁴ Wheat is an important crop in Ukraine and is used to symbolize hopes for a good harvest and good health (Wisconsin Historical Society 2023).





Photo 42: Representative example of a marker with Ukrainian trident, Cyrillic inscription, traditional Ukrainian patterns, and ears of wheat

7 Discussion of Contextual Value

The St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery contains a park-like setting. This setting is established by visual links between the burial area, mature trees, pathways, tree rows, lawn, and main entrance. (Photo 43 and Photo 44).

The cemetery is situated along Prestonvale Road, just north of where the road crosses the CPR tracks. Prestonvale Road is a two-lane asphalt paved road. The road contains no sidewalks or curbs and is lined with timber utility poles. The character of this part of Prestonvale Road is primarily agricultural (Photo 45 to Photo 47). However, suburban development is encroaching on the agricultural character of the area from the north. New developments of suburban housing are visible from the Study Area when looking north (Photo 48).



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Discussion of Contextual Value
August 24, 2023



Photo 43: Visual link between burial area and tree row, looking east



Photo 44: Visual link between mature trees, path, and burials, looking south



Photo 45: Prestonvale Road, looking north



Photo 46: Prestonvale Road, looking south



Photo 47: Agricultural field east of cemetery, looking east



Photo 48: Encroaching suburban development, looking north

8 Evaluation

8.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Table 2 provides the findings of the evaluation according to O. Reg. 9/06 (Government of Ontario 2023).

Table 2: O. Reg. 9/06 Evaluation

Criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 (amended by O. Reg. 569/22)	Yes/No	Comments
1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Yes	The property contains a cultural heritage landscape which is a representative example of a 20 th century cemetery which evokes a park-like design through its mature trees, lawn, entrance gate, tree rows, pathways, and granite grave markers. The property expresses the beliefs and traditions of the Ukrainian community of the area through grave markers which contain Ukrainian iconography such as the trident of St. Wolodymyr, traditional Ukrainian patterns, Cyrillic lettering, and ears of wheat.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No	While the cemetery was designed with aesthetics in mind, this is typical to 20 th century cemetery design. The spatial arrangements and materials found in the cemetery are typical.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No	The construction techniques, materials, forms, and arrangements of the cemetery do not demonstrate any breakthroughs in design or construction techniques.



Criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 (amended by O. Reg. 569/22)	Yes/No	Comments
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes	The property is historically associated with the Ukrainian community of the surrounding area, particularly the Ukrainian community of Oshawa. As a cemetery for this community, the property is symbolically and spiritually significant.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	Yes	The cemetery offers a greater understanding of the Ukrainian community of Oshawa through its grave markers and commemorative elements including the crucifix, datestone, and plaque in the garden. These markers contain information about the births and deaths of those interred, and some markers contain additional information such as place of birth. The commemorative elements provide a greater understanding of the history of Ukrainians in Oshawa.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	No	The designer of the cemetery is unknown.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	No	Prestonvale Road contains a primarily agricultural character in the immediate area and towards the north is transitioning to suburban land use. This is not particularly unique or definable within the context of Clarington.

Criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 (amended by O. Reg. 569/22)	Yes/No	Comments
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes	The cemetery contains visual links between the burial area, mature trees, pathways, trees rows, the main entrance, garden, and the large expanse of lawn. The visual links between these components of the property serve to provide the overall park-like aesthetic of the cemetery.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.	No	The cemetery, including the entrance gates, are mostly screened from Prestonvale Road by mature trees. Therefore, it is not particularly conspicuous.

8.2 Ontario Regulation 10/06

Table 3 provides the findings of the evaluation according to O. Reg. 10/06 (Government of Ontario 2006).

Table 3: O. Reg. 10/06 Evaluation

Criteria in O. Reg. 10/06	Yes/No	Comments
1. The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.	No	While the cemetery is significant to the local Ukrainian community, this does not amount to significance at a provincial level given its local nature.
2. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.	No	While the cemetery may offer information about the local Ukrainian community, it does not offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of Ontario's general history or the general history of Ukrainians in Ontario.
3. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.	No	Cemeteries for specific groups, religious or otherwise, are not rare or uncommon in Ontario.



