



City of Delta Heritage Register

Updated October 2025



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1. Ladner

Delta

Baker Residence

4919 48 Avenue

Built in 1922

The Baker Residence is a large Craftsman three storey home located in historic Ladner village. This home holds historical value through its connection to George T. Baker, a prominent citizen who was active in the community from the late 1890's until his death in 1928. The site is a representation of a period of robust residential construction of stately 20th century homes. The Baker Residence is defined by its Craftsman style, prominent front porch and gabled roof, center-aisle interior layout, and original interior and exterior details.



Bank of Montreal

4896 Delta Street

Built in 1919

The Bank of Montreal building is a two-storey, wood-frame commercial structure with simple Craftsman-style details, located in historic Ladner Village. Built originally as a branch of the Bank of Montreal, it occupies a prominent corner on Delta Street. The building reflects Delta's early 20th-century commercial growth driven by agriculture, canning, and fishing, and has housed a liquor store and, more recently, the Royal Canadian Legion Hall. Its wood-frame construction and modest Craftsman design exemplify the standardized bank architecture used in emerging western Canadian communities of the era.



Bishop Residence (Hawthorne Grove)

4388 Arthur Drive

Built in 1922

The Bishop Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey Craftsman-style home. It is set on a raised basement with mature trees, a historic garage, and a backyard sloped toward

Chilukthan Slough. Built by local contractor Henry Bishop in 1922, it was the first of six houses he constructed along this residential corridor. The home reflects post-World War I prosperity and Bishop's social and economic confidence. Notable for its restrained Craftsman design, rational layout, and use of natural materials, the residence remains a prominent example of early 20th-century architecture in Delta and illustrates the growth of the area's residential development.



Brackman-Ker Warehouse

Demolished

4857 Chisholm Street

Built in 1892

The Brackman-Ker Warehouse, located in Ladner Village, was a historic wood-frame warehouse on Ladner's riverfront that supported Delta's thriving agricultural and fishing industries. A distinctive example of heavy timber architecture along the Fraser River, it featured open

interior space, board-and-batten siding, and sliding rear doors designed for efficient storage and shipment. Originally owned by local farmers, it later housed the Brackman-Ker Milling Company and Buckerfield's Limited. The warehouse stood as a tangible link to Delta's early commercial growth and pre-World War One optimism, but after structural collapse, it was fully demolished in 2010.



Chilukthan Slough

Ladner

Built in n/a

Chilukthan Slough in Ladner is an ecological landmark, reflecting early settlement and development patterns. Originally used by First Nations for transportation and fishing, the slough became a vital link for European settlers, allowing access to low-lying farmland and supporting the movement of goods and people. It spurred the growth of Ladner's Landing, the Delta Cannery, and early sawmills, and facilitated ferry and mail service. Although partially filled and bypassed by modern roads and railways, Chilukthan Slough continues to provide natural drainage and important habitat, preserving both its environmental and historical significance for the community.



Delta Cenotaph

5010 47 Avenue (Memorial Park)

Built in 1921

The Delta Cenotaph, located at the north end of Memorial Park in Ladner, is a granite obelisk erected to honour local citizens who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars and the Korean War. Funded by public subscription on land from pioneer William H. Ladner, the memorial features engraved plaques listing the names of fallen soldiers. A prominent local landmark, it symbolizes Canada's military service, commemorates the community's sacrifices, and continues to serve as a focal point for remembrance ceremonies, including annual Remembrance Day events, while integrating with the park's recreational use.



Dujmovich Residence

4443 Savoy Street

Built in 1921

Located in the Port Guichon community, the original house on this lot was built for fisherman Henry Wilson. This first house, likely very modest, was demolished to allow the construction of this larger home, which is situated on a prominent corner lot. It was built for George and Lucia Dujmovich, who had emigrated from Austria and held this property for almost 50 years. George worked locally as a fisherman. Around 2007, the house underwent major renovations including the raising of the basement, the replacement of windows, roof, and siding, and the addition of a new, wraparound porch.



Ellis Residence

4826 48 Avenue

Built in 1920

The Ellis Residence, built in Ladner Village, is a two-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts-style home notable for its exposed rafters, triangular eave brackets, and front porch with tapered columns. Constructed as the retirement home of local farmer John Ellis and his wife Emily, the house is a product of Delta's early twentieth-century growth. Located within Ladner Heritage Conservation Area 1, it is part of a distinctive cluster of historic homes on 48 Avenue. The residence is valued for its architectural style and its connection to the Ellis family, contributing to Ladner Village's historic character.



Fawcett Residence (1st Residence)

5058 47A Avenue

Built in 1910

The Fawcett Residence, built in Ladner Village, is a one-and-a-half-storey Edwardian house with a cross-gabled roof, full-width front veranda, and Classical Revival details.

Originally owned by entrepreneur Arthur Thompson Fawcett, partner in Lanning, Fawcett & Wilson Ltd., the home demonstrated the growth and prosperity of Ladner Village as Delta's commercial and civic hub in the early twentieth century. Typical of Edwardian urban housing, the residence represents middle-class comfort and style of the era. Today, it remains an example of Ladner's historic residential architecture and contributes to the character of the surrounding heritage area.



Fawcett Residence (2nd Residence)

4532 Arthur Drive

Built in 1920

The Fawcett Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts-style home set on a raised basement and surrounded by mature landmark trees. Constructed by local builder J.B. Elliot, it reflects the refined design principles of the Arts and Crafts movement.

The residence was home to prominent businessman Arthur Thompson Fawcett, partner in Lanning, Fawcett & Wilson Ltd., and his family. Valued for its architectural elegance and association with Delta's early commercial and residential development, the Fawcett Residence remains a local landmark on Arthur Drive.



Forrer Residence

4580 Arthur Drive

Built in 1890

The Forrer Residence is a one-storey late Victorian wood-frame cottage. Notable for its paired front bay windows, the house reflects the early residential development of the area along key land and water transportation routes, including Chilukthan Slough and Slough Road. Initially home to farmer and salmon packer Edward A. Forrer, the residence later housed several prominent Delta families. Its charming Victorian architecture, picturesque setting, and historical associations make it a tangible reminder of Ladner's transition from rural farmland to a thriving village community.



