



An agency of the Government of Ontario



Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Ce document est tiré du registre aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

And in the Matter of the Lands and Premises
Known Municipally as 2020 Lambs Road, Bowmanville,
Now in The Municipality of Clarington

ONTARIO HERITAGE TRUST

Notice of Intention to Designate

NOV 24 2017

To: Lambs Road School Property Limited
28 Sandiford Drive, Suite 201
Stouffville, ON L4A 1L8

RECEIVED

Take Notice that the Council of the Corporation of the Municipality of Clarington intends to designate the property, including the lands and buildings located at 2020 Lambs Road, Bowmanville, now in the Municipality of Clarington, as a property of architectural and historical value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18.

Reasons for Proposed Designation

Description of Property

Located at 2020 Lambs Road in Bowmanville, Ontario, the 42.5 ha (105 acre) irregularly shaped property is bounded by Lambs Road on the east and Concession Street East on the south, with Soper Creek running through the western portion of the property. The property contains six structures in an open landscape around an internal road system that occupies 6.31 ha (15.59 acres).

The buildings that survive and have been identified for designation include the 1925 Jury House (dormitory), the 1925 Dining Hall (cafeteria), the 1927 Kiwanis House (dormitory), the 1928 Triple Dormitory, the 1929 Gymnasium (natatorium) and the 1937 Hospital/Infirmary.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The heritage value of the site resides in its collection of distinct structures laid out in a campus-like plan with ring road, grassy fields, vegetation and mature trees. It is designated because of its historical/associative, aesthetic/design and contextual values.

The Bowmanville Boys Training School/Camp 30 is of historical significance because of its long association with the national reform school movements of the early twentieth century and its significant association with WWII.

The former governmentally-owned and operated training school for boys opened in 1925 on farm lands, some of which were donated by John H.H. Jury, a prominent businessman in Bowmanville. While juvenile institutions have pejorative connotations today, the view in the 1920s and 1930s was much different when optimism about reform through ones environment was high. Under the provincial Training School Act the boys would receive moral, mental, physical and vocational education in modern facilities. The Bowmanville site is one of the few juvenile reform schools that were purpose-built in the interwar period that embodies in its architecture and layout a modern philosophy of juvenile social reform. A comprehensive survey of Canadian carceral institutions of 1930 concluded that the Bowmanville Boys School was the only one out of 24 institutions in Canada that fulfilled all of the requirements of a thoroughly modern children's institution.

During World War II the Department of National Defence appropriated the property for use as a German Prisoner of War detention centre known as Camp 30. The school site was chosen because of its isolated yet accessible location and because the buildings on the campus would accommodate a large number of people with minimal intervention. New structures were erected and there were some changes to the site, including a perimeter fence with gates and guard towers, and the removal of trees that obscured surveillance. Nothing remains at the site that was purpose-built to serve internment operations but the original extant school buildings once functioned as a WWII prisoner of war detention centre.

Documented attempted escapes from the POW camp include one where the prisoners dug a tunnel from the triple dormitory under Lambs Road.

A riot in October 1942 resulted in the "Battle of Bowmanville," which lasted three days. Despite the relatively minor scale of this incident in the context of actual battles fought during WWII, this event has garnered public attention across the country as a rare example of fighting action on Canadian soil.

Following the War, the property reverted back to the provincial government under the Department of Reform Institutions as a training school, which was eventually closed in 1979 when the Young Offenders Act was enacted.

The Bowmanville Boys Training School/Camp 30 is of architectural significance because the buildings (and their layout in the site) reflect modern architectural influences of the 1920s and 1930s, most notably the influence of the Prairie Style of architecture. The modernist vocabulary of cubic volumes, open plan, purity of form and flat roofs distinguished these buildings from others being built at the time in the area and from other such institutions across the country. The buildings retain much of their architectural integrity, although interiors have been widely altered over time.

The site has cultural contextual significance as it is a well-known local landmark whose unique history attracts attention from outside of the municipality as well.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The character-defining elements relating to the site:

- The spatial relationship between buildings across the open landscape reflective of the campus-plan of the original Bowmanville Training School
- The visual connection between the buildings, manifest through the style, materials and ornament
- The circulation pattern provided by the ring road and the paths through the landscape, which create a cohesive campus ensemble
- The semi-domestic environment of the former school buildings created by the scale and massing of each of the structures

The character-defining elements relating to each of the six buildings:

- The steel framing with masonry construction, finished on the exterior in brick and/or stucco, with shingle roofs
- With the exception of the Infirmary and Triple Dorm buildings, the long, low massing that visually connects the buildings with the landscape by means of flat roofs with pronounced overhangs over one-storey structures
- With the exception of the Infirmary and the Gymnasium, the clerestory windows (steel framed, hopper type) set back from the outer walls of the one-storey structures with slightly hipped roof and overhanging eaves
- The variety of window openings and types being primarily double-hung, paired openings on the ground floor or single openings (with the exception of the Infirmary and the Gymnasium)
- With the exception of the Infirmary building, the simple, geometric terracotta ornamentation under the eaves and the geometric patterning incorporated through the use of stucco outlining cubic forms of the structures
- The overall massing of the buildings with clear, simple forms and ample fenestration for natural lighting
- The ambiguity of the a primary/front facade

Additional Character-defining elements for the Cafeteria

- The large open concept interior, flooded with natural light from the windows and the clerestory
- The large window openings with metal windows for natural lighting
- The tall brick chimney

Additional Character-defining elements for the Gymnasium/Natatorium

- Large window openings with metal windows for natural lighting
- The glass block windows
- The configuration and materials of the pool

Additional Character-defining elements for the Infirmary

- The two-storey form under a hipped roof with one-storey addition under a flat roof
- The rectangular window openings (for double-hung windows)

Additional Character-defining elements for the Triple Dormitory

- The hipped roof over the clerestory windows

Any person may, within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice, send by Registered Mail or deliver to the Municipal Clerk of the Municipality of Clarington, notice of his or her objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement of the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts. If such a notice of objection is received, the Council of the Municipality of Clarington shall refer the matter to the Conservation Review Board for a hearing.

Dated at the Municipality of Clarington this 21st day of November, 2017



C. Anne Greentree, BA, CMO
Municipal Clerk
40 Temperance Street
Bowmanville, ON L1C 3A6