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Criteria in O. Reg. 10/06	Yes/No	Comments
4. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.	No	While the cemetery was aesthetically designed, this design has not significantly shaped the evolution or development of Ontario.
5. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.	No	The property contains a typically designed 20 th century cemetery.
6. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.	No	While the property is historically associated with the local Ukrainian community, there is no indication this cemetery has a strong or special association with Ontario's wider Ukrainian population.
7. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.	No	No individuals associated with the property were found to have made a strong or notable contribution to the development of Ontario.
8. The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property.	No	The property is located in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham.



8.3 Recommended Outcome of Evaluation

A provincial heritage property (PHP) is a property that meets one or more criteria of O. Reg. 9/06, and a provincial heritage property of provincial significance (PHPPS) must meet one or more criteria of O. Reg. 10/06, regardless of the criteria met under O. Reg. 9/06.

Based on the evaluation of the property against O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06 it is recommended that the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery be considered a PHP as it meets criteria 1, 4, 5, and 8 of O. Reg. 9/06. The property did not meet any criteria of O. Reg. 10/06 and was not determined to be a PHPPS.

On March 30, 2023, the MHC met to discuss the findings of the CHER. The MHC determined that the property met criteria 1 and 4 of O. Reg. 9/06 and no criteria of O. Reg. 10/06. Therefore, the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery is a Metrolinx PHP and not a PHPPS.

8.4 Draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Property

Located in the Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery at 1112 Prestonvale Road is situated on the west side of Prestonvale Road, just north of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) tracks. The property contains a cemetery, two outbuildings, and an agricultural field.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The property contains a cultural heritage landscape with design value as a representative example of a 20th century cemetery. During the 20th century and into the present-day, cemeteries were aesthetically designed to resemble parks. The design of the St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Cemetery typifies this type of cemetery design. Accessed through an aesthetically designed stone wall and metal gate, the cemetery is screened from the Prestonvale Roadway, Highway 401, and the CPR tracks by rows of mature trees. The burials are also set back from the roadway and railway by a large area of lawn. The burial area and surrounding lawn contains mature specimen trees, gravel pathways lined with trees, and a central garden designed as a focal point when viewed from the main entrance. Together, these components contribute to the park-like setting of the property. The property also has design value as it expresses the beliefs and traditions of the Ukrainian community of the area. This is demonstrated through grave markers which contain Ukrainian iconography such as the trident of St. Wolodymyr, traditional Ukrainian patterns, Cyrillic lettering, and ears of wheat.



The property contains historical and associative value through its association with the Ukrainian community of the surrounding area, particularly the Ukrainian community of Oshawa. As a cemetery for this community, the property is symbolically and spiritually significant. The cemetery also has historical and associative value as it offers a greater understanding of the Ukrainian community of Oshawa through its grave markers and garden with crucifix, plaque, and datestone.

The cemetery contains contextual value through visual links between the burial area, mature trees, pathways, trees rows, the main entrance, and the large expanse of lawn. The visual links between these components of the property serve to provide the overall park-like aesthetic of the cemetery.