Historical Municipal Hall

4858 Delta Street

Built in 1912

The Delta Municipal Hall is a prominent Edwardian-era civic building in historic Ladner Village. Designed in bold Arts and Crafts style by English-born architect Archibald Campbell Hope, the hall features brick and stucco cladding, half-timbering, and a symmetrical, imposing facade. The site includes a granite memorial clock tower honoring pioneer William Henry Ladner and a totem pole carved by Chief Wilkes James. Originally housing municipal offices, the hall later became the Delta Museum and Archives. The hall was municipally designated in 1983 and is owned by the City of Delta.



Kyte Residence

4907 Central Avenue

Built in 1927

The Kyte Residence is a one-storey, symmetrical wood-frame building originally built as a chicken brooder house but later converted to a dwelling.

Constructed in the Delta Manor subdivision in Ladner, it is a rare surviving example of early brooder housing, reflecting the agricultural ambitions and challenges of Delta Manor's early settlers. Associated with Harold Percy Kyte, a former Saskatchewan police officer, the home illustrates the short-lived poultry industry in the area and the resourcefulness of families who first lived in brooder houses before establishing permanent homes.



Ladner Baptist Church

5008 47A Avenue

Built in 1902

The Ladner Baptist Church is an early twentieth-century wood-frame building in Ladner Village, distinguished by Gothic Revival detailing and a square corner tower with spire. Its construction reflects the growth of Delta's agricultural and commercial development following the completion of local dikes and the arrival of the railway.

The church is historically significant for its association with Ladner's Baptist community, organized in 1899, which used the building from 1903 to 1969. Constructed debt-free with volunteer labour, the church features modest yet dignified architecture, including Gothic-arched windows with coloured glass and tracery. Today it serves as the home of the Delta Optimist.



Ladner Clock Tower

4858 Delta Street

Built in 1931



The Ladner Clock Tower is a six-metre-tall granite monument located in front of the old Delta Municipal Hall (now used for a number of civic and community uses) in Ladner

Village. Dedicated in 1932 by the children of pioneer William Henry Ladner, it commemorates his civic leadership, including multiple terms as reeve and as a Member of the Legislature. Constructed during the Great Depression, the tower exemplifies 1930s modernistic masonry, built with over thirty tons of Nelson Island granite in a tapered square form with 'snake work finish' joints. The clock faces were supplied by local jeweler O.B. Allan, and the stonework was executed by Italian-trained stonemason Joe B. Bregani.

Ladner Harbour

Ladner Harbour

Built in n/a



Ladner Harbour is a historic waterway at the north end of Elliott Street in Ladner, adjacent to the Fraser River estuary. Used by First Nations for transportation and fishing, it became a

key hub for European settlers from 1865 to 1959, linking farms to markets in New Westminster and the Lower Mainland. The Harbour supported the growth of Ladner Village, with docks, warehouses, and industrial facilities serving the fishing and agricultural industries. Dredged and improved over decades, including ferry service and a timber wharf, Ladner Harbour remains as part of the community's early development and economic success.

Ladner Totem Pole

4858 Delta Street (formerly)

Built in 1931

The Ladner Totem Pole, over 9.75 meters tall, stood in front of the Delta Museum and Archives in historic Ladner Village, near a former Tsawwassen First Nation fishing camp.

Carved by Chief Wilkes James from cedar, it symbolizes collaboration between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. Featuring Coast Salish motifs, bright paint, and carvings of Tsaatsen, the eagle, bear, and deer, the pole commemorates Tsawwassen heritage and represents community-driven cultural revival during a period of restricted First Nations practices. The Totem Pole was returned to Tsawwassen First Nation in 2013.



Ladner United Church

4960 48 Avenue

Built in 1893

Ladner United Church, within Ladner Village, is a wood-frame Gothic Revival church and local landmark. Built as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church by contractor John B. Elliot and architect

George W. Grant, it reflects Ladner's early community growth. Its pointed-arch stained-glass windows, cross-gabled roof, and bell tower exemplify Gothic Revival architecture. The church has long served as a gathering place, retaining its historic character despite additions and restorations, and continues today as an active congregation, symbolizing the enduring heritage and civic identity of Ladner Village.



Ladner's Landing

Elliott Street

Built in 1873

Ladner's Landing, at the foot of Elliott Street, marks the site of the first Government Wharf and early Ladner village settlement. Originally a deep-water channel used by First Nations, it became a key transportation and trade hub for European settlers farming the flood-prone Delta. Paddle steamers delivered goods, mail, and people, while nearby industries such as the Delta Cannery and Grant & Kerr Sawmill emerged. The Landing spurred village development, including a Municipal Hall, hotel, and stores. Today, only the original wharf pilings remain, symbolizing the birth of Ladner Village and its early commercial and civic life.



Lambert Residence

4671 Arthur Drive

Built in 1915

The Lambert Residence is a one-and-one-half-storey Arts and Crafts home in Ladner, notable for its front-gabled roof, side dormer, and open veranda. Built by prominent local contractor James Leonard for Cecil Overton Lambert and his wife Sylvia, the house reflects high-quality craftsmanship and the use of natural materials typical of the Arts and Crafts style. The residence is historically significant for its association with the Lambert family, its wartime construction during Delta's agricultural boom, and its status as a landmark within the early residential corridor of Arthur Drive.



Manual Training School/Bridgeport School West Annex

5018 47A Avenue

Built in 1908

The Manual Training School (relocated to Ladner in 1992) is a one-storey, front-gabled Craftsman-inspired building. Originally an annex to Bridgeport School in Richmond, it exemplifies early twentieth-century rural educational architecture, designed by the Provincial Department of Public Works for practicality and economy. Its boxy form and banked windows reflect functional design standards while allowing natural light for learning. The Arts and Crafts influences give the school a residential appearance. Relocated to Ladner Village, it remains as a physical reminder of the community's historical commitment to education.



Mason Residence

4306 Arthur Drive

Built in 1922-1923

The Mason Residence is a one-storey, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow. Built for Rhoda Devereaux and later owned by William and Elizabeth Mason, the residence exemplifies the early twentieth-century Craftsman style, characterized by rational space planning, natural materials, and subtle Arts and Crafts detailing. Modest yet distinctive, the house illustrates the enduring influence of the style in Delta after World War I. It also reflects the continued residential development of the era along the Arthur Drive corridor.



McCrea Pool Hall

4880 Delta Street

Built in 1912

McCrea Pool Hall in Ladner was established by Wellington “Pat” McCrea, a logger and hotel keeper from Ontario, who settled in Ladner around 1895 with his wife, May Beadleston.

