

COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT

This document is provided as a courtesy to provide supplemental information to the official Community Heritage Register list found here: [Community Heritage Register | District of West Vancouver](#)



INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER?

The Community Heritage Register is a list properties or resources that are formally recognized as having heritage value.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO HAVE A PROPERTY LISTED ON THE HERITAGE REGISTER?

There are several advantages of having a property listed on the Heritage Register. Owners of properties listed on the Heritage Register may:

- qualify for special provisions within the BC Building Code Heritage Building Supplement;
- be eligible for conservation incentives to encourage the retention of their heritage property, including increases in allowable square footage or zoning relaxations; and,
- be eligible for provincial and federal funding to assist in the conservation of their property.

If a property is listed on the Heritage Register, it does not prevent the owner from altering the property in accordance with existing laws, or impact their rights as a property owner to conserve, alter, or demolish heritage structures on the property. Demolition of a structure listed on the Heritage Register may, however, be delayed by District Council. In accordance with the Local Government Act, Council may temporarily withhold demolition permits, for a property on the Heritage Register if the permits will negatively impact the heritage value of the property.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IF A PROPERTY IS MUNICIPALLY DESIGNATED?

If a property is a municipally designated heritage property, it is legally protected from demolition and alterations to the property are strictly monitored. Before most alterations will be permitted, apart from regular maintenance, the property owner will be required to apply for and obtain a heritage alteration permit from the District.

HOW TO USE THE HERITAGE REGISTER

This document is intended to provide current property owners, potential buyers, and others with more information regarding the historic value of properties listed on the Heritage Register. Properties on the Heritage Register have been listed alphabetically by street name. The common name of the property, the architect or designer, the heritage significance ('Primary', 'Secondary' or 'Support' category resource), and the date of construction, where known, are also noted.

Information and photographs contained in this document have been taken from the District's heritage inventories, Statements of Significance prepared for a heritage resource (where applicable), and the District's Archives.

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HOLLYBURN RIDGE

HOLLYBURN CABIN COMMUNITY



Nestled in the mature, Coastal Western Hemlock ecosystem of Hollyburn Mountain's south slope, this unique group of approximately 100 ski cabins, constructed mainly between the late 1920s and 1965, is the only surviving ski cabin community on the North Shore.

The Hollyburn cabins are two basic types: board and batten or log, depending on available source materials, with a barn style roof, one main room for living and a ladder up to a sleeping loft. Knowledge gained from the experience of cabin building was shared between cabin groups and in this way, a strong sense of community developed, one that continues to this day.

The Hollyburn Cabin Community is valued for its unique spatial organization, with small cabins irregularly arrayed along narrow winding trails. The community also has historic value because it is the only surviving ski cabin community on the North Shore.

1195 12TH STREET
RUSH HOUSE

1923

Municipally Designated



Located in the Ambleside neighbourhood of West Vancouver, the Rush House is a one and one-half storey Craftsman style house. Among the oldest buildings in Ambleside, the house is characterized by its gabled roofline, wrap-around verandah, cedar shingle cladding and its extensively landscaped setting. The Rush House has heritage value for its association with the early development of West Vancouver's historic Ambleside neighbourhood; for its representation of the early residential properties of West Vancouver, first owned by the Rush family; and for its Craftsman style architecture.

Originally identified as a 'Secondary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, on December 4, 2017, Council adopted Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 4952, 2017 which provides for legal protection of the Rush House in exchange for infill development on the property under Heritage Revitalization Bylaw No. 4951, 2017.

101 14TH STREET & 1414 ARGYLE AVENUE

FERRY BUILDING

1913

Municipally Designated



The Ferry Building is a wood-frame building constructed in 1913. It is located on a narrow lot on the south side of Argyle Avenue, at the water, at the foot of 14th Street. The Ferry Building has historical value for its associations with the municipal ferry and bus services, both of which were very important to the development of West Vancouver; and for its present use as a community art gallery, reflecting the municipal commitment to cultural presentation. It also has architectural value for its use of Arts and Crafts features. Its longstanding public use has made it part of the ongoing historical experience of countless residents and visitors.

Originally identified as a 'Primary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, the property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1987.

Restoration of the building, including raising the building in its current location to protect it from rising flood levels due to impacts of climate change, seismic and envelope upgrades, and accessibility improvements, was completed in 2023.

780 14TH STREET
DICKINSON HOUSE
1924



The Dickinson house, a one and ½ storey craftsman style house, was built in 1924. The house was built for William Dickinson and his family on the site of a 4-acre raspberry farm on the east side of 14th Street, between Esquimalt and Gordon Avenues. The property was subdivided in the 1930's and much of the property was sold. William Dickinson served as a West Vancouver council (1931-1944) and Reeve (1945-1945). Following Mr. Dickinson's death in 1947, the house was re-sited to its present location and the property was further subdivided.

The Dickinson was featured on a 2005 heritage homes tour. The house was nominated to the heritage register in 2008 and was listed in 2019.

1252 14TH STREET
JONES HOUSE
1914



The Jones House was built in 1914.

The house was nominated to the heritage register in 2008 and was listed in 2019.

760 16TH STREET

No.1 FIREHALL

Toby, Russell & Buckwell, Architects

1967

Secondary Building



Similar in style and materials to the adjacent Municipal Hall, this utilitarian structure was designed three years later by the same firm of architects. The engine bays face west, with a separate canopied roof over, while the other functions are housed in a rectangular block to the east. The site has been attractively landscaped as part of the larger municipal complex.



680 17TH STREET

GERTRUDE LAWSON HOUSE

1940

Municipally Designated



Gertrude Lawson House is located across Esquimalt Avenue from the West Vancouver Municipal Hall.

The house has historical, community, and architectural value. Its historical value is based on its associations with both Gertrude Lawson and the West Vancouver Historical Society – and by extension from both, with the larger community, thereby reflecting community values. Gertrude Lawson lived here from its completion in 1940 until her death in 1989 at the age of 96. The daughter of influential pioneer John Lawson, who is remembered at John Lawson Park, Gertrude Lawson spent part of her youth in West Vancouver and taught primary grades at Pauline Johnson and Hollyburn Schools from 1923 to 1952.

The stone house, completed in 1940, has served as the West Vancouver Museum and Archives since 1994. It is owned by the District of West Vancouver and is a Designated Heritage Property

Originally identified as a 'Primary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, the property was municipally designated in 1990.

750 17TH STREET

WEST VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL HALL

Toby Russell Buckwell Architects

1964

Primary Building



The West Vancouver Municipal Hall was built in 1964. Designed by Toby Russell Buckwell Architects in a modernist style, the District's offices stand on a south-facing slope, quite distinctive in appearance from the surrounding houses and apartment blocks.

The historic place has heritage value for its association with governance and leadership of the District of West Vancouver. The seat of local government for nearly a half century, it is here that decisions have been made that have shaped the District's future. This building, which has been iconic in West Vancouver's built fabric, also has architectural value as a seminal public building in the West Coast modernist manner, which is better known for its residential architecture. The upper floors appear to float over the slightly set back ground floor, and are distinguished by the delineation of each storey and roof level with a pronounced extended slab over a sloped horizontal fascia band. The ground floor of the building is faced in distinctive white exposed aggregate prefabricated concrete panels, with glass dominating the upper storeys.

An addition was added to the building in 2017 and then the original portion of the building was seismically upgraded and renovated with completion in 2023.

786 22ND STREET

WEST VANCOUVER ICE ARENA

Carlsberg Jackson Partners, Architects

1965

Secondary Building



The Arena is part of a larger complex adjacent to the Recreation Centre. The Arena, built in 1963, was visually related to the original Recreation Centre (which was rebuilt in and opened in 2009) through the use of similar materials, the use of a sawtooth canopy above the Arena's entry that recalled the roof of the Recreation Centre, colour schemes, and consistent landscaping.

A major upgrade and expansion was completed in 1999.

885 22ND STREET

ST. STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, Architects

1967

Secondary Building



Following the 1960's form of expressionist architecture, this building displays a conscious attempt to define a new style that reflected modern liturgical procedures. As a reversal of traditional church buildings, the walls become solid, while the corners dissolve as glazed elements. The roof becomes the defining feature of the form, dramatically angled in a manner reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Elkins Park Synagogue in Pennsylvania.

1150 22ND STREET

PAULINE JOHNSON SCHOOL

Hugh A. Hodgson

1921

Support Building



Pauline Johnson School is a brick-clad building built in 1922. The school was designed by local architect Hugh Hodgson. The school is named after Pauline Johnson, a Mohawk poet and writer who lived and died in Vancouver.

The Pauline Johnson School has both architectural and historical value. Its architectural value derives from being representative of larger school buildings erected in the Lower Mainland in the 1920s, and for being a work of noted local architect Hugh Hodgson. It has both modern and traditional tendencies – modern in its clear expression of its structure and the large expanses of windows; traditional for its references to the Tudor Revival style, a popular style for domestic architecture. The school has historical value as the first large school building in West Vancouver.

The building was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

1361 24TH STREET
HANSSEN HOUSE
Donald M Manning Architect
1959
Secondary Building



Two storeys in height, this modest but beautifully proportioned house features vertical board cladding, a low pitched front gable roof, an asymmetrical plan, an internal chimney, granite cobble stones at the foundation, and ribbon windows on the second floor. The landscaping includes a cedar hedge, and mature rhododendrons.

150 25TH STREET
THE CLACHAN
1912
Secondary Building



The Clachan is located in the Dundarave neighbourhood. The one and one-half storey wood-frame restaurant has stood on the waterfront for over one hundred years, echoing the first century of history of the District of West Vancouver, which was established in 1912. The Clachan is characterized by its prominent location, its hipped roof and its second storey paired front-gabled dormers with half-timbering and hipped roof bays.

The site is owned by the District and the restaurant is operated by the building tenant. A renovation to the building was completed in 2018 including an addition to the second storey.

250 25TH STREET
DENTAL BUILDING

Wensley and Rand

1961

Primary Building



This elegant structure was built to serve the separate practices of three dentists, Doctors Telford, Kirson and Miekle, who were thus able to share the costs of staff, common facilities and waiting rooms and a hygienist.

The clients had requested offices that would provide maximum comfort in a building of residential scale and character. The patient entry, with a raised butt-glazed monitor, is at the lane to the north, while the operating areas face the waterfront view to the south. Fir beams support cedar tongue and groove decking, with frame and brick infill walls. The palette of materials includes exposed aggregate concrete, vertical board siding, brick, cedar, glass, Philippine mahogany plywood and acoustic plaster ceilings.

Although not an extravagant structure, this pristine and beautifully detailed pavilion still successfully fulfills its original function.

755 ANDERSON CRESCENT
ANDERSON HOUSE
1958
Secondary Building



Set back from the road into the side of Sentinel Hill, this elegantly simple two storey split level structures takes full advantage of its dramatic sloping site. A low pitch front gable roof angles over a one storey wing and cathedral entry to the west, balanced by a carport and balcony to the east. Vertical wooden boards are the primary cladding element. The site has been landscaped with mature cedar hedges, shrubs and ground cover. Simple in its construction, this post and beam structure exemplifies the more casual lifestyle in fashion after World War II. This was achieved through the manipulation of floor levels to provide easy accessibility to the outdoors from different levels, the use of balconies, and generous wall glazing facing the light and view.

1570 ARGYLE AVENUE
SILK PURSE



The Silk Purse Arts Centre at 1570 Argyle Avenue, located on the waterfront in the Ambleside neighbourhood, was built as a summer cottage in 1925 and subsequently converted for year-round residential use. It is now the home of the West Vancouver Arts Council and is used for arts education and performances.

The Silk Purse has heritage value for being representative of summer cottages built in the early 20th century along the Ambleside waterfront and later upgraded for year-round residential use, for its current use as an arts centre by the District of West Vancouver and the Community Arts Council, and for its association with the families of John Rowland and Tom Campbell.

The Silk Purse was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

1768 ARGYLE AVENUE
NAVY JACK HOUSE

1873

Primary Building



Navy Jack Thomas House and its grounds, located at 1768 Argyle Avenue, faces English Bay and is adjacent to John Lawson Park. Built around 1873-74, the house was moved slightly west and south of its original site in about 1921 to allow for the opening of Argyle Avenue.

The building is owned by the District of West Vancouver.

The Navy Jack Thomas House has built value for its age, architectural qualities, and landscape setting; and historical value for its associations with numerous themes in West Vancouver's history, including the earliest white settlement and the role of the Squamish people.

2135 ARGYLE AVENUE

THE CRESCENT APARTMENTS

Kenneth Gardner & Warnett Kennedy, Associated Architects

1961

Secondary Building



Rising from the waterfront residential area, this sleek apartment building is distinguished by its curved silhouette. The form was determined by the shape of the site and also as a response to available views and light. The southern wall is entirely glass, with balcony railings and ground floor detailing, which has been decorated with an unusual building material – clay drainage tiles. Vertical structural elements have been carried through the roof to form decorative fins, providing a punctuation point to the skyline. *The Crescent* was the first major high-rise condominium in West Vancouver, and features large outdoor balconies, a swimming pool, a shared roof-garden, and a high level of finishes and detailing. The design of this building was underway as a new high-rise zoning was being formulated, which has now resulted in the waterfront areas of Ambleside and Dundarave becoming mostly large-scale apartment buildings.