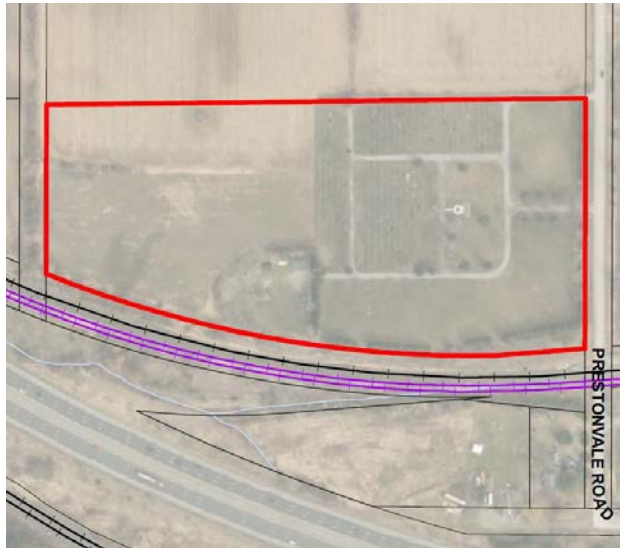
Heritage Attributes

- Cultural heritage landscape containing a 20th century park-like cemetery:
 - Main entrance consisting of metal gates, metal arch, and stone walls
 - Expanse of lawn providing the burial area green space between Prestonvale Road and the CPR tracks
 - Network of gravel paths
 - Mature specimen trees
 - Rows of mature trees screening Prestonvale Road, CPR tracks, and outbuildings
 - Grave markers
 - Garden containing granite crucifix and date stone of “Ukrainian Hall Dnipro”
 - Visual axis between main entrance and garden
 - Visual links between the burial area, mature trees, pathways, trees rows, the main entrance, garden, and the large expanse of lawn
- Historical association with the Ukrainian community of Oshawa, denoted by grave markers with Ukrainian iconography, crucifix, interpretive plaque, and datestone of the Ukrainian Culture Centre Dnipro




9 Data Sheet

Property Data Sheet

Field	Property Data
Property Name	St. Wolodymyr and St. Olha Ukrainian Cemetery
Municipal Address	1112 Prestonvale Road
Municipality:	Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham
Lat/Long:	43°52'40.14" North; 78°47'29.04" West
PIN	269390047
Property Size:	Approximately 17.1 acres
Ownership:	Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Eastern Canada
Aerial Photograph:	

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Field	Property Data
Current Photograph:	
Date of Construction:	1969
Date of Significant Alterations:	None Identified
Architect/Designer/Builder:	None Identified
Previous Owners(s) or Occupants:	Thomas Worden (1855-1862) Wade Family (1860-1969)
Current Function:	Cemetery
Previous Function:	Agricultural
Heritage Recognition/Protection:	None Identified
Local Heritage Interest:	None Identified
Adjacent Lands:	None Identified



10 Chronology

- 1791-1795: The Township of Darlington is surveyed for settlement.
- *Circa* 1800: The Kingston Road is completed through Darlington Township.
- 1828: Lot 34, Concession 1 is granted by the Crown to King's College (present-day University of Toronto)
- 1832: The village plot of Bowmanville is laid out by Charles Bowman
- 1846: The population of Darlington Township is recorded as 3,500
- 1855: The south half of Lot 34, Concession 1 is sold by the University of Toronto
- 1855: Thomas Worden purchases land within the Study Area
- 1856: Grand Trunk Railway is built through Darlington Township
- 1860: Charles Wade purchases land within the Study Area
- 1862: Thomas Worden sells his land in the Study Area to Charles Wade
- 1897: Charles Wade dies and the Study Area is willed to Charles Wade Junior
- 1912: CPR Lakeshore Line completed through Darlington Township
- 1912: The St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church in Oshawa is founded
- 1955: As a result of increased immigration from Ukraine to Oshawa, the present-day St. George the Great Martyr Ukrainian Catholic Church is completed on Lviv Street in Oshawa.
- 1963: Edward Wade dies, he inherited the Study Area from Charles Wade Junior sometime in the early to mid-20th century
- 1969: The executors of the estate of Edward Wade sell a 17.1 acre parcel of land to the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Church of Eastern Canada and the cemetery is founded.
- 1973: Township of Clarke and Township of Darlington amalgamated into the Town of Newcastle
- 1993: Town of Newcastle renamed Municipality of Clarington