The two-storey wood-frame commercial building exhibits typical pre-World War I Victorian decorative elements, including an elaborate cornice, stepped parapets, and a projecting residential-style bay. The first floor was a commercial space with high ceilings, while the second floor housed a spacious apartment. Despite alterations to the front and south facades, much of the upper and north elevations remain intact, preserving the building’s historic character.



McKee Residence (Rosetta)

4705 Arthur Drive

Built in 1895

John McKee Residence, built on the south edge of Ladner Village, is a two-storey late Victorian wood-frame home notable for stacked front verandas and scroll-cut ornamentation.

Originally built for Thomas Kerr, it was purchased by John McKee and remained in the McKee family for decades. The house was enlarged in 1912 and became known as “Rosetta.” It exemplifies late Victorian architecture, reflecting the social status of its early residents. Its landmark location, mature plantings, and historical associations led to municipal heritage designation in 1983, and the property owned by the City of Delta.



McKee Residence (Westholme) (Delta Hall)

4501 Arthur Drive

Built in 1905

“Westholme” is a two-storey British Arts and Crafts mansion set on a mature garden estate. Square in plan with a high pyramidal roof, the house retains original interior finishes, including fir paneling, fireplaces, and detailed staircases. Westholme exemplifies early twentieth-century architectural elegance, with flowing interiors, broad horizontal lines, and formal landscaping reflecting leisure and status. Originally built for David McKee, a prominent Delta developer and agricultural leader, the house later became a senior care facility. Westholme is within a Heritage Conservation Area and remains as an example of British Arts and Crafts design.



McKenzie Residence

4994 45 Avenue

Built in 1921

McKenzie Residence is a one-and-one-half storey vernacular Craftsman bungalow. It was the first house built on this street following the subdivision of W.H. Ladner's property. The residence is associated with long-term Ladner residents William and Alice McKenzie, who settled in 1918; William ran the local jewelry business until 1944. As a Craftsman bungalow, it exemplifies early twentieth-century design with rational space planning, natural materials, triple porch columns, and scroll-cut ornamentation, reflecting the enduring influence of the Arts and Crafts movement after World War One.



Niemetz Residence

4840 48 Avenue

Built in 1947

The Niemetz residence is a modest one-and-a-half storey bungalow located in Ladner Village. It retains its historic character, featuring twin-coursed shingling above the foundation and original multi-paned wooden windows. The site was originally home to Ladner's first public school, built in 1893 and destroyed by fire in 1944. The current house was constructed as a retirement home for Joseph and Mrs. Niemetz, who moved from Alberta after the war. A smaller rear house was added in the 1950s (now demolished). The property remained in the family up until the 2000's and continues to exist as a private residence today.



Grant Residence (Roycroft)

4856 48 Avenue

Built in 1904

'Roycroft' is a distinguished two-storey Edwardian-era residence in Ladner Village. Built for Duncan B. Grant, co-owner of the Grant & Kerr Sawmill, it reflects Delta's early 20th-century prosperity and growth. The house combines Queen Anne elements, such as its octagonal turret, with Edwardian classical features including a hipped roof and Palladian window. Constructed by David Price and Thomas Shortreed, 'Roycroft' is among Delta's grandest Edwardian homes. Now a private residence, it remains as a reminder of the community's industrial expansion and architectural transition during this period.



Sherman Residence

4395 Savoy Street

Built in 1894

Sherman Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame late Victorian cottage at the corner of Savoy and Church Streets in Port Guichon. Notable for its diagonal square bay projection, it anchors the west end of the Savoy Street historic grouping. Built for Thompson and Hortensia Sherman, the house exemplifies simple working-class Victorian vernacular architecture, retaining much of its original form. It reflects early residential development near the Fraser River, driven by the cannery and fishing industries, and represents Delta's economic origins and the emergence of Port Guichon as a distinct waterfront neighbourhood.



The Lanning, Fawcett & Wilson Ltd. Store

4907 Chisholm Street

Built in 1907

Lanning, Fawcett & Wilson Ltd. Store is a two-storey vernacular commercial building in Ladner Village, with its rear extending over the water on piles. Built for Marshall Smith and later operated by Lanning, Fawcett & Wilson Ltd., it reflects early twentieth-century waterfront commercial development supporting Delta's booming agricultural, canning, and fishing industries. Designed as a landmark with a boat slip for easy goods transport, it is notable for its well-proportioned architecture by contractor J.B. Elliot. Continuously used commercially, it has been restored to preserve historic details and remains a part of Ladner's original town centre.



Thirkle Residence

5048 47A Avenue

Built in 1912

Built by contractor James Leonard for Frank Millejoure, this house reverted to Thomas Thirkle after Millejoure's mysterious disappearance. Thirkle had previously lived in two other houses in Ladner. The property stayed in the Thirkle family until 1969, when Dr. Tecwyn Jones purchased it and practiced here until retiring in 1992. Now a private residence, the house retains its whalebone vergeboards and much of its original fabric, though the original full-width front veranda and second-floor balcony have been removed. Archival photos confirm these changes while highlighting its largely intact historic character.



Thomas Kerr Residence

4604 River Road West

Built in 1899

The Thomas Kerr Residence is a one-and-one-half storey Late Victorian vernacular wood-frame dwelling, notable for its ornate veranda millwork. Located on River Road West near the Fraser River dyke, it was the home of Thomas Weir Kerr, partner in the Grant & Kerr Sawmill and a community leader. The elaborate scrollcut detailing reflects the craftsmanship and new steam-powered milling technology of the era. The residence is significant for its associations with Delta's early lumber industry, illustrating the growth of resource-based industries alongside agriculture and the development of the Ladner and Port Guichon communities at the turn of the twentieth century.



Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company Station

4481 Savoy Street

Built in 1903

The Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company Station is a one-storey wood-frame building in Port Guichon, originally serving as a depot for the American Great Northern Railway subsidiary. It transported goods and passengers between Vancouver and Victoria via ferry, representing a piece of early 20th-century railway expansion in B.C. Moved to its current location in 1924, the station ceased railway use by 1929. Purchased by the Ladner Fishermen's Co-operative in 1943, it was later expanded and has served as a community hall for decades, remaining a central landmark in the historic Port Guichon neighbourhood.