1040 AUBENEAU CRESCENT

GERSON HOUSE

Wolfgang Gerson, Architect

1958

Primary Building



This uniquely shaped residence was designed by award-winning Wolfgang Gerson as his own home. Taking full advantage of a panoramic view, the house is composed of three barrel vaulted pavilions, offering sunlight and unrestricted view of the surrounding forest and ocean.

Some of the most desirable view lots in West Vancouver offer the greatest challenges to designers. In this case, vehicular access is restricted to a small lane at the top of a steeply sloping site. The carport was placed at the edge of the lane, with the house stepping down the slope in a series of interlocking volumes. Clad in white stucco, which makes the pavilions appear to float above their darker base, the house is nestled among its original mature plantings, highlighted by a flowering fruit tree.

Wolfgang Gerson was one of a number of European designers who helped introduce modern design theory to Western Canada. He is remembered as an architect and educator; perhaps his best known building is the Unitarian Church complex, built in 1964 at 49th Avenue and Oak Street.

3990 BAYRIDGE AVENUE
CHILCOTT HOUSE
Duncan McNab
1959

No photo available.

The Chilcott House was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group in 2008 and was listed in 2019.

4090 BAYRIDGE AVENUE

RAYER HOUSE

FT Hollingsworth and B V Downs Architects

1964

Secondary Building



In West Vancouver, many of the most desirable sites are located on the south side of access roads, which allows the carport to be at the top level, and the living areas to be more private and face the view. This most house was positioned to accommodate a very steep sloping site with bare rock outcroppings and mature trees; a ravine with natural cedars, dogwoods and maples falls away to the east, allowing unobstructed views. Designed for a young married couple, it took into consideration the needs of an active and growing family. The finishes are natural cedar and dark stained fir, with white sand float stucco walls. The entry features a small reflecting pool, and a cedar hedge follows the steep curving access drive.

The Rayer Residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.

2190 BELLEVUE AVENUE

THE SHORELAND APARTMENTS

1963

Secondary Building



The early apartments in West Vancouver were designed to have distinctive profiles, which reflect both the quality of the tenant they were meant to attract and the seaside 'resort' nature of the area. In colour, form and detail these buildings allude to the playful apartment hotels of Miami Beach. *The Shoreland* boasts a rounded form, with curving slim edged balconies and lacy decorative metal railings. Large expanses of glass open up to generous water views.

Eleven stories and 98 feet in height, it contains 62 suites, and was built at an original cost of \$680,000 for owner Don MacIntyre of the Surfside Towers Company Ltd.

2222 BELLEVUE AVENUE

VILLA MARIS

1965

Secondary Building



Typical of early apartments in West Vancouver, the Villa Maris evokes a fanciful image of resort lifestyle. Parabolic arches, which act as a screen wall rather than carrying any structural weight, frame the outdoor walkways above the entry. The structure curves to accommodate an irregular lot, with side wings that face towards the view. These tall apartment buildings represent a marked contrast with the single family dwellings that they replaced, and indicate the profound changes that were occurring throughout Vancouver during the building boom of the 1960s.

3165 BENBOW ROAD

HOWELL HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

Secondary Building



A glass curtain wall at ground level and ribbon windows on the second floor are a distinguishing characteristic of the two storey Lewis Construction type of home of this period. Other features include horizontal board cladding, and a low pitch side gable roof with exposed beams. The site includes a stone retaining wall, decorative plantings, and a rockery garden with flowering shrubs. Mature cedar trees flank the house, and a flowering fruit tree punctuates the landscaping.

93 BONNYMUIR DRIVE

BRAUN RESIDENCE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1956

Primary Building



Economic in detail and elegantly simplistic in construction, this minimalist one-storey 'post-and-beam' house is an example of restraint and sophistication. Skewed on its lot to take full advantage of the view, this flat roofed vertical board clad structure features a prominent chimney and retaining wall planter, as well as a rockery garden containing indigenous plants and shrubs.

In 1956, the 'Parade of Homes' was organized by local builder and developer Alex Browning to demonstrate the modern innovations of the post-war era. A number of showhomes were built along Bonnymuir Drive by competing builders that ranged in style from 'post-and-beam' to 'split-level' and even pseudo-traditional. Despite differences in external appearance, these homes shared a concern for modern lifestyles, through the use of decks for outdoor living (sometimes over a 'carport'), and the provision of a downstairs or ground level 'rumpus' or 'recreation room' with a fireplace for family play and entertaining – including a bar area with a sink and fridge, and a place for a piano or record player. Kitchens were smaller, but featured built-in appliances (such as two-ovens, a cook-top and a dishwasher) and an adjacent 'family room' for children to play in.

The price of these houses ranged from \$18,500 to \$35,000. This house was designed and built for the 'Parade of Homes' by the Lewis Construction Company, the most successful of the local home contractors; it was later brought by the Braun family. Other builders involved included Alex Browning (99 Bonnymuir Drive), Schumak & Riehl (103 Bonnymuir Drive) and Geof Robbins (105 Bonnymuir Drive).

885 BRAESIDE STREET
EDGAR HOUSE
1942
Secondary Building



Evocative of a rustic Cotswold cottage, this distinctive house shows a playful adaption to its suburban setting. Steam-bent shingles have been used to imitate a thatched roof treatment, and clinker brick and granite quoins add to the vernacular effect.

Edmund G. Edgar was the principal of Pauline Johnson School for many years and was very well known in the community.

4123 BURKHILL ROAD

MALTBY HOUSE

Hollingsworth and Downs, Architects

1963

Secondary Building



Set onto a rocky outcropping, this site overlooks the Straits of Georgia and English Bay. The contours of the site determined the curving plan, which wraps around the rock bluff, and maximizes the exposure to the view and light. Distinctly Japanese in influence, this house exhibits unique detailing in its flared overhanging eaves and gable ends. The house was originally finished in Crezon plywood, painted white for contrast with the heavily treed site. Mature spruce and pine trees, flowering shrubs, rhododendrons, and bougenvillia surround the house.

The Maltby Residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.

4104 BURKEHILL ROAD
HAYASHI HOUSE

Arnulf H Petzold, Architects

1962

Secondary Building



This immaculately maintained two storey flat roof structure features wide eaves with exposed roof beams over second floor ribbon windows. A colour scheme appropriate to the period emphasizes the vertical tongue and groove wood cladding on the second floor and the stucco at ground level. As a counterpoint to this basic cubic form, a carport and second floor balcony are recessed and slightly skewed to add a touch of drama to the overall appearance of this structure. The house is positioned on a prominent corner lot, with mature conifers and numerous decorative plantings.

595 BURLEY DRIVE

CEDARDALE CENTRE

Davison and Porter, Architects, 1954

Additions by Duncan McNab, Architect, 1966

1954

Secondary Building



This was originally Cedardale Elementary School which served the Taylor Way area. Typical of the post-war schools, it was designed in a straight forward, functional manner, massed in a low rambling one storey form, with monocline and low pitch roofs, and banked windows to the east. Vertical boards are used as cladding. The entry is reached by a ramp covered by a thin-edged canopy, while the thin edge of the roofs expressed by the tapered exposed roof beams. Located at end of a quiet cul-de-sac, this private site features a river rock retaining wall, views to the south, and perimeter plantings of deciduous trees.

5030 THE BYWAY

SMITH HOUSE II

Erickson/Massey Architects

1966

Primary Building



The second residence that Arthur Erickson designed for artist and educator Gordon Smith and his wife Marion is one of the masterpieces of West Coast design, and is possibly the most famous modern residence in the country.

It typifies a regional approach to design through its use of simple local materials integrated with natural landscape features.

A small central courtyard with a reflecting pool is surrounded by four descending square pavilions of rough red cedar and glass on fir frames; complete with decks the house sits at seven different levels. Although it was only 1800 square feet in size, the house appears much larger due to the cellular nature of its plan.

The house sits between two rock outcrops, with the decks acting as a bridge between the different levels. There is no true back or side to the house, rather it opens on all facades at all levels to embrace the natural environment, with the building elements meticulously positioned to frame views of the distant ocean, existing trees, and southern light.

This was the ultimate expression in wood of the 'post-and-beam' aesthetic, with each vertical element clearly capped by extended horizontal beams. To eliminate the usual structural distinction between thin vertical posts and deeper horizontal beams, Erickson consciously chose to make the columns and beams the same dimension, imparting a visual repose and monumentality to this relatively small building.

The Smith Residence II has been extensively recognized in international publications, and was the winner of a 1967 Massey Medal and a 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council Award.

4660 CAULFEILD DRIVE

ALTMAN HOUSE

Wensley & Rand, Architects

1962

Secondary Building



Set on a rocky outcrop, this delicate split-level house has a glazed central entryway that connects the different levels. The living room is a separate pavilion with a pyramidal skylight over. A flat beamed roof sits over the bedroom wing. Built for Mr. and Mrs. Gerry Altman, this low-scale structure typifies the West Coast style approach that opens the plan of the house to the outside, while wedding it to the natural topography.

1300 CHARTWELL DRIVE

CHARTWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Duncan McNab, Architect

1966

Secondary Building



West Vancouver schools often have dramatic view sites. Chartwell School, originally known as Sentinel Elementary, takes full advantage of its location at the crest of a steep hill; the roof edges on its two storey pavilion structures lift in triangular peaks that echo the mountains to the north, allowing for large windows facing the views. Laminated timber beams arc used in a combination of flat and low pitched roofs, with the folded roof plates providing an expressionistic form that punctuates the hill from below. The landscaping includes a cedar hedge, and fruit trees planted at the site's perimeter.

1247 CHARTWELL PLACE
HAUER HOUSE
Erickson/Massey Architects
1967
Secondary Building



Also known as the Wu residence (after later owners) this elegant structure uses dramatic sloping roof forms to heighten its profile. The house combines a number of motifs; post and beam construction is expressed at the entry, while the chimney and roof forms allude to 1960s Expressionism. Bun glazing at the corners makes the edges of the structure appear to dissolve. The border of the property contains mature spruce, pine and cedar trees.

Bruno Freschi was the project architect for this residence.

7145 CLIFF ROAD

MORROW HOUSE

Watkins & Massey, Architects

1959

Secondary Building



This split-level post and beam house presents extensive areas of glazing to its north-facing water view. Elegant in its simplicity, the structure is reduced to its basics, with slender posts supporting exposed roof beams, enclosed with panels of wood siding and glass.

The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Morrow: Albert P Morrow was the General Manager of the Pacific National Exhibition. One of the architects, Geoffrey Massey, later became the partner of Arthur Erickson.

660 CLYDE AVENUE

WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING

Fred T. Hollingsworth and Barry V. Downs, Architects

1966

Municipally Designated



The Woyat-Bowie Building is a one-storey commercial building built in 1966. The low-slung structure features an inward-looking design of white stuccoed walls and dark cedar trim arranged around a central corridor emphasized by a dramatic monitor roof.

The Woyat-Bowie Building is valued for its West Coast aesthetic expressed in the simple but striking form designed by architects Fred T. Hollingsworth and Barry V. Downs.

Originally identified as a 'Primary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, on December 15, 2021, Council adopted Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 5031, 2019 which provides for legal protection of the Woyat-Bowie Building.

1281 CLYDE AVENUE
NESBITT HOUSE
1925



John and Emily Nesbitt settled in Ambleside in 1912, and established a small dairy farm at 1271 Clyde Avenue. Their son Harry, one of West Vancouver's early 'Blue bus' drivers, built the modest Craftsman bungalow next door at 1281 Clyde Avenue in 1926.

The house straddles the property boundary of two existing legal lots.

The original "Nesbitt" house was a modest Craftsman style bungalow which was later enlarged with a 2-storey addition in 1982. The oldest part is still clad in the original unpainted cedar shingles. The significance of the house is related to its association with the pioneer Nesbitt family and the early development of the Ambleside neighbourhood.

The dwelling was recognized by the community as part of a heritage homes tour in 2005 and was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and listed in 2008.

5920 CONDOR PLACE

HOPE HOUSE

Vladimir Plasvic, Architect

1963

Secondary Building



Arthur Erickson, in association with Wensley & Rand, had designed a house for this site in 1961 for artist and educator Lionel AJ Thomas, but construction plans were cancelled in 1962. The following year a different house was begun for a different client. This low pavilion structure with flared roof edges and a stone foundation reflects a Japanese elegance and minimalism, which marries the building to its rocky hilltop location.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G Hope were the clients for this imposing house.

6850 COPPER COVE ROAD
HEMINGWAY HOUSE

Brian Hemingway, Architect

1976

Secondary Building



Sited near the top of a steep cliff with access from below, this eccentric and irregular building is enveloped by trees and sky. The plans, elevations and sections of the building are all irregular, and are tied together with a massive internal chimney. Light penetrates through skylights that run along the crest of the roof, and through a glazed solarium extension. Balconies and decks are angled to maximize the exposure to views. Constructed entirely of wood on a concrete foundation, the setting and landscaping of this house is a testament to the possibilities of unity between the built form and a natural environment.

Architect Brian Hemingway designed this complicated structure as his own home.

5665 DAFFODIL DRIVE
LAUDER HOUSE

Lauder Brothers and Tate, Designers

1961

Secondary Building



Poised in isolation on the side of a hill, the Lauder Residence is an excellent example of simple construction and clarity of design. The cubic form is enlivened by the use of two storey high sloping buttress piers and a south facing curtain wall. The canted carport serves as an anchor and a counterpoint to this otherwise uniform facade. Set back from the road on a large sloped lot, the house is built into the side of a hill. The property features an extensive natural ravine.

This house was built for E RJ Lauder of Lauder Brothers and Tate, designers and contractors.