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Appendices



Appendix A Heritage Personnel Qualifications



Lashia Jones, MA, CAHP: Lashia Jones is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and member of Stantec's Environmental Services Team, with experience in identifying, evaluating and planning for cultural heritage resources. Ms. Jones is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, and has a master's degree in Canadian Studies from Carleton University, specializing in Heritage Conservation. Ms. Jones has worked for both public and private sector clients, providing a variety of cultural heritage services including heritage impact assessments, cultural heritage evaluations, inventories of cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, heritage master plans, conservation plans and cultural heritage bridge evaluations. Ms. Jones is well versed with local, provincial and national tools for the identification, evaluation and planning best practices for cultural heritage resources, including the Ontario Heritage Act, Provincial Policy Statement, Planning Act, Environmental Assessment Act, Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties and the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. Lashia's role on various project types has given her experience in public engagement and consultation, constructive dialogue with clients, heritage committees, local councils and multi-disciplinary project teams

Frank Smith, MA, CAHP: Frank Smith is a Cultural Heritage Specialist with over seven years of experience in detailed historical research, interpretation, and conservation of cultural heritage resources. Frank attained his Bachelor of Arts degree *magna cum laude* in history from Adelphi University in Garden City, New York and his Master of Arts degree in history (public history stream) from Western University in London, Ontario. Before joining Stantec, he was the Curator of the John P. Metras Sports Museum and Research Assistant for the Census of Canada 1891 project. Since joining Stantec, Frank has assisted in the completion of dozens of environmental assessment reports, including reports for Metrolinx, Canadian National Railways, and Canadian Pacific Railways. Frank has evaluated dozens of railway corridors and evaluated thousands of properties adjacent to railway corridors. Frank is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Jenn Como, BA: Jenn Como is a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Stantec specializing in the archaeology of Euro-Canadian and Indigenous sites in Ontario. She has five years of experience with Stantec including four years performing both lab and fieldwork for archaeological investigations in Ontario and one year focusing on historical research, evaluation of cultural heritage resources, and impact assessments for built heritage projects. She received a bachelor's degree with an Honors Specialization in Anthropology from Western University in London, Ontario. Jenn's work experience has included municipal, provincial, and federal projects as well as private enterprise projects in such sectors as renewable energy, power transmission, nuclear energy, transportation (including rail, highway, and waterways), housing development, and aggregate projects. Throughout these projects she has positively engaged and liaised with Indigenous groups and community members, co-authored archaeological and cultural heritage assessment reports, completed background research, inventoried and



evaluated impacts to cultural heritage resources, processed and analyzed material culture resources from both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous sites, and provided project support.

Meaghan Rivard, MA, CAHP: Meaghan Rivard is Stantec's Senior Heritage Consultant with over 12 years of experience in the identification, research, evaluation, and documentation of heritage resources as well as expertise in the environmental assessment process as it pertains to heritage resources. Ms. Rivard attained her Bachelor of Arts degree with honours and distinction in history from Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario and her Master of Arts degree in history (public history stream) from Western University in London, Ontario. Ms. Rivard is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

Ms. Rivard has experience managing and executing all aspects of Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments, Photographic Documentations, and Heritage Conservation Plans. She has assessed more than 2,500 properties as part of windshield surveys and worked under various classed environmental assessments. In addition to environmental assessment related work, Meaghan continues to be actively involved in the assessment of individual properties. Here she utilizes knowledge in the identification, evaluation, and documentation of heritage resources alongside expertise in the assessment of proposed change and preparation of options to mitigate negative impacts on heritage resources. Meaghan is focused on regulatory satisfaction balanced with an admiration for the heritage of our province.

Through her specialization in the Environmental Assessment process, over the past 14 years Meaghan has reviewed, authored, and contributed in various capacities to hundreds of cultural heritage reports under a wide variety of reporting requirements for municipal, provincial, and federal clients. Meaghan has completed work directly for Ontario's Ministry of Transportation, Hydro One Networks Inc., Metrolinx, Ontario Power Generation, and Infrastructure Ontario. She has also been listed as the lead heritage consultant on retainer assignments for the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Ontario.