Williamson Residence

4820 48 Ave

Built in 1892

The Williamson Residence is a two-storey Foursquare house with an attached Victorian cottage, forming part of an Edwardian-era cluster near Ladner Village. Built in 1909 by John

A. Williamson, reeve from 1920–1922, the Foursquare addition to the original 1892 structure reflects practical, rational farmhouse design with cubic massing and a broad, low-pitched hipped roof. The site illustrates the resource-based economic growth of Delta before World War I and the evolution of frontier homes, with the original cottage retained for its value and thrift. The residence is historically associated with the Williamson family.





2. North Delta

Delta

Alfred Jensen Residence

11192 River Road

Built in 1912

The Alfred Jensen Residence is a two-storey Arts and Crafts-style home in historic Annieville, overlooking the Fraser River and Gunderson Slough. The home was built during Delta's early 20th-century boom in agriculture, fishing, and canning. Originally owned by Danish immigrant Captain Alfred Jensen, a master mariner and later Vice President of the Annieville Cannery, the house's prominent hillside location symbolizes his status and connection to the industry. Notable for its half-timbered gables, wraparound veranda, and detailed craftsmanship, the residence received a Delta Heritage Award of Merit in 2008.



Delta Waterworks

Watershed Park

Built in 1906-1911

The Delta Waterworks, located in Watershed Park, North Delta is a mostly decommissioned waterworks facility. The site reflects the origins of the community's water supply and its role in supporting local population and agricultural growth. Established in the early 1900s, the system included artesian wells, a concrete pumphouse (built 1906), and over 80 kilometres of wooden pipes that delivered filtered spring water across Delta. Designed by Colonel E.T. Tracy, it served thousands daily. Over time, the system evolved with cast iron pipes, while the original wells continue to flow into Watershed Creek. Today, the site preserves Delta's water heritage and serves as an emergency backup for the municipal supply.



Gunderson Slough (Annieville Slough)

North Delta

Built in n/a

Gunderson Slough, located in North Delta on the Fraser River, is a modified waterway shaped by both First Nations and European settlers. Historically a navigation point and hub for the salmon fishing and canning industry, it is associated with early Fraser River canneries, including Loggie & Co., and the Scandinavian settler communities of Annieville and Sunbury. Reinforced in the 1940s, the slough retains docks, boathouses, and marine structures reflecting its adaptation to changing fishing practices. Gunderson Slough illustrates the continuity of Delta's multicultural community and the enduring relationship between local residents and the Fraser River's economic and social landscape.



Johnson Residence

Demolished

10274 River Road

Built in 1915

The Johnson Residence was a one-storey, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow in North Delta, featuring a front-gabled porch, modest detailing, and twin-beveled wooden siding. It



was the product of the rapid growth Delta experienced, driven by agriculture, canning, and salmon fishing, which attracted Scandinavian immigrants to communities such as Annieville and Sunbury. The house was associated with Nels Johnson, who purchased the property in 1921. Architecturally, it represented the enduring influence of the Craftsman style in the area. The residence remained in the Johnson family until 1947 and was demolished in 2012.

Jones Residence

11625 86 Avenue

Built in 1923



The Jones Residence, built for Frederick and Clara Jones, is a one-storey, wood-frame bungalow located in North Delta. Distinctive features include original wooden cladding, double-hung sash windows, and a projecting bay window. Most of the home was demolished in 2009, though key design elements such as cladding and windows were retained. The house exemplifies early twentieth-century bungalow architecture and reflects its original setting on a large lot, contrasting with newer infill development. It remained in the family for several decades but is currently privately owned outside of the Jones family.

Nels Johnson Residence (Mackie Residence)

10306 Main Street

Built in 1928



The Nels Johnson Residence is a one-and-one-half storey Craftsman-style house located in North Delta's historic Annieville community. It features a symmetrical façade, gabled front porch, tapered columns, and leaded coloured windows. Set on a terraced lot overlooking the Fraser River, it reflects the prosperity of Delta's fishing, canning, and agricultural industries. Built for commercial fisherman Nels Johnson and his wife Gertrude, the house exemplifies finely crafted homes of Scandinavian settlers and their lasting influence on the area.

Nelson Residence

10379 Main Street

Built in 1929



The Nelson Residence is a one-and-one-half storey Craftsman-style house associated with the Scandinavian settlement of Annieville. Constructed for Hilda and Axel Nelson, the home reflects the prosperity of Delta's fishing industry, which drew many Norwegian immigrants to the area. The Iverson and Nelson families were active in community life, and nearby Iverson Crescent commemorates their contributions. Architecturally, the house demonstrates the late persistence of the Craftsman style, with nearby contemporaneous homes contributing to the historic character and cohesion of the Annieville neighbourhood.

Net Shed, Permit #24

Demolished

Gunderson Road

Built in 1930s



Net Shed Permit #24, formerly located on Gunderson Slough in North Delta's Annieville community, was a simple wood-frame structure with a gabled roof, plank siding, and set on pilings above the water. It reflected the vernacular and utilitarian design of marine architecture of its era. The shed served Delta's Scandinavian fishing and canning communities, which flourished along the Fraser River from the late 1800s. Part of a cluster of similar marine buildings, it illustrated the adaptation of local infrastructure to the salmon industry. The structure now appears to have collapsed or been demolished.

Norwegian Cemetery

8757 Brooke Road

Built in 1919



The Norwegian Cemetery, at Brooke and Dunlop Streets in Annieville, lies on flat grassed terrain surrounded by mature trees and suburban development. It reflects the Scandinavian fishing community that settled in Annieville and Sunbury in the late 19th century, drawn by the booming Fraser River canning industry. Many founding families—Gunderson, Dahl, Mackie, Iverson, Johnson, and Norum—are buried here. Turned over to the City of Delta in 1967, it remains active as the North Delta Cemetery. Headstones in various materials and styles often display fishing imagery, highlighting the community's close ties to the industry.

Olaf Stokkeland Residence

11096 River Road

Built in 1913



The Olaf Stokkeland Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame house located in Annieville, with views over the Fraser River. Distinctive for its Arts and Crafts design, it features gabled wall dormers, triangular eave brackets, and a gabled entry porch with twinned tapered columns. It was home to Norwegian-born shipwright Olaf Stokkeland and his wife Serianna Larsen for their lifetimes. Its asymmetrical façades and detailed craftsmanship exemplify contemporaneous regional architecture.

St. Mungo Store

Demolished

10276 River Road

Built in 1932



St. Mungo Store was a one-storey, wood-frame commercial building with a front shed porch, located near Centre Street and River Road in North Delta. Built by Walter Elgin Silda, it served the local Scandinavian community during the height of Delta's agricultural, canning, and fishing industries. The store exemplified Depression-era vernacular commercial architecture and acted as a neighbourhood social hub. The building was demolished in 2012, and the lot currently sits empty.