985 DUCHESS AVENUE

BOYD HOUSE

1954

Municipally Designated



The Boyd house is a single-storey bungalow of wood-frame and cinder block, tucked by architect Ron Thom into a natural, treed slope that faces south on lower Sentinel Hill. The original building was designed in 1954 for Joan and Bruce Boyd, fellow art school students of Thom. In 1977, a small extension and skylights were added. The Boyd House is valued as an excellent example of the West Coast Modern residential architecture.

Originally identified as a 'Support Building' in the District's heritage inventories, the property was legally protected by Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 5030, 2019 in exchange for subdivision of the property and building a house on the new lot created under Heritage Revitalization Bylaw No. 5030, 2019.

1329 DUCHESS AVENUE
HOLLYBURN SCHOOL
1913
Secondary Building



This was the first structure to be built as a school building in West Vancouver. Its central location helped consolidate the area of development around Ambleside by providing a new focus for the community. The first high school classes in the District also commenced here in 1923. Although the school complex has been much altered over the years, it remains as an important historical link with the past of West Vancouver.

6003 EAGLERIDGE DRIVE
WAGNER HOUSE

Percy Underwood, Architect

1964

Municipally Designated



The Wagner Residence was designed in 1963 by architect Percy Underwood, as his home. It was constructed by craftsman Einer Silberbauer and completed in 1965. The house was designed and constructed in an unusual variation of the West Coast Style of architecture, with references to traditional romantic architecture. The property was purchased by Yvonne Wagner in 1967 and has been maintained in excellent condition by Ms. Wagner ever since.

At the request of the property owner, the Wagner House is now protected under “Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 4785, 2014”, which was adopted on October 6, 2014.

6011 EAGLERIDGE DRIVE

CASE HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1964

Primary Building



Ron Thom was one of the most creative and accomplished of the West Coast designers of the post-war era. Much of his finest work was undertaken during the 1950s and 1960s while he was employed by the office of Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, including this spectacular residence for Mr. and Mrs. Dennis R Case.

Thom, like others of his time, was strongly influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. In the 1920s, Wright began using a hexagonal planning module for a number of buildings, the most famous of which was the 1937 Hanna Residence in Palo Alto, California. This regular 'honeycomb' module was seen as an interesting alternative to static orthogonal planning, especially on irregular or sloping sites. Thom applied this module with striking success in the Case Residence, which sits on a steep rock outcropping facing a panoramic ocean view.

The house steps down the hill in a tight spiral of interlocking levels, massed around a central open plan area with a tall chimney. The entry is reached by means of an open bridge paved with flagstones; concrete steps cast directly onto bare rock lead down to outdoor decks cantilevered from the main house. A complex interlocking roof hovers over the structure, which is partially suspended from the cliff and partially supported by tall timber stilts. The hexagonal module is carried throughout the house, where virtually nothing in plan meets at a right angle.

The Case Residence is a sublime example of the way in which modernist design philosophy could be used to interpret and understand the intrinsic landscape of the West Coast, without compromising the creative impulse to produce a unique work of artistic merit. From overall plan to the smallest detail, this house stands as one of the finest examples of Thom's creative ability.

6026 EAGLERIDGE DRIVE

GREIG HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1960

Secondary Building



Ron Thom was the designer of this house for Mr. J L Greig. Set into the side of the hill with windows facing out to the view, the house is split level with a large internal chimney, and a linear plan that follows the rocky bluff. The steeply sloping site is very well landscaped, with native ground cover, introduced shrubs, bamboo, and a large speci-men vine maple tree. It is adjacent to the later Catton Residence.

6028 EAGLERIDGE DRIVE

CATTON HOUSE

Erickson/Masey Architects

1968

Secondary Building



Unique in form, the Catton Residence sits on its rocky site as a freestanding abstract form. An all-encompassing sloped roof provides a hovering presence that follows the slope of the site down towards the water. The lower floor levels are concealed behind inset roof terraces, and only at the living room level is the full impact of the sea and mountains revealed from inside. All wall, roof and ceilings are clad with the same cedar boards, enhancing the dramatic sculptural geometry. The landscape has been left as natural West Coast vegetation. Despite its sculptural qualities and difficult site, the Catton Residence was conceived and built as an economical house for a family of five the budget was approximately \$19 per square foot.

Nick Milkovich and Gary Hanson were the project architects.

415 EASTCOT ROAD

RIEDL HOUSE

Semmens and Simpson, Architects

1954

Secondary Building



J W Riedl was a well-known local contractor, who commissioned the architects Semmens and Simpson to design his family home. These architects are best remembered for their design of the Vancouver Public Library, and their clean-line aesthetic and modernist approach is reflected in the design of this building. Built low to the ground and set into the surrounding landscape, the house features a dramatic cathedral entry with a screened central entry court. A low wing roof anchors the structure into its natural West Coast setting. The landscape of mature cedar trees has been enhanced with flowering shrubs, ferns, and vine maples.

543 EASTCOT ROAD
PLOMMER HOUSE

F T Hollingsworth, Architect

1953

Secondary Building



Fred Thornton Hollingsworth was strongly influenced by the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The influence is clearly demonstrated here through the use of horizontal board cladding, wooden sash casement windows, and wide overhanging eaves in this house built for R D Plommer. The unified treatment of the house and landscape creates a fusion of natural and man-made features. Native and West Coast vegetation is not only respected but used to full dramatic advantage. The building is nestled into the hillside, framed by tall fir trees and highlighted by indigenous ferns, vine maples and flowering shrubs.

4379 ERWIN DRIVE
REYNOLDS HOUSE

Daniel Evan White, Architect

1969

Primary Building



Located on a windswept beach site, this narrow house turns inward to focus on a central protected court. Faced with a lot only fifty feet wide, architect Dan White designed this house for the John James Reynolds family "like a hedge around a courtyard". The roof structure is carried up to provide angled supports for lattice screens, that provide privacy, windbreaks, and direct the view outwards to the ocean.

The timber framing elements are rigorously expressed, and provide a rhythmic cadence to this muscular structure. The dimensions of the rooms are determined by the structural grid of the heavy timber posts, which are located approximately 6 feet apart. The main living area has a 34 foot long sunken living room, with steps up to the dining room on the north, and to the bedroom wing on the west.

Loft spaces are concealed under the angled roof, and all of the rooms penetrate through to the second level, where an enclosed roof deck provides cover for the terrace below. Privacy for the bedrooms is assured by the use of a long hallway running alongside the courtyard, with all bedroom windows facing into the heavily planted side yard. The entry court is located at the basement level, with room for two cars to park; a broad staircase leads up to the main entry, which is a glassed hall in the centre of the main courtyard.

This complex and dynamic design is a creative response to the needs of the client family, which respects the constraints of the site but does not compromise either the architectural expression of its structure or the use of native materials.

1124 EYREMOUNT DRIVE

LEWIS HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1964

Secondary Building



The influence of traditional Japanese architecture is strongly represented in this plywood and bamboo clad home even though all the advantages of North American case of living have been incorporated into the building's interior. Its distinctive features include a carved roof ridge beam, decorative chimneys, and octagonal windows. The house is perched on a rocky outcropping, with the rectangular floor plan angled to allow ocean views to each room. It was built by R G Lewis, of the Lewis Construction Company, as his own home. Situated at a corner, the site includes decorative fruit trees, vine maples and ornamental pine trees.

1143 EYREMOUNT DRIVE

BAKER HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1962

Primary Building



The topography of this sloped site determined the layout of this low rambling one storey structure, designed by Ron Thom and Dick Mann. The low pitched gable roofs are set at the same angle as the slope of the land, with the eaves flared to allow additional sunlight without disturbing the sense of shelter they provide. The illusion that the roofs hover over the landscape is reinforced by reducing the number of vertical elements, which was accomplished through the use of large steel beams concealed within the roof structure. Unbroken sheets of glass were then used to fill the space between the tapered concrete base and the flared roofline.

Vertical 1-by-4 inch rough cedar boards were used on all wall surfaces, and the ceilings and soffits were plastered. The radiant heated floor slab was set directly on grade, with frame walls above. The costs of the elaborate roof system were offset by the simplicity of the layout, construction methods and finishes below the roofline, resulting in a reasonable final cost.

The plan consists of a tightly packed series of interlocking rectangles. A generous angled carport leads to the main entry; steps run up to the linear bedroom wing. The kitchen is at the centre of the house, with an attached family room, dining room and laundry. The living room steps down the slope to the south. A massive chimney, scone-faced on the inside, anchors the corner of the living room, in front of which was a sunken carpeted 'conver-sation pit'. A small stream runs through the property, and the landscaping was kept deliberately simple, through the use of native vegetation set among the rocky outcroppings.

Originally built for Mr. and Mrs. Teny Forrest, who lived here very briefly, this dynamic residence was the winner of a 1964 Massey Medal for Architecture.

5928 FALCON ROAD

JOHNSON HOUSE

Hamish W F McIntyre, Architect

1962

Secondary Building



Constructed at a cost of \$25,000 for Dr. and Mrs. T C Johnson, this house has a raised central entry block with corrugated stucco soffits, and wood clad side wings that follow the edge of the hill. The site offers a spectacular view to the east of Eagle Harbour. Native plantings are used throughout the site, except at the front entry where a rhododendron garden has been planted.

5558 GALLAGHER PLACE
MORRISON HOUSE

F Dawson, Designer

1961

Secondary Building



Sophisticated and restrained in detailing, this one storey horizontal building emphasizes the clean-line aesthetic so popular at this time. The post and beam construction with wide overhanging eaves features a see-through front entry with a Roman brick feature wall and a glass curtain-walled living room. The house takes advantage of natural light and its wooded setting. A curved driveway at the front is edged by a low rock wall.

2165 GISBY STREET

G.M. PUGH HOUSE

C.B.K. Van Norman, Architect

1936

Primary Building



Designed In a rustic form of the Tudor Revival style. this large estate house, with its extensively landscaped grounds. is evocative of the returning prosperity of the late 1930's. At this time. land speculation was on the rise again, as rumors of new developments on the North Shore circulated. and the idea of a First Narrows crossing was becoming a reality. West Vancouver was seen as a desirable retreat for the wealthy; Pugh, a dealer in stocks and bonds, was the first to build in this area, soon to be followed by others.

By 1944 this property had been acquired by Victor and Gertrude Spencer. Colonel Spencer was the son of department store owner David Spencer. and had previously lived at 'Aberthau' In Vancouver.

Architect C.B.K. Van Norman was a successful practitioner of the more traditional styles of residential architecture. At the same time, however, he was known for his more daringly modern buildings, such as Revelstoke City Hall, which were among the earliest in the province designed in the International Style.

6155 GLENEAGLES DRIVE

FORMER GLENEAGLES CLUBHOUSE

1928

Secondary Building



Now part of a later residential development, this Tudor Revival structure was the original Clubhouse for the Gleneagles Country Club and Golf Course. Marine Drive had been opened as far as Whytecliff in 1926; this was the first building to be built in District Lot 771 after its subdivision. Its conversion to a private home is a successful example of the adaptive re-use of historic sites.



1297 GORDON AVENUE
STEWART HOUSE
1919
Primary Building



John Stewart owned this house, which was built on property jointly owned with John Grant. Grant owned a separate residence on the lot (since demolished). It is a very good example of the Edwardian Builder, a style that was rare in West Vancouver. The style is characterized by an entry placed asymmetrically to one side, and this roof type, with shed dormers, was a common variation. This building marks the end of an era, however, for after the First World War, the Edwardian Builder was starting to be replaced by the Craftsman style as the most popular residential form of building. Prominently situated at a corner, this building indicates a standard development pattern, whereby dormer lots were the first to be built on, in order to attract further interest in speculation.

1425 GORDON AVENUE
VINSON HOUSE
1913
Municipally Designated



The Vinson House, built in 1913, is a large one-and-a-half storey, Craftsman-style bungalow on Gordon Avenue, in the lower Ambleside area of West Vancouver.

The historic place has heritage value for its architecture, its age, the development patterns it illustrates, and the significance of its original owner.

The Vinson House is an excellent, very early, and unusually intact example of a Craftsman-style bungalow (also called a California bungalow) to be built in the area. It provides a valuable link with the early architecture and the history of West Vancouver. It illustrates many features of this style, which was so important to architectural development in the Lower Mainland. The style was just coming into its own in 1913, when the house was built.

The house also has value as a very early example of a large permanent residence in West Vancouver, built at a time when much construction was restricted to second homes and cottages. It sits on the southern edge of what was originally a 5.4-acre lot, which stretched north from Gordon Avenue to Inglewood Avenue and half a block west from 14th Street.

Originally identified as a 'Secondary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, in 2016 Council adopted Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 4891, 2016 which provided for legal protection of the Vinson House in exchange for development of the property including adding a suite within the Vinson House and two infill residences under Heritage Revitalization Bylaw No. 4890, 2016.



1457 GORDON AVENUE

SMITH HOUSE

1913

Secondary Building



This shingle-clad structure was built as the home of Rebecca and Darius Smith. Captain Smith was well-known as one of West Vancouver's more colourful personalities: born in Newfoundland in 1878, he went to sea at an early age, and settled with his family in West Vancouver in 1912. He joined the ferry service in that year, and his career lasted until his retirement at the end of the Second World War.