Trinity Lutheran Church

11040 River Road

Built in 1909-1910



Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church in Anniesville reflects the Scandinavian community drawn to Fraser River salmon fishing and canning. Built by Olaf Stokkeland and volunteers, it replaced the 1904 church which was relocated for railway construction. The church retains its Gothic Revival vernacular design, with a front-gabled roof, corner spire, semicircular apse, and pointed-arch windows with colored glass. Services were carried out in Norwegian until the 1940s. Continuously used for worship, it remains a community anchor, preserving original interior fir pews. In 1978, a southern addition was added, but most of its historic exterior and layout remain unchanged.



3. Tsawwassen

Delta

Boundary Bay Cemetery

856 56 Street

Built in 1891

Boundary Bay Cemetery is Delta's oldest operating cemetery. Set on rolling, tree-lined terrain and overlooking Boundary Bay, it reflects the evolving community through its diverse interments, including veterans, pioneer families, and a Chinese section with distinct grave orientations. The cemetery features a variety of monuments and headstones—crafted from wood, stone, and metal—that illustrate changing memorial traditions over time. Continuously active, it stands as a living testament to Delta's history, culture, and community spirit, preserving the stories, memories, and heritage of generations past and present.



Cambridge Residence

550 Boundary Bay Road

Built in 1914

The Cambridge Residence, a two-storey Foursquare farmhouse, has been relocated to Boundary Bay Regional Park as part of a recreated rural area. Featuring a large hip roof, wraparound veranda, and decorative frieze, it reflects Edwardian-era agricultural architecture and the development of Boundary Bay as a farming and summer resort community. Associated with Edwin Cambridge and later the Gunn family, the house also served wartime purposes. Saved through community efforts, it was moved in 1998 for preservation and caretaker use. Today, the residence stands as a restored landmark celebrating the area's agricultural heritage, seaside history, and community stewardship.



Flick Residence

5584 8A Avenue

Built in 1907



The Flick Residence was built by Pennsylvania Dutch settler Enos Flick. A one-and-a-half-storey vernacular wood-frame farmhouse in Tsawwassen, it is one of the oldest surviving early settler's cottages in the area. It reflects the region's rich agricultural heritage and the development of Delta's farmland following the 1892 dyke construction. Expanded over time by the Genge family, the residence exemplifies the evolution of early farmhouses. Its location near Boundary Bay Cemetery and the original Point Roberts Road highlights historic connections across the Canadian-American border, and remains a private residence today, integrated into the now suburban community of Tsawwassen.



4. Rural & Industrial

Delta

Arthur Residence & Barn

6166 34B Avenue

Built in 1907

The Arthur Residence and Barn, featuring a one-and-a-half-storey farmhouse and a large saltbox-roof barn, sits on a rural Delta farmstead near Highway 17. Surrounded by mature trees, the property remains largely separated from modern development, reflecting Delta's early agricultural landscape. Built in 1907 by Herbert Arthur on land originally granted to his father, William Arthur, the farmstead illustrates the pragmatic vernacular architecture of early Delta pioneers. The site retains its historic character and has long been associated with the Arthur family, serving as a reminder of Delta's agricultural past and the growth of rural communities south of Ladner.



Asbury/Erskine House and Barn

4769 112 Street

Built in 1904

The Asbury / Erskine House is a one-and-a-half-storey Edwardian farmhouse in East Delta, originally accompanied by a heavy-timber barn (demolished 2016). The property reflects early 20th-century Delta farmsteads and the pioneering farming communities along the Fraser River. Acquired by William Asbury, Senior in 1887, the site evolved from a modest pioneer house to the larger Edwardian residence built circa 1904, later expanded over time. Featuring cross-gabled roofs, a wraparound veranda, and decorative gables, the house remains as an example of Edwardian architecture.



Barn (41B Street)

3044 41B Street

Built in 1920

This barn is a vernacular style, privately-owned and accessed by a private road off 41B Street. This barn is of heritage value as a rare surviving example of vernacular barn architecture within its historical rural context. Many of Delta's barns have been lost due to the decline in traditional agricultural production, and modern industrial and residential development.



Bayside John Oliver Residence

4844 112 Street

Built in 1885

"Bayside" is a one-and-a-half-storey Gothic Revival farmhouse in Mud Bay, East Delta, built by pioneer farmer and British Columbia Premier John Oliver (1856–1927). Oliver, a prominent local and provincial leader known as "Honest John," developed one of the region's most successful farms, innovating with floodgates and early agricultural infrastructure. The house reflects the modest Victorian-era Gothic Revival style typical of early Delta farmsteads and includes a 1910 rear addition showing the practical growth of family farms. As the oldest surviving house in the area, "Bayside" illustrates both Delta's agricultural history and Oliver's lasting impact on the community and province.



Benson Residence

3610 72 Street

Built in 1889

The Benson Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey farmhouse in East Delta, developed from an original 19th-century house with later Gothic Revival-style additions. Built and expanded by pioneer settler Henry Dean Benson (1842–1924), the house reflects the growth of early farmsteads as families prospered. Benson, an influential local farmer and municipal leader, also helped construct Delta's dike system, reducing flood-risk in the area. The residence remains in its original rural setting and continues as a working farm. Its well-preserved form, including a central gabled dormer, veranda, and original interior layout, exemplifies the typical evolution of pioneer farmhouses in Delta.



Black Residence

3395 41B Street

Built in 1911

The Black Residence is a two-storey Edwardian Foursquare farmhouse with a wraparound veranda and hipped roof. Built for David and Dora Black by local contractor James Leonard, the house reflects Delta's agricultural heritage and the challenges of flood-prone lowlands, evident by its raised basement. The Foursquare design features cubic massing, a logical central floor plan, and stylistic details, combining practicality with subtle Queen Anne Revival-inspired ornamentation. Equipped with modern conveniences for its time, the residence remains as an example of early 20th-century rural architecture in Delta.



Boundary Bay Airport Bunker

4400 72 Street (Boundary Bay
Airport)

Built in 1944

The Boundary Bay Airport Bunker is a one-storey concrete ammunition bunker located within Boundary Bay Airport, built during World War II to store explosives safely. As the last of its kind in Delta and one of few surviving in the Lower Mainland, it reflects Canada's wartime military efforts and the strategic role of Boundary Bay as an RCAF training and bomber facility. Its utilitarian design includes thick sloping walls, a steel door, and a roof engineered to direct blasts upward. Originally part of a group of four, the bunker symbolizes the functional architecture and military heritage of the era.



Boundary Bay Airport Hangar

4400 72 Street (Boundary Bay
Airport)

Built in 1941

The Boundary Bay Airport Hangar is a large World War II-era timber-frame structure at Boundary Bay Airport, still functioning as a hangar to this day. Built as a training school for the Royal Canadian Air Force, it supported Canada's wartime mobilization and military training efforts. The hangar features a prominent bow-arch truss roof spanning its full length and width, heavy timber construction, and full-height sliding doors, enabling open-span access. Its size, distinctive design, and visibility make it a prime example of Second World War hangars in Canada, illustrating both military and architectural heritage of the era.



Burns Bog

7150 80 Street

Built in n/a

Burns Bog in North Delta is a 5,000-year-old raised peat bog and the largest undeveloped urban landmass in North America. Historically, it was a vital resource for local First Nations, including the Tsawwassen and Stó:l?, who used it for hunting, gathering, and cultivating berries. Past attempts at agricultural and settlement development in the 19th and early 20th centuries failed, although during World War II, peat from the bog was harvested to support military production. Today, Burns Bog is protected as an Ecological Conservancy Area through a joint initiative by Delta, Metro Vancouver, the Province, and the federal government, prioritizing ecosystem preservation over public use.



Burrville

6001 River Road (Deas Island Park)

Built in 1905

'Burrville' is a two-storey residence, originally built for Henry Benjamin Burr, and originally located at the corner of 62B Street and River Road. Reflecting Delta's early agricultural prosperity, the house was a social hub, a steamer landing site, and briefly housed the community's only post office. Architecturally, it is an exceptional late example of Queen Anne Revival style, bridging elaborate Victorian designs and early Edwardian simplicity. Remaining in the Burr family until 1974, 'Burrville' was Delta's first designated heritage building in 1981 and was relocated to Deas Island Park in 1982, forming a heritage grouping with Inverholme School, the Delta Agricultural Hall, and the Deas Island Cannery Site.



Deas Island Cannery Site

6001 River Road (Deas Island Park)

Built in 1873

The Deas Island Cannery, established by pioneer John Sullivan Deas, was a key site in Delta's early salmon fishing and canning industry. Located on Deas Island along the Fraser River, the cannery produced some of the largest salmon packs of the era and supported a diverse workforce, including First Nations, Chinese, Japanese, and European families. Although the cannery ceased operations in the early 1900s and was later demolished, its site now features a viewing tower, historic boiler, and archaeological remains. It stands as a tribute to Deas's entrepreneurship, Delta's fishing heritage, and the region's multicultural development.



Delta Agricultural Hall

6001 River Road (Deas Island Park)

Built in 1899

The Delta Agricultural Exhibition Building, built by the Delta Agricultural Society, is a two-storey, front-gabled structure originally located on the outskirts of Ladner Village. Designed to showcase local farming achievements, it reflects the success and organization of Delta's early agricultural community. Exemplifying practical, utilitarian architecture, the building features a symmetrical façade, inset entry, and barn-like design. Relocated to Deas Island Regional Park in 1988 alongside Burrville and Inverholme School, it forms part of a heritage grouping, preserving Delta's farming history and serving as an interpretive site for community education and heritage appreciation.



East Delta Hall (McKee Athletic Hall)

10379 Ladner Trunk Road

Built in 1931

East Delta Hall, constructed on land donated by the McKee family, is a community hall in East Ladner. Built by local farming volunteers, the hall features a distinctive barrel-vaulted barn design, wood framing, and original fenestration. Over decades, it has served as a social and athletic hub, hosting events such as basketball, badminton, wrestling, dances, and concerts. Recognized for its historical, cultural, and aesthetic value, East Delta Hall continues to reflect the spirit of Delta's early rural community. The site received official municipal heritage designation in 2024, and is now owned by the City of Delta.



Embree Residence

4103 104 Street (Delta Air Park)

Built in 1918

The Embree House is a one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame residence with Arts and Crafts-inspired features, including a jerkin-headed roof and front and rear extensions. Constructed by pioneering farmer George Burton Embree for his farm hands, the house remained in the family for decades. Later, it became central to the Delta Heritage Air Park, operated by Embree's brother Darmel Diston, and now serves as the Boundary Bay Flying Club headquarters. The residence reflects Delta's post-World War One agricultural growth.



Fisher Residence (Alex Fisher Residence)

3691 72 Street

Built in 1890

The Alex Fisher Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey Frontier-style farmhouse featuring a saltbox roof and wraparound veranda. Located within a historic agricultural compound, it exemplifies the practical, unadorned architecture of Delta's early pioneer farmers. The house reflects the growth of Delta's farming and fishing industries and the development of the local road network. Associated with early settlers Henry Dean Benson and the Fisher family, the residence is a rare surviving example of Delta's 19th-century farmsteads and a tangible reminder of the region's early agricultural heritage.



Fisher Residence (Rupert Fisher Residence)

Demolished

3865 72 Street

Built in 1921

The Rupert Fisher Residence was a one-and-a-half-storey Craftsman-style home with a basement, situated in West Delta. Constructed by pioneer Rupert Fisher, who settled in Delta in 1902 with brother Alex, the residence reflected the area's early farming heritage. Exemplifying the popular Craftsman style, it featured rational space planning, natural materials, and Arts and Crafts-inspired design elements. The Rupert Fisher Residence was an example of Delta's early twentieth-century farmsteads and the contributions of its pioneering families, but the house was demolished in 2019.



Guichon Residence and Barn

3020 41B Street

Built in 1921-1922

The Guichon Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey Craftsman-style bungalow with a distinctive porte-cochere and prominent chimneys, accompanied by a saltbox-roofed barn. Situated on productive agricultural land, it exemplifies Delta's early farmsteads and agricultural heritage. Built by Francis Guichon, son of pioneer Laurent Guichon, the residence reflects the family's prosperity and comfortable lifestyle. Its sophisticated Craftsman design, rare in a rural context, combines Arts and Crafts-inspired elements, natural materials, and thoughtful space planning.