5414 GREENTREE ROAD

HIGGINS HOUSE

Ronald B Howard. Architect

1963

[Secondary Building](#)



Horizontal in form and simple in its use of detailing and materials, this single family home features a partially excavated basement garage, above which the main living areas are elevated to form a pavilion perched on a raised rockery. The design features exposed roof beams, a central entry and a deep eave overhang. The high rockery in the front yard hides the foundation wall. The site has mature ground cover and plantings of mature spruce and cedar.

547 HADDEN DRIVE

CARPENTER RESIDENCE

Duncan McNab & Associates, Architects

1950

Secondary Building



Horizontal in form, this building imparts an air of monumentality and permanence. It is located on a large lot landscaped with mature trees, shrubs, rhododendrons and conifers, and a river rock foundation planter. Clad with horizontal lapped siding and a tile roof, the design features a projecting balcony to the south, a large central chimney, and an inset entry breezeway. The tile roof covering is a recent addition.



1591 HAYWOOD AVENUE

CLEGG HOUSE

1929

Municipally Designated



The Clegg House was built in 1929 and was one of the first residences built in the neighbourhood. It is valued because of its late Craftsman style, its contribution to the development of its immediate neighbourhood, and its association with the Clegg family, the original property owners.

On November 20, 2023, Council approved Development Permit No. 22-074, Heritage Revitalization Agreement Bylaw No. 5234, 2023 and Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 5235, 2023 which will see the protection of the Clegg House as a municipally designated building and allow for subdivision of the site and infill development as set out in the Development Permit and Heritage Revitalization Agreement.

2385 HAYWOOD AVENUE
YOUNG HOUSE
1914
Primary Building



This house was one of the earliest permanent buildings in the area and is one of the first examples of the Tudor Revival style in the District. It is also an important part of a cluster of historic buildings in the 2300 blocks of Jefferson and Haywood Avenues. Despite several alterations to the facade, it remains a handsome and impressive structure.

This imposing residence was the home of Nannie and John Haydn Young. A chartered accountant by trade, Mr. Young was also an accomplished organist and had a great love for music. That was reflected in the second floor music room, with its raised podium; Young was for many years the conductor of choral and orchestral societies in West Vancouver.

2397 HAYWOOD AVENUE

WOODWARD HOUSE

1919

Secondary Building



Situated on an extensively landscaped corner lot, this unusual bungalow was the home of Reginald P. Woodward. The design was dictated by Woodward's wife, who had lived in Java; this is reflected in the low-slung verandah, supported on logs, which faces the landscaped terrace to the south. Reginald Woodward was one of the founders of the B.C. Rugby Union in 1889, and worked for many years for the Vancouver Harbours Board; he was appointed Harbour Master during the Second World War.

2512 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1923



The historic place consists of the house and garden at 2512 Haywood Avenue, located near the village of Dundarave in West Vancouver. The original cottage, now much extended, was built in 1923 and is situated beside Marr Creek which runs through the property. The house has heritage value as one of the last remaining examples of the holiday cottages, which were the earliest built form when this rural area was used as a summer vacation destination for Vancouverites. The property also has value for its landscape features, particularly the garden and the creek.

The house was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

4762 THE HIGHWAY

RESTHAVEN AKA KILBY HOUSE II

1924



Resthaven is located within the Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area and in many respects, this house and its mature garden exemplify the heritage values and character-defining elements of the Lower Caulfeild neighbourhood.

The house was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group in 2008 and was listed in 2014.

6850 HYCROFT ROAD

BOWKER HOUSE

F T Hollingsworth and B V Downs, Architects

1967

Secondary Building



This three storey stucco clad structure has a side gable roof with a broken roof line, exposed roof beams, a double height living and dining room area, and a prow balcony oriented towards the view. The interior is a vertical space, with the kitchen, dining room and child's play area in the open upper floor over the study and conversation areas, while at the other end a bridge connects a bedroom loft to a dressing room. The lower level contains three enclosed bedrooms, a workshop and storage. Natural light flows between all the levels. Original mature spruce and cedar trees surround the house.

Barry Downs was the designer of the Bowker Residence.

6935 HYCROFT ROAD

TAILING HOUSE

Donald M Manning, Architect

1956

Secondary Building



Located on a quiet cul-de-sac, this pristinely simple post and beam house faces an unobstructed view of Howe Sound. Set at the crest of a ridge on a heavily treed lot, this side gabled structure is clad in vertical board siding, and has been well maintained. It forms part of an enclave of similar modern buildings in Copper Cove, in an area subdivided after the Second World War.



6965 HYCROFT ROAD

HARBRINK HOUSE

Georg Koslowski, Architect

1973

Secondary Building



A clean line geometric form distinguishes this three storey single family dwelling. Dynamic metal clad roofs define the shape of the building, which is located on a magnificent view site beside a rocky outcropping, among mature cedar and spruce trees. This large waterfront property is one of a number in this area on which dramatic modern houses have been built.

6991 HYCROFT ROAD

MIKITA HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1961

Secondary Building



Designed by Ron Thom, this waterfront home capitalizes on its natural setting and unrestricted ocean view. A complex roof form highlights the individual architectural elements in an otherwise simple floor plan. The building materials are primarily wood and glass, reflecting the temperate nature of the West Coast climate. Landscape features include mature conifers and low decorative plantings, set among natural rock formations.

419 INGLEWOOD AVENUE (NOW 421 INGLEWOOD)

HOLDFAST

Underwood and Barratt, Architects

1945

Secondary Building



A large specimen Magnolia, and Virginia Creeper vines, grace the residence of original owner H.H. Minshall. Clad in log and stone, this rustic style has been carried through into the landscaping. The grounds contain a bridge and pool in the front yard, as well as a stone fence and gateposts.

1068 INGLEWOOD AVENUE

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1956

Secondary Building



The imposing cross gable roof defines the expressionistic nature of this dramatic structure. One storey in height, the building is constructed of glue-lam beams, with stained glass windows in the gable ends, stone veneer at the base, and tapered basement walls. A wooden canopy provides protection for those entering the building. Located at corner of 11th and Inglewood, the church is a prominent landmark in the neighbourhood. The interior has also been immaculately maintained. The bell spire, designed by architect Ross Lon, was added in 1965.

1295 INGLEWOOD AVENUE

PALECEK HOUSE

1946

Secondary Building



This Streamline Moderne residence, a style rare in West Vancouver, is situated on a corner lot. Two stories in height, the house features a flat roof, rounded corners, stucco cladding, curved glass, decorative ironwork, and horizontally proportioned windows. A river rock retaining wall completes a landscaped setting that includes a cedar tree, a holly bush, and decorative flowering shrubs.

1366 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
GODFREY HOUSE
1914
Primary Building



Nestled into a verdant landscape, this charming house turns away from the street, which is understandable when we consider that it was constructed before the streets were put through in this area. It was built for the Godfrey family; Morley R. Godfrey was the manager of the Vancouver branch of the Bank of British North America.

The house is noteworthy for its use of peeled logs both as structure and as ornament; smaller logs are made into typical Craftsman eave brackets and porch supports. Other decorative features include a large river-rock chimney, and several intricate stained glass panels.

It is unique for the sophisticated use of rustic elements. It is also an early example of the influence of the Craftsman style on residential architecture; this is most noticeable in the triangular eave brackets and the low pitch of the side gable roof.

1768 INGLEWOOD AVENUE

HUTCHINGAME HOUSE AKA SUTHERLAND HOUSE

1927

Municipally Designated



The Hutchingame House, located at 1768 Inglewood Drive in West Vancouver, was originally designed and constructed as a modest, Craftsman-style cottage but was expanded over the years to accommodate growing family needs. The front-gabled, one and one-half storey house features original wooden window assemblies, along with stucco cladding, with half-timbering detailing and log cabin siding, which were together applied as the house evolved.

The Hutchingame House is valued for its connection to the early development of the Hollyburn area of West Vancouver; for its design evolution from a modest cottage into a more substantial house adjacent to Lawson Creek; and for its connection to the Hutchingames, who were responsible for its rehabilitation.

On July 24, 2017, Council approved the Heritage Revitalization Agreement and Heritage Designation for the Sutherland House that enabled subdivision of the property as incentive to: retain the Sutherland house as a municipally-designated heritage building on the northern lot (Lot 1); and construct a new single-family dwelling on the southern lot (Lot 2).

2015 INGLEWOOD AVENUE

JUPP HOUSE

1926

Secondary Building



Built for the Jupp Family. this is a very good example of the Colonial Revival style, that is marked by the use of a gambrel roof, and by classical columns on the front porch. It is also distinguished by a high retaining wall which encircles the property, that was built by Mr. Jupp of local stone. Mrs. Jupp's son. Robert Timbrell, was one of West Vancouver's heroes from the Second World War; he later became an Admiral and a Nato Commander.

6941 ISLEVIEW ROAD

ANTON HOUSE

Erickson/Massey Architects

1966

Secondary Building



This low rectangular building was constructed parallel to the water and steps down the hill towards the north-facing view. Designed by award winning architects Erickson/Massey, this seemingly simple structure features horizontal board cladding and a low pitch side gable roof. with wooden casement windows. Natural trees, such as pine and cedar, have been left in place to provide a natural setting reminiscent of a rainforest.

6985 ISLEVIEW ROAD
STAPLES HOUSE

Erickson/Massey Architects

1966

Primary Building



The Erickson/Massey office was prolific in its residential output in the 1960s. There are three houses on Isleview Road alone designed by the firm, the Anton Residence, the Graham Residence, and this house built for T M Staples, for which Bruno Freschi was the project designer.

Heavy timbers are used to frame the form of the house, which steps down a very steep slope in a series of overlapping narrow rectangles. Posts and beams are cut to the same dimension to balance the distinction between horizontal and vertical forces. Infill panels of horizontal siding, lattice and plate glass are used within the heavy gridded frame, while the entrance is marked by a sloping shed roof over the carport and entry court. The ends of the beams are carried past the ends of the house in flying extensions that contrast with the vertical lines of the natural forest.

The sophistication of this post and beam structure indicates the refinement possible within the West Coast style of modern architecture. Within a carefully structured framework, living spaces are tightly arranged for maximum privacy from the street but maximum exposure to light and view on the private side of the house. A seemingly impossible site has been used to maximum advantage, yet building costs were kept reasonable through careful planning and clarity of construction methods.

The steeply sloped site allows a panoramic view north-west to Howe Sound. Natural rainforest vegetation has been used on the site, including pine trees, arbutus, and vine maples.

825 JEFFERSON AVENUE
CHANG HOUSE
Duncan S McNab, Architect
1957
Secondary Building



Set down from the road and constructed to face the north facing view, this low slung split-level house offers the integration of indoor and outdoor lifestyles favoured at the time. Rectangular in form with a low pitch front gable roof, the building is articulated with wide overhang-ing eaves and paired roof beams. A large central chimney anchors the building to its naturally treed landscape.

2397 JEFFERSON AVENUE

BELL HOUSE

1916

Primary Building



An unusual gambrel roof, with a large gambrel dormer to the south side, marks this unique and early example of the Colonial Revival style, which is located on a prominent corner site.

The Colonial Revival was common in the United States at the time, having been spurred by an interest in early historical styles, but this popularity never transferred to Western Canada, where the more rustic form of the Craftsman style prevailed. This example, however, shows the elegance to which the Colonial Revival aspired.

George Bell was a local West Vancouver contractor who built this home for himself and his wife Hanna.

200 KEITH ROAD
KLEE WYCK
1925
Secondary Building



Original Main House—demolished



Gate House

Klee Wyck' is important as one of a few remaining examples of 'rustic' estate properties in West Vancouver that pre-date construction of the Lions Gate Bridge.

The property has historical value for having been home to Dr. Ethlyn Trapp from 1942 until her death in 1972. Dr. Trapp was a nationally significant woman, who was prominent as a physician, a humanitarian, a pioneer in cancer research, and a patron and friend of the arts. She represents the small group of educated women who succeeded in non-traditional careers in mid-20th-century Canada. She served as president of the BC Medical Association and was awarded the Order of Canada in 1968.

Klee Wyck was given to the District in 1960 by Dr Ethlyn Trapp, well-known humanitarian, medical researcher and pioneer in the treatment of cancer; she was also a close friend of Emily Carr. In whose memory the property has been named.

The original main house on the property was demolished in 2021, however an early groundskeeper's cottage is still located at the front gate.

235 KEITH ROAD
SPURAWAY
1911
Primary Building



This unique and remarkable house, first came to public attention in a newspaper article in the 'Express in 1911, which described in detail the new home of Mr. Dillion on Keith Road. Situated near the termination of the Capilano street car line, it was considered at the time to be at the edge of civilization. Particular note was made of the "quaint. Pagoda-like dip of the roof, projecting far out from the walls in the architectural style unique to the Orient". Japanese workmen were employed for its construction and their careful attention to detail and their superb craftsmanship, is evident throughout.

In 1917 the house was purchased by George E. Hermann, who developed the grounds into a country riding estate, and gave it the name 'Spuraway'. The modern addition to the north side was designed in 1945 by C.B.K. Von Norman for W.E. McDermott; the house was purchased in 1952 by Gordon Gibson.

The property was eventually subdivided into multiple residential units and 'Spuraway' has been maintained as a recreational and meeting pavilion. A wall of ten California Redwoods, a Pine and a Copper Beech, all probably planted when the house was built, are the only remains of the original landscaping.

"Every bit of wood is made of the crude natural wood, free from the degrading touch of unthinking mechanical implements and shaped with hand saw, plane and other elbow-grease driven tools in such a manner as to produce an effect at once rustic and refined. Massive mantles with beautiful and hideous representations strangely contrasted carved upon them. ceilings evenly subdivided by beams of second growth cedar with no other preparation than that of removing the bark, wood carvings along the corniced borders and a tastefully constructed stairway in coloured woods form optical food for delighted lookers who seem to feel the oriental glamour which is pre-eminent in this creation of a prosaic continent." (The Express. Thursday. April 11. 1911)

455 KEITH ROAD

FULDAUER HOUSE

Erickson/Massey, Architects

1966

Secondary Building



Tall skylight monitor roofs run parallel to the main spine of this linear house. Glass walls open the indoor spaces to the outdoor terrace on the private side, while the entry walls facing the parking area are solid. The site is heavily treed, with the house located partway up a steep slope.

605 KING GEORGE'S WAY

TAYLOR HOUSE

1954

Secondary Building



Set into a hill, this L-shaped one storey building typifies the clean-line simplicity found in West Coast ranch style housing. Large expanses of glass allow for full exposure to sunlight and view. Interlocking gable wings and a large internal chimney set up a geometric rhythm in otherwise simple rectangular forms. The integration of natural and man made form is exemplified by the exterior stepped terraces that are faced in split-faced granite. This same treatment is used for the foundation of the house and the retaining walls of the front garden, visually anchoring the house to the site. The garden is highlighted by mature shrubs, topiaries, and a curved rockery wall.

2567 KINGS AVENUE

HARRISON HOUSE #1

Robert Cripps (builder)

1913

Secondary Building



An early, very good example of a cottage-style residence, the house was owned by Anna and Benjamin Harrison; the builder was Robert Cripps, a local contractor. In 1921 the original cottage was raised, a full basement was inserted, and the symmetrical gables were added at each end.



2587 KINGS AVENUE

HARRISON HOUSE #2

Hugh Hodgson

1923

Primary Building



Located on a prominent outcropping, this well-detailed house has been superbly maintained over the years. It was built by Benjamin R. Harrison, who was a manufacturer's agent, and a member of the West Vancouver Choral Society and the Vancouver Men's Musical Club. The first home of the Harrisons, a pioneer West Vancouver family, still exists in modified form at 2567 Kings Avenue.

This is a very good example of the Craftsman style, with a discernible Colonial Revival influence. The design was based on a Seattle house that Harrison admired; architect Hodgson then adapted the best features to this location. It is noteworthy for its fine detailing, its attractive side entry, and its spectacular use of this site.

5762 LARSON PLACE
MERRICK HOUSE

Paul Merrick
1973, 1981



Merrick House is a multi-level wood-frame house located on a forested rocky promontory at the top end of its property in the Eagle Harbour area of West Vancouver. Merrick House is valued as an excellent and well-preserved example of the West Coast modernist domestic architecture for which West Vancouver is renowned, and for its association with the influential architect and native West Vancouverite Paul Merrick.

The Merrick house was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group in 2008 and was listed in 2019.

5768 LARSON PLACE

STEWART-LOUGH HOUSE

R G Stewart-Lough, Designer

1957

Secondary Building



Set into a hill and oriented towards a natural vista, this one storey split level house has a glass pavilion living room. Stylistically simple, the building has an angled fireplace, exposed roof beams with notched ends, and ribbon windows in the upper floors. Landscaped to take advantage of its naturally rocky site, the house is surrounded by mature cedar and spruce trees, rhododendrons and a stepped rockery.

1070 LAWSON AVENUE

LEWIS HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1952

Secondary Building



This two storey flat roof structure, rectangular in plan, exhibits many of the stylistically simple, but frequently used, elements of the West Coast post and beam house. Wood was the main building material for both structure and cladding, here seen in vertical board siding, exposed tapered roof beams, and a cantilevered front porch canopy. The site slopes to the rear, and the landscaping incorporates indigenous West Coast vegetation.

1460 LAWSON AVENUE

PRATT HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1946

Secondary Building



An early and excellent example of the new International Style, with deep overhangs, a nearly flat roof, wide areas of glass, and radiant heating. This was C Edward (Ned) Pratt's own home; he later built another house for himself at 430 Stevens Drive. The house is massed as a two storey board clad structure, with a monocline roof, and deep overhangs. The rear facade has been altered to include a second storey deck and new sliding glass doors. Set into a hill, the entry is at the top of the slope. There are a number of early plantings that have matured to provide an appropriate setting for the house.

1555 LAWSON AVENUE
THORSON HOUSE

Ron Thom, Designer

1953

Secondary Building



A split level central entry graces this well-proportioned home designed for Allan Thorson. Ribbon windows on the first and second floor of the south-facing main facade offer generous exposure to sunlight. Uncomplicated in form, this two storey split-level vertical board and batten structure features a flat roof, an attached garage, and a second storey balcony. Set into a slight hill, the rock garden includes mature trees and shrubs.



2586 LAWSON AVENUE
PEIRSON HOUSE
1926



The Peirson House is a 1926 Dundarave home and was one of the more solidly built houses in the area, which still has original summer cottages around it. There have been additions and improvements over the years, but the house still retains the Dundarave character and look.

The house was first owned by a Thomas Dick and was assessed at \$3500 with a land value of \$425.

The original furnace was fed by sawdust and there is still an entry to the basement visible where sawdust was shovelled in. Entry to the outside basement doors is still made with a huge key, typical of the period.

The Peirson House was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

2423 MARINE DRIVE
CONSERVATIVE HALL
1913
Secondary Building



For many years this building has been the focal point of the Dundarave area. From 1913 until 1918 a school was operated here in leased space. By 1919 it was called 'Dundarave Hall' and was used for social activities. It was later known as 'The Palms', then as the 'Sagers Building'. Unfortunately, the original form and detailing have been very significantly altered.



3054 MARINE DRIVE
KEY HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects
1947

Secondary Building



An early and excellent example of the new International Style, with deep overhangs, a nearly flat roof, wide areas of glass, and radiant heating. This was C Edward (Ned) Pratt's own home; he later built another house for himself at 430 Stevens Drive. The house is massed as a two storey board clad structure, with a monocline roof, and deep overhangs. The rear facade has been altered to include a second storey deck and new sliding glass doors. Set into a hill, the entry is at the top of the slope. There are a number of early plantings that have matured to provide an appropriate setting for the house.

3396 MARINE DRIVE
THE BLACK CAT
1922
Secondary Building



The Black Cat is part of a tiny commercial development located at 3396 Marine Drive, midway along an undulating road that hugs the shoreline between Dundarave and Horseshoe Bay. The original Black Cat was a tea house and grocery store located at the bottom of the steps on Radcliffe Avenue. It was built in 1922 and operated by a Mrs. Lohead and a Mr. Gillis. The store was later lifted up to the level of Marine Drive. For a time its supporting framework was open but this was later enclosed. It remains today to provide a dramatic change of level from the 2-storey front to the 5-storey rear.

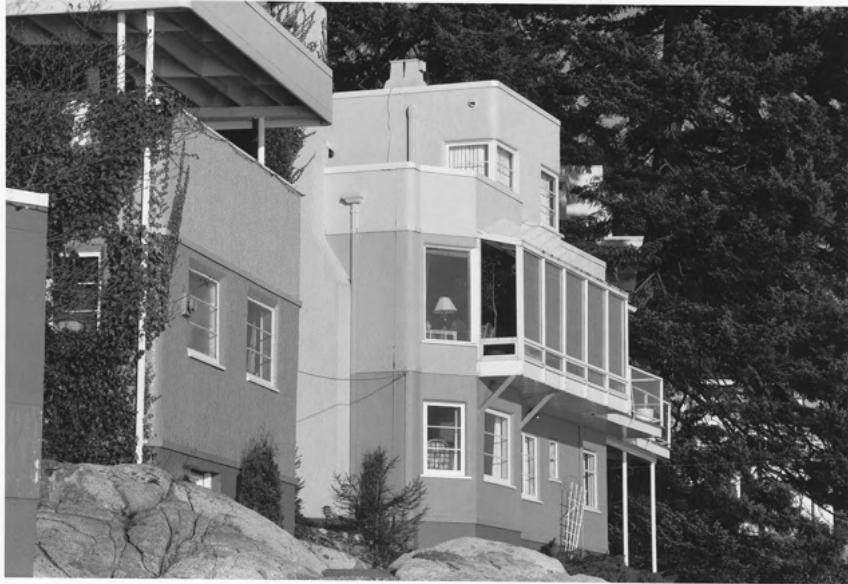
The Black Cat has social and historical value as a commercial landmark and architectural value as a survivor of the first generation of permanent development in West Vancouver

3688 MARINE DRIVE

FERGUSON HOUSE

1940

Secondary Building



A striking example of the Streamline Moderne style, this house is precariously sited below Marine Drive, and takes full advantage of a panoramic view. The flat roof, flush stucco walls, step-back massing, corner windows and glass block are all typical features of the Moderne.

3945 MARINE DRIVE

TERMUENDE HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1948

Secondary Building



The original portion of this house, a simple postwar bungalow, was built by Mr. J E Termuende. Twelve years later, a major addition to, and renovation of, the house was undertaken to the designs of Ron Thom. A complicated hipped roof visually anchors the house to its sloping site, and the dramatic sloped roof of an adjacent garage structure echoes the rocky terrain.

5202 MARINE DRIVE

SIMONS HOUSE

Erickson/Massey Architects

1969

Secondary Building



Built as a visual play in form and geometry, a multi-faceted and multi-storey structure brings an element of whimsy to this single family house. Clad in angled cedar siding and sporting a bubble skylight, the house has been compared to a pair of stereo speakers. Many of the design trends of the time are included, including a reliance on complicated geometrical forms and interlocking interior spaces. The house is barely visible from the road and can only be reached by a funicular tramway that transports the visitor through an untouched landscape of mature coniferous trees and ferns.

Bruno Freschi was the project architect for the Simons Residence.

5204 MARINE DRIVE
LAXTON HOUSE

Erickson/Masey Architects

1964

Secondary Building



Located on a spectacular waterfront site, the linear structure of this house follows the edge of a rocky cliff, stepping down on several levels. Generous windows and outdoor decks maximize the exposure to southern light and the ocean views.

The Laxton Residence was chosen as the 'House of the Year' by the Vancouver Chapter of the Architects Institute of British Columbia.

5240 MARINE DRIVE
SERVICE HOUSE

William Bow, Architect

1941

Secondary Building



Large, dignified, and beautifully maintained, this imposing structure was built for Donald McBrayne Service, who was the manager of North Vancouver Ship Repairs. The architect, Bow, was a well-known designer on the North Shore. This is a refined example of the Tudor Revival style, and includes such finely-crafted details as the traditional herringbone brick nogging by the entry. It is situated adjacent to the Bainbridge house at 5252 Marine Drive.

5252 MARINE DRIVE

BAINBRIDGE HOUSE

1935

Primary Building



This attractive log structure is a superb example of the refinement that can be achieved with the use of native building materials. North Shore fir logs have been used for the main body of the house, while local river-rock has been used throughout for both interior and exterior detailing. The house has been carefully sited to take full advantage of a sloping waterfront site.

The Bainbridges cleared the lot themselves over a period of several years, and lived here until 1946. One of their three daughters is Unity Bainbridge Brewster, who is well-known as a local artist.

5324 MARINE DRIVE

KEW HOUSE

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1937

Primary Building



Situated in isolation, on a large property with a splendid water view, Kew House is a magnificent reminder of the vision of its first owner, Alfred James Towle Taylor.

Taylor was the President of the British Pacific Properties Company, and masterminded the Guinness family Investments that led to the construction of the British Properties and the Lions Gate Bridge, which changed entirely the character of West Vancouver. Until this house was built, Taylor and his family lived in the penthouse of the Marine Building, which had also been bought by British Pacific Properties.

This is a very good example of the period revivals popular between the two World Wars, known as the 'Entre-Guerre' domestic style. Kew House is a unique combination of elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival and the French Eclectic styles.

"Kew Gardens have been built on a grand scale, sloping down to the sea, and winding paths tempt one to wander on and on. The view from the circular portico is unsurpassed." (Vancouver Sun, June 26, 1939).

5967 MARINE DRIVE
CHAROW HOUSE

Kenneth Charow. Architect

1967

Secondary Building



This sheer rocky cliff site facing Marine Drive was considered unbuildable, but architect Charow, in a characteristically dramatic solution, perched this house on tall timber stilts in order to take advantage of an unencumbered view. The rooms are arranged on a number of different levels, with circulation that steps down the slope in a spiral pattern. The rock cliff has been left untouched, and the native vegetation has been enhanced with cedar, shrubs and ivy.

6190 MARINE DRIVE

GLENEAGLES CLUBHOUSE AND GREAT HALL

1952, 1954



The Clubhouse is located along the sixth fairway of the Gleneagles Golf Course. It is surrounded by mature native plants and has views across an apple orchard to Larson Bay. The Clubhouse at Gleneagles Golf Course has value for reflecting both the social evolution of the West Vancouver community and the growth of golfing as a recreational pastime. It also has architectural value as an example of a wood building system that was developed in the Lower Mainland.

The building was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

335 MATHERS AVENUE

JARVIS HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects, 1955

Additions by Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects, 1963

1955

Secondary Building



Both formal in massing and elegant in form, this two storey flat roof stucco and brick building shows the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright on Ron Thom, the designer of the original part of the house. The interlocking cubic forms are juxtaposed with overlapping roof caves and a full height frontal chimney. Natural plantings have been used, with tall mature conifers flanking the house and at the rear of the property.