Hodge/Bates Residence, Barn, and Outbuildings

5526 34B Avenue

Built in 1889-1890

The Hodge / Bates Residence, Barn, and Outbuildings is a two-storey vernacular farmhouse accompanied by a large barn and smaller farm structures arranged as a complete farm compound. Located south of Ladner, it reflects Delta's late nineteenth-century agricultural development. The house is notable for its vertical-board construction and finely detailed veranda millwork, demonstrating pride in craftsmanship. The site is also associated with pioneering families, including Henry Hodge and the Bates family, who contributed to local farming, community, and heritage organizations. Together, the structures exemplify the continuity and evolution of Delta's rural farming heritage.



Inverholme School

6001 River Road (Deas Island Park)

Built in 1909

Inverholme School is a one-storey, one-room wood-frame schoolhouse relocated to Deas Island Park in 1982 alongside 'Burrville' and the Delta Agricultural Hall. It is a typical example of an early twentieth-century western Canadian one-room schoolhouse, reflecting the importance of education to pioneer communities. The building retains original features, including separate boys' and girls' entrances and banked windows. Originally located on 72 Street, it was moved and restored to preserve its character. Designated a municipal heritage site in 1983, Inverholme School illustrates the growth of Delta's early educational system.



Kerr Residence

3621 Arthur Drive

Built in 1916

The Kerr Residence is a modest one-and-one-half storey vernacular bungalow with Craftsman-style influences, including rational space planning, natural materials, and restrained detailing. Located on a semi-rural property along historic Arthur Drive, it was the long-term home of James Edward Kerr and Margaret Arsilla Kerr, who purchased the property in 1921. The house reflects the agricultural prosperity of Delta during the First World War, when food prices spurred new domestic construction. Its modest Craftsman character and prominent location along a historic residential corridor illustrate early twentieth-century architectural and community development patterns around Arthur Drive.



Kirkland Residence (Hawthorne Grove)

4026/4140 Arthur Drive

Built in 1910



The Kirkland Residence, also known as Hawthorne Grove, is a stately four-storey, seven-bedroom home built in 1911 by prolific local builder John Elliot for William and Edna Kirkland. Located near a stand of hawthorn trees that inspired its name, the house features a front-gabled form with hip dormers, curved projecting bay, full open veranda with turned columns, and distinctive decorative elements. Interior craftsmanship includes fir stair paneling, banisters with open spindles, floors, and a dumbwaiter connecting the pantry to the basement cold room. The home was restored by the Kirkland House Foundation, and operates as a cultural landmark today.

Ladner Harbour Park and Swenson Trail

4905 McNeelys Way

Built in 1971



Ladner Harbour Park and Swenson Trail are located in the Ladner Marsh along the Fraser River, offering forested areas, trails, and scenic river views. Established in 1971 as part of Delta's Centennial project, the park commemorates community leader Jens Arthur Swenson. It provides recreational and conservation space, featuring native cottonwood and other tree species. The park and trail remain valued as a community gathering place, offering beach access and walking trails, while hosting local events and preserving a natural and cultural landmark linked to the history of Ladner and the Fraser River estuary.

McNeely Residence (St. Augustine Mission)

3890 Arthur Drive

Built in 1893



The McNeely Monastery and Farm complex began as the Jubilee Farm residence of prominent Delta citizens Thomas and Annie McNeely, who also operated commercial enterprises and extensive orchards in the 1880s. The original house featured symmetrical semi-octagonal bays, a columned porch, and decorative cornices. Bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Diocese in 1929, the property became the Monastery Farm and later the Mother of Consolation Monastery (1950s–1970s), now the Augustinian Monastery of B.C. The complex comprises the original house and chapel, connected by a bell tower, with mature landscaping, stables, and distinctive sash and coloured-glass windows, preserving its historical character.

Nesbitt Residence

4905 McNeelys Way

Built in 1939



The Nesbitt Residence, built near the Glenrose Cannery in North Delta, is a one-and-one-half-storey vernacular interwar cottage. Originally constructed for cannery bookkeeper Richard Nesbitt, it remained cannery property until 1946. The home reflects the influence of Delta's salmon canning industry and the progressive residential design of the late 1930s, bridging traditional and emerging modernist styles. In 2013, it was relocated to Ladner Harbour Park to accommodate the construction of the South Fraser Perimeter Road. Now restored as the Park caretaker's residence, the Nesbitt House preserves a tangible connection to Delta's industrial and architectural heritage.

Nicolich Residence

4126 River Road West

Built in 1906



The Nicolich Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame vernacular house in the Port Guichon community, across River Road from the Fraser River dyke system. Built around the turn of the 20th century, it is valued for its simple design and high degree of integrity. The house illustrates early residential development driven by the local fishing and canning industries, forming part of the Port Guichon settlement, which provided workers' housing near a busy wharf and railway terminus. It also reflects the early Croatian settlement of Delta, known as "Austrian Town," and was long owned by fisherman Tore Nicolich.

Oliver Barn

Demolished

11550 Ladner Trunk Road

Built in 1930



The Oliver Barn was a rare Gothic arch-roofed timber barn with a laminated truss system, eliminating the need for internal supports. It was a landmark in Delta's Mud Bay area and historically associated with the Oliver family, including John Oliver, Premier of B.C., and his son Jack, who designed and built the barn. Now dismantled, the barn illustrated early agricultural innovation. Its unique design and historical significance highlight the loss of traditional barns in Delta. Reconstruction within a new structure was ultimately deemed unfeasible.

Parmiter Residence ("Tip-Tree All")

5331 34B Avenue

Built in 1919

The Parmiter Residence is a one-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts style farmhouse distinguished by its high roofline and large dormer with bay windows. Set back on a corner lot near Chilukthan Slough, it reflects early agricultural settlement south of Ladner. Originally settled by Thomas and Mary Ann Parmiter in the 1880s, the family referred to the farm as "Tip-Tree All", after their previously-held family farm in England. The farm prospered during and after World War I, and Arthur James Parmiter subsequently replaced the original house with this more sophisticated design. Its Craftsman architecture showcases natural materials, rational planning, and the era's evolving rural prosperity.



Parmiter/Berney Residence, Barns, and Outbuildings

5900 34B Avenue

Built in 1880

The Parmiter/Berney Residence, Barn, and Outbuildings form a rare intact Delta farmstead, with a late nineteenth-century farmhouse, large saltbox barn, and clustered agricultural outbuildings visible from Highway 17A. Originally built for Thomas and Mary Ann Parmiter and named Tip-Tree 'All after their English farm, the house was moved to this site in 1919 after Arthur James Parmiter built a larger home nearby. Its relocation reflects the period's resource values and common practice of house moving. Designed in the Gothic Revival style, the farmhouse demonstrates the Ontario roots of Delta's early settlers and their practical, enduring approach to farm life.



Paterson House (Inverholme)

7234 Ladner Trunk Road

Built in 1913

‘Inverholme’ is a landmark Edwardian residence at Ladner Trunk Road near Highway 17, surrounded by mature trees and plantings that frame its historic setting. Built for the prominent Paterson family, it was named after their ancestral home in Scotland. Thomas W. Paterson, then Lieutenant-Governor of B.C., first owned the house, while Alex D. Paterson—long-time Delta reeve and MLA—managed the farm. Designed by noted contractor John B. Elliot, ‘Inverholme’ exemplifies Edwardian simplicity and fine craftsmanship. One of Delta’s first designated heritage sites, its restoration earned the inaugural Delta Heritage Advisory Committee award.



Rawlins Residence and Barn (Avondale)

2349 52 Street

Built in 1903-1915

‘Avondale’ is a symmetrical two-storey wood-frame Foursquare farmhouse with a large barn and remnant orchard, adjacent to Tsawwassen First Nation land. Both house and barn are currently unoccupied and boarded-up, but remain significant as an intact example of an early 20th-century farmstead, reflecting Delta’s agricultural heritage and association with early pioneers. Built in 1915 for Mark and Mrs. Rawlins, the house replaced their earlier 1905 dwelling after wartime prosperity allowed for expansion. Designed by contractor Edward Churchill, it exemplifies the Foursquare style with symmetrical form, broad hipped roof, and front veranda.



Rock Pybus Residence and Barn

3028 53 Street

Built in 1915

The Pybus Farm site comprises a one and one-half storey wood-frame residence, a large barn, and an early creamery. It is located in a rural context between Tsawwassen and Ladner, adjacent to the Arthur Drive overpass that crosses the Deltaport rail lines. The house and barn are currently unoccupied and boarded-up. The site is of heritage value as an intact example of an early 20th-century Delta farmstead, reflecting the area's agricultural history and association with the Pybus family. The farmhouse, barn, and creamery together illustrate the layout and operation of a working farm, while the house retains its roofline, form, fenestration, and dual front entrances.



Scopinich Residence

4170 River Road West

Built in 1914

Scopinich Residence is a two-storey Edwardian-era Foursquare house with distinctive scrollwork on its front porch, located on River Road West overlooking the Fraser River. It reflects early residential development tied to the fishing and cannery industries in Port Guichon. The home illustrates the area's diverse immigrant history and was owned by Austrian-born fisherman John (Giovanni) Scopinich and his wife Anna from 1908 to 1955. With its cubic massing, hipped roof, and decorative detailing, the residence remains an example of the Foursquare style.



Sheldrake Barn

Demolished

5734 River Road

Built in 1912

Sheldrake Barn once stood in the rural agricultural area of Crescent Island, near Green Slough west of the George Massey Tunnel. Built by George and Jennie Sheldrake, it was a small side-gabled cattle barn with an upper hayloft, reflecting Delta's early farming practices and reliance on natural waterways for transport. The barn formed part of the historic "Riverside Farm," originally owned by the Vasey family. Although it collapsed around 2012 and was fully demolished soon after, it remains in memory as a reminder of Delta's pioneering farm families and agricultural origins.



Smith Residence and Smith/Hadden Barn

Demolished

3913 88 Street

Built in 1892

Smith Residence and Barn were a farmstead in East Delta's Mud Bay floodplain, including a one-storey wood-frame house on a raised basement, a gable-on-hip roofed barn, milk house, and outbuildings. Established by Samuel Lewis Smith in 1887, the property reflected early agricultural development prior to residential and commercial subdivision. The house exhibited modest Edwardian-era vernacular architecture, while the barn demonstrated heavy-timber functional construction. The farm historically illustrated local dairy and produce production, with access to Mud Bay Landing for shipping goods, and was one of the largest surviving agricultural properties east of Highway 91. Both the house and barn were demolished in 2010.



St. Stephen's United Church

9696 Ladner Trunk Road

Built in 1890

St. Stephen's United Church is a one-storey, wood-frame Gothic Revival church located in East Delta. Built to replace the original 1881 Presbyterian church that burned down, it served pioneering families such as the McKees, Kittsons, and Honeymans. The modest rectangular church features pointed-arch windows, some with original imported etched glass, and exemplifies early Gothic Revival vernacular design. Well maintained with few alterations, it remains largely original and is an early surviving work of prominent Delta contractor John B. Elliot, who shaped much of the area's historic architecture. The property is now owned by the City of Delta.



Vancouver Wireless Community

4540 72 Street

Built in 1946

The Vancouver Wireless Community (1946–1971) was a rare Canadian postwar military community. It was established to support the Vancouver Wireless Station, at the time, a Cold War-era signals facility at Boundary Bay Airport. Housing military personnel, it included residences, a grocery store, gym, shops, school, chapel, and recreation facilities, fostering strong social and sporting activity. The Station operated until 1971, after which many buildings were relocated. Remnants of the community, including foundations, streets, a swimming pool, reservoir, and guardhouse, remain. The site symbolizes Canada's Cold War military efforts and preserves a legacy of postwar military residential planning.



Walter Pybus Residence and Barn

5300 34B Avenue

Built in 1910-1913

The Walter Pybus Residence and Barn form an important Delta farmstead near Arthur Drive. Set amidst orchards, mature trees, and Chilukthan Slough, the Foursquare house exhibits simple cubic massing and a broad hipped roof, reflecting practical farmhouse design for large families. Historically associated with the pioneering Pybus family, the site illustrates early 20th-century farming success in the area. The barn received a 2300 sq/ft addition in 2007 and is currently used for a commercial business, preserving the historic farmstead's functional outbuilding in a rural landscape separated from modern development.



Woods Farm

2675 64 Street

Built in 1905

The Woods Farm, is a 65-hectare rural property at the south end of 64 Street in South Delta. It is comprised of an early twentieth-century house and a large rear barn. Originally settled by pioneers David and Annie Woods, the farm exemplifies a historic Delta farmstead, reflecting early settlement patterns and agricultural development. The house was later altered to a symmetrical Foursquare plan, and the current barn was relocated to the site in the 1970s.