380 MATHERS AVENUE
ELLIOTT HOUSE

Wesley and Rand, Architects (Assumed)

1960

Primary Building



Elegant and coolly sophisticated, this two storey structure reflects the radical break between the pre-war traditional architectural styles and the new modern forms.

The geometric form of the house is determined by its functional layout, with the living areas set in a glass clad pavilion that floats over a solidly articulated base. A timber frame is used to form the skeleton of the structure, while wooden and stucco infill panels are used where solid walls are required. A carport was added in 1962 at the front of the house, with a thin edged canopy over the front entry and a decorative concrete block privacy screen. The house has been immaculately maintained.

The landscaping consists of a grassed yard, with mature vine maples and cedar trees at front, and a holly bush at the side.

Despite its radical appearance, the rationalization of construction methods and the simplicity of finishes and detailing made this new architecture relatively afford-able. This house was built for W H Elliot at a cost of \$13,400.

435 MATHERS AVENUE

FISHER HOUSE

William Henry Birmingham, Architect

F T Hollingsworth, Design Associate

1954

Secondary Building



This prominent two storey howe with a large central brick chimney displays a Prairie School influence in its horizontal massing. The central core is a double-height cubic block with a canted roof over a one storey living room. Generous in proportioning, the howe exhibits large expanses of glass and a projecting front balcony. The site is highlighted by a rockery wall at the front property line, with mature cedar trees and rhododendrons along the driveway.

450 MATHERS AVENUE
BAPTIST CHURCH

Arthur J Mudry, Architect

1967

Primary Building



This extensive church complex, located adjacent to the Upper Levels Highway, has been immaculately maintained in its original condition. In addition to the church sanctuary, a church education unit is housed in a series of auxiliary pavilions. Many of the original trees were left on the property, which has been landscaped with native vegetation.

Expressionism, as seen in dynamic sculptural roof forms, was an important alternative to the more restrained International Style, especially for buildings where a heightened emotional impact was desired. This was especially true for churches, where this type of structural manipulation was seen as an appropriate architectural response. Concurrent in the 1960s was an interest in non-traditional roof structures that gained strength by folding or bending planes across three dimensions. Dramatic and powerful geometric roof forms were the result.

This Baptist Church is a fine example of this Expressionist trend. The four panel paraboloid roof structure provides a striking enclosure for the sanctuary. The materials are simple and understated. Peeled cedar poles are used as entry columns, with rough sawn timbers for trim and fascias. Visual texture is provided by horizontal rough cedar bevel siding, and cedar shake roofing material. Clear glass curtain walls with stained glass accents define the interior spaces under the roof structure and flood the interior with light.

1050 MATHERS AVENUE

DUKE HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1954

Secondary Building



In pristine condition, this two storey flat roofed house is clad in vertical board siding. The horizontality of the building form is emphasized through the use of ribbon windows, and a continuous second floor balcony at the rear. Design features characteristic of Lewis Company homes include the exposed beam ends at the roof line, the internal concrete brick chimney, and the flat entrance canopy. Set down from the street on a south-facing slope, privacy is ensured through the use of screening vegetation and natural trees.

1250 MATHERS AVENUE

RIDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1948

Primary Building



Robert A D Berwick was instrumental in setting a new direction for schools built after the war; on one trip to the interior of BC, Berwick brought back thirty new school commissions. He was committed to the concept of a modern design philosophy that stressed the egalitarian, rather than academic, nature of education. Berwick was also promoted an appearance that was domestic in scale for the greater comfort of children, and convinced the Ministry of the wisdom of building for future expansion.

Due to post-war population growth, these schools had to be constructed quickly, under stringent financial constraints. A number of new schools were constructed in West Vancouver that expressed these modern ideals. Well maintained and located on large sites the postwar schools provide a legacy of a time when fundamental new ideas provided the impetus for a new direction in architecture.

1650 MATHERS AVENUE
BERWICK HOUSE

RAD Berwick, Architect

1940

Primary Building



Architect Robert Berwick pioneered a new direction in residential design with this modest dwelling for his family. The low gable roofs and use of natural materials anticipated the wide acceptance of a new local modern style, based on international precedents. Alterations and additions were made to the house following flood damage in 1948.

Berwick, along with Ned Pratt, was accepted as a partner in the established practice of Sharp and Thompson, and together they brought new life to the firm, which became one of the leaders in the introduction of the new styles of architecture

1850 MATHERS AVENUE

KEENLEYSIDE HOUSE

1937

Primary Building



This large Tudor Revival structure was the home of Ellis William Irvine Keenleyside, the brother of distinguished Canadian ambassador and diplomat Hugh Keenleyside. This house continued the tradition of grand estate homes being built in West Vancouver in the 1930's. Keenleyside was the vice-president of a large investment securities firm.

The house is distinguished by the use of river-rock for the foundations and the large chimney, and the extensive use of stucco and wood half-timbering. Originally the property consisted of 4.75 acres, which have since been subdivided. A group of large cedars still stands adjacent to the house.

3215 MATHERS AVENUE

WOODWARD HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1951

Additions 1981

Alterations 1993

Secondary Building



Ron Thom was the designer of this dramatically elegant and formally simplistic dwelling. This rambling concrete block and glass clad structure, with flat roof and low narrow form, is anchored by a concrete block chimney, and features continuous windows along one entire facade. The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is pervasive. This corner lot has a rushing stream to the west, a stone retaining wall along front of property, decorative fruit trees along the top of the wall, a rockery garden with stone steps, mature cedars, vine maples, rhododendrons, and flowering shrubs.

In 1993 the appearance of the house was substantially altered through an extensive renovation; the concrete block was covered with stucco at that time.

2968 MATHERS CRESCENT
BC BINNING HOUSE

BC Binning

1941

Municipally Designated



Binning Residence National Historic Site of Canada is located on a small, steeply sloped site on a well-treed and quiet residential street in West Vancouver, British Columbia, with a view of Burrard Inlet. A small two-bedroom house, it consists of two rectangular volumes that are stepped down to take advantage of the natural topography of the site. With its low massing and flat roof and situation within mature vegetation, the residence virtually disappears into the landscape. The Binning Residence constitutes a very early illustration of the Modern movement in residential architecture in Canada.

Originally identified as a 'Primary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, the property was municipally designated in 1999.

2607 NELSON AVENUE

CIANCI HOUSE (AKA TAYLOR HOUSE)

Hanns Carl Berchtenbreiter, Architect

1933



The Cianci House is a 1½-storey (plus basement) house, originally sited on a double lot in the Upper Dunderave area of West Vancouver. This unusual house is a local landmark, perched high on the crest of a hill overlooking English Bay. It is significant for having been the residence of artists Vito and Sybil Cianci, both graduates of the Vancouver School of Art. It was designed in 1933 by architect Hanns Carl Berchtenbreiter, who had recently abandoned an established practice in Germany to come to Canada. The Cianci Residence also has architectural value for its lodge-like rustic design, which was popular as an architectural expression of rural Canada in the 1930s and which is associated regionally with buildings such as lodges built by in national parks and with Minnekhada Lodge in Coquitlam.

The Cianci House was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group and was listed in 2008.

1160 NEPAL PLACE

CARMICHAEL HOUSE

1957

Secondary Building



Designed by architect Ron Thom and completed in 1957 the Carmichael House reflects the influence of noted American architect Frank Lloyd Wright on the West Coast Modern Style of architecture through the use of “honeycomb” hexagonal modular planning. The one storey home features a large angled chimney and the outdoor spaces are screened with heavy timber trellises. The landscaping features natural west coast vegetation and the home is sensitively integrated into the topography of the site, enabling an unobstructed view of English Bay.

The Carmichael House was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group in 2008 and was listed in 2015.

447 NEWLANDS ROAD

KOZAKEWICH HOUSE

1960

Secondary Building



Sited on a prominent corner on a south sloping lot, this one and-one-half storey house sits close to the ground and fits comfortably into its surrounding landscape. Split level massing is used, with overhanging eaves and an inset entry with skylights and a breezeway. Budget constraints dictated the use of inexpensive materials, which are used to maximum effect. Surrounded by mature flowering shrubs and conifers, there is a private green space which allows privacy adjacent to the house.

1560 OTTAWA AVENUE
PORTER HOUSE

J C H Porter. Architect

1948

Primary Building



This very significant modern building represents one of the pioneering uses of the modern post and beam structural system. John Poner was a native of Nova Scotia, and trained at McGill University in Montreal. He was one of the more influential proponents of the new architecture, both as a designer and an educator.

The dramatic monoline roof is raised to allow extra height, while a butterfly roof covers the carport at the front entry. The entire southern wall is glass, with sliding panels allowing access to outdoor decks and terraces. Six inch thick fir beams are used for the roof structure, with 4 by 10 inch cedar planking over. Eight inch rough cedar boards were used vertically for siding with a half inch spacing. Fixed windows were double glazed for insulation. The interior spaces were based on a split-level open plan that allowed free movement between the rooms.

The house is partially set into a south-facing slope, with a creek running beside. The landscaping shows a sensitive retention of native plant materials, giving a naturalistic effect to its setting; the underplanting of ivy, ferns and low shrubs allows dappled light to penetrate between the tall trees.

The Porter Residence was named 'the best house in Canada' when it was awarded a Massey Medal in 1952.

1655 OTTAWA AVENUE

ANDERSON HOUSE

1956

Primary Building



Across the street from the Porter Residence is another of Ron Thom's intriguing designs, a house built for Mr. and Mrs. Clay Anderson.

The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is once again evident in the broad overhanging eaves, horizontal emphasis, and the use of continuous ribbon windows. Thom has, however, taken these elements and combined them in a way that marks this as his own design. A tall central glazed core contains the living area, with a sheltering flat roof over. Screens project out at the top of the sliding doors that lead to outdoor terraces. This core is flanked by lower side wings, which are partially sunk into the slope of the hill, leading down to a steep ravine and a rushing stream. The house is designed for privacy, but still provides generous areas of glazing that are screened by plantings.

The site has been left mostly in its natural state, with many tall mature native trees. Rhododendrons and decorative shrubs have been added as underplantings, and the ravine has been left in its natural condition.

2245 OTTAWA AVENUE

THORSON HOUSE

Duncan S. McNab, Architect

1950

Primary Building



The Thorson House was designed by Architect Duncan S. McNab for the Thorson family and constructed in 1950.

The Thorson House has architectural value as an important and early example of West Coast modernism and as a design by innovative architect Duncan S. McNab. It also has value for having been the home of the family of E. Thorson, who was an important structural engineer in the early modern movement in the Vancouver region. Built in 1950, the house displays the features of West Coast modernism only a few years after the post-War emergence of the style. These characteristics include the clear expression of the post-and-beam construction, the extensive use of wood and local stone, and the broad window walls that capture the expansive view and relate the house to its natural surroundings.

1812 PALMERSTON AVENUE

EPPICH HOUSE

Arthur Erickson, Architect

1974

Primary Building



This structure was Anhur Erickson's first concrete residence. It was designed for European clients, Helmut and Hildegard Eppich, who preferred masonry houses.

The chosen site had originally been rejected as unbuildable. The first task was to develop the landscape concept. A stream ran down one side of the property; It was diverted to form a small lake on which the house could be focussed. The house was then designed to act as a retaining structure; the heavily reinforced concrete structure was designed to move as a unit if there was any uneven settlement of the ground.

The house descends the hillside in four levels, with the garage and storeroom at road level and the entry and children's bedrooms at the next level down. The dining, kitchen and living areas, and the swimming pool, are at the third level, while the den and master bedroom are on the fourth and lowest level, beside the artificial lake. It is constructed as a series of terraces, supported by a concrete framework of flying beams and solid columns. Glass and rough sawn fir boards arc used as infill panels.

4648 PICCADILLY SOUTH

STONEHAVEN

1918

Extensively Remodelled 1923

Primary Building



Set for down on its sloping lot, with a commanding view of the water, this charming Tudor Revival building was the home of Henry A. Stone, a leading Vancouver businessman who was the director of Gault Brothers, a dry goods manufacturing firm.

Stone was also one of the earliest benefactors of the Vancouver Art Gallery; he started the Founder's Fund in 1925 with a very generous gift of \$50,000. Actively involved in the community life of Caulfeild, Stone also designed the lych-gate and original church of St Francis in the Woods.

The property has been extensively landscaped with many mature specimen trees, notable among which are the very large Japanese maple in the front yard, and the unusual Camperdown Elm on the water side of the house.

'Stonehaven' marks the eastern extent of picturesque Piccadilly Road South.

4670 PICCADILLY SOUTH

GREYSTONES

1927

Site alterations/construction of a new dwelling on part of the site in 1994

[Secondary Building](#)



'Greystones' was the home of Frederick Buscombe, a local importer of fine china, president of Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, and mayor of Vancouver from 1905 to 1906. This building is gracefully sited, and steps down the contours of its sloping site with an asymmetrically-massed form. Its eclectic style is highlighted with unusual eyebrow dormers and rolled eaves; the mature plantings and stone terraces contribute to the charming character of the building.

The gardens were included in a West Vancouver 'Gardens Beautiful Tour' in 1939.

4717 PICCADILLY SOUTH

PLINT HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

Secondary Building



Two storeys tall, and clad with horizontal boards, this house is capped by a low-pitched front gable roof that opens up the south facade to natural light and the view. Set back from street and oriented towards the view, a natural rock formation ties the house to the front garden rockery, complemented by flowering shrubs, rhodos and mature cedars.

4732 PICCADILLY SOUTH
CAMERON HOUSE

1916

Significant Alterations in 1929

Major Renovations, 1997/1998

Property Subdivision, 1998

Secondary Building



Stuart and Mildred Cameron built this large, imposing home in the privacy of a rustic English-style landscape. The curving driveway that leads to the house passes by many mature evergreens and shrubs. Set far back from the street, and sited at the crest of a hill, a full water view is offered to this tall estate house. Stuart Cameron was the president of Western Packers Ltd. and later head of his own general contracting firm, which was awarded the contract for the foundations of the north side of the Lions Gate Bridge.

4767 PICCADILLY SOUTH

**ST. FRANCIS-IN-THE-WOOD ANGLICAN CHURCH
RECTORY**

4767 Piccadilly South is part of the larger St. Francis-in-the-Wood site. See next listing.

4773 PICCADILLY SOUTH

ST. FRANCIS-IN-THE-WOOD ANGLICAN CHURCH

H. A. Stone. Designer

1927

Additions 1957 & 1990

Primary Building



St. Francis-in-the-Wood, a stone-and-timber Anglican parish church, is located near the Village Green in the Lower Caulfeild neighbourhood. It includes the original church (1927) and the later alterations and additions (1937 and 1957), the parish hall, the landscaped grounds, and the lychgate.

St. Francis-in-the-Wood has heritage value for expressing the distinct vision of developer Sir Francis Caulfeild for his uniquely designed West Vancouver community. The Caulfeild neighbourhood evokes associations of picturesque England with its narrow curvilinear roads, naturalistic setting, and traditional architectural design that emphasizes stone and timber. Caulfeild began his subdivision in 1909; it was the first on the mountainous North Shore to recognize the natural terrain. The building also has value as the oldest remaining church in West Vancouver.

It was designed by local resident H.A. Stone and was built in 1927 on land donated by Caulfeild.

4785 PICCADILLY SOUTH

THORNTON HOUSE

Gardiner & Thorton, Architects

1939

Primary Building



Well-known architect Peter Muschamp Thornton designed this strikingly modern home for himself. It was one of the first International Style houses, and possibly the first flat-roofed residence, built in West Vancouver.

The house is a simple, unornamented structure, with an emphasis on large expanses of glass, and an integration of indoor and outdoor spaces. This house was years ahead of its time, and set a precedent for the residential styles that would follow after the end of the Second World War.

4735 PILOT HOUSE ROAD
KILBY HOUSE 1
1909



The Kilby House 1 is a two and a half wood frame building located in the Lower Caulfeild neighbourhood developed by F. W. Caulfeild. Built in 1909 as a summer house for the Kilby family, the Kilby House 1 is one of the oldest remaining buildings in West Vancouver. E.C. Kilby was born in England and was a business man who owned a hosiery shop on Hastings and Granville in downtown Vancouver.

The house was nominated to the heritage register by the Heritage Strategic Plan Implementation Group in 2008 and was listed in 2019.

2055 QUEENS AVENUE

TOBY HOUSE

Ray L. Toby, Architect

1962

Municipally Designated



The Toby House, a single-family residence with a glass and stucco exterior, was built in 1962 in the West Coast Style.

The main heritage value of the Toby Residence is its place as a pioneer of the West Coast Style and the inclusion of many of the defining elements of that style in both the exterior and interior details. The house has further value for its integrity: the immaculate condition of the house and garden and the retention of the original décor and fittings make it an important example of its type.

Originally identified as a 'Primary Building' in the District's heritage inventories, in 2015 Council adopted Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 4814, 2015 which provided for legal protection of the Toby House in exchange for subdivision of the property and building an infill house under Heritage Revitalization Bylaw No. 4813, 2015.

415 RABBIT LANE

GOODWIN HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects

1947

Secondary Building



This one storey vertical board and batten structure has a monocline roof over a rectangular form with stepped elements along the side, and a stone planter at its base. The house uses a glass curtain wall along the front. A rockery, two mature conifers, a rhodo and ornamental shrubs encircle the house, with a specimen Japanese maple at the corner of the property.

Substantial changes were made to the building exterior in 2019.

3321 RADCLIFFE AVENUE

HEWITT HOUSE

1923

Primary Building



This charming residence was the home of George and Lucina A. Hewitt, and was the first permanent residence in the West Bay area. The Hewitt name is still familiar today, as their family business, the George H. Hewitt Rubber Stamp Company, has been in continuous operation since 1900.

This is a very good example of the later influence of the Craftsman style, during the period between the two World Wars. Groupings of multi-paned windows provide a very handsome feature. Full advantage has been taken of traditional landscape features, including a rubble stone retaining wall, clematis vines, rhododendrons, and laburnum and fruit trees.

2465 ROSEBERY AVENUE
LANSKAIL HOUSE

F W Scott, Architect

1956

Secondary Building



This house, and the others listed on Rosebery Avenue and Shamrock Place, form a consistent grouping of interesting postwar houses. Two storeys in height, clad in stucco and cedar shakes with a low-pitched side gable roof, the house features ribbon windows on both floors. The central 'cathedral' entry has cantilevered roof beams over, and connects the two halves of the house. Located at the end of the street on a view lot, the landscaping features a stepped rock retaining wall, very mature cedars, spruces at the perimeter and pink rhododendrons.

2565 ROSEBERY AVENUE
THOMPSON HOUSE

Ken G Terriss, Architect

1966

Primary Building



This two storey linear block stretches across an almost level site, clad in naturally stained horizontal wood boards. Ribbon windows on both floors reinforce the horizontal nature of the composition, as does the low-pitch gable roof and the wide central chimney. A carport with decorative wooden screen walls at the western end further elongates the structure.

The landscaping augments the geometry of the house. A semi-circular hedge is placed on the sloping front lawn in front of a row of mature flowering nut trees and beside a rock retaining wall and steps. Cedar trees, paper cut birch, hollies, and rhododendrons form an appropriate setting for this tasteful and elegant structure built for Norman Thompson. Bridgeman & Williams were the contractors; the original cost was \$30,000.

2995 ROSEBERY AVENUE
BELL-IRVING ESTATE

C.B.K. Van Norman, Architect

1938

Primary Building



This imposing Colonial Revival residence was built for Kathleen and R. Bell-Irving, members of the well-known Bell-Irving family. Originally on 2.5 acres, it was adjacent to, and designed by the same architect as, G.M. Pugh's house at 2165 Gisby Street. Together they show the early development of large estate properties in this area.

Van Norman was one of the pioneers on the West Coast of the Colonial Revival style, and during the late 1930's he began to more freely combine modern and traditional elements. This house shows a masterful sense of form: all facades are asymmetrical, yet are balanced and highlighted with orthodox ornamentation. Without breaking free of tradition, it also displays the clean-line aesthetic of the new modern styles that were starting to take hold on the West Coast.

3030 ROSEBERY AVENUE

CLARK HOUSE

Henry Yorke Mann, Architect

1969

Secondary Building



Three criteria were presented in the design of this residence – an unusual design which would relate to the topography, a free use of environmental space and a type of construction that was dust-free to cope with severe allergy problems. This unusual 1,600 square foot house is constructed almost entirely of Douglas Fir planks. Post and beam construction has been used, with infill panels of splined solid fir planks; large cross members of centre cut fir are fully exposed. Built as an elevated rectangular pavilion set on tapered walls, the central axes of the house converge on a conversation pit (nicknamed the 'Command Post') from which rooms fan out in each direction. The Clark Residence rises from its hill like a small fortress. Mature trees screen the entire site, ensuring its privacy. The natural landscaping on the rest of the site has not been disturbed.

6279 ST. GEORGES CRESCENT

TAYLOR HOUSE

F T Hollingsworth, Architect

1965

Secondary Building



Dramatic roof forms edged with sharp copper gutters rise above smooth stucco clad walls and banks of ribbon windows. Tall angled chimneys punctuate the roof line. Drainage is provided by running chains from the gutters down to the ground; a technique inspired by traditional Japanese design. Beside the entry, the roof drains into a small reflecting pool. The volumes of the house step down the hill to take advantage of the water views.

367 ST. JAMES CRESCENT

KYLE HOUSE

John Roberts, Architect

1953

Secondary Building



Post and beam construction of the type seen in this house was a popular new development in the postwar era because it was both inexpensive and fast to assemble. Readily available supplies of cheap lumber allowed for wood to be used throughout, both as a structural and a finishing material. Long roof beams allowed for flexible floor plans with minimal supports, and exterior walls could be opened up with continuous banks of ribbon windows.

5765 SEAVIEW PLACE
MCLEOD HOUSE

Barclay McLeod, Architect

1966

Secondary Building



Dramatically set on the edge of a rocky bluff, this post and beam pavilion was the winner of an honourable mention in the 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council Awards. Very wide over hanging eaves protect a glass curtain wall that faces the view. Elegant and understated, this house provides an abstraction of structure to its minimal elements.

820 SENTINEL DRIVE
RICHARDS HOUSE

Schumak & Riehl, Designers

1956

Secondary Building



This was considered one of the prime building sites in Canada, due to its location at the pinnacle of Sentinel Hill, with its panoramic view in all directions. Russell J G Richards, who was Reeve in 1957 and 1958, and his wife, Nan, owned six lots here; their home was built in 1956. They sold this property in 1965, and lived the remainder of their lives in the western most block of the Park Royal Towers.

954 SENTINEL DRIVE
GRANT HOUSE
1951
Secondary Building



Split in levels due to a steeply sloping view site, the two halves of this house are joined by a glassed central entry. Small split stones are used as a feature wall at the entry and for the chimneys. A garage is included at the basement level. Set into the side of Sentinel Hill, there are panoramic views to the south towards English Bay.

2175 SHAFTON PLACE

MILLER HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1959

Secondary Building



One of the most striking of Lewis' designs, the Miller Residence is a long linear form with a butterfly roof over. The entire south facade is opened up as a glass curtain wall, with regular fenestration. The landscaping is extensive and beautifully maintained, with a rock retaining wall, and many topiary bushes and shrubs that provide a striking contrast to the severe geometry of the house itself.

2485 SHAMROCK PLACE
DE KLEER HOUSE

J De Kleer, Designer

1955

Secondary Building



Part of a consistent grouping located on a cul-de-sac off Rosebery Avenue, this one storey stone, glass and vertical board clad structure has a low pitched side gable roof. with a glass wall with French doors fronting the outdoor terrace to the south. Located at the crest of the hill, it has a south-facing view. The landscaping includes curving stone walls, pine and cedar trees and rhododendrons.

2490 SHAMROCK PLACE

ROSS HOUSE

W M Ford Pratt, Architect

1957

Secondary Building



This two storey vertical and horizontal board clad structure takes advantage of its sloping site, with ground level access to the second storey at the north side. The south facade has generous glazing, and there is an attached carport on the north side. The landscaping features mature cedar trees, hollies and ivy ground cover.

2495 SHAMROCK PLACE

UNGER HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company. Designer

1959

Secondary Building



Set back from the street on a large lot, this two-storey structure is typical of Lewis homes of the period. It features horizontal board cladding, a flat roof, a cantilevered balcony and ribbon windows on both floors. A rock retaining wall, decorative fruit trees, a small pine, and a mature cedar at the front highlight the landscaping.

2655 SKILIFT PLACE

HARRISON HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1958

Secondary Building



This two storey horizontal board clad structure has a flat roof, ribbon windows on both floors, a carport with a connecting deck above and exposed roof beams. Located on the crest of the hill, it faces a view to the south, and retains its box hedge, three mature cedars at the front and clipped shrubbery.

2755 SKILIFT PLACE
LEWIS HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1958

Secondary Building



For a number of years, this was the home and office of R G Lewis. Located on the crest of the hill, and oriented to a south-facing view, this house features extensive landscaping, including a rockery garden with holly, rhododendrons, pines and flowering shrubs. Two storeys in height, it is clad with horizontal boards, and has ribbon windows and a cantilevered deck on the south facade.

420 SOUTHBOROUGH DRIVE

CAPILANO GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

*J. F. Dawson of Olmstead Brothers. Architect,
Palmer and Bow, Supervising Architects*

1938

Alterations 1994

Secondary Building



The layout of this golf course was undertaken by Stanley Thompson of Thompson-Jones Co., Toronto; the landscaping and club house design were by J.F. Dawson of Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts.

The club house is a very good example of the Tudor Revival style. For many years the Golf and Country Club was prominently featured in the promotional advertising for the British Properties, and was considered to be one of the major attractions in the area.

6222 ST. GEORGE'S AVENUE

ERICKSON HOUSE

Bob Lewis, Builder

1958



This two-storey post-and-beam home was constructed in 1958 by builder Bob Lewis for Don Erickson and his family, brother of architect Arthur Erickson. Lewis was known for his interpretation of the West Coast Style and for constructing homes quickly and cheaply using modular construction techniques. This home features design input from Arthur Erickson, and was the only time Mr. Erickson worked with this popular local builder. Mr. Erickson's influence can be found in the siting of the home on the lot, which takes advantage of natural light and views, the integration of interior and exterior space and the original post-and-beam design of the upper deck.

The Erickson House was nominated to the heritage register by the property owner and was listed in 2015.

118 STEVENS DRIVE

STEGEMAN HOUSE

Erickson/Massey, Architects

1954

Secondary Building



One of Erickson 's early houses, this cubic structure shows his concentration on pure form. Built for Charles Stegeman, an art instructor, the basic shape of the house was opened with full height glazing to form a studio area. Set in a heavily wooded site, it was painted white inside and out, to reflect light even on the gloomiest of days. The house was later used as the premises for the West Vancouver Unitarian Church Fellowship, and somewhat altered in 1965; an extended set of entry piers detracts from the original purity of its form.

The Stegman House received a Heritage Achievement Award in 2002 for renovations.

430 STEVENS DRIVE

PRATT HOUSE

Sharp & Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, Architects

1951

Secondary Building 1525



This house, Pratt's second for himself, represents one of the first uses of standard plywood sheeting as a siding material. Modular flat roofed blocks are grouped around an entry court, stepped back from the road. The natural vegetation, including mature cedars and conifers, has overgrown.

1525 TAYLOR WAY

SAINT DAVID'S UNITED CHURCH

G W Peck, Architect; Thompson, Berwick & Pratt Consulting Architects

1958

Secondary Building



This landmark building at the corner of Mathers Avenue and Taylor Way marks the entry point to the British Properties. A dramatic A frame roof rises above battered concrete walls. The roof is clad with cedar shakes, and has a skylight running the entire length of its ridge, with stained glass accent windows. Meeting rooms at the front retain their original features, including a fireplace. The extensive landscaping includes the Saint David's Memorial Gardens at the front of the church.

1465 TYROL ROAD
SMITH HOUSE
1965
Secondary Building



This two storey structure is clad with glass and stucco, with a low pitched gable roof over its rectangular form. The levels are split to take advantage of the steeply sloping site, which has extensive views to the south. Exposed roof beams are extended past the roofline to become a screening element. Original plantings include mature spruce, cedars, rhododendrons, and a decorative maple. Additions and alterations were made in 1982.

4875 WATER LANE
HEAL HOUSE

D O Barraclough, Designer

1963

Secondary Building



Barraclough, like R G Lewis, was a successful designer and contractor of many homes throughout the district. The Barraclough homes were often simple 'ranch' houses; a low one storey structure with a wide caved hip roof clad with cedar shakes, and clapboard siding. This house is an unusual variation as it displays Oat sloped roofs, a post and beam structure and concrete block screen walls facing the entry and the carport. Indoor spaces open to a private terrace with wide sliding glass doors. A tall chimney marks the indoor living room fireplace. but also holds an outdoor fireplace on the terrace. The extensively landscaped grounds won a North Shore Garden Club award in 1993.

4995 WATER LANE

GRINNELL HOUSE

1961

Primary Building



Located on a relatively small lot near Lighthouse Park, this house was built on a very tight budget. The site was essentially bare rock, and the house was designed to fit in a natural saddle. Footings and the concrete base slab were attached directly to the living rock. Frame walls rise above, finished with vertical cedar boards inside and out.

The siting and landscaping of the house, designed for Mr. and Mrs. John H Grinnell and their three children, is extremely sensitive. Cellular oblong forms are disposed at right angles on split levels to take advantage of the changes in elevation and provide light and views.

The bedrooms are on the upper level, while the living areas fan out below, opening onto timber decks suspended above the rock base. As designed, the house appears to grow directly out of its rocky site. Complete privacy is ensured by the mature trees on the site and by the careful placement of windows.

Ron Thom was the designer of the Grinnell Residence, which won a Massey Medal for Architecture Award in 1964.

760 WESTCOT ROAD

WESTCOT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Duncan McNab & Associates, Architects

1956

Secondary Building



Similar to other postwar schools in the Municipality, Westcot Elementary presents a domestic vocabulary of low pitched roofs, ribbon windows and wooden siding that is a conscious departure from the traditional and monumental appearance of earlier schools. It has been very well maintained in its original condition.

2089 WESTDEAN CRESCENT

SPENCER HOUSE

1913

Major Renovations 1994/5

Heritage Achievement Award, 1996

Primary Building



This is an early, and very good, example of the Craftsman style. Typical design elements include the flat eave brackets and half-timbering, and the tapered porch columns. A more formal and gracious note is added with the full front verandah and the unusual porte-cochere. The use of river-rock as a trim material is also a note-worthy feature.

The original property once stretched as far south as Mathers Avenue, and encompassed the southwest one-quarter of District Lot 1088.

The Spencer estate was part of the 1939 Gardens Beautiful Tour, and was described in a contemporary account as "... far famed for its beauty, comprising rolling spacious lawns, with a profusion of beautiful flowers, rare shrubs and trees." (Vancouver Sun, June 26, 1939).

Although the original landscaping and outbuildings have not survived, the house still retains much of its original character, and is an important link to an early estate and an important family.

This was originally the home of Thomas Arthur Spencer, the son of department store owner David Spencer. Thomas was known to everyone as 'Dean', and when this property was subdivided, he was commemorated by having this street named after him. His sister, Charlotte Emma, was married to G.G. (Gerry) McGeer, later the mayor of Vancouver.

3290 WESTMOUNT ROAD
MCNAB HOUSE
Duncan S McNab, Architect
1956
Primary Building



In his own home, architect Duncan McNab abstracted the post and beam structure into a pure geometric concept. Two flanking blocks are joined by a central glassed cathedral entry and a very low pitched front gable roof. The structure is expressed as a regular grid of white-painted timbers, which arc exposed both under the flat edged roof and where the entry is recessed into the building. Cantilevered stairs lead up from the ground level entry to the second floor. Frosted glass provides privacy, while allowing light to pass right through the house, and ribbon windows add horizontal emphasis to the composition.

In a unique feature, McNab cut a hole into the roof, allowing a tall tree to grow between the exposed structure at the entry and the recessed glass curtain wall.

This house is one of a number of modern residences that form a consistent grouping along Westmount Road.

3350 WESTMOUNT ROAD

GALLOWAY HOUSE

Duncan McNab and Associates, Architects

1957

Secondary Building



An enclosed garage at the front projects to form an entry court faced with solid walls and clerestory windows for privacy. The south facade opens in a glass curtain wall to face the view. Set into the side of a hill, native landscaping materials visually anchor the house.

3380 WESTMOUNT ROAD

SEATON HOUSE

Cooks Plan Service, Designer

1958

Secondary Building



Cook's Plan Service was a Vancouver firm from whom stock house building plans were available. This two storey vertical board clad structure features a front gable roof with first and second storey windows cut out to form geometric designs, a two storey cathedral entry, exposed roof beams and a large chimney to side of house. Set down from the road with a view to the water, the site contains mature cedars, a laurel bush, spruce trees at the front of property, low shrubs and vines at the edge of the carport.

5616 WESTPORT PLACE

SYKES HOUSE

1964

Municipally Designated



The Sykes Residence, is a one and one-half storey house, built into a steep and rugged cliffside. Designed in the West Coast Style of architecture, it features both a flat and round 'spiral helix' roof with wide flaring eaves and exposed beams, vertical V-joint cedar siding, and a curved concrete 'Denstone' block wall.

Built in 1964, the Sykes Residence is valued as an outstanding representation of the West Coast Style of modern architecture in West Vancouver. Exemplified by design innovation, advancing architectural technologies, use of natural materials, and sensitive integration with the natural environment, the West Coast Style was prevalent between 1945 and 1970.

In 2016, Council adopted Heritage Designation Bylaw No. 4879, 2016 which provides for legal protection of the Sykes House in exchange for subdivision of the property and building a house on the new lot created under Heritage Revitalization Bylaw No. 4877, 2016.

3956 WESTRIDGE AVENUE

RAY HOUSE

1961

Support Building



The Ray House is a tri-level residence built atop a rugged landscape composed of stepped and sloping bedrock. The property is situated along the Caulfeild Plateau. Designed in 1961 in a Japanese inspired, Modernist approach to West Coast architecture, the Ray House features a heavily glazed top storey, which gives the illusion of weightlessness, characterized by its cross-gabled roof, thin soffits, and tapered exposed beams. The house is anchored by its more generous and less transparent lower levels. The Ray House is significant for its Modernist response to West Coast architecture, unique among the houses designed in West Vancouver at the time, and for its integration with the surrounding natural environment and rocky sloped site. The Ray House is also valued for its association with celebrated local architect, Daniel Evan White, in 1961, at the beginning of what would become a long and successful career for White.

The Ray House was nominated to the heritage register by the property owner in 2015.

850 WILDWOOD LANE

REID HOUSE

Lewis Construction Company, Designer

1955

Secondary Building



Typical of Lewis Company homes, this two storey Oat roof structure is clad with vertical boards and features a cantilevered entrance canopy and a carport. Located at end of a cul-de-sac, the plantings include mature cedar trees and rhododendrons. The Reid Residence is one of the most intact examples of the two storey 1950s version of Lewis' work.

CAULFEILD PARK



Caulfeild Park is a 3.6-hectare linear waterfront park (approximately 1 km long), which is separated from Lighthouse Park by a lone waterfront residence.

The park contains both built and natural features of value. Built features include the Caulfeild Cove public wharf, the oval lawn of Caulfeild Green, and a historic anchor monument to Sir Francis Caulfeild (who gave the park to the community). Numerous trails and bridges draw people along the length of the park and down to the smooth, south-sloping, rocky shoreline, which is unusual in shape and geology in the Vancouver region. The shoreline is edged with a rare plant community representing the driest sub-zone of the Coastal Western Hemlock zone.

The park is popular for its tranquil character and its views across Caulfeild Cove, overlooking Burrard Inlet toward Point Grey.

TAYLOR WAY
CHERRY TREES



These ornamental trees were planted in 1935, as part of the original landscaping of the British Properties.

CYPRESS PROVINCIAL PARK
HOLLYBURN LODGE

1927

Primary Building



Hollyburn Lodge is a one-storey, gable roofed wood frame cabin, used as a ski lodge and warming hut for the recreational area on Hollyburn Ridge, located in Cypress Provincial Park. The Lodge is adjacent to First Lake and is located within a network of ski and hiking trails in the hemlock, cedar and fir forest of the Ridge.

Hollyburn Lodge and its immediate environs are significant for their environmental, historical, aesthetic, cultural and social values as an important enduring mountain recreational resource in the region.

The lodge was reconstructed and restored between 2015-2017.

13TH STREET & MARINE DRIVE
JUBILEE MAPLE TREE



A Norway Maple that was planted in celebration of West Vancouver's Golden Jubilee.

LIONS GATE BRIDGE

Montserrat and Pratley, Engineers.

W.G. Swan, Associate Engineer.

Robinson and Steinman. Consulting Engineers

1937-1938



This bridge, the symbolic gateway of West Vancouver, was built through the private investment of the British Pacific Properties Company, to act as a link to their holdings on the North Shore. Their first discussions with local governments were held in the mid-1920's, but approval was withheld until late 1933. Federal permission was not granted, however, until 1936. When built, this was the longest suspension bridge in the British Empire, and it was officially opened during the Royal visit of 1939. Sculptor Charles Moraga provided the design for the famous lions at the bridge's southern approach.

AMBLESIDE PARK
NORWAY MAPLE



This tree is surrounded by a round stone sitting wall, built by Heinz Berger, retired Parks Manager. This maple is planted on the site of the original Ambleside concession stand and is called the 'Concession Maple'.

LIGHTHOUSE PARK

POINT ATKINSON BARRACKS BUILDINGS

Department of National Defence

1939

Primary Buildings

Four barracks buildings and the mess hall are the survivors of the Point Atkinson military base. Other reminders of the military usage of the Park include a searchlight emplacement, and machine gun and rangefinder bases. This is a very important site, as it is one of the last relatively intact installations of the Vancouver Area Defences from the Second World War. In 1986 the mess hall was restored as Phyl Munday Hall by the Rotary Club.

LIGHTHOUSE PARK

POINT ATKINSON LIGHT STATION

*Marine and Fisheries Canada,
Colonel Anderson, Designer
1911-1912*



The Point Atkinson Light Station site is comprised of a complex including the iconic red and white lighthouse tower, six ancillary buildings and structures related to the lighthouse, and significant environmental and cultural landscape elements located on a 2.5 acre granite outcrop on Burrard Inlet, adjacent to the forested Lighthouse Park in West Vancouver. The Point Atkinson Light Station as a whole has value for the collection of lighthouse and ancillary buildings that together comprise a full Light Station complex, and for the roles the site has played in the maritime trade, maritime life safety, and military defense. The Light Station site has served as a familiar landmark and life safety station for marine traffic since the first wood-framed lighthouse was erected here in 1874.

Designated a National Historic Site, 1994.

SILVER MAPLE TREES



In conjunction with the Concession Maple there is an avenue of five maples, which create a pleasing street canopy over 13th Street, and marks the entrance to Ambleside Park. These are a remnant of the old plans for street trees prior to the 1960's. Continuous pruning has resulted in poor general form for these trees.

Ambleside Park was once a garbage dumping ground; now it is an intensively used seaside park. During the Second World War, Ambleside was used as part of the Narrows North military site, including machine gun emplacements, all of which have now been removed. (See West Vancouver Heritage Inventory for more details).

MEMORIAL PARK
WAR MEMORIAL
1925



This monument honours those who gave their lives in the First World War and through a later dedication to those from the Second World War as well. It was built with funds raised by public subscription, and was officially dedicated by the Governor General of Canada, Baron Byng of Vimy, on July 5, 1925. Memorial Park provides a beautifully landscaped setting and a notable Copper Beech tree grows close by.

WHYTECLIFF PARK



Whytecliff Park is located at the corner of Howe Sound has a rugged coastline and spectacular views of colourful mountains and passing boats. The waters off the park are famous for their incredible diving